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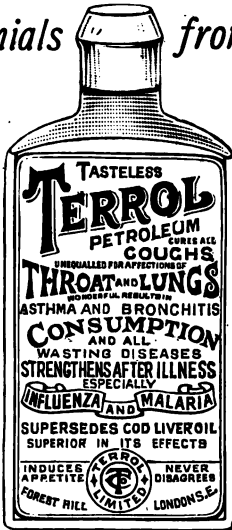
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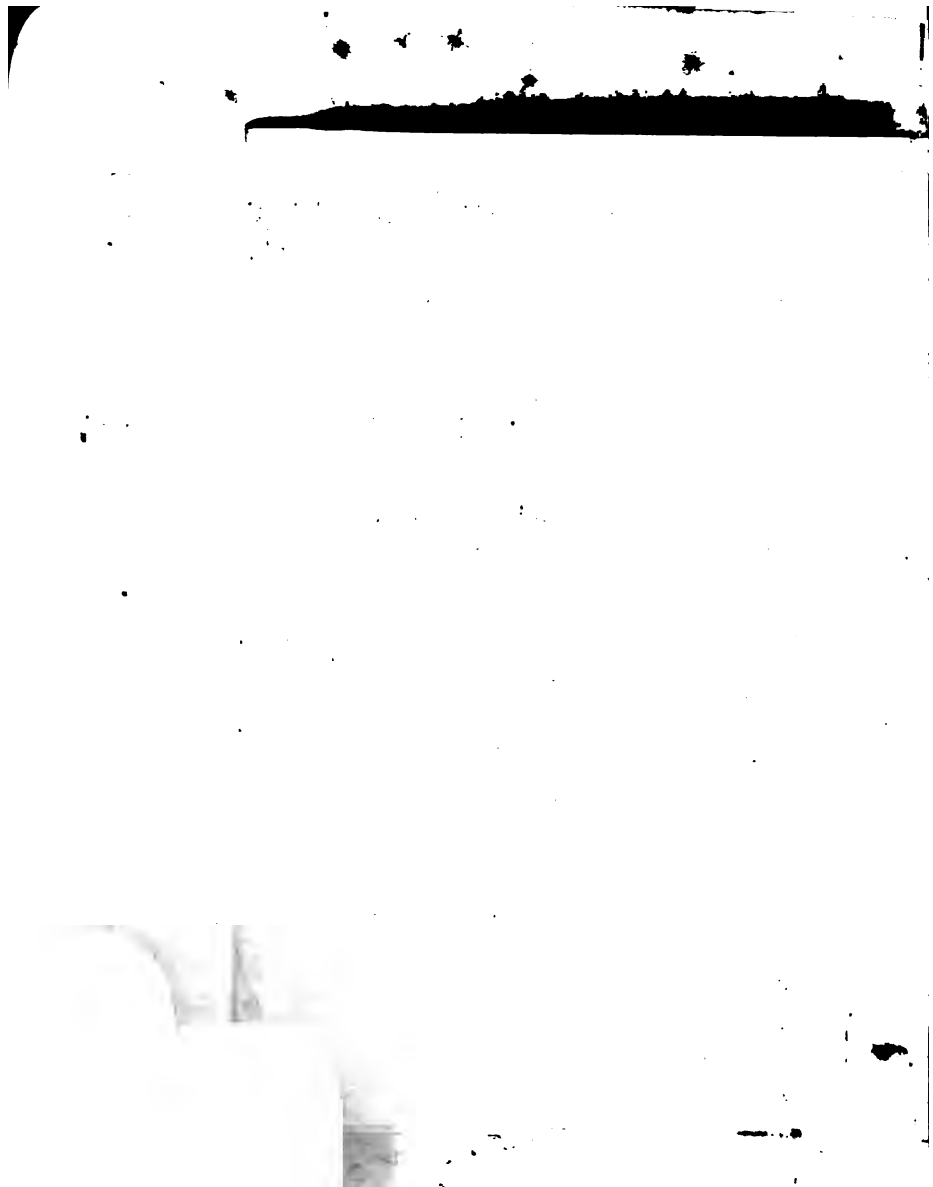
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## A D D R E S S .

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THE present revised and improved **HAND-BOOK TO FRANCE** is adapted to the requirements of the day, and to the great alterations produced by the extension of the railway system. In writing it we have endeavoured to steer midway between tedious descriptions and a meagre list of names; in order to recommend it to the tastes of the majority of travellers, whose object is to see as much as possible with the least expenditure of time and money.

The plan pursued is as follows: Paris is the great centre from which all the Routes spread over the country; which is here parcelled out into six Sections, corresponding to the six great Railway Companies. We first follow the trunk lines of each, and then their branches, in succession, as far as they go; describing everything worth notice upon them or in their vicinity, from the nearest station. Next, the roads which traverse a district remote from the new lines of communication are described from some convenient starting point; and thus every locality of any special interest, however distant from a railway, is brought into connection with it and made accessible to the Traveller.

Besides the authorities referred to in the text, we have been under great obligations for many useful details in the compilation and revision of this **HAND-BOOK**, to A. Hugo's interesting work, entitled *France Pittoresque*, and to Hachette's series of French *Itinéraires*, edited by A. Joanne, and others.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the production of a good Guide is a work of time, and the result of much patient thought, and gradual digestion of matter. Those, therefore, into whose hands this little book may fall, are earnestly invited to lend their assistance towards perfecting it, by transmitting such corrections or additional information as may be derived from personal experience or good authority, to our London or Manchester Office. Notices of alterations in conveyances, hotels, and other heads, will be received with many thanks.

# CONTENTS.

## I N T R O D U C T I O N .

	PAGE		PAGE
COMMON FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES .....	lxvi	SKETCH OF FRANCE :	
MONEY .....	xxx	Departments, Provinces .....	xxxvii
PARIS, GUIDE TO, alphabetically arranged.	xlii	Natural Features .....	xxxviii
		Population, &c.....	xli
PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS TO TRAVELLERS:		Rivers .....	xxxvii
Living in France .....	xxxiii	Sovereigns .....	xl
Passports, Money, Luggage, Letters ...	xxx	Table of Historical Events from 1870...	xli
Railways, Diligences, &c.....	xxxiv		
Routes to France .....	xxxi	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.....	xxxiv

## SECTION 1.

### Chemin de Fer du Nord (North) and Connections.

	PAGE		PAGE
ROUTE 1.		ROUTE 5.	
Calais to Boulogne, Abbeville, Amiens, Creil, and Paris.....	1	Paris to Creil, Compiègne, Tergnier, St. Quentin, Maubeuge, Brussels, and Cologne .....	18
ROUTE 2.		ROUTE 6.	
Calais to St. Omer, Hazebrouck, Lille, and Arras.....	11	Paris to Dammartin, Soissons, Laon, Vervins, Hirson, Mézières, and Givet.....	22
ROUTE 3.		ROUTE 7.	
Calais to Dunkerque and Hazebrouck .....	15	Paris to Creil, by Pontoise.....	24
ROUTE 4.		ROUTE 7A.	
Amiens, Valenciennes, Mons, and Brussels 17		Paris to Creil, Beauvais, Tréport, and Gournay	25

**SECTION 2.****Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest (West) and Connections.**

ROUTE 8.	PAGE	ROUTE 14.	PAGE
Dieppe to Rouen and Paris.....	27	Lison to St. Lo, Contances, Avranches, and Mont St. Michel.....	52
ROUTE 9.		ROUTE 15.	
Havre and Fécamp to Rouen and Paris .....	38	Paris to Versailles, Chartres, Le Mans, Alençon Rennes, and Brest .....	53
ROUTE 10A.		ROUTE 16A.	
Paris to St. Cloud, St. Germain, and Versailles	41	Paris to Versailles, Dreux, Laigle, Argentan, Flers, Vire, and Granville .....	69
ROUTE 10s.		ROUTE 16.	
Paris to St. Germain.....	42	Le Mans to Alençon, Argentan, and Mezidon..	70
ROUTE 10c.		ROUTE 17.	
Paris to Auteuil.....	43	Alençon to Bagnoles and Domfront .....	72
ROUTE 11.		ROUTE 18.	
Paris to Mantes, Evreux, Caen, and Cherbourg	44	Laval to Fougères, Pontorson, Mont St. Michel, and Avranches .....	73
ROUTE 12.		ROUTE 19.	
Lisieux to Pont l'Evêque, Trouville, and Honfleur .....	51	Rennes to Dol, Dinan, and St. Malo.....	73
ROUTE 13.			
Rouen to Honfleur, by road.....	51		

**SECTION 3.****Chemin de Fer de Paris à Lyons, &c., and Connections, including the Chemin de Fer des Dombes et du Sud-Est.**

ROUTE 20.	PAGE	ROUTE 26.	PAGE
Paris to Dijon (Mont Cenis), Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, Nice, and Corsica.....	77	Grenoble to Briançon, Turin, and Embrun ...	145
ROUTE 20A.		ROUTE 27.	
Lyons to Nimes, by the Rive Droite .....	102	Marseilles to Aix, Digne, and Draguignan ...	145
ROUTE 21.		ROUTE 28.	
Dijon to Auxonne, Gray, Dôle, Salins, Besan- çon, Belfort, and Mulhouse .....	129	Lyons to St. Étienne, Le Puy, Mende, and Albi .....	147
ROUTE 22.		ROUTE 29.	
Paris to Dijon, Dôle, Pontarlier, Neuchâtel, and Lausanne.....	131	Valence to Livron, Privas, and Alais.....	150
ROUTE 23.		ROUTE 30.	
Paris to Mâcon, Bourg, Chambéry, Mont Cenis, and Turin; with branches to Lyons and Geneva .....	133	Avignon to Tarascon, Nimes, Montpellier, and Cette .....	151
ROUTE 24.		ROUTE 31.	
Lyons to St. Étienne, Andrezieux, Montbri- son, and Roanne.....	135	Nimes to Alais, Grand Combe, Brioude, and Clermont-Ferrand .....	157
ROUTE 25.		ROUTE 32.	
Lyons to Bourgoin, Grande Chartreuse, Greno- ble, Gap, Digne, Draguignan, Cannes, Nice	137	Montpellier, up the Hérault, to Monde .....	159
		ROUTE 33.	
		Montpellier to Lodève, and to Milhau .....	

## SECTION 4.

## Chemin de Fer d'Orléans and Connections (Centre and South West), including the Vendée and Charentes State Lines.

	ROUTE 34.	PAGE	ROUTE 45.	PAGE
Paris to Sceaux, Orsay, and Limours .....		161	Paris to Vierzon, Bourges, Nevers, Moulins, Vichy, Clermont-Ferrand, Brioude, Alais, and Nîmes, and Le Puy .....	214
	ROUTE 35.			
Paris to Orléans, Blois, Tours, Poitiers, Angoulême, and Bordeaux.....		162		
	ROUTE 36.		ROUTE 46.	
Tours to Angers, Nantes, and St. Nazaire.....		184	Le Puy, past the source of the Loire to Privas, and to Aubenas .....	223
	ROUTES 37, 37A, 37B.			
Poitiers to Niort, Rochefort and Rochelle.....		191	ROUTE 47.	
	ROUTE 38.		Orléans, up the Loire, to Glen and Nevers ....	224
Blois to Vendôme and Le Mans.....		196	ROUTE 48.	
	ROUTE 39.		Bourges to Neris-les-Bains and Clermont-Ferrand.....	224
Tours to Château-du-Loir and Le Mans.....		197		
	ROUTE 40.		ROUTE 49.	
Angers to Segré, Château-Gontier, Laval, Châteaubriant, and Rennes .....		197	Châteauroux to Montluçon .....	226
	ROUTE 41.			
Angers to Bressuire, Roche-sur-Yon, and Sables d'Olonne, and to Niort, through La Vendée		198	ROUTE 50.	
	ROUTE 42.		Clermont-Ferrand to Bordeaux, by way of Ussel, Tulle, Brive, and Périgueux .....	226
Nantes to Vannes, Carnac, Lorient, Quimper, and Brest .....		199	ROUTE 51.	
	ROUTE 43.		Montluçon to Eygurande (Junction for La Bourboule, Le Mont Dore and Clermont-Ferrand), Maurillac, and Aurillac .....	227
Paris to Orléans, Vierzon, Châteauroux, Limoges, Périgueux, Agen, Cahors, Montauban, and Toulouse.....		204		
	ROUTE 44.		ROUTE 52.	
Limoges to Périgueux, Contras, Cahors, Montauban, and Agen .....		211	Clermont-Ferrand to Toulouse, by way of Issoule, Rodez, Albi, and Tessonnières.....	229
			ROUTE 53.	
			Clermont-Ferrand to Thiers, Montbrison, St. Étienne, and Lyons .....	232

## SECTION 5.

## Chemin de Fer de l'Est (East) and Connections.

	ROUTE 54.	PAGE	ROUTE 59.	PAGE
Paris to Meaux, Epernay, Châlons, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Mühlhausen.....		233	Nancy to Epinal, Mulhouse, Gray, Vesoul, and Besançon .....	248
	ROUTE 55.			
Épernay to Reims, Mézières, and Belgium ...		242	ROUTE 60.	
	ROUTE 56.		Epinal to St. Dié, the Ban de la Roche, and Strassburg .....	250
Biesmes to Chaumont .....		245		
	ROUTE 57.		ROUTE 61.	
Nancy to Metz .....		246	Strassburg to Hagenau, Weissemburg, and Mannheim .....	251
	ROUTE 58.		ROUTE 62.	
Metz to Thionville, Montmédy, Sedan, and Mézières .....		247	Paris to Montereau, Troyes, Chaumont, Gray, Langres, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Vesoul, Plombières, Belfort and Mulhouse.....	251

SECTION 6.

Chemin de Fer du Midi (South) and Connections.

ROUTE 63.	PAGE	ROUTE 67.	PAGE
Bordeaux to La Teste, Arcachon, Dax, Bayonne, into Spain .....	259	Toulouse to Muret, St. Gaudens, Bagnères-de- Luchon and the Maladetta, and Tarbes ...	289
<b>ROUTE 64.</b>		<b>ROUTE 68.</b>	
Morcenx to Mont-de-Marsan, St. Sever, Tarbes, Bagnères-de Bigorre, Pic-du-Midi, &c. ...	263	Toulouse to Saverdun, Foix, Tarascon, Ax, into Spain.....	292
<b>ROUTE 65.</b>		<b>ROUTE 69.</b>	
Bayonne (or Dax) to Orthez, Pau, Eauz-Bonnes, &c. Lourdes and Pierrefitte for Caunterets, Luz, St. Sauveur, Barèges, &c. ....	266	Narbonne to Pergignan, and Spain .....	293
<b>ROUTE 66.</b>		<b>ROUTE 69A.</b>	
Bordeaux, up the Garonne, to Agen, Ment- aubon, Toulouse, Carcassonne, Narbonne, Béziers, and Cette.....	273	Pergignan, into Spain, by the high road, via Bellegarde .....	295
		<b>ROUTE 69B.</b>	
		Up the Tech, by Céret and Amélie-les-Bains...	295
		<b>ROUTE 69C.</b>	
		Up the Tet, by Prades and Mont-Louis to Puycerda .....	296

LIST OF MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

	FACE PAGE		FACE PAGE
Map of France .....	in Pocket	Houffeur .....	6
Plan of Lyons.....	96	Lyons .....	116
„    Marselles .....	118	Marselles.....	116
„    Paris .....	iv	Paris .....	ix.
Abbeville .....	6	Park of St. Cloud .....	ix.
Avignon .....	118	Pass of Volron .....	78
Caudebec .....	6	Père La Chaise .....	78
Château de Fontainebleau .....	78	Rouen .....	6
Clermont .....	ix.		

# INDEX.

\*.\* Chief Towns (Préfectures) and Sous-Préfectures are distinguished by having the name of the *department* placed after them in parenthesis.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abancourt .....	6, 7, 8	Allauch .....	121	Antibes .....	143
Abbaye.....	233	Allevard-les-Bains .....	139	Antony .....	162
Abbeville ( <i>Somme</i> ) .....	6	Alleyras .....	189	Antrain .....	73
Ablon .....	163	Allier .....	2-1	Anvin .....	15
Accous .....	270	Allouville .....	41	Aouste .....	108
Achères .....	233	Almenèches .....	69, 71	Apchon Castle .....	219
Achiet .....	15, 20	Aloxe .....	90	Apilly .....	19
Acoz Mills .....	23	Altkirch ( <i>Haut-Rhin</i> ) .....	268	Appeville.....	46
Acques .....	15	Alzon .....	284	Apt ( <i>Vaucluse</i> ) .....	114, 147
Acquigny .....	45, 167	Alzonne .....	284	Arbanats.....	273
Adé .....	271	Amagne-Lucquy .....	244	Arbois .....	102, 130
Agay .....	141	Amanvillers .....	238	Arcachon .....	260, 274
Agde .....	288	Amarnier .....	224	Arçay .....	185
Agen ( <i>Lot-et-Garonne</i> ) .....	214, 275	Ambazac.....	207	Arc-en-Barois .....	255
Agincourt .....	5	Ambérieu.....	102, 133	Arches .....	249, 254
Ai, or Ay .....	242	Ambert ( <i>Puy-de-Dôme</i> ).....	219, 232	Arcis-sur-Aube ( <i>Aube</i> ).....	237, 253
Aigrefeuille .....	192	Ambierle .....	222	Arconville .....	255
Aiguebelle .....	135	Ambletouse .....	3	Arc-Senans.....	129
Aigueperse .....	220	Amboise .....	169	Arcueil-Cachan .....	161
Aigues-Mortes .....	154	Ambrères .....	62	Arcy-sur-Cure .....	84
Aigues-Vives .....	154	Ambronay .....	133	Ardennes, Forest of.....	244
Aiguille .....	139	Amélie-les-Bains .....	295	Ardenes .....	226
Aiguillon .....	275	Amlens ( <i>Somme</i> ) .....	7, 38	Ardos .....	270
Aille-Villers .....	249, 267	Amou .....	267	Ardres .....	11
Ailly .....	7	Ampuis .....	104	Arengosse .....	263
Ailly-sur-Noye .....	9	Ancenis ( <i>Loire Inférieure</i> ) .....	188	Argagnon .....	267
Almargues .....	154	Ancey-le-Franc .....	86	Argelés .....	271
Aln .....	106	Ancone.....	109	Argelés-sur-Mer .....	294
Alre .....	12, 264	Andance .....	103	Argences .....	47
Alrel .....	52	Andancette.....	106	Argentan ( <i>Orne</i> ) .....	69, 71
Alrvault .....	186, 199	Andaya .....	263	Argentan .....	227
Aisy-sur-Armençon, or sous- Rougemont .....	86	Andelot.....	131, 246	Argenteuil .....	25, 37
Aix ( <i>Bouches-du-Rhône</i> ) .....	123, 246	Andelys, Les ( <i>Eure</i> ) .....	35	Argenton .....	176, 206
Aix-d'Angillon .....	214	Andilly .....	239, 256	Argenton-le-Château .....	199
Aixe-sur-Vienne .....	208	Andorre .....	293	Argentré .....	63
Aix-en-Othe Villemanr .....	254	André .....	263	Arjuzanx.....	263
Aix-les-Bains ( <i>Savoie</i> ).....	134	Andrézieux .....	184	Arzac .....	219
Ajaccio .....	123	Anduze .....	155, 157	Arlay Castle .....	102
Alais ( <i>Gard</i> ) .....	151, 155, 158	Anet .....	36	Arles ( <i>Bouches-du-Rhône</i> ) .....	114
Alando .....	126	Angers ( <i>Maine-et-Loire</i> ).....	61, 186	Arles-sur-Tech .....	295
Alban .....	149	Angerville .....	165	Armentières .....	12
Albens .....	184	Anglure .....	253	Arn .....	24
Albert .....	15	Angoulême ( <i>Charente</i> ).....	177	Arnage.....	197
Albertville .....	185	Aniane .....	157	Arnay-le-Duc .....	91
Albi ( <i>Tarn</i> ) .....	149, 231	Anizy-Pinon .....	23	Arneeke .....	17
Albigny .....	96	Anjony, Château of .....	228	Arpajon .....	159, 164, 230
Alençon ( <i>Orne</i> ) .....	70	Anncy .....	134	Arques Castle .....	28
Alésot .....	285	Annemasse.....	135	Arques ( <i>Pas-de-Calais</i> ).....	11, 28
Alfort .....	77	Annonay .....	106, 186	Arragon .....	229
Alise Ste. Reine.....	87	Annot .....	140	Arragnouet.....	232
Allan .....	108	Anor .....	24	Arras ( <i>Pas-de-Calais</i> ) 6, 8, 12, 14	12, 14
		Anse .....	95	Arreau .....	232

INDEX.

xl.

	PAGE		PAGE.		PAGE
Arrens	371	Avignon (Vaucluse)	112, 151	Bas-Monistrol	147
Arromanches	49	Avignonnet	289	Bastia (Corse)	129
Ar, or Arches-sur-Moselle	247	Aviothe	217	Bastide Fortnière, La	219
Arsonval Jaucourt	255	Avize	239, 253	Batignolles, Les	88, 44
Artemart	184	Avoise	61	Batilly	288
Artenay	165	Avord	216	Batz	191
Artiques	290	Avranches (Manche)	52, 70	Baud	201
Artix	287	Avrucourt	212	Baune-de-la-Coquille	288
Arvant	228, 229	Avrigny	9, 18, 19	Baune-les-Dames	181
Arveyres	179	Avrillé	197	Baune-des-Vaudois	145
Arzembouy	85	Avrilly	59	Bavai	18
Asasp	270	Ax	293	Bayard's Château	108
Asnelles	49	Azat	285	Bayeux (Manche)	48
Asnières	26, 87, 42	Ay	212	Bayon	248
Assat	270	Azay-le-Rideau	172	Bayonne (Basses Pyrénées)	262
Assier	228	Azun Pass	271	Bazancourt	241
Astaffort	276			Bazas (Gironde)	274
Athis-Mons	168	Baccarat	241, 251	Bazelles	247
Attichy	19	Bacconnière, La	73	Bazèze	283
Attigny	944	Bagneux	161, 254	Béat, St.	290
Attignat	128	Bagnères-de-Bigorre (Hautes Pyrénées)	265	Beaucaire	151
Attilla's Camp	287	Bagnères-de-Luchon	290	Beauchâtel	108
Aubagne	121	Bagneux	185, 254	Beaucourt	181
Aubazine	237	Bagnols de l'Orné	72	Beaufort	102
Aubenas	150, 234	Bagnols	159	Beaugé, or Bangé	184
Aubervilliers	10	Bagnols-sur-Cèze	104	Beaueugny	168
Aubeterre	178	Baizats	287	Beaujeuilles	131
Aubiet	277	Baillargues	158	Beaujeu	95
Aubignas	149, 150	Baillet	12	Beaulieu	144, 177
Aubigné	197	Bains-les-Bains, or Balus	249	Boulieu-Berris	154
Aubigny	204	Baix	108	Beaumesnil	48
Aubigny (Arras)	16	Balaga, Plain of	127	Beaumont	218
Aubin	210	Balbigny	187	Beaumont-le-Roger	45
Aubusson (Creuse)	907	Ballon	70	Beaumont-sur-Sarthe	70
Auch	276	Ballon d'Alsace	249	Beaumont de Lomagne	278
Audrieu	48	Ballon de Guebwiller	249	Beaune (Côte d'Or)	90
Audrèacq	11	Banassac-la-Canourgue	149	Beaune-La-Holande	163
Audan le Roman	217	Ban de la Roche	251	Beaunypert	212
Aunfay	26	Bannalec	202	Beaupréau (Maine-et-Loire)	188
Aulnat	293	Banyuls-sur-Mer	295	Beaurepaire	104
Aulnay-les-Bondy	22, 293	Bapstème	15, 29	Beaurières	106
Aulois	299	Barbaste	275	Beausset, Le	121
Aulps	18, 22	Barberane	114	Beautirau	273
Aulus-les-Bains	6	Barbezieux (Charente)	178	Beavrats (Oise)	6, 8, 9, 26
Aunale	6	Barcelonnette (Basses Alpes)	295	Bebobia	269
Auneau	56, 58, 69, 164	Barceux	272	Bec Abbey	46
Auneil	35	Barcelonne	141	Bédarieux	149, 289
Aureil	201	Barcelonnette	272	Bédarides	111
Aurec	147	Barceux	149	Bédous	270
Aurillac (Cantal)	208, 229	Barceux	141	Bègles	270
Aurière	292	Barceux	141	Bebobia	273
Aurillac	44	Barceux	141	Beillant	269
Autevielle	247	Barceux	141	Bel Air	186, 195
Autun (Saône-et-Loire)	84, 91	Barceux	141	Belfort (Haut Rhin)	131, 257
Auxers	25	Barceux	141	Bellac (Haute Vienne)	176
Auxerre (Yonne)	83	Barceux	141	Bellegarde	132, 135, 157, 161
Auxonne	129, 258	Barceux	141	Bellegarde (near Orleans)	83
Auzances	227	Barceux	141	Bellegarde (Pyrénées)	286
Availlès	176	Barceux	141	Belle-Île	201
Avallon	84	Barceux	141	Belle-Île-Bégard, or Belle-Île-en-Terre	
Avauy	24, 31	Barceux	141	Bellemeuse	
Avenue du Bois de Boulogne	44	Barceux	141	Bellême	
Avènes (Nord)	22	Barceux	141		



# INDEX.

\* \* Chief Towns (Préfectures) and Sous-Préfectures are distinguished by having the name of the *department* placed after them in parenthesis.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abancourt .....	6, 7, 8	Allauch .....	121	Antibes .....	143
Abbaye.....	232	Alleward-les-Bains .....	139	Antony .....	162
Abbeville ( <i>Somme</i> ) .....	6	Alleyras .....	159	Antrain .....	73
Ablon .....	163	Allier .....	2-1	Anvin .....	15
Accous.....	270	Allouville .....	41	Aouste.....	108
Achères .....	233	Almonèches.....	69, 71	Apchon Castle .....	219
Achiet .....	15, 20	Aloxe .....	90	Apilly .....	19
Acoz Mills .....	23	Altkirch ( <i>Haut-Rhin</i> ) .....	268	Appeville.....	46
Acques.....	15	Alzan .....	284	Apt ( <i>Vaucluse</i> ) .....	114, 147
Acquiny .....	45, 167	Alzonne .....	284	Arbanats.....	273
Adé .....	271	Amagne-Lucquy .....	244	Arbois .....	102, 130
Agay .....	141	Amanvillers .....	238	Arcachon .....	260, 274
Agde .....	288	Amarnier .....	224	Arçay .....	185
Agen ( <i>Lot-et-Garonne</i> ) .....	214, 275	Ambazac.....	207	Arc-en-Barois .....	255
Agincourt .....	5	Amberieu.....	102, 133	Arches .....	249, 254
Ai, or Ay .....	242	Ambert ( <i>Puy-de-Dôme</i> ) .....	219, 232	Arcis-sur-Aube ( <i>Aube</i> ) .....	237, 253
Aigrefeuille .....	192	Amblerle.....	222	Arconville .....	255
Aiguebelle .....	135	Ambleteuse .....	3	Arc-Senans.....	129
Aiguerperse .....	220	Anboise .....	169	Arceuil-Cachan.....	161
Algues-Mortes .....	154	Ambrières .....	62	Arçy-sur-Cure .....	84
Algues-Vives .....	154	Ambronay .....	133	Ardennes, Forest of.....	244
Alguille .....	139	Amélie-les-Bains .....	295	Ardentes .....	226
Alguillon .....	275	Amiens ( <i>Somme</i> ) .....	7, 38	Ardos .....	270
Aille-Villers .....	249, 257	Amou .....	267	Ardres .....	11
Ailly .....	7	Ampuis .....	104	Arengosse .....	263
Ailly-sur-Noye .....	9	Anenis ( <i>Loire Inférieure</i> ) .....	188	Argagnon .....	267
Almargues .....	154	Ancey-le-Franc .....	86	Argelés .....	271
Ain .....	106	Ancone.....	109	Argelés-sur-Mer .....	294
Aire .....	12, 264	Andance .....	103	Argences .....	47
Airé .....	52	Andancette.....	106	Argentan ( <i>Orne</i> ) .....	69, 71
Airvault .....	186, 199	Andaya .....	263	Argentat .....	227
Aisy-sur-Armençon, or sous-Rougemont .....	86	Andelot.....	131, 246	Argenteuil .....	25, 37
Aix ( <i>Bouches-du-Rhône</i> ) .....	123, 146	Andelys, Les ( <i>Eure</i> ) .....	35	Argenton.....	176, 206
Aix-d'Angillon .....	214	Andilly .....	239, 256	Argenton-le-Château .....	199
Aixe-sur-Vienne .....	208	Andorre .....	293	Argentré .....	63
Aix-en-Othe Villemaur .....	254	Andréz .....	264	Arjuzanx.....	263
Aix-les-Bains ( <i>Savoie</i> ) .....	134	Andrézieux .....	136	Arzac .....	219
Ajaccio .....	123	Anduze .....	155, 167	Arlay Castle .....	102
Alais ( <i>Gard</i> ) .....	151, 155, 154	Anet .....	96	Arles ( <i>Bouches-du-Rhône</i> ) .....	114
Alando .....	126	Angers ( <i>Maine-et-Loire</i> ) .....	61, 186	Arles-sur-Tech .....	295
Alban .....	149	Angerville .....	165	Armentières .....	12
Albens .....	134	Angture .....	253	Arn .....	24
Albert .....	15	Angoulême ( <i>Charente</i> ) .....	177	Arnage.....	197
Albertville .....	135	Aniane .....	167	Arnay-le-Duc .....	91
Albi ( <i>Tarn</i> ) .....	149, 231	Anizy-Pinon .....	23	Arneeke .....	17
Albigny .....	96	Anjony, Château of .....	228	Arpajon .....	159, 164, 230
Alençon ( <i>Orne</i> ) .....	70	Anney .....	134	Arques Castle .....	28
Alet .....	285	Annemasse.....	135	Arques ( <i>Pas-de-Calais</i> ) .....	11, 28
Alfort .....	77	Anonay .....	106, 136	Arragon .....	229
Alise St. Reine.....	87	Annot .....	140	Arragnonet.....	292
Allan .....	108	Anor .....	24	Arras ( <i>Pas-de-Calais</i> ) 8, 8, 12, 14	14
		Anse .....	95	Arrean .....	292

INDEX.

xi.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Affrens	271	Avignon (Vaucluse)	112, 151	Bas-Monistrol	147
Aïromanches	49	Avignonnet	288	Bastia (Corse)	126
Aïr, or Arches-sur-Moselle	247	Aviothe	237	Bastide-Fortunière, La	219
Arsonval-Jaucourt	255	Avize	239, 253	Batignolles, Les	88, 44
Artemart	134	Avoise	61	Batilly	288
Artenay	165	Avord	216	Batz	191
Artiques	290	Avranches (Manche)	52, 70	Baud	201
Artix	267	Avrigny	212	Baunne-de-la-Coquille	269
Arvant	223, 229	Avrigny	9, 18, 19	Baunne-les-Dames	131
Arzeyres	179	Avrillé	197	Baunne-des-Vaudois	145
Arzembouy	85	Avrilly	59	Bavai	18
Asasp	270	Ax	293	Bayard's Château	139
Asnelles	49	Axat	285	Bayeux (Manche)	48
Asnières	25, 87, 42	Ay	212	Bayon	248
Assat	270	Azay-le-Rideau	172	Bayonne (Basses-Pyrénées)	262
Assier	228	Azun Pass	271	Bazancourt	271
Astaffort	276			Bazas (Gironde)	244
Athis-Mons	163			Bazeilles	247
Attichy	19	Baccarat	241, 251	Bazizèze	288
Attigny	944	Baccornière, La	73	Béat, St.	290
Attignat	128	Bagnacaux	161, 284	Beaucaire	151
Attilla's Camp	237	Bagnères-de-Bigorre (Hautes-Pyrénées)	265	Beauchâtel	103
Atubagne	121	Bagnères-de-Luchon	290	Beaucourt	181
Atbezaine	297	Bagnoux	185, 254	Beaufort	182
Atbenas	160, 234	Bagnols de l'Orné	72	Beaufort	109
Aubervilliers	10	Bagnols-sur-Cèze	104	Beaugé, or Baugé	183
Aubeterre	178	Baigts	287	Beaugency	168
Aublet	277	Baillargues	186	Beaufeillies	131
Aubignas	148, 197	Bailleul	12	Beaujeu	94
Aubigné	194	Bains-les-Bains, or Balus	249	Beaulieu	144, 177
Aubigny	210	Baix	103	Beaulieu-Berrias	151
Aubigny (Arras)	15	Balaça, Plain of	127	Beaumesnil	48
Aubin	976	Balbigny	137	Beaumont	218
Auch	263	Ballon	70	Beaumont-le-Roger	45
Audrien	48	Ballon d'Alsace	249	Beaumont-sur-Sarthe	70
Audraicq	11	Ballon de Guebwiller	249	Beaumont de Lomagne	278
Audan le Roman	217	Banassac-In-Canourgue	149	Beaune (Côte d'Or)	90
Aunay	293	Ban de la Roche	251	Beaune-La-Rolande	168
Aulnat	293	Bannalec	202	Beaunoyet	212
Aulnay-les-Bondy	22, 293	Banyuls-sur-Mer	295	Beaupréau (Maine-et-Loire)	188
Aulnois	22	Bapaume	15, 29	Beauréaire	104
Aulpoey	18, 293	Barbaste	275	Beaurières	108
Aulus-les-Bains	290	Barbantane	114	Beausset, Le	121
Aunale	6	Barbercy	253	Beautirau	273
Auneau	56, 58, 69, 164	Barbezieux (Charente)	178	Beauvais (Oise)	6, 8, 9, 23
Aunell	35	Barcelona	295	Bebohia	269
Aunay	201	Barcelonnette (Basses-Alpes)	140	Bec Abbey	46
Aunec	147	Barèges	272	Bédarioux	149, 289
Aurillac (Cantal)	209, 229	Barentin	41	Bédarrides	111
Auterive	292	Barfleur	50	Bédous	276
Auteuil	44	Barjac	149	Bégles	273
Autevielle	247	Barjols	147	Behobia	269
Autan (Saine-et-Loire)	84, 91	Bar-le-Duc (Meuse)	298	Beillant	186, 195
Anvers	25	Baroncourt	247	Bel Air	251
Auxerre (Yonne)	83	Barreire	141	Belfort (Haut-Rhin)	131, 287
Auxoume	129, 256	Barsac	273	Bellac (Haute-Vienne)	176
Auzances	237	Bar-sur-Aube (Aube)	295	Bellegarde (near Orleans)	83
Availles	176	Bar-sur-Seine (Aube)	80, 254	Bellegarde (Pyrénées)	296
Avallon	84	Bas Erette	307	Belle-Île	201
Avayau	24	Basso-Indre	191	Belle-Île-Béguard, or Belle-Île-en-Terre	67
Avène du Bas de Boutogne	44			Bellemeuse	295
Avènes (Nord)	22			Belleme	60

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Bailleville .....	95, 238	Blesmes .....	238	Bourg-le-Roy .....	70
Belleville Vendée .....	190	Blôis ( <i>Loir-et-Cher</i> ) .....	168	Bourganeuf ( <i>Haute Vienne</i> ) .....	207
Bellevue .....	54, 147	Bocognano .....	125	Bourges ( <i>Cher</i> ) .....	214
Belley ( <i>Ain</i> ) .....	131, 137	Boen .....	232	Bourget, Le .....	22
Belvès .....	213	Bohain .....	21	Bourgeuil .....	184
Beret .....	191	Boileux .....	15	Bourglastic .....	217, 225
Benevent .....	206	Bois de Boulogne .....	44	Bourgneuf .....	190
Bengy-sur-Craon .....	216	Bois de Lihus .....	9, 18	Bourgoin .....	105, 137
Benoit-de-Saut .....	206	Bois-le-Roi .....	79	Bournont St. Blain .....	246
Berck-sur-Mer .....	5	Bois-sire-Aimé .....	216	Bournezeau .....	199
Bercy .....	77	Boisset Pacy .....	44	Bourzarchard .....	52
Bergcrac ( <i>Dordogne</i> ) 179, 212, 274		Boissy St. Leger .....	78, 251	Bousquet .....	149
Bergues .....	17	Bolbec .....	40	Boussac ( <i>Creuse</i> ) .....	226
Berguette .....	11	Bollène .....	110	Boussay .....	173
Bernac Debat .....	265	Bologne .....	246	Boussens .....	289
Bernay ( <i>Eure</i> ) .....	46	Bondy .....	233	Bout-du-Monde .....	91
Bernis .....	154	Bon Encontre .....	276	Bouvante .....	107
Berny .....	162	Bonifacio .....	128	Bouveret .....	135
Berre .....	116	Bonnemain .....	73	Boves .....	8
Bersac .....	176, 206	Bonnétable .....	59	Bozzo .....	126
Bertincourt .....	19	Bonneval .....	58, 164	Brain .....	185
Berry .....	21	Rouneville .....	134	Braisne .....	23, 244
Béruuges .....	175	Bonneville Castle .....	51	Braisne-sur-Vesle .....	235
Berzy .....	23	Bonneville, La .....	45	Bram .....	281
Besançon ( <i>Doubs</i> ) .....	1-2, 130	Bonnières .....	36	Brantôme .....	211
Beslé .....	65	Bonson .....	136, 232	Brassac .....	223
Bessan .....	2-8	Bôo Silheu .....	271	Breanté .....	40
Bessay .....	81, 218	Bordeaux ( <i>Gironde</i> ) .....	180	Brèche de Roland .....	273
Besse .....	227	Bordeaux St. Clair .....	35	Brède, La .....	273
Bossages .....	150, 153	Borgo .....	126	Bré .....	62
Bossenny .....	137	Bort .....	229	Breignos .....	228
Bessé-sur-Braye .....	58, 196, 197	Bososte .....	290	Bressuire ( <i>Deux Sèvres</i> ) .....	199
Béthunville .....	244	Bosse, La .....	35	Brest ( <i>Finistère</i> ) .....	68
Béthune ( <i>Pas-de-Calais</i> ) .....	7, 12	Boschno .....	201	Breteil .....	9
Betton .....	73	Bouaye .....	190	Bretigny .....	164
Bettin .....	5	Boucau, Le .....	261	Bretoncelles .....	59
Beuzeville-Bréauté .....	40	Bouchain .....	21	Bretteville .....	48
Beynost .....	133	Boucoiran .....	158	Breuil .....	47
Boynac .....	208	Bouille .....	52	Breuil le Sec .....	9
Bézenet .....	225	Boujailles .....	131	Breuil-Romain .....	244
Béziers ( <i>Hérault</i> ) .....	287	Bouj un-Neffés .....	288	Breuillet .....	161
Bézons .....	37	Boulaou, Le .....	295	Breval .....	44
Biarritz .....	263	Bouleternère .....	296	Briançon ( <i>Hautes-Alpes</i> ) 140, 145	
Bièdre .....	162	Bouley-les-Troux .....	162	Briancot .....	226
Billassod .....	263	Boulogne-sur-Mer ( <i>Pas-de-Calais</i> ) .....	3	Briare .....	81
Biffout due .....	250	Bouloire .....	196	Bricon .....	254, 255
Bigorre .....	265	Bouray .....	145	Brides-les-Bains .....	155
Biguglia .....	126	Bourbon .....	105	Brie .....	234
Bilhou .....	232	Bourbon-Busset Château .....	220	Brie-Comte-Robert .....	78, 251
Biron .....	21	Bourbon l'Archaubault .....	225	Brienne .....	246, 265
Bis-Bères .....	47	Bourbon-Lancy .....	225	Brienon .....	85
Bizet .....	237	Bourbonne-les-Bains .....	256	Briey .....	238, 247
Blagny .....	247	Bourboulé .....	228	Brignoles .....	123
Blainville-la-Grande .....	241, 248	Bourbourg .....	15	Brigroud .....	139
Blaisy-Funnel .....	87	Bourg-St. Andéol .....	90, 102, 133	Brimbal Hill .....	70
Blancmont .....	242	Bourg .....	104	Brin .....	241
Blanc .....	284	Bourg-Ar-gental .....	106, 136	Brienne .....	46
Blanc-Le ( <i>Indre</i> ) .....	206	Bourg d'Ault .....	6	Briou-sur-Ource .....	254
Blanc-Miscron .....	18	Bourg-Dun .....	40	Brioude ( <i>Haute-Loire</i> ) .....	159, 223
Blangy-sur-Ternoise .....	5	Bourg-Madame .....	286, 296	Brioux .....	176
Blancnefort .....	188	Bourg Mont Genève .....	145	Briouze .....	69
Blaye ( <i>Gironde</i> ) .....	185, 195	Bourg d'Oisans .....	145	Briouzebec .....	49
Blasia .....	229	Bourg-la-Reine .....	181	Brive ( <i>Corrèze</i> ) .....	308, 309, 227

INDEX.

xlii.

	PAGE
Brive-Charensac .....	223
Broglie .....	46
Brooms .....	66
Browville .....	167
Brou .....	58, 133
Bruni .....	17
Bruniquel .....	210
Brunoy .....	78
Brussels .....	18, 22
Bruyères .....	242, 250
Buc .....	55
Bucey-les-Gy .....	256
Buel .....	44, 167
Buglose .....	260
Buisson, Le .....	210
Buisson-Réau .....	224
Bully-Grenay .....	12
Bures .....	28
Barthécourt .....	241
Basnigny .....	21
Bussang .....	249
Busseau-d'Ahun .....	207
Busibre-Galant .....	211
Bnt de St. Genie .....	108
Bnzancy .....	244
Buzy .....	269
Byans .....	102
Cabannes .....	293
Cabbé Roquebrune .....	144
Cabourg .....	47, 51
Cabrioules .....	291
Cadaujac .....	273
Cadéac .....	292
Cadenet .....	114
Caderousse .....	111
Cadillac .....	273
Caen ( <i>Calvados</i> ) .....	47
Caiffers .....	8
Cahors .....	208, 210, 213
Cahuzac .....	211
Calasargues .....	154
Calas .....	210
Calais ( <i>Pas-de-Calais</i> ) .....	47
Calvi ( <i>Corse</i> ) .....	127
Cambo .....	253
Cambourey .....	43
Cambrai ( <i>Nord</i> ) .....	9, 21
Campan .....	265
Campfranc .....	270
Camp Major .....	131
Campredon .....	295
Camps .....	141
Canal du Midi, or du Languedoc .....	282
Canal Lateral .....	282
Canaples .....	8

	PAGE
Canauley .....	259
Cancalle, or Cancale .....	76
Candes .....	184
Cannes .....	141
Canon .....	47
Caneton .....	29
Cany .....	41
Capdenac .....	210
Cape Breton .....	261
Cape Corso .....	127
Cape de Caux .....	40
Cape Fréhel .....	66
Cape La Hague .....	51
Cape La Hève .....	39
Capendu .....	286
Cap Ferret .....	260
Capvern .....	291
Carazzi .....	125
Carbonne .....	289
Carcassonne ( <i>Aude</i> ) .....	284
Cardalhac .....	210
Cardinerie, The .....	175
Carennac .....	209
Carentan .....	49
Carghese .....	127
Carhaix .....	67, 203
Carignan .....	247
Carlat .....	292
Carmaux .....	231, 284
Carnac, or Karnac .....	201
Carnoules .....	123, 144
Carpentras ( <i>Vaucluse</i> ) .....	111
Carvin .....	12, 14
Casagnas .....	158
Cassel .....	17
Casseuil .....	274
Cassis .....	121
Casteljaloux .....	264, 274
Castellane ( <i>Basses-Alpes</i> ) .....	141
Castelnaudary ( <i>Aude</i> ) .....	231, 283
Castelnau .....	183, 264
Castelnau-d'Estretfonds .....	279
Castel-Sarrasin ( <i>Tarn-et-Garonne</i> ) .....	277
Castéra-Verduza .....	275
Castes Château .....	265, 274
Castets .....	260
Castex-Lectourais .....	276
Castillo d'Anso .....	270
Castillon .....	179
Castres ( <i>Tarn</i> ) .....	231, 284
Câteau, Le .....	22
Catillon .....	22
Cattenières .....	21
Caudebec .....	41
Caudos .....	260
Caudray .....	21
Caudrot .....	274
Caulaincourt .....	21
Caunes .....	66
Caumont .....	289
Caunes .....	286
Caussade .....	208, 214

	PAGE
Causses, The .....	149, 160
Cauterets .....	277
Cavallion .....	113
Cavignac .....	190, 196
Caycux .....	5
Cazaux .....	260
Cazères-sur-l'Adour .....	264
Cazerli .....	291
Cazouls .....	208
Cazouls-les-Besiers .....	288
Cefntry .....	241
Celon .....	206
Celle Neuve Church .....	160
Celles-sur-Belle .....	176
Cénevières .....	223
Cenons .....	273
Cerbère .....	295
Cercottes .....	166
Cercy la Tour .....	92
Cerdon .....	133
Ceret .....	295
Cerizay .....	199
Cessenon .....	398
Cessieu .....	187
Cesson .....	78
Cette ( <i>Hérault</i> ) .....	157, 289
Cevennes Mountains .....	148
Chabanais .....	208
Chabenet .....	206
Chabestan .....	140
Chablis .....	83
Châbons .....	137
Chacornac .....	148
Chagny .....	91
Chailvet-Urcal .....	23
Chaize-le-Vicomte .....	199
Chalabre, La .....	285
Chalais .....	178
Challindrey .....	283
Challans .....	190, 191
Chalonnnes .....	168, 198
Chalons .....	8, 225
Châlons-sur-Marne, or Châlons ( <i>Marne</i> ) .....	236
Châlon-sur-Saône, or Châlon ( <i>Saône-et-Loire</i> ) .....	92, 102
Chalus .....	211
Chamarsude .....	165
Chambéry .....	154
Chamblet-Neris .....	225
Chambly .....	246
Chambly .....	8
Chambon .....	69
Chambon .....	192
Chambord .....	168
Chamborgaud .....	169
Chambrey .....	241
Chamont .....	134
Chamousset .....	185
Champagnac .....	149, 211
Champagne .....	25, 106
Champagny .....	287
Champagnole .....	10

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Champaubert.....	285	Château-Yquem.....	168, 274	Chèvremont.....	266
Champbeau.....	63	Châteaudun.....	164	Chevrouse.....	56, 169
Champdeniers.....	192	Châteaudun ( <i>Eure-et-Loir</i> ).....	68	Cheyilas, Le.....	129
Champigny.....	251	Châteaulin.....	203	Cheyzy-l'Abbaye.....	285
Champillier-Urciers.....	226	Châteaumillant.....	226	Chinon ( <i>Indre-et-Loire</i> ).....	173, 184
Champlitte.....	256	Châteauneuf (near Dol).....	75	Chochoques.....	12
Champs.....	69	Châteauneuf-sur-Charente.....	177	Choisy-le-Roi.....	163
Champs-de-Brach.....	225	Châteauneuf-sur-Gher.....	224	Cholet, or Chollet.....	198
Champsoce, or Champsoceau.....	184	Châteauneuf-le-Faou.....	203	Chorges.....	140
Champvaux.....	129	Châteauneuf-sur-Loire.....	274	Chouzy.....	169
Chancy.....	135	Châteauneuf-du-Pape.....	111	Chouze-sur-Loire, La, or La Chapelle-sur-Loire.....	184
Changis.....	224	Châteauneuf-le-Randon.....	148	Cierp.....	290
Chaniers.....	195	Châteauneuf-du-Rhône.....	109	Cinq Mars.....	164
Chantenay.....	191	Châteauroux ( <i>Indre</i> ).....	173, 204	Cintegabelle.....	291
Chantilly.....	9	Châtaelaudren.....	68	Cire.....	193
Chantonnay.....	199	Châteldon.....	220	Cirey.....	242
Chantraines.....	246	Chatelet.....	129	Cirey Château.....	255
Chaource.....	254	Châtelluguyon.....	221	Cirque de Gavarnie.....	273
Charente, or Tonny-Char- ente.....	194	Châtellineau.....	23	Cirque de Troumouze.....	273
Charenton-le-Pont.....	77	Châtelleraud ( <i>Vienne</i> ).....	173	Cirque de Vignemale.....	273
Charleroi.....	92	Châtenay.....	252	Cîteaux Abbey.....	90
Charleville.....	84	Châtenois.....	282	Civray ( <i>Vienne</i> ).....	176
Charleville.....	244, 245	Châtillon.....	102, 134	Clacy-Mons.....	23
Charmant.....	178	Châtillon-en-Vendelsais.....	68	Clairmarais Abbey.....	3
Charmes.....	107, 248	Châtillon St Aubin.....	199	Clairvaux.....	255
Charmont.....	287	Châtillon-sur-Indre.....	172	Clamart-sous-Meudon.....	53
Charmoy.....	256	Châtillon-sur-Loing.....	81	Clamecy ( <i>Nièvre</i> ).....	85
Charrolles ( <i>Saône-et-Loire</i> ).....	94	Châtillon-sur-Seine ( <i>Côte d'Or</i> ).....	86, 163, 254	Clan.....	174
Charroux.....	176	Châtillon-sur-Sevre.....	199	Claye.....	233
Chartres ( <i>Eure-et-Loir</i> ).....	57	Chatou.....	43	Clèelles.....	139
Chartreuse, La Grande.....	138	Chaudes-Aigues.....	280	Clèbres.....	3, 28, 33
Chasse.....	108, 185	Chaumes.....	8, 9	Clermont.....	168
Chasseneuil.....	174	Chaumont.....	246	Clermont-en-Argonne.....	287
Châteaubourg.....	64, 105	Chaumont Château.....	264	Clermont-Ferrand ( <i>Puy-de- Dôme</i> ).....	203, 221, 225
Châteaubriant ( <i>Loire-Infé- rieure</i> ).....	68, 198	Chaumont-sur-Loire.....	169	Clermont L'Hérault.....	160
Château de Belleville.....	248	Chaumont-Oise.....	25	Clermont-Oise ( <i>Oise</i> ).....	9
Château de Busy-Rabutin.....	87	Chaumont, or Chaumont-en- Bassigny ( <i>Haute-Marne</i> ).....	255	Clerval.....	131
Château Chalou.....	102	Chauvigny.....	247	Cléry-sur-Loire.....	167
Château de Chambord.....	168	Chauxy.....	131	Clichy-la-Garenne.....	37
Château de Chanteloup.....	170	Chaux-les-Passavant.....	131	Clignancourt.....	10
Château de Chenevière.....	81	Chavagne-les-Redoux.....	199	Clisson.....	180
Château-Chinon ( <i>Nièvre</i> ).....	87	Chavanay.....	103	Clocheville.....	5
Château d'En.....	14	Chavenon.....	225	Cloyes.....	164
Château Gaillard.....	165	Chaville.....	225	Cluses.....	134
Château-Gontier.....	198	Chaville.....	64	Cluny.....	94
Château de Grignan.....	109	Chavornay.....	181	Coarrazze-Nay.....	276
Château-Lafitte.....	188	Chécy.....	224	Codolet.....	110
Château-Landon.....	80	Chef-Boutonne.....	176	Cognac ( <i>Charente</i> ).....	176, 195
Château-Lavallière.....	68, 197	Chef-du-Pont.....	49	Colayrac.....	275
Château-du-Loir.....	68, 197	Chelles-Gourmay.....	238	Col de Croix Haute.....	189
Château Loudenne.....	183	Chemazé.....	198	Col de Lauteret.....	145
Château-Margaux.....	183	Chemilly.....	83, 198	Col d'Oo.....	261
Château-Porcien.....	244	Chenerallica.....	207	Col de Perthas.....	203
Château-Renault.....	165, 184	Chenonceaux.....	173	Col de Puymaurins.....	203
Château-Renard.....	88	Chenôve.....	90	Coligny.....	102
Château des Rochers.....	68	Cherbourg ( <i>Manche</i> ).....	49	Collours.....	294
Château-Salins ( <i>Meurthe</i> ).....	241	Chervoux.....	176	Collonges ( <i>Ain</i> ).....	183, 185
Château-de-la-Source.....	204	Chéry.....	206	Collonges ( <i>Côte-d'Or</i> ).....	129
Château-Thierry.....	23, 235, 258	Chétifs ( <i>Grenoble</i> ).....	189	Collonges-Fontaines.....	92
Château d'Urcy.....	88	Chevillon.....	248	Colmar ( <i>Haut-Rhin</i> ).....	260
Vilain.....	264, 255	Chevilly.....	166	Cologne.....	22

INDEX.

XV.

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
141, 144	Colemar	191	Comolliers	15
96, 97	Colombes	234,	Comolliers	
239	Colombey-les-Belles	251		
287	Colombier	226		
277	Colomiers	199		
224	Combleaux	264		
73	Combourg	42		
194	Combré	226		
78	Combs-la-Ville	85, 44		
235	Commeny	246		
190	Commequiers	261		
18	Commercy (Meuse)	287		
202	Compiègne (Oise)	48		
45	Conches	58		
250	Concileux	81		
18	Condé	111		
135	Condé-en-Brie	237		
59	Condé-sur-Huisne	219, 232		
69	Condé-sur-Noireau	219		
275	Condom (Gers)	58		
14	Condotte	52		
102, 238, 250	Cendrieu	50, 52		
37, 77	Confians	72		
238, 246	Confians-Jarny	178, 212		
250	Confians-Varigney	212		
208	Confolens (Charente)	98, 138		
61	Confolie	194		
60, 136	Counerré	210		
247	Cons-la-Granville	68, 197, 198		
239	Contrexéville	84		
8	Couty	95		
183	Corbell (Seine-et-Oise)	218		
14	Corbehem	284		
15	Corbie	6, 24		
85	Corbigny	3, 25		
191	Cordemais	24		
133	Cordouan, Tour de	22		
90	Corgoloin	7		
106	Cornas	207		
227	Cornil	108		
249	Cornilimont	8, 26		
140	Corpey	257		
198	Corps Nuds	207		
295	Corsavy	18		
74	Corseul	207		
123	Corsica, or Corso	18		
126	Corte	191		
81, 224	Cosme	5		
137	Côteau, Le	269		
280	Côte St. Amand	79		
19	Coucy Castle, or Coucy-le-Château	6		
24	Coucy-Les Eppes	191		
222	Coudes	23		
58	Coudreaux	105		
191	Coueron	23		
176	Couhe Verac	108		
224	Couilly	107		
285	Couiza-Montax	103		
85	Coulange-sur-Yonne	107		
71	Coulbouf	108		
106	Coulmiers	107		
		180, 190		
		123		
		98, 102		
		183		
		226		
		256		
		134		
		218		
		251		
		226		
		199		
		264		
		42		
		226		
		85, 44		
		246		
		261		
		287		
		48		
		58		
		81		
		111		
		237		
		219, 232		
		219		
		58		
		50, 52		
		72		
		178, 212		
		212		
		98, 138		
		194		
		210		
		68, 197, 198		
		84		
		95		
		218		
		284		
		6, 24		
		3, 25		
		24		
		22		
		7		
		207		
		108		
		8, 26		
		257		
		207		
		18		
		191		
		5		
		269		
		79		
		6		
		191		
		23		
		105		
		108		
		107		
		180, 190		
		123		
		98, 102		
		183		
		226		
		256		
		134		
		218		
		251		
		226		
		199		
		264		
		42		
		226		
		85, 44		
		246		
		261		
		287		
		48		
		58		
		81		
		111		
		237		
		219, 232		
		219		
		58		
		50, 52		
		72		
		178, 212		
		212		
		98, 138		
		194		
		210		
		68, 197, 198		
		84		
		95		
		218		
		284		
		6, 24		
		3, 25		
		24		
		22		
		7		
		207		
		108		
		8, 26		
		257		
		207		
		18		
		191		
		5		
		269		
		79		
		6		
		191		
		23		
		105		
		108		
		107		
		180, 190		
		123		
		98, 102		
		183		
		226		
		256		
		134		
		218		
		251		
		226		
		199		
		264		
		42		
		226		
		85, 44		
		246		
		261		
		287		
		48		
		58		
		81		
		111		
		237		
		219, 232		
		219		
		58		
		50, 52		
		72		
		178, 212		
		212		
		98, 138		
		194		
		210		
		68, 197, 198		
		84		
		95		
		218		
		284		
		6, 24		
		3, 25		
		24		
		22		
		7		
		207		
		108		
		8, 26		
		257		
		207		
		18		
		191		
		5		
		269		
		79		
		6		
		191		
		23		
		105		
		108		
		107		
		180, 190		
		123		
		98, 102		
		183		
		226		
		256		
		134		
		218		
		251		
		226		
		199		
		264		
		42		
		226		
		85, 44		
		246		
		261		
		287		
		48		
		58		
		81		
		111		
		237		
		219, 232		
		219		
		58		
		50, 52		
		72		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Dormans .....	235	Epéron .....	56	Facture .....	183, 259
Dormelleuse Peak .....	145	Epinac .....	91	Falaise ( <i>Calvados</i> ) .....	71
Dornes .....	217	Epinal ( <i>Vosges</i> ) .....	248, 250	Fanjeaux .....	284
Dourai ( <i>Norc</i> ) .....	14	Epluay .....	24, 233	Farbus-Yimy .....	12
Douarnenez .....	203	Epinay-sur-Orge .....	164	Farel .....	140
Doubs, The .....	132	Époufesse .....	84	Faremontiers .....	251
Doudeville .....	41	Epone .....	36	Farguettes, Les .....	231
Doué-la-Fontaine .....	186, 187	Erenenonville .....	22, 234	Faugères .....	160, 238
Douhet .....	194	Ermitage .....	19	Fauguerolles .....	274
Doulevant-le-Château .....	246	Ermont .....	24, 25	Fauris, Les .....	106
Doullens, or Doulens ( <i>Somme</i> ) .....	7, 8	Ernée .....	73	Faverney .....	250
Dourdan .....	164	Erquelines .....	22	Favières .....	239
Douvres .....	48	Ervy .....	85	Fayence .....	141
Douxnoux .....	240	Esbly .....	234	Faymont .....	250
Douzy .....	247	Eschalquens .....	282	Faymoreau .....	199
Doyet-la-Presle .....	225	Eschauffour .....	46	Fécamp .....	40
Dozulé-Putot .....	47, 48	Escallmont .....	56	Felletin .....	207
Draguignan ( <i>Var</i> ) .....	123, 141, 147	Escou .....	269	Ferdrupt .....	249
Draveil .....	162	Escoubiac-la-Bôle .....	191	Père Champenoise .....	235, 53
Dreuil-les-Amiens .....	7	Escrennes .....	163	Père-en-Tardenois .....	234, 235
Dreux ( <i>Eure</i> ) .....	34, 57, 69, 164	Esneval .....	41	Perette, La .....	258
Drevaux .....	224	Espallon ( <i>Aveyron</i> ) .....	230	Ferney, or Ferney Voltaire .....	132
Droux .....	176	Esquelbecq .....	17	Ferrières .....	234
Dun-Doulçon .....	2-8	Essé, or Rouvray .....	198	Ferrières-Fontenay .....	81
Dunkirk, or Dunkerque		Esigny-le-Petit .....	21	Ferrière-St. Mary .....	229
( <i>Nord</i> ) .....	11, 16	Essomes .....	235	Feurs .....	137, 232
Duravel .....	213	Essonne .....	163	Feyzin .....	104
		Estagel .....	294	Figéac ( <i>Lot</i> ) .....	209
Eaubonne .....	11	Estenon .....	290	Figueras .....	294
Eaux-Bonnes, or Aigues-		Eternay .....	234	Fins-lez-Moutbard .....	87
Bonnes .....	270	Estissac .....	83, 254	Fiquelmont .....	247
Eaux-Chaudes, or Aigues-		Estrechoux .....	149, 288	Firminy .....	106, 147
Chaudes .....	270	Estrées St. Denis .....	18	Fismes .....	23, 234, 236, 244
Eauze .....	276	Estreassin .....	105	Fixin .....	90
Ebblinghem .....	11	Étain .....	238	Flamboin-Gouaix .....	252
Echelles-de-Savoie, Les .....	137	Étampes ( <i>Loiret</i> ) .....	165	Flavigny .....	87
Eclaron .....	246	Étang .....	92	Fliers .....	69
Écomnoy .....	197	Étang de Moison .....	261	Fleurance .....	276
Écouen .....	11	Étapes .....	5, 15	Fleurville .....	94
Écouvieux .....	946	Étaules .....	194	Fleury-sur-Andelle .....	34
Éffiat Château .....	220	Étigny .....	83	Flogny .....	85
Eglington .....	226	Étival .....	241	Florac .....	155, 159
Eguzon .....	206	Étoile .....	108	Floure .....	246
Élivaux .....	248	Étrochy .....	165	Foccy .....	214
Élthouf ( <i>Seine-Inférieure</i> ) .....	34	Étrepagny .....	31	Foix ( <i>Arrège</i> ) .....	293
Elne .....	294	Étretat .....	40	Folembral .....	20
Eloyes .....	249	Eu .....	6	Folligny .....	52, 70
EIVEN .....	200	Eunmout .....	241	Fons .....	157
Emberménil .....	241	Eurville .....	226	Fontaine .....	90, 250
Embrun ( <i>Hautes-Alpes</i> ) .....	140, 145	Evauz-les-Bains .....	227	Fontaine Française .....	256
Emerainville Pontault .....	251	Evian-les-Bains .....	135	Fontaine-Vincuse .....	103
Émoussa .....	290	Evreux ( <i>Eure</i> ) .....	45, 59, 69	Fontaines .....	52, 96
Engbieu-les-Bains .....	24	Evron .....	62	Fontainebleau ( <i>Seine-et-Mrn.</i> ) .....	79
Éntraigues .....	111	Evy .....	163	Fontenay-aux-Roses .....	161
Entressen .....	116	Eygurande-Merlines .....	208, 226, 227	Fontenay-le-Comte ( <i>Vendée</i> ) .....	182
Épanca .....	192	Eymoutiers .....	208	Fontenay-Ferrières .....	191
Épanxilliers .....	176	Eyrol .....	226	Fontenay-sous-Bois .....	251
Épéhay .....	9, 19	Eza .....	144	Fontenelle Abbey .....	41
( <i>Marne</i> ) .....	236, 242	Fabrigues .....	160	Fontenoy .....	85
		Fabron .....	286	Fontenoy-sur-Moselle .....	239
				Fontevrault .....	184
				Fontpedrouse .....	226
				Fontoy .....	247

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Forecaquier ( <i>Basses-Alpes</i> )	147	Gannat ( <i>Allier</i> )	220, 225	Gragnague	211
Forest de Milly	186	Gap	108, 140, 147	Grainville-Goderville	40
Forges-les-Eaux	33	Garaye, Château La.	74	Gramat	209
Forgeville	206	Gardanne	123, 145	Grand Combe, La.	158
Formigny	49	Gardonne	179	Grande Cascade	227
Fort Barraux	189	Gargan	213	Grande Chartreuse, La.	100, 138
Fort de Joux	131	Gargas Grottoes	290	Grand Croix, or Les Rouardes	139
Fort-les-Bains	296	Garçillesse	206	Grand Mont Ferrand	189
Fos	106	Garonne, Sources of	290	Grand Veymont	189
Foucart-Alvimare	40	Gasny	35	Grandjean	194
Foug.	239	Gau	269	Grand Lempas	137
Fongères ( <i>Ille-et-Vilaine</i> )	73	Gaube Lake	271	Grand Pont	174
Fougerolles	250	Gavarnie	273	Grandpuits	25
Foulain	255	Gave d'Oloron	269	Grandrieux	159
Foulcrey	242	Gave de Pau	267	Grandvilliers	26
Fouquesreuil	12	Gaz, Le	157	Granges	250
Four, Le Rock	191	Gazinet	259	Granville	70
Fourmales	18	Gèdre	2 2	Grasse ( <i>Var</i> )	142
Fourniquiers	285	Gemalucotte	250	Grasse Abbey	286
Fourniaux	207	Gémozac	194	Grave-en-Oisans	145
Fourtic	275	Geneva	102, 135	Gravelines	11, 15
Fourvoirie	188	Genevreville	257	Graveson	114
Fouras	193	Genlis	129	Gravelotte	238
Fraize	260	Gennes	190	Gray ( <i>Haute-Saône</i> ) 149, 130, 255	
Fraiche-Comté	131	Genolhac	159	Grémondville	41
Franconville	25	Gentilly	162	Grenade-sur-l'Adour	264
Francois	130	Gérardmer	243, 250	Grenoble ( <i>Isère</i> )	106, 108, 138
Fransé	131	Gergovia	222	Grésivaudan	136
Frebécourt	238	Germain, St.	43	Gretz	288
Fréjus	123, 141	Gerona	294	Gretz-Armainvilliers	251
Fresnay, and Fresnay-le-		Gerzat	220	Grezan	161
Vicome	70	Greyev-Chambertin	91	Grigny	185
Fresné-la-Mère	71	Gex ( <i>Ain</i> )	132	Grillons, Les	141
Fresnoy-le-Grand	21	Ghyvelde	16	Gripp Fall	290
Fréteval	164	Giberville	48	Grisolles	137
Fréthun	3	Gien	224, 81	Grive, La	279
Frévent	12	Gières-Uriage	139	Gruchet-la-Valasse	40
Fromental	106	Gif	162	Guagno Baths	127
Fronzac	178	Gignac	160	Guérande	191
Frontenay-Rohan	192	Gilly	225	Guérard	251
Frontignan	157	Gimel Waterfall	228	Guéret	206
Frouard	210, 246	Gimènos, Valley of the	120	Guétary	363
Fruges	5, 16	Gimont	277	Guibray	71
Fuentarabia	263	Ginguette-de-Boyer, La.	140	Guchen	65
Funay	245	Ginouvillac	228	Guierche-sur-Sarthe, La.	70
Fumel	213	Gironmagny	257	Guignicourt	24
Furnes	16	Gironde	274	Gujan-Mestras	260
		Gisors	35	Guillancourt	8
		Givet	245	Gullestra	145
		Givors	105, 135	Guillon	87
		Givors Canal	102	Guines	11
Gabas	270	Glav Institution	131	Guingamp ( <i>Côtes-du-Nord</i> )	66
Gabian	160, 188	Glos	47	Guise	21
Gâcherie	190	Glos-Montfort	46	Guitera Baths	127
Gacy	69	Golfé Jouan	143	Gyé-sur-Seine	246
Gagnières	160	Gondrecourt	234	Gy	256
Gagny	233	Gonesse	10, 24		
Gaillac ( <i>Tarn</i> )	211	Gouffre de la Goule	150		
Gaillon	34	Gourdon ( <i>Lot</i> )	208, 213		
Gallardon	56, 164	Gournay-en-Bray	28	Hagetman	264
Gallargues	154	Gournay-sur-Aronde	18	Ham	5, 20
Gallician	116	Goussainville	10	Hambye	62
Gamaches	6	Gouzon	207	Hangest	
Ganges	156, 169				



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Havéc.....	204	Jagrandes.....	173, 168	Leas.....	277
Hardour.....	29	Jarassari.....	268	La Baconnière.....	79
Haut Brion.....	259	Jreaux.....	106	Labarre.....	190
Hauterive.....	81, 218	Irigny.....	135	Labarthe-Inard.....	290
Hautmont.....	22	Irun.....	263	La Barthe-de-Neste.....	107
Havre-de-Grace, Le ( <i>Seine-Inférieure</i> ).....	38	Isigny.....	49	Labasserre.....	266
Hayaage.....	247	Isle-Adam.....	25	La Bastide.....	159
Hazebrouck ( <i>Nord</i> ).....	11, 17	Isle-Bouchard.....	172	Labatut.....	267
Héas Chapel.....	272	Isle des Oiseaux.....	260	La Baume des Arnauds.....	108
Hechès.....	391	Isles-sur-Suippes.....	244	La Bégude.....	150, 224
Hellios.....	2	Isola Rossa.....	127	La Benne.....	261
Helfaut Camp.....	3	Issé.....	190	La Bernerie.....	190
Hendaye.....	263	Issoire ( <i>Puy-de-Dôme</i> ).....	223	La Bessée.....	145
Héné.....	71	Issoudun ( <i>Indre</i> ).....	205	La Blancarde.....	117
Henin.....	14	Is-sur-Tille.....	256	Labouheyre.....	260
Hennebont.....	201	Itaucourt.....	21	La Bourboule.....	227, 228
Herbieres, Les.....	198	Ivry.....	162	La Bohalle.....	186
Herbignac.....	199	Ivry-le-Bataille.....	36	La Bourse.....	161
Herblay.....	37	Iwuy.....	21	La Boutarié.....	284
Héricourt.....	131, 267	Izeure.....	217	La Brillanne.....	147
Herné.....	252	Jalons-les-Vignes.....	296	La Brohinières.....	66, 200
Hermes.....	25	Janzé.....	198	La Brosse.....	163
Headigneul.....	5	Jargeau.....	198	Labruguière.....	284
Headin.....	5, 16	Jarmenil.....	224	Lac-de-Gaube.....	271
Heyrieux.....	137	Jarmac-Segonzac.....	250	La Chaise Dieu.....	223, 232
Hiersac.....	177	Jarville-le-Malgrange.....	178	La Camargue.....	115
Hirson.....	18, 24	Jaurac.....	241	La Chambre.....	185
His-Mane-Touille.....	289	Jaujac.....	151, 224	Lachamp Condillac.....	109
Hogue, La.....	50	Jessains.....	246, 265	Lachamp-Raphael.....	224
Monfleur ( <i>Calvados</i> ).....	61	Jeumont.....	22	La Chapelaude.....	228
Hortes.....	256	Joigny ( <i>Fonne</i> ).....	83	La Chapelle Anthenaise.....	62
Hospitalet.....	283	Joinville.....	246	La Chapelle au Bois.....	249
Hotot.....	47	Joinville le Pont.....	251	La Chapelle St. Mesmin.....	167
Houblonniers.....	47	Jonchères.....	189	La Chapelle-sur-Loire.....	184
Houdain.....	12	Jonques.....	181	La Chapelle-Yvron.....	47
Houdan.....	69	Jonzac ( <i>Charente Inférieure</i> ).....	186, 190, 195	La Charité.....	81
Houelles.....	264	Joppécourt.....	247	La Chartre.....	61
Houille.....	37	Josseline Castle.....	200	La Chartre-sur-Loire.....	58
Houlgate.....	51	Jouarre.....	235	La Châtelet.....	244
Huelcoët.....	203	Joué les-Tours.....	172	La Châtre.....	226
Huriel.....	207	Joué Aqueduct.....	247	La Clotat.....	121
Hutte, La.....	7	Jouques.....	147	La Cluse.....	132, 133
Hyds.....	224	Jouy.....	57	La Côte St. André.....	106
Hyères.....	122	Jouy-en-Josas.....	55	La Couronne.....	178
Ils-Etretat, Les.....	40	Joux, Fort de.....	131	La Crèche.....	192
Igney-Avicourt.....	242	Joux, La.....	131	La Cremade.....	284
Me Barbe.....	101	Joyeuse.....	151	Lacourtenours.....	279
Ile Dieu.....	191	Jubelin, or Jublaëns.....	62	Lacq.....	267
Ile de Groix.....	202	Jubigné-sur-Loire.....	187	La Fère.....	24
Ile d'Oléron.....	194	Juifieux.....	133	La Ferté Alais.....	163
Ile de Ré.....	196	Jullian.....	271	La Ferté Bernard.....	59
Iles Sanguinaires.....	124	Jully.....	22	La Ferté Beauharnais.....	204
Ile de Seine.....	202	Jumièges, Abbey Church of.....	41	La Ferté Fresnel.....	46
Ile de Selin.....	203	Junquera.....	295	La Ferté Gaucher.....	234, 238
Iles des Lérins.....	142	Jussey.....	249, 286	La Ferté Macé.....	69, 72
Illers.....	58	Juvigny-sous-Andaine.....	72	La Ferté Milon.....	23, 234, 235
Illats Castle.....	273	Juzet.....	163	La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.....	294
Ille.....	296	Juzet, Falls of.....	291	La Ferté sur Amance.....	256
Ilfurt.....	258	Juziers.....	37	La Ferté St. Aubin.....	204
Indret.....	181	Kerhon.....	69	La Ferté-Vidame.....	52
	39			Laffrey.....	192
				La Fieche ( <i>Sarthe</i> ).....	127
				La Fouillouse.....	146

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Laforce (Les Asiles de) .....	179	La Paillasse .....	107	La Verpillière .....	187
Lafox .....	277	La Palisse .....	81	Laverrière .....	56
Lafox .....	104	La Palud .....	110	Lavilledieu .....	277
La Fraysse .....	140	La Pauline .....	122	La Ville-Gozat .....	296
La Fresnais .....	75	La Penne .....	121	La Voulte .....	103, 108, 150
La Garaye Château .....	74	Lapeyrouse .....	224	La Voute sur Loire .....	147
La Garenne-Bezons .....	42	La Pointe .....	188	Layrac .....	276
Lagny-Thorigny .....	233	La Pomme .....	121	Le Béage .....	223
La Gouesnière .....	75	La Possonnière .....	188, 198	Le Blanc .....	173, 176, 184, 206
La Grand Combe .....	159	La Pontroye .....	256	Le Breuil .....	51, 223
La Grange .....	79	Lapugny .....	15	Le Bugue .....	212
La Grave d'Ambatès .....	180	Laqueuille .....	208, 226, 227	Le Buisson .....	179, 212
La Grève .....	194	Laragne .....	140	Le Burg .....	209
La Guèpie .....	210	La Raillière .....	271	Le Canet .....	123
La Guerche .....	46	L'Arbresle .....	81, 102, 232	Le Cendre .....	226
La Guillière .....	103	Larche .....	227	L'Ecluse .....	280
La Guole .....	230	Lardy .....	185	Le Cruzot .....	92
La Haye-Descartes .....	173	La Renardière .....	137	Le Crotoy .....	6
La Hague, Cape .....	51	La Reole .....	274	Le Dorat .....	176, 204, 208
La Humé .....	239	Largentière (Ardèche) .....	150	L'Épine .....	237
La Hutte Coulombiers 60, 61, 70		Laroche .....	83, 145	L'Estaque .....	116
Laigle .....	45, 69	La Roche Bernard .....	199	L'Estrel, or L'Estrale .....	141
Laigne et St. Gervais .....	197	Laroche Chalais .....	178	L'Étoile-de-Condans .....	37
Lailly .....	168	La Roche, or Roche-Posay ..	173	Lectoure (Gers) .....	276
Laissey .....	131	La Roche de Glun .....	106	Le Faou .....	203
La Jarrie .....	195	La Roche Guyon .....	86	Leforest .....	14
La Jonchère .....	207	La Rochefoucauld .....	208	Le Genest .....	63
La Jonchère Château .....	43	La Rochelle .....	190, 195	Le Gétin .....	216
La Levade .....	159	La Rochepot .....	92	L'Herbergement .....	190
Lallinde .....	212	La Roche-sur-Foron .....	134	L'Hermilage .....	65
La Loupe .....	88	La Roche-sur-Yon .....	190, 199	Léhon, or Léon .....	74
Laique .....	260	La Rue .....	9	L'Hôpital des Gros Bois .....	130
Lamagistère .....	277	Larrau .....	267	Le Lion d'Angers .....	197
Lamalou .....	284	Lartoir .....	56	Le Luc .....	123
Lamarche .....	129, 256	Laruns .....	170	Le Lude .....	186
La Mare à la Bresse .....	196	La Salette .....	280	Le Mans (Sarthe) .....	60, 70, 196
Lamballe .....	66	Las Casas .....	283	Le Martinet .....	158
La Menitré .....	186	Lassere .....	275	Le Molay Littry .....	49
La Meyze .....	209	La Tente Verte .....	16	Le Monastier .....	149
Lamothe .....	259	La Terrasse .....	228	Le Monastier (Haute Loire) ..	223
La Mothe-Achard .....	191	La Teste de Buch .....	260	Lempant .....	284
La Mothe-Beuvron .....	204	Latour .....	149, 288	Lempdes .....	229
La Mothe-Landerron .....	274	La Tour du Pin .....	137	Le Muy .....	123, 141
La Mothe-St. Heyre .....	192	La Torre .....	144	Le Neubourg .....	45
La Mouilly .....	147	La Tremblade .....	174	Lenz .....	12
Landerneau .....	67, 204	La Tricherie .....	194	Lepanges .....	250
Landes District .....	259	La Trimouille .....	175	Le Péage .....	57
Landevant .....	201	La Turbie .....	144	Le Péage de Roussillon .....	105
Landiras .....	273	Laudun .....	109	Le Pompidon .....	153
Landiviziau .....	87	Launois .....	244	Le Pontet .....	112
Landreolles .....	22	Lauragais .....	283	Le Poulignen .....	191
La Nerthe Tunnel .....	116	Lansanne .....	284	Le Pourcel .....	209
Langeac .....	159	Lautrec .....	284	Le Ponzin .....	103, 108, 150
Langais .....	184	Lauzun .....	212	Le Puy .....	147
Langogne .....	148, 159	Laval (Mayenne) .....	62, 73	Le Quédry-Francais .....	211
Langolan .....	273	Lavalanet .....	285	Le Quessoy .....	13, 22
Langon .....	274	La Varenne-Chennevières ..	251	Le Rozier .....	166
Langres (Haute-Marne) .....	266	Lavau .....	132	Lerouville .....	239
Langrune .....	48	Lavaud Franche .....	207, 226	Les Arca .....	123, 141
Lancemexan .....	291	Lavaux .....	378	Les Anbrais .....	164, 167
Lannion (Côtes-du-Nord) .....	67	Lavaux-los-Mines .....	207	Les Barras la Naintre .....	174
Langéjols .....	148	La Varette .....	133	Les Baux .....	115
Laon (Aisne) .....	23	Lavaline .....	246, 250	Les Bordes .....	224



	PAGE
Maranville .....	255
Marbache .....	246
Marboré Peak .....	273
Marconais .....	195
Marcheprine .....	259
Marches, Les .....	139
Marçillac .....	210
Marcoling .....	15, 20
Marcorignan .....	286
Marennes ( <i>Charente-Inférieure</i> ) .....	194
Maresquel .....	15
Marzull-sur-Ay .....	242
Margival .....	23
Margaux .....	183
Marguerittes .....	104
Margut .....	247
Marignac-St.-Beat .....	290
Marignane .....	116
Markirch .....	250
Marle .....	24
Marles, La Houssaye .....	251
Marlieux-Châtillon .....	101
Marly-le-Roi .....	42
Marly Waterworks .....	43
Marmagne .....	214
Marmande .....	179, 264, 274
Marne .....	255
Maromme .....	29
Marquise-Rinxent .....	3
Marquixanes .....	296
Marrolles-en-Hurepoix .....	165
Mars .....	81, 217
Marsac .....	206, 231
Marseillan .....	289
Marseille ( <i>Bouches du Rhône</i> ) .....	117
Marseille Prado .....	117
Marseille St. Charles .....	117
Marsillargues .....	116
Mars-la-Tour .....	246
Martel .....	209
Martigny-les-Bains .....	239
Martigues .....	116
Martinvast .....	49
Martres de Rivière .....	290
Martres Tulosane .....	289
Marvejols ( <i>Lozère</i> ) .....	149, 229
Marzeray .....	194
Mas d'Azil .....	292
Mas-de-Gardies .....	155, 158
Mas-de-Ponge .....	158
Mas Saintes Puelles .....	282
Massay .....	205
Masérac .....	198
Massiac .....	229
Massy .....	162
Maubouge .....	18, 22
Maubourgnef .....	264
Maubranche .....	215
Mauléon .....	267
Maulevrier .....	189
Maupertuis .....	50
Mauriac ( <i>Cantal</i> ) .....	229

	PAGE
Mauves .....	103, 188
Mauzé .....	192
Mayenne ( <i>Mayenne</i> ) .....	62
Mayet .....	197
Mazamet .....	284
Mazères .....	292
Mazères-sur-le-Salat .....	289
Meaux ( <i>Seine-et-Loire</i> ) .....	234
Médoc .....	183
Megrules .....	159
Mehun-sur-Yèvre .....	214
Melas .....	109
Meilhan Tower .....	276
Meillorayo, Le .....	41, 198
Melle ( <i>Deux-Sèvres</i> ) .....	178, 192
Melun ( <i>Seine-et-Marne</i> ) .....	78
Melz .....	252
Ménars, or Ménars-le-Château .....	168
Mende ( <i>Lozère</i> ) 148, 155, 159, 160 .....	34
Menesquaville .....	13
Meunin .....	163
Mcunecy .....	144
Meuton, or Montone .....	168
Mer .....	293
Mercus .....	293
Mérens .....	165
Méréville .....	239
Murrey .....	8, 25
Meru .....	253
Mesgrigny .....	4, 69
Mesmil-sur-l'Estrées .....	41
Mesnay Arbois .....	47
Mesnil .....	65
Mesnil-Guillaume, Le .....	63
Mesnil-Mauger .....	247
Mossac .....	260
Messol .....	197
Messempré .....	238, 247
Mestras .....	53
Metz ( <i>Moselle</i> ) .....	3
Meudon .....	168
Meulan .....	91
Meung .....	183
Meursault .....	91
Meximieux .....	226
Meymac .....	147
Meyragues .....	135
Meyrin .....	160
Meyrueis .....	185, 186
Meys .....	108
Meysse .....	288
Mèze .....	141
Mezel .....	183
Mézériat .....	47, 72
Mezidon .....	234, 244
Mézères ( <i>Ardennes</i> ) .....	22
Mezidon-sur-Oise .....	224
Mézilhac .....	223
Mézy, or Mézy-Moulins .....	235
Mialot .....	158
Midon .....	106
Miclan .....	277

	PAGE
Mignaloux .....	176
Milhac .....	237
Milhan, or Millau ( <i>Aveyron</i> ) 149, 160 .....	154
Milhand .....	296
Millas .....	266
Minbaste .....	280
Minnizan .....	288
Miurve .....	109
Mionnay .....	259
Mios, or Chemin di Mios .....	147
Mirabeau .....	114, 116
Miramas .....	195
Mirabeau .....	175, 185
Miracourt .....	289, 341, 248
Miremont .....	212, 227
Mirpeix .....	156
Mireval .....	138
Miribel .....	266
Misson-Habas .....	22
Mitry .....	135
Modane .....	187
Molignat .....	108, 107, 137
Moirans .....	276
Molrax .....	177
Moissac ( <i>Tarn-et-Garonne</i> ) .....	277
Mollières .....	167
Moligt, or Moligt .....	296
Molomplse .....	229
Monaco .....	144
Monerl .....	241
Moncey .....	250
Moncontour .....	66, 175
Moncutant .....	199
Mondeville .....	47
Mondragon .....	110
Monetier .....	145
Monestier-de-Clermont .....	189
Monéteau .....	83
Monistrol .....	147
Monmerville .....	165
Monsecret .....	70
Montagne d'Alaric .....	236
Montagne de Fordurles .....	108
Montagne de Glandaz .....	118
Montagne Noire .....	283
Montagne de Solore .....	107
Montagne Verte, La .....	238
Montaign .....	232
Montaigu-Vendée .....	190
Montaigut .....	206
Mont Audaud .....	267
Mont Aiguille .....	139
Mont Argarry .....	267
Mont Auxois .....	87
Montady Castle .....	287
Montaleu .....	133
Montargis ( <i>Loiret</i> ) .....	81
Montastruc .....	211
Montauban-de-Bretagne .....	66
Montauban ( <i>Tarn-et-Garonne</i> ) 200, 210, 214, 278, 284 .....	200

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Montauban, Falls of .....	291	Montgrillon, Ruins of.....	252	Montrouge .....	161
Montaurox .....	141	Mont Halouze .....	72	Monts .....	173
Montaut-Bétharram .....	270	Montheureux-les-Baulay .....	266	Mont St. Martin.....	247
Montbard .....	86	Montieramey .....	254	Mont St. Michel.....	53
Montbarry .....	199	Montignac .....	219, 225	Mont Solumongagna .....	267
Montbarrier .....	278	Montigny .....	17	Montsoult .....	117
Montbazin .....	160, 188	Mont Inaccessible.....	108	Monts Faucilles.....	132
Montbazou .....	172	Mont Irénée .....	96	Montsurs, or Mons Securaa. .	68
Montbellard ( <i>Deuils</i> ).....	181	Mont Jbzien .....	149	Mont Valdrien .....	42
Mont Bethaudy.....	267	Montjole .....	289	Mont Vantoux .....	112
Montblot .....	70	Mont Lache .....	267	Mont Victoire .....	146
Montbozon .....	250	Montlaur .....	288	Monville .....	28
Montbrison .....	136, 232	Mont Laurs .....	287	Morancaz .....	58
Mont Canigou .....	296	Mont Louis .....	170, 285, 296	Morannes .....	61
Montcaret .....	179	Mont Lozère .....	149	Morbihan.....	200
Montean Castle .....	234	Montlhéry .....	164	Morcenx .....	260
Mont Ceindre .....	96	Montlun.....	207, 220, 224, 226	Moret-sur-Loing .....	80
Mont Cenis .....	135	Montluc .....	133	Morseul .....	8
Montchanin .....	92	Montmartre .....	12	Morez .....	132
Mont Cinto .....	125	Montmaur .....	235	Moré .....	196
Mont Colombier .....	134	Montmédy ( <i>Meuse</i> ) .....	247	Morlaix .....	299
Mont d'Aspe .....	270	Montmélan .....	135	Morlax ( <i>Vivisière</i> ).....	67, 204
Mont Dauphin .....	145	Montmerle .....	95	Mormant .....	251
Mont de Marsan ( <i>Landes</i> ) 263, 274		Mont Mezenc .....	148	Mornac .....	194
Montdidier ( <i>Somme</i> ) .....	8, 90	Mont Mimat .....	148	Mornas .....	110
Mont Dol .....	74	Montmiral .....	235	Morosaglia .....	127
Mont Doro-les-Bains 223, 227, 228		Montmorant .....	178	Mortagne-sur-Sèvre ( <i>Vendée</i> )	198
Mont d'Or .....	96	Montmorency .....	24	Mortagne ( <i>Orne</i> ) .....	59, 60
Mont d'Oro .....	124, 125	Montmorillon ( <i>Vienne</i> ) .....	176	Mortalain ( <i>Manche</i> ).....	70
Monte Albano .....	128	Montor .....	191	Mortcerf .....	284, 251
Monte Arazzo .....	127	Moutoir-sur-le-Loir .....	196	Mortean .....	131, 132
Montebourg .....	49	Mont Pagliorba .....	125, 127	Mottefontaine .....	10
Monte Buturetto .....	128	Montpau .....	149	Morvillars .....	131
Monte Calva .....	128	Montparier .....	213	Mosnac St. Genis .....	195
Monte Capella .....	128	Montpellier ( <i>Hérault</i> ).....	156, 268	Motteville .....	41
Monte Carlo .....	144	Montpellier le Vieux .....	180	Mouchard .....	131
Monte Christo .....	127	Mont Pelvoux .....	145	Moulin-des-Ponts .....	102, 129, 102
Monteignot.....	220	Montpensier .....	220	Moullineux .....	52
Monteils .....	210	Mont Perdu .....	273	Moullins ( <i>Allier</i> ) .....	31, 218, 225
Monte Ineudine .....	128	Mont Peyroux .....	220	Moullins des Champs .....	102
Montelmar ( <i>Drôme</i> ).....	109	Montpézat .....	203, 214	Moullins-sur-Yèvre .....	216
Montendre .....	195	Montpezat-sous-Bausson.....	224	Moulin .....	131
Montceau .....	252	Mont Pllas .....	104	Moult-Argences.....	47
Montcaut-saut-Yonne .....	32, 252	Mont Poupet .....	126, 130	Mourmelon Camp .....	237
Montcollier-Buchy .....	93	Montpout .....	212	Mouroux .....	252
Montescourt .....	20	Mont Puyal.....	286	Mouscron.....	13
Montesqueu's Chateau .....	273	Monttabé .....	211	Mousquette.....	284
Montestruc .....	276	Montréal .....	284	Moussac .....	176
Monteux .....	111	Montréal .....	290	Mouthiers .....	178
Monte Viso .....	144	Montreuil .....	5	Moux .....	286
Montfacon .....	111	Montreuil Bellay .....	175, 186, 188	Mony .....	25
Montferand .....	221	Montreuil-Curné .....	46	Moy .....	223
Montferrier .....	169	Montreuil-sur-Mer ( <i>Pas-de-Calais</i> ) .....	6, 15	Moyenmoutier .....	241
Montflanquin .....	212	Montreuil Romien.....	175	Mulhouse, or Mühlhausen	
Montfort-la-Maury .....	69	Montreuil-sur-Ille.....	78	( <i>Haute Rhin</i> ) .....	249, 258
Montfort-sur-Meu ( <i>Ille-et-Vilaine</i> ) .....	65	Montreuil-Vieux .....	288	Murato .....	126
Montfort St. Philibert.....	40	Montrocoux.....	210	Murat ( <i>Cantal</i> ) .....	220
Montgallard .....	265	Montrochard .....	173	Murat-le-Quaire .....	227
Mont Genève .....	144	Montroux .....	192	Mureau x.....	36
Montgeron .....	78	Mont Rixon .....	192	Muret ( <i>Haute-Garonne</i> ) .....	249
Montgiscard .....	263	Mont Rognon .....	222	Murois .....	226
Mont Clarade .....	292	Montroind .....	137, 222, 262	Mussidan .....	212
		Mont Rotondo .....	125, 126	Mussy .....	264

INDEX.

xxiii.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Najac .....	219	Noirmoutiers Island .....	191	Oullins .....	102, 135
Nançois-le-Petit .....	288	Noirterre .....	199	Ourscamps .....	19
Nancy ( <i>Meurthe</i> ) .....	240	Noisiel-sur-Marne .....	234	Outer Circle Rail .....	289
Nangis .....	261	Noisy-le-Bec .....	235, 281	Onzouer Dam pierre .....	224
Nans .....	180	Noizay .....	170	Oyonnax .....	133
Nanterre .....	42	Nolay .....	91	Oyrières .....	266
Nantes ( <i>Loire-Inférieure</i> ) .....	184	Nollans .....	110	Ozouer-la-Ferrière .....	231
Nanteuil .....	285	Nonancourt .....	69	Ozouer-le-Voulgis .....	211
Nanteuil-le-Haudouin .....	22	Nonant-le-Pin .....	69		
Nantua ( <i>Ain</i> ) .....	183	Nontron ( <i>Dordogne</i> ) .....	211		
Napouie .....	142	Nort .....	198	Pacy-sur-Eure .....	85, 44
Narbonne ( <i>Aude</i> ) .....	288	Nouan-le-Fuzelier .....	204	Pagne-sur-Meuse .....	289
Naussac .....	210	Nouvelle, La .....	228	Pagny-sur-Moselle .....	246
Nay .....	270	Nouvion-sur-Meuse .....	248	Palmbœuf .....	190, 191
Neau .....	62	Nouzon .....	245	Pailigny .....	91
Négrepelisse .....	210, 214	Novant .....	247	Paillette .....	270
Nègres, Les .....	176	Novion-Portien .....	244	Paimpol .....	69
Nemours .....	80	Noyal .....	64	Palaiseau .....	162
Nérac ( <i>Lot-et-Garonne</i> ) .....	275	Noyant .....	225	Palau del Vidre .....	294
Nérès-les-Bains .....	225	Noyelles .....	5, 6	Palluaux-St-Genou .....	173
Nerondes .....	216	Noyon .....	19, 182	Paniers .....	292
Nersac .....	177	Nozières .....	158	Pamproux .....	192
Ners .....	158	Nuces .....	216	Panticoosa Spa ( <i>Spain</i> ) .....	270
Nerthe, La (tunnel) .....	116	Nuits .....	90	Pantin .....	283
Nesle .....	20	Nuits-sous-Ravières .....	86	Paperie, La .....	186
Neuchâtel ( <i>Switzerland</i> ) .....	182	Nyons ( <i>Drôme</i> ) .....	110	Paraclete .....	292
Neufchâteau .....	289			Paraté .....	76
Neufchâtel-en-Braye ( <i>Seine-Inférieure</i> ) .....	98	Obelisque des Trente .....	209	Paray-le-Monial .....	92, 96
Neufchâtel .....	6	Objat .....	309	Parc de St. Maur .....	261
Neuillé-Pont-Pierre .....	181, 197	Oiry .....	236, 253	Pargny .....	288
Neuilly l'Evêque .....	256	Oissel .....	84	PARIS ( <i>Seine</i> ) .....	See Introduction
Neuilly-sur-Marne .....	251	Olargues .....	184	Parisac .....	207
Neuilly, or Porte Maillot .....	44	Olette .....	298	Parthenay .....	178, 186, 199
Neussargues .....	230, 261	Olivoux .....	225	Pas de Lanciers .....	116
Neuvic .....	212	Ollioules .....	121	Passy .....	44
Neuville .....	70, 96, 163, 185	Olmets .....	127, 128	Patay .....	168
Neuvy Pailloux .....	205	Olonne .....	191	Pau ( <i>Basses-Pyrénées</i> ) .....	267
Nevers ( <i>Nièvre</i> ) .....	81, 216	Oloron ( <i>Basses-Pyrénées</i> ) .....	269	Paullac .....	183
Neville .....	41	Onville .....	248	Paulhaguet .....	159
Nexon .....	209	Onzain .....	169	Paulhan .....	160, 288
Nico .....	141, 143	Oo, Lake of .....	291	Pavilly .....	41
Nicole .....	275	Orange ( <i>Vaucluse</i> ) .....	110	Pavin Lake .....	227
Nieglès-Prades .....	150	Orbe .....	181	Peccale .....	164
Nieuil l'Espoir .....	178	Orbec .....	47	Pelpin .....	147
Nîmes ( <i>Gard</i> ) .....	102, 161, 168	Orchamps .....	130	Penchot .....	210
Niolo .....	126	Orchies .....	13	Penhouet .....	191
Niort .....	176, 186, 192, 199	Orceival .....	225	Pennanties .....	281
Nissan .....	287	Orgon .....	114	Peun-de-l'Heris .....	266
Niversac .....	212, 227	Orgues d'Espailly .....	148	Penmark, or Penmarch .....	203
Nizan .....	274	Origny-le-Roux .....	60	Penne .....	210, 214
Nogent l'Artaud .....	235	Oriens ( <i>Loiret</i> ) .....	166	Percy .....	52
Nogent-le-Phayre .....	58	Oriens and Chalons Rail .....	167	Pereuchies ( <i>Bordogne</i> ) .....	211
Nogent-le-Rotrou ( <i>Eure-et-Loir</i> ) .....	59	Orlu .....	292	Pernes .....	15
Nogent-le-Roi .....	57, 164	Ormeu .....	22	Péronne .....	20
Nogent-sur-Marne .....	251	Ormans .....	131	Péronne ( <i>Somme</i> ) .....	9, 15
Nogent-sur-Marne-Bry .....	261	Orquieta .....	263	Perpignan ( <i>Pyrénées-Orientales</i> ) .....	294
Nogent-sur-Seine ( <i>Aube</i> ) .....	262	Ory-la-Ville .....	10	Perrache .....	96
Nogent-sur-Vernisson .....	81	Orsay .....	162	Perray-Jouannet .....	186, 187, 188
Nohant-Vieq .....	226	Orthès ( <i>Basses-Pyrénées</i> ) .....	267	Persaignes Abbey .....	69
Nohitot .....	46	Ossun .....	265	Persan-Beaumont .....	8
Noirétable .....	232	Oudon .....	188	Pertuis .....	117
		Ougney .....	180		
		Oule de Héas .....	272		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Peruwelz.....	17	Floudalmézeau.....	68	Pont Rousseau .....	190
Pessac.....	259	Plougast.....	66	Pont St. Esprit (Gard).....	104
Petit Croix.....	258	Plounerin.....	67	Pont St. Pierre.....	34
Petit Quevilly.....	52	Podensac.....	223	Pont St. Vincent.....	241
Pexlora.....	218	Poiseux.....	15	Pont-Sta. Maxence.....	9, 18
Peyrac.....	284	Poissonnière.....	196	Pont-sur-Seine.....	252
Peyraud.....	103, 106	Poissey.....	37	Pont-sur-Yonne.....	82
Peyrolite.....	266	Poitiers (Vienne).....	174	Ponte-alla-Leccia.....	126
Peyrehorade.....	266	Poix.....	8, 33	Pontigny.....	85
Peyrolles.....	147	Poix Terron.....	244	Pontlieu.....	60
Pézenas.....	285	Polignac.....	148	Pontivy (Morbihan).....	66, 201
Pézens.....	284	Poligny.....	102	Pontoise (Seine-et-Oise) ..9,	25
Phalempin.....	14	Polliat.....	133	Pontorson.....	72
Phare de Cordouan.....	183	Polminac.....	230	Pontrieux.....	66
Pibrac.....	277	Pomnard.....	91	Pont-sur-Yanne.....	83, 254
Picardy Rail.....	9	Pommes.....	95	Pornic.....	190
Pic d'Arbizon.....	292	Pompadour.....	209	Pornichet.....	191
Pic d'Arrens.....	271	Pons.....	186, 190, 195	Port à Bins n.....	236
Pic d'Ayré.....	272	Pontaller.....	129, 256	Port Bon.....	295
Pic de Bergons.....	272	Pontaux.....	108	Port-Boulet.....	184
Pic-de-Gabissos.....	272	Pont-à-Bucy.....	34	Port d'Atelier-Amance 250,	256
Pic de Lisse.....	271	Pont-à-Mousson.....	246	Port de Biessa.....	292
Pic de Marboré.....	272	Pontanevaux.....	95	Port de Bouc.....	116
Pic de Méthon.....	291	Pontarlier (Doubs).....	181, 256	Port Brillet.....	63
Pic de Vignemale.....	273	Pontaubault.....	78	Port de Piles.....	172, 184
Pic de Viscos.....	271	Pont Audemer.....	46	Porte de Venasque.....	291
Pic du Capucin.....	228	Pontcharra-sur-Bréda.....	139	Port de Viella.....	290
Pic du Mt de Bigorre.....	266	Pont Chartrain.....	56	Port-en-Bessin.....	49
Pic du Mt de Osau.....	270	Pont Château.....	199	Port-en-Saône.....	250, 256
Picquigny.....	7	Pont Hebert.....	52	Portet St. Simon.....	289, 292
Pierrefitte-Nestalas.....	271	Pont d'Aln.....	133	Portets.....	272
Pierrefitte-Stains.....	10	Pont d'Avignon.....	104	Port-le-Grand.....	6
Pierrefonds-les-Bains.....	23	Pont d'Espagne.....	271	Port Louis.....	902
Pierrelatte.....	109	Pont-de-la-Banane.....	224	Port Marly.....	48
Pierre Levéé.....	175	Pont de l'Arc.....	150	Port Mort.....	35
Pierrepont.....	247	Pont de l'Arche.....	34	Porto Centuro.....	127
Pierres de Naurouse.....	283	Pont de la Salle.....	166	Porto Torres.....	128
Pierroton.....	259	Pont de Beauvoisin.....	137	Porto Veschio.....	128
Pin.....	69, 115	Pont de Brays.....	58, 164, 169, 196	Port Royal des Champs.....	56
Piolenc.....	170	Pont de Briques.....	5	Port-St. Marie.....	275
Piriac.....	191	Pont de Camarès.....	149	Port Vendres.....	294
Pise, La.....	158	Pont de Claix.....	139	Port Villey.....	35
Pithiviers (Loiret).....	168	Pont de Dore.....	219, 232	Ponacé.....	63, 196
Placette, La.....	138	Pont de Gennes.....	60	Pouillyenay.....	84
Plaimpied.....	214	Pont de Lignon.....	147	Pouillon.....	260
Plaine, La.....	135	Pont de Rodez.....	213	Pouilly.....	216
Plaisir Grignon.....	69	Pont de Vaux.....	94	Poullouen.....	203
Plancy.....	7	Pont de Veyle.....	133	Pourru-Brévilly.....	247
Plan de Phazy.....	145	Pont du Château.....	234	Poussan.....	283
Pleiber-Christ.....	67	Pont du Gard.....	114	Pouxoux.....	249
Pléjan le Grand.....	65	Pont du Roi.....	290	Pouzanges.....	199
Plénég Jugon.....	66	Pont du Vey.....	48	Prades.....	159, 296
Plessis-Belleville, Le.....	22	Pont d'Oye.....	15	Pradelles.....	148
Plessis-les-Tours.....	183	Pont-en-Royans.....	106	Pradecq.....	178
Plessis-Macé.....	187	Pontenuovo.....	123	Prats-de-Mollo.....	296
Plessis-Villette.....	19	Pont l'Abbé.....	203	Precy.....	25
Ploermel.....	200	Pont l'Evêque.....	51	Pré-en-Paille.....	72
Plogoff.....	203	Pont-Gibaud.....	208	Preignac.....	274
Plomb de Cantal.....	229	Pontgouin.....	58	Prémecaux.....	95
Plombières.....	88	Pont Maugis.....	247	Premercy.....	85
Plombières.....	249, 257	Pont Montvert.....	158	Présailles.....	223
Plouarut.....	67	Pont Mort.....	220	Pressagny.....	35
Plouarzel.....	68	Pont Remy.....	7	Pressins.....	187

INDEX.

XXV.

	PAGE
Erste (La)-Les Bains.....	295
Frenilly.....	178
Prévalaye.....	65
Prey.....	69
Prieuré des Ardènes.....	195
Priory Castle.....	246
Prigorieux-Laforce.....	179
Privas ( <i>Ardèche</i> ).....	108, 150
Provins ( <i>Seine-et-Marne</i> ).....	251
Puget-Théniers.....	144
Puoy de Monsonot.....	260
Puteaux.....	42
Puy Baladou.....	247
Puycerda.....	293
Puy d'Angure.....	227
Puy-de-Charade.....	227
Puy de Côme.....	222, 227
Puy de Dôme.....	222
Puy de Gravenoire.....	227
Puy de l'Aiguille.....	227
Puy le Minet.....	146
Puy de Montchal.....	226
Puy de Parlon.....	222
Puy de Pasredun.....	227
Puy de Poix.....	232
Puy de Sarcoui.....	222
Puy de Tache.....	227
Puy-Imbert.....	207, 208
Puy-Laurens.....	284
Puy-l'Evêque.....	213
Puy-Ricard.....	148
Puyoo.....	266
Querignt.....	285
Questembert.....	200
Quetteville.....	51
Queureille.....	227
Quevilly, Grand and Petit.....	52
Quézagnet.....	160
Quiberon.....	201
Quitéray.....	20
Quievrain.....	18
Quillan.....	285
Quillebeuf.....	46
Quimerch.....	208
Quimper, or Quimper Coren- tin ( <i>Finistère</i> ).....	203
Quimperlé ( <i>Finistère</i> ).....	202
Quincey.....	102
Quintrin.....	66, 241
Quissac.....	155
Rabastens.....	211
Raincy, Le.....	233
Raincy-Pavillons.....	231
Rainvillers.....	85
Raismes.....	17
Ramasse.....	183
Rambervillers.....	243

	PAGE
Rambouillet ( <i>Seine-et-Oise</i> ).....	56
Rampillon.....	251
Rancot.....	190
Ranci, La, Iron Mines.....	293
Randan.....	220
Randanne.....	227
Rang-Flers-Verton.....	5
Raon l'Etape.....	241, 251
Raphèle.....	116
Rassuen.....	116
Raucourt.....	247
Ravères.....	86
Ray Pic, Fall of.....	150
Razac.....	212
Réalmont.....	284
Redon ( <i>Ille-et-Vilaine</i> ).....	65, 198, 199
Regny.....	91
Reignac.....	172
Reims ( <i>Marne</i> ).....	242
Remiremont ( <i>Vosges</i> ).....	249
Remoullins.....	104
Rennes ( <i>Ille-et-Vilaine</i> ).....	64
Rennes-des-Bains.....	285
Resporden.....	202
Ressons.....	19
Rethel ( <i>Ardennes</i> ).....	244
Rettere.....	237
Retiers.....	198
Retournac.....	147
Reuilly.....	206
Revel.....	255
Revigny.....	238
Rians.....	147
Ribecourt.....	20
Ribemont.....	22
Ribérac ( <i>Charente Inférieure</i> ).....	178, 212
Richellieu.....	178
Ricy, Les.....	254
Rieux Minervois.....	266
Rigny de Feron.....	88
Rilly-la-Montagne.....	242
Riom ( <i>Puy-de-Dôme</i> ).....	221, 225
Rion.....	160
Ripault.....	270
Riscle.....	264
Rive de Gier.....	184
Rives.....	106, 188
Rivesaltes.....	294
Rivière, La.....	181
Riviere-Saas.....	261
Riz, or Ris Orangis.....	163
Roanne ( <i>Loire</i> ).....	79, 81, 127
Robiac.....	150, 157
Rocamadour.....	209
Roccapina.....	126
Roche.....	181
Roche-aux-Fées.....	198
Rochechouart ( <i>Haute Vienne</i> ).....	208, 211
Rohecotte.....	188
Rochefort ( <i>Charente Inférieure</i> ).....	178, 198

	PAGE
Rochefort.....	180, 228
Rochehaure.....	108, 150,
Rochehot, La.....	92
Roches des Dames.....	109
Rochetaille.....	96
Roche Tuillière.....	228
Roche Vendéx.....	228
Rochy-Condé.....	9
Rocourt.....	19
Rocroy, or Rocrol.....	245
Rodez ( <i>Aveyron</i> ).....	149, 160,
Roux.....	10, 14
Rognac.....	116
Rolsampont.....	256
Rolleboise.....	36
Romainville.....	228
Romans.....	107
Romilly.....	34, 45, 225, 258
Romanèche.....	85
Romonicourt.....	289
Romorantín ( <i>Loir-et-Cher</i> ).....	264
Roncevaux.....	233
Ronchamp.....	257
Roque Antheron.....	146
Roquebrune.....	123
Roquefort.....	149, 264, 285
Roquehaure.....	104
Roquetallarde Castle.....	274
Roscoff.....	67
Rosendael.....	248
Rosières-aux-Salines.....	241, 248
Rosières, Les.....	186
Rosny.....	36
Rosny-sous-Bois.....	251
Rosporden.....	209
Rosignolet.....	229
Rossillon.....	124
Roubaix.....	18
Rouen ( <i>Seine-Inférieure</i> ).....	8, 29, 61
Rouessé-Vassé.....	62
Rougeac.....	223
Rouillé.....	192
Rouilly St. Loup.....	254
Roujan-Neffés.....	190
Roumazières-Loubert.....	208, 211
Rouvray.....	188
Royan.....	194
Royat-les-Bains.....	208, 222, 226
Roye.....	9, 19
Rue.....	5
Ruell.....	48
Ruffec ( <i>Charente</i> ).....	176, 192
Rugles.....	45
Rumilly.....	184
Ruoms.....	150
Sablé.....	61, 187
Sables d'Olonne ( <i>Vendée</i> ).....	172, 191
Sablouzeaux.....	195
Sablons.....	194
Sabres.....	178, 198



	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Saachy .....	247	St. Colombe .....	102	St. Guilhaem-le-Desert.....	189
Saillans .....	106	St. Cyr .....	65, 69	St. Herbot Falls .....	263
Saillagouse.....	286	St. Cyr ( <i>Loire</i> ) .....	104, 121	St. Hilaire .....	158, 196, 277
Saillat-Chassenon.....	211	St. Cyr ( <i>en-Val</i> ) .....	127	St. Hilaire au Temple .....	261
Saillens .....	293	St. Denis-Largoau .....	224	St. Hippolyte ( <i>Doubs</i> ) .....	181
Sail-les-Bains .....	220	St. Denis de File .....	179	St. Hippolyte-le-Fort .....	155
Sail-sous-Couzan .....	223	St. Denis-des-Murs .....	208	St. Honoré.....	85
Saincaize .....	216	St. Denis en Val .....	204	St. Jacques.....	220
St. Adresse .....	39	St. Denis-près-Martel .....	208, 213	St. Jean d'Angely .....	186, 192
St. Afrique, or St. Fric ( <i>Aveyron</i> ) .....	149	St. Denis ( <i>Seine</i> ) .....	10	St. Jean de Centennier .....	150
St. Aignan-Noyer .....	173	St. Désiré .....	226	St. Jean de Gardonnenque.....	127
St. Albain .....	94	St. Dié ( <i>Vosges</i> ) .....	260	St. Jean de Losne .....	129
St. Amand-Montrond ( <i>Cher</i> ) .....	224	St. Dizier ( <i>Haute Marne</i> ) .....	245	St. Jean de Valérisle .....	263
St. Amand-les-Eaux .....	15	St. Egrève .....	106, 126	St. Jean du Gard .....	155
St. Amands-Seult .....	224	St. Eliot .....	225	St. Jean-en-Royans .....	108
St. Amarin .....	248	St. Emillion .....	179	St. Jean le Cantal .....	277
St. Ambroix.....	151, 158	St. Enimie .....	160	St. Jean Pied-de-Port .....	263
St. Amour .....	102	St. Erme .....	24	St. Jean-sur-Erve .....	61
St. André .....	69	St. Esprit .....	261	St. Jodard .....	126
St. André-d'Eaux .....	191	St. Estèphe .....	183	St. Jory .....	279
St. André-de-Méouilles.....	141, 144	St. Etienne.....	211	St. Julien .....	183
St. André-le-Gas .....	134, 137	St. Etienne ( <i>Loire</i> ) .....	126, 147	St. Julien de Cassagnas.....	153
St. Antoine .....	197, 228	St. Etienne de Lisee .....	179	St. Julien-de-Tourmel.....	148
St. Antoine-Porte Ste. Foy.....	179	St. Etienne de Montluc .....	191	St. Julien de Sault .....	83
St. Antonin .....	210	St. Etienne de Rouvray .....	84	St. Julien-en-Beau Chêne.....	159
St. Ansin .....	17	St. Etienne de St. Geoirs .....	106	St. Julien-en-Geneva .....	133
St. Astier .....	212	St. Fargeau, Château of.....	84	St. Julien-le-Vendonnais .....	209
St. Aubas .....	140, 147	St. Feliu d'Amont .....	226	St. Julien .....	208
St. Aubin-du-Cormier .....	75	St. Feliu d'Avail .....	226	St. Just .....	9, 20, 136
St. Aubin-sur-Mer .....	48	St. Félix .....	9, 223	St. Just-St. Marcel .....	104
St. Aunes .....	154	St. Ferréol Reservoir .....	223	St. Just-sur-Loire.....	104, 232
St. Avit .....	224	St. Florent, or St. Fierenza .....	127	St. Lager .....	150
St. Ay .....	167	St. Florentin .....	85	St. Laurent .....	102, 132
St. Bazailles-du-Futois .....	159	St. Flour ( <i>Cantal</i> ) .....	220	St. Laurent de la Pree .....	193
St. Bèat .....	220	St. Fons, or Fond .....	104	St. Laurent-des-Bains .....	152
Saint Bel .....	109	St. Foy .....	108	St. Laurent-des-Combes.....	178
St. Benoit .....	176, 181	St. Front .....	72	St. Laurent-de-Mure .....	137
St. Benoit-de-Saut .....	226	St. Galmier .....	127	St. Laurent-du-Pont .....	187, 138
St. Benoit-St. Aignan.....	224	St. Gauburge .....	46, 69	St. Laurent-St. Paul .....	291
St. Héron .....	187	St. Gaudens .....	220	St. Leger .....	92
St. Berthevin .....	63	St. Gely .....	159	St. Leger-de-Foucheroise .....	87
St. Bertrand-de-Comminges.....	229	St. Geniès de Malgoires .....	158	St. Léonard .....	208, 250
St. Bonnet-le-Château .....	187	St. Geniès d'Olt .....	226	St. Leu d'Esserent .....	9, 25
St. Bonnet-de-Rochefort.....	225	St. Georges d'Aurac .....	159, 223	St. Leu Traverney .....	11
St. Bres .....	155	St. Georges-des-Boscherville .....	29	St. Lizier .....	289
St. Brice-en-Cogla .....	63, 73	St. Georges-de-Reniens .....	95	St. L <sup>o</sup> ( <i>Manche</i> ) .....	52, 70
St. Brieno, or St. Brioux.....	66	St. Georges-du-Bois .....	122	St. Loubès .....	180
St. Calais ( <i>Sarthe</i> ) .....	126	St. Georges-sur-Loire .....	123	St. Louis de Rhône .....	116
St. Cenery le Gérey .....	71	St. Géours .....	221	St. Loup .....	98, 250
St. Céré .....	213	St. Gérard-de-Vaux .....	217	St. Luce .....	188
St. Cergues.....	132, 135	St. Gérard le Puy .....	81	St. Macaire .....	274
St. Césaire .....	154	St. Germain des Fossés.....	137, 210	St. Mateleine Island .....	176
St. Chamas .....	116	St. Germain-du-Plain .....	93	St. Matxein .....	192
St. Chamond .....	126	St. Germain or St. Germain .....	43	St. Malo ( <i>Ille-et-Vilaine</i> ).....	75
St. Chély .....	159	St. Germain-au-Mont d'Or .....	81, 98	St. Mammès .....	81
St. Christoly .....	195	St. Germain sur Ille .....	73	St. Marcel .....	109, 121
St. Christophe .....	210	St. Gervais .....	197	St. Marcel's Abbey .....	22
St. Chéron .....	184	St. Gildas .....	199	St. Marcellin .....	107
St. Chinian .....	228	St. Gilles .....	116, 154	St. Marcens .....	190
St. Claude ( <i>Jura</i> ) .....	122, 123	St. Gilles-Croix de Vie .....	120	St. Maris Orboe .....	46
St. Clément-des-Loges .....	126	St. Giron .....	229	St. Maris .....	127
Cloud ( <i>Seine</i> ) .....	42	St. Gobain .....	19	St. Marzens .....	193

INDEX.

xxvii.

	PAGE
St. Mars-la-Bruyère.....	60
St. Mart.....	222
St. Martin.....116,	159
St. Martin d'Aubigny.....	704
St. Martin-de-Bouillac.....	210
St. Martin-de-la-Place.....	186
St. Martin-de-Muilloc.....	47
St. Martin-d'Onay.....	263
St. Martin d'Uriage.....	139
St. Martin's Abbey.....	296
St. Martory.....	290
St. Mathieu Abbey.....	68
St. Mathurin.....	186
St. Mandé.....	261
St. Maur.....	186
St. Maurice.....188,	249
St. Maurice-Bussang.....	249
St. Maur-le-Pont.....	78
St. Maur-Port-Créteil.....	251
St. Médard.....	212
St. Médard d'Eyrans.....	273
St. Menchould.....	244
St. Menet.....	121
St. Menoux.....	223
St. Mesmin.....199,	253
St. Michel-de-Maurienne.....	135
St. Michel Montaigne.....	179
St. Michel-sur-Charente.....	177
St. Michel-sur-Orge.....	164
St. Mihiel.....	239
St. Nabord.....	249
St. Nazaire.....191,	198
St. Nectaire.....	228
St. Nicolas.....	277
St. Olivet.....	204
St. Omer-en-Chaussée.....5,	14
St. Omer (Pas-de-Calais).....	11
St. Ouen.....	10
St. Ouen l'Aumône.....	25
St. Ouen-du-Breuil.....	41
St. Palais.....	267
St. Pardoux.....2	5
St. Patern.....	197
St. Patrice.....	184
St. Parres-les-Vaudes.....	254
St. Paulet Château.....	293
St. Paul de Fenouillet.....	293
St. Paul-les-Dax.....	260
St. Paul Trois-Châteaux.....	109
St. Pé.....	271
St. Pepoul.....	284
St. Péray.....108,	106,
107	
St. Père-en-Retz.....	190
St. Pierre.....81,	135
St. Pierre d'Albigny.....	135
St. Pierre d'Anrillac.....	274
St. Pierre de Bœuf.....	103
St. Pierre-des-Corps.....	197
St. Pierre du Corps.....	170
St. Pierre du Vouvray.....	34
St. Pierre-la-Cour.....	63
St. Pierre le Montier.....	217
St. Pierre-les-Calais.....	2

	PAGE
St. Pierre-sur-Dive.....	47
St. Pol-de-Léon.....	67
St. Pol (Pas-de-Calais).....5,	15
284,	287
St. Pons.....	218
St. Pourcain.....	187
St. Priest.....	139
St. Quentin (Aisne) 9, 20, 21,	139
St. Rambert.....	96
St. Rambert d'Albon.....	105
St. Rambert de Joux.....	133
St. Raphael.....	141
St. Remy.....114,	182
St. Remy en Rollat.....	220
St. Remy-du-Platin.....	70
St. Robert.....	138
St. Roch.....	7
St. Romain.....95,	135
St. Romain de Colbosc.....	39
St. Romain en Gal.....	104
St. Romain-le-Puy.....	189
St. Kiquier.....	7
St. Salpice-Laurière.....	206
St. Saturnin d'Avignon.....	113
St. Sauveur.....49,	84,
272	
St. Savinien.....	194
St. Saviol.....	176
St. Sébastien.....	206
St. Seine, or Seine l'Abbaye.....	87
St. Sernin.....	149
St. Servan.....	76
St. Seurin.....	183
St. Sever.....	70
St. Sever (Landes).....	264
St. Simon.....	21
St. Sorlin.....	133
St. Sulpice.....180,	211
St. Sulpice-Laurier.....176,	206
St. Suzanne.....	62
St. Symphorien (Gironde) 184,	274
St. Symphorien de Lay.....	137
St. Symphorien d'Ozon.....	103
St. Théronne.....	67
St. Thibault-de-Cour.....	137
St. Tropez.....	123
St. Vaast-Boville.....	41
St. Vaast-la-Hogue.....	51
St. Valery-en-Caux.....	5
St. Valery-sur-Somme.....	6
St. Vallier.....	106
St. Vallières.....	183
St. Vénérand.....	194
St. Victor.....	28
St. Victoire.....	10
St. Vincent-de-Tyrosse.....	261
St. Vit.....	180
St. Vrain.....	164
St. Wandrille.....	41
St. Yrieix.....	209
Ste. Anne d'Auray.....	200
Ste. Bazelle.....	274
Ste. Catherine-de-Fierbras.....	172
Ste. Lizaine.....	2-5
Ste. Lucie.....	293

	PAGE
Ste. Marie.....	266
Ste. Marie-aux-Mines.....	260
Ste. Maure.....	173
Ste. Menebould (Marne).....	237
Ste. Mère Eglise.....	49
Ste. Pazzanne.....	100
Sainte Christie.....	276
Saintes Maries, Les.....	154
Saintes.....178,	186,
190,	194
Salaice.....	105
Salbris.....	204
Salces.....	293
Saléchan.....	290
Salernes.....	147
Saloux.....	8
Salles-de-Béarn.....	267
Salles-de-Salat.....	189
Salindres.....150,	151,
153	
Salines d'Hyèges, Les.....	123
Salins.....	129
Salles-Comtaux Fall.....	281
Salles-Courbaties.....	210
Salles-La Source.....	210
Salonnes.....	241
Samer.....	5
Sancerre (Cher).....	216
Sannois.....	25
Sansan.....	277
Sauxay.....	191
Sargé.....	196
Sarlat (Dordogne).....	213
Sarlieves.....	223
Sarrancolin.....	291
Sartene.....	128
Sarzeau.....	200
Sarsenage.....	139
Sathonay.....	102
Satigny.....	135
Saubusse.....	261
Saujon.....	194
Saulce.....	109
Saulces-Monelin.....	244
Saultieu.....	87
Saulxures.....	219
Saumur (Maine-et-Loire) 176,	183
Saussay.....	34
Saussay-Yerville.....	41
Saut-de-Doubs Fall.....	182
Saut-du-Loup.....	223
Sauterne.....	274
Sauve.....	158
Sauveterre.....	267
Sauvour-le-Tech, Le.....	296
Savenay (Loire-Inférieure) 191,	199
Saverdan.....	2-2
Savigny.....	90
Savigny-en-Septaine.....	216
Savigny-sur-Orge.....	164
Savonnieres.....	183
Sceaux.....	60
Sceaux Ceinture.....	181
Sceaux (Seine).....	2-5
Scellières.....	2-5

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Sohrmeck .....	281	Sore .....	274	Thellay, or Thellay-le-	
Sohlettsedt ( <i>Bas-Rhin</i> ) .....	280	Sorbze .....	255	Paillex .....	205
Socin .....	14	Sorgues .....	118	Thenon .....	277
Socodigny .....	199	Sottevast .....	49	Thiéfosse .....	249
Sédan ( <i>Ardennes</i> ) .....	247	Sotteville .....	29	Thiennes .....	11
Séds .....	71	Soual .....	284	Thiers ( <i>Puy-de-Dôme</i> ) .....	232
Ségala .....	283	Souchons, Les .....	189	Thiézac .....	230
Segonnaux .....	114	Soué .....	196	Thionville .....	247
Segré ( <i>Maine-et-Loire</i> ) .....	63, 187	Souillac .....	208, 209	Thiviers .....	211
Seine l'Abbaye .....	87	Soulac .....	183	Thomery .....	80
Selles-sur-Cher .....	173	Soupeux .....	233	Thonon .....	135
Selommés .....	186	Souppes .....	81	Thouarcé .....	187
Semnos Alp .....	124	Sourdeval .....	70	Thouars .....	186, 188
Semur .....	86	Sourteraine, La .....	206	Thouars .....	172
Senlis ( <i>Oise</i> ) .....	9	Souigny .....	225	Thouron .....	176
Sennecey-le-Grand .....	93	Soveria .....	126	Thourotte .....	19
Seanevoij .....	86	Soyons .....	103, 107	Thues-en-Travaillis .....	296
Benonches .....	69	Steenbecque .....	12	Thueyts .....	150
Sonones .....	241	Steenwerck .....	11	Thuisy .....	237
Sonosan .....	94	Stenay .....	238, 247	Tiercé .....	61
Sens ( <i>Yonne</i> ) .....	62	Strazeole .....	237	Tiffauges Castle .....	198
Sept Moncel .....	132	Stretta, La .....	126	Tillières .....	69
Sept Saulz .....	237	Sucé .....	190	Tinchebral .....	70
Sorazin .....	104	Sucy-Bonneuil .....	251	Tocqueville .....	50
Sormaise .....	238	Sulppes .....	237	Tonnay-Charente .....	190, 194
Serrières .....	103	Sully .....	224	Tonneins ( <i>Lot-et-Garonne</i> ) .....	274
Serrigny .....	90	Surion .....	69, 71	Tonnarre ( <i>Tonnes</i> ) .....	85
Serqueux .....	8	Suresnes .....	42	Tonquédec .....	67
Serquigny .....	46	Surères .....	192	Torigny .....	70
Servos .....	106	Survilliers .....	10	Tornac Château .....	187
Servian .....	288	Sury-le-Comtal .....	136	Toucy .....	85
Servières .....	104	Susa .....	145	Toul .....	239
Servon .....	64	Suse, La .....	61, 197	Toulon ( <i>Var</i> ) .....	121
Seurre .....	129			Toulouse ( <i>Haute-Garonne</i> ) .....	149, 279
Sévérac .....	149, 160			Tourcoing .....	13
Sevran .....	22	Tagnon .....	244	Tour d'Auvergne, La .....	227
Sèvres .....	42	Taillebourg .....	186, 192, 194	Tour de Millery, La .....	135
Sandre Rail .....	194	Tain .....	108	Tour-sans-Venin, La .....	139
Seyssel .....	135	Taisez Château .....	88	Tourmalet Pass .....	266
Sézanne .....	234, 238	Talant .....	90	Tournai .....	231
Sierra di Pigno .....	137	Talmay .....	129, 136	Tournay .....	291
Signy L'Abbaye .....	244	Tamaris, Les .....	151	Tournemeh .....	11
Signal de Noiré .....	286	Tamaris .....	138	Tournemire .....	160, 229
Silans .....	147	Tancaris .....	138	Tournon ( <i>Ardèche</i> ) .....	103
Sillé-le-Guillaume .....	61, 70	Tancerville Castle .....	40	Tournon-St. Martin .....	173
Silly .....	237	Tanlay .....	85	Tournus .....	93
Simorre .....	267	Tantonville .....	241	Tours ( <i>Indre-et-Loire</i> ) .....	170, 184
Sionne-Mildrevoux .....	238	Tarar .....	81	Tourville .....	34
Siorac .....	212	Tararon .....	114, 161, 293	Toury .....	165
Sireuil .....	177	Tarbes ( <i>Hautes Pyrénées</i> ) .....	264	Tramesaignes .....	202
Sisteron ( <i>Basses Alpes</i> ) .....	140, 147	Tarcis .....	261	Trappes .....	54
Boissons ( <i>Aisne</i> ) .....	19, 23, 244	Tardets .....	267	Trobes .....	286
Solaise .....	103	Tartas .....	280	Trécastel .....	203
Solezmes .....	22, 187	Teich, Le .....	259	Tréguier .....	67
Soffrino .....	290	Tell, Le .....	59, 103	Treignac .....	212
Solligny la Trappe .....	59	Tellot-Argenty .....	227	Trelzac .....	186
Sollacaro .....	128, 128	Tenay .....	134	Tremilly .....	255
Sollies Pont .....	123	Tennie .....	61	Tremolat .....	212
Sologne, La .....	204	Tergnier .....	8, 20, 25	Tréport .....	6, 26
Somain .....	14, 17	Ternay .....	103	Trots .....	123, 144
Somme-sous .....	234, 237	Terrasson .....	227	Tréveray .....	239
Sommères .....	185	Terrenoire .....	136	Trèves-Burel .....	135
Sorty .....	239	Tessonnières .....	211, 231	Trèves ( <i>Ain</i> ) .....	38, 102

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Trie Château	35	Vâl Travers	181	Vernoull Chamnes	251
Triel	37	Vandenesse	86	Vernoull Pétang	251
Triport, or Trie le Port	234	Vandœuvres	72	Vernon	35
Troarn	48	Vannes ( <i>Morbihan</i> )	200	Vernou	170
Troô	196	Vavres	53	Vernouillet	37
Trouville-Deauville	51	Var, or St. Laurent du Var	143	Verrey-sous-Salmaise	87
Troyes ( <i>Aube</i> )	253	Varades	198	Verron	197
Tulle ( <i>Corrèze</i> )	226	Varanges	147	Versailles ( <i>Seine-et-Oise</i> )	54
Tullins	107	Varangeville-St. - Nicholas - du-Port	241, 248	Versigny	24
Turreine	209	Varangeville	247	Vertalzon	232
Turin	146	Varennes	185, 235, 287	Verteuil Château	176
		Varennes le Grand	98	Verton	5, 190
Uchaud, or Uchaux	154	Varennes-sur-Allier	81, 218	Vertus	236, 253
Uchizy	94	Vareilles	292	Vervins ( <i>Aisne</i> )	24
Ureury	263	Vars	177	Verzeilles	285
Uriange	139	Varzy	85	Vesinet	43
Urrugne	263	Vassivierres	228	Vesoul ( <i>Haute-Saône</i> )	130, 260, 257
Urt	266	Vassy, or Wassy ( <i>Haute-Marne</i> )	246	Veuve, La	237
Uray	81	Vatan	205	Veuxaules	254
Ussclades	224	Vattay, La	132	Veynes	108, 189, 140
Ussat Baths	293	Vauchamps	235	Vézecley	84
Ussel	226	Vauchaus	113	Vézelle	241
Uzel	66, 201	Vaucouleurs	239	Vezembres	158
Uzerche	208, 209	Vaudois	144	Vezin	247
Uzès ( <i>Gard</i> )	158	Vaugirard	53	Via Aurelia	286
Uzeste	274	Vaugris	105	Vianne	275
		Vaulry	176	Vias	288
Vaas	197	Vaux-Milieu	137	Vic	241
Vaast la Hongue	50	Vauoise	22	Vicdessos	293
Vagney	249	Vauvargues	146	Vic-Bigorro	264
Vaise	96	Vauvert	154	Vichy les Bains	219
Vaisons	110	Vaux-Praslin, or Vaux-le-Vicomte	79	Vic le Comte	222
Vainre	250, 257	Vaux-sur-Aubigny	256	Vic-sur-Cère	230
Valance d'Agen	267	Vavrette, La	133	Vidauban	2, 123
Valay	130	Vayres	179	Vieille	292
Val d'Arran	290	Vecoux	249	Vieilleville	206
Val d'Arvieux	145	Velars	88	Viella	290
Val d'Asse	270	Velluire	196	Vienne ( <i>Isère</i> )	105
Val d'Aure	291	Velunos	247	Vierzon, or Vierzon Ville	172, 205
Val des Dunes	47	Velu	19	Vierzy	23
Val de Lys	291	Venasque	291	Viescamp-sur-Jallès	209, 229
Val de Nestes	291	Vence-Cagnes	143	Vieux Bocalt	261
Val d'Ossau	270	Veneurque-le-Verney	292	Vif	139
Valdoune	121	Vendeuvre	214	Vigny	165
Valençay	205	Vendôme ( <i>Loire-et-Cher</i> )	164	Vignory	246
Valence ( <i>Drôme</i> )	107, 150	Vendranges St. Priest	137	Vigny Château	37
Valence d'Agen	277	Ventimiglia	137	Vihiers	186
Valenciennes ( <i>Nord</i> )	17	Verberic	18	Villard d'Arène	145
Valergues	156	Verchin	15	Villars	93, 136
Val Fressinière	145	Verdun	237, 246, 279	Villars Chalament	102
Vallauris	142	Verez	172	Villaudrant Castle	274
Vallet	190	Vergese	154	Villebaudon	52
Vallom	150	Vergennes	190, 197, 198	Villebois	133
Vallon	224	Vernanton	84	Villebon	58
Vallmanya	296	Vernaison	135	Villedaigne	286
Valmondols	25	Vernantes	185	Ville d'Avray	42
Valmy	237	Vernet	296	Villedieu-les-Poëles	70
Valognes ( <i>Manche</i> )	49	Vernet d'Ariège	292	Villefagnan	176
Val Richer	47	Verneuil	45, 59, 69, 208	Villefort	159
Vais	150			Villefranche	143, 296
Val Suzenay	255			Villefranche ( <i>Haute-Garonne</i> )	283
				Villefranche ( <i>Rhône</i> )	
				Villefranche de Longchapt..	

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Villefranche de Rouergue (Aveyron).....	210	Villiers-le-Del-Gouesse .....	10	Volnay, or Volleney.....	91
Villefranche-de-Belvès .....	212	Villiers-sur-Marne .....	251	Volvic .....	220
Villefranche-sur-Cher...178,	204	Vimoutiers .....	47	Volx .....	147
Villemaugne .....	295	Vimpelles .....	252	Vonnas .....	133
Villenaux .....	252	Vincennes.....	77, 251	Voreppe.....	106, 107, 137
Villeneuve d'Ornon .....	273	Vindrac .....	211	Yougeot .....	90
Villeneuve .....	157, 210	Vingthanaps .....	71	Youjaucourt .....	131
Villeneuve d'Agen (Lot-et- Garonne) .....	214	Vinca .....	296	Voutré .....	62
Villeneuve-sur-Ailier.....81,	217	Violaines... ..	12	Vouvray .....	170
Villeneuve-l'Archevêque 83,	254	Vire (Calvados).....	70	Vousiers (Ardennes).....	244
Villeneuve-les-Arignon .....	104	Virieu-le-Grand.....134,	137	Voves .....	164, 167
Villeneuve de Berg .....	150	Viroflay .....	42, 54	Vulaines .....	83
Villeneuve-les-Béziers .....	288	Virton .....	246		
Villeneuve-la-Guyard .....	82	Viscos .....	271	Walleris .....	17
Villeneuve St. Georges...78,	163	Vissant .....	14	Warluis .....	24
Villeneuve le Roy .....	78, 163	Vitré (Ille-et-Vilaine) .....	63	Waton .....	11
Villeneuve-sur-Yonne.....	83	Vitrey .....	256	Wellerthal .....	50
Vilennes.....	37	Vitrolles .....	116	Wesserling .....	249
Villemouille .....	283	Vitry .....	14	Wimoreux .....	3
Villepatour-Coubert .....	251	Vitry-aux-Loges .....	83	Wimille .....	3
Villeperdue.....	173	Vitry-la-Ville .....	238		
Villequier .....	41	Vitry-le-François (Marne)...	238		
Villers .....	34	Vitry-les-Reims .....	244		
Villers-sur-Mer .....	51	Vitry-sur-Seine.....	162	Xertigny .....	249
Villers-Cotterêts .....	92	Vitteaux .....	87		
Villers-Outreaux .....	257	Vittel .....	239	Yainville-Jumièges.....	41
Villers-sire-Nicole .....	22	Vivario.....	124, 126	Ychoux .....	260
Villorrupt .....	247	Viviers .....	103	Yèvre-le-Châtel.....	163
Villerville .....	51	Viviez .....	210	Yffiac .....	66
Villetour Spa.....	221	Vivoin-Beaumont.....	70	Ygos .....	262
Villetta, La.....	233	Vivonne .....	176	Ysingeaux (Haute Loire) ...	146
Ville Vieille .....	144, 154	Vizille .....	139, 145	Ytrac .....	229
		Vogué .....	102	Yvetot (Seine Inférieure) ...	40
		Vogüé-Vals .....	150	Yvré-l'Évêque .....	60
		Voiron .....	106, 137		

# INTRODUCTION.

## I.

### PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE TRAVELLER.

In drawing up the following instructions, we take it for granted that the traveller is provided with *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide*,\* as an indispensable companion to visitors on the Continent; and reference is, therefore, made frequently to that book, in order to avoid unnecessary repetition here. It gives the latest information respecting Hotels, Passports, Chaplains, Medical Men, Bankers, Population, Railways, Steamers, and other matters which are liable to change.

#### 1. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN LONDON—PASSPORTS—MONEY—LUGGAGE.

**Passport.**—This is still almost indispensable, and can be obtained in England through our Agents, Messrs. W. J. Adams and Sons, 59, Fleet Street. It should be kept in the pocket, for production on demand, or in order to get admission to public buildings, &c., and generally to facilitate one's movements everywhere. It is the stranger's certificate of identity and his best introduction to official persons of all grades. See directions in *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

**Money.**—See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, and the table below. Bank of England notes are negotiable in most of the principal towns, and sovereigns are received; but the best plan is to change your English money into French gold at a money changer's in London or in France (*changeur—agent de change*): at the hotels and railways a deduction is made for this accommodation. Sovereigns (not half-sovereigns) will pass anywhere, this is not the case with English notes; English silver is useless. In calculating expenses 10s. to 25s. per head per day may be allowed. The latter sum will cover all charges of living in the best hotels, travelling by first-class railway, and the best places in the coach. In the country inns, board and lodging may be had for 6 to 10 francs a-day. Living was so cheap in Brittany, that "Nimrod" says a man may live there like a prince on £60 to £100 a-year; of course at a sacrifice of many English comforts. Prices have advanced considerably even in Brittany.

*Money accounts* in France (as well as Belgium and Switzerland) are kept in francs and centimes (or hundredths); the décimes (or tenths) not being specially mentioned.

#### FRENCH - ENGLISH.

1 ( <i>silver</i> ) franc = 10 décimes = 100 ( <i>copper</i> ) centimes = 20 sous = 9½d. English.
Therefore, 1 sou = 5 centimes = ½d.
20 francs = 1 louis ( <i>gold</i> ) = 16s.
100 francs = £4.

The franc exceeds the old Livre Tournois by 1¼ per cent. (1¼ centimes).

#### ENGLISH—FRENCH.

£1 = 25¼ or 25½ francs, according to the <i>rate of Exchange</i> .
1s. = 1¼ franc or 25 sous.
1d. = 10 centimes or 2 sous.

The modern French *gold coins* are pieces of 5, 10, 20, and 40 francs; 25 franc pieces are rare. The *silver coins* are pieces of 20 centimes, 50 centimes or ½ franc, 1 franc, 2 francs, and 5 francs. Silver is legal tender to any amount. Italian, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek coins are current.

\* Published monthly, 2s. Special edition, with maps, &c., 3s. 6d. Adams and Sons, 59, Fleet Street.

**Luggage and Dress.**—The less luggage you take the better, as all luggage above 60lbs. weight, or so, is charged for on the Continent, so that, in this case, it is as necessary to get a ticket for the *luggage* as a ticket for the *fare*. For the ordinary traveller, a small bag is enough, with half-a-dozen shirts, two pairs of socks, and as few other things as possible. Brown, grey, or dark-coloured dresses are fittest for both gentlemen and ladies; and as to the style, let it be simple. A light overcoat, and an umbrella for a stick are essential. The pedestrian must, of course, put on a stout pair of double soled shoes, and wear gaiters, especially as the roads are more dusty than ours. It is also preferable for such to wear coloured cotton or flannelette shirts. Good knapsacks may be got abroad. The French *sac militaire* is very handy and complete.

**Letters.**—The traveller will find it convenient to have his letters addressed to him, "*Post Restante*," i.e., till called for, in the various towns in which he expects to be. They will be delivered at the post-office on the traveller's address card being shown. The title "Esq." should be avoided, as it leads to confusion. Telegrams to be called for should be addressed "*Bureau Restante*."

### WAY TO GET TO FRANCE, AND DIRECTIONS ON LANDING.

(For all necessary details see "*Bradshaw's Continental Guide*")

**Calais Route** (see Route 1).—London to Paris, direct, *via* Dover and Calais, 288 miles (sea passage, 2½ miles), in 7¼ to 9 hours, from the *South Eastern Railway Stations* at Charing Cross and Cannon Street, the *London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Stations* at Victoria or Holborn Viaduct. A *Night Service* (1, 2, 3 class) at reduced fares.

**Boulogne Route** (see Route 2).—London to Paris, direct, *via* Folkestone and Boulogne, 260 miles (sea passage, 2½ miles), in 7¼ to 9 hours, from the *South Eastern Stations* at Charing Cross and Cannon Street. *Night Service* at lower fares.

**Dieppe Route** (see Route 3).—London to Paris direct, *via* Newhaven and Dieppe, 246 miles (sea passage, 64 miles). Trains leave the *London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Stations* at London Bridge or Victoria.

**Harre Route** (see Route 4).—London to Paris, *via* Southampton and Harre, 34½ miles (sea passage, 120 miles), from the *London and South Western Railway Station* at Waterloo Bridge.

**Cherbourg Route.**—From Southampton, by the *South Western Steamers*, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 30 p.m., at through fares.

If staying at a French port, make up your mind as to the hotel you choose, as, by so doing, you may secure to yourselves the services of the porter of that hotel directly you land, and save annoyance from the touts who crowd at the landing. No baggage, except a small parcel, or a carpet bag (at night) is allowed to be taken ashore by the passengers; it is detained at the Douane or Custom House, where you may clear it yourself (see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, page 11, for customs regulations), or pay a *commissionnaire* to clear it.

The regular charge when you clear it is, per package, 7 sous (3½d.), if under 10lbs.; 14 sous from 10 to 56lbs.; 1 franc, above that weight; every packet being charged, so that the fewer you take the better. For carriage to the hotel you pay a porter 50 cents. (5d.) for the first package, and 25 cents. for each of the others.

When leaving a French port for England, you may bring back, free of duty, a pint of spirits, 1½ lbs. of cigars, and half a pint of eau-de-Cologne, or liqueur. Luggage can be registered direct to London, by one of the trains in connection with the *South Eastern* and *London, Chatham, and Dover Railways*.

## LIVING IN FRANCE—HOTELS—LODGINGS.

**Hotels—Table d'Hôte.**—When you go to an inn choose your bed at once, *au premier, au second, au troisième, &c.*, on the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd storey; the higher storeys being the cheapest. The average for *la chambre* is 2 to 3 francs in a middle class hotel. It is not in all cases necessary that you should take your meals in the hotel, though it may be advisable to do so as often as convenience permits. Frenchmen seldom make more than two regular meals. Breakfast, usually taken at noon, costs  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2½ francs. If you come back to the *table d'hôte* (ordinary) kept at every hotel at a fixed hour, at a charge of from 3 to 5 francs, you may safely trust yourself to the landlord, who presides, to look after you. The usual dinner hour all over France is 6, or, at latest, 7 o'clock. Coffee and liqueurs are charged separately. The drink is *vin ordinaire* (common wine), a bottle of which is usually included in the charge for dinner. In Normandy this is not unfrequently replaced by cider. The prices named of course do not apply to the first class hotels of the large towns and sea-side or health resorts. It is still advisable for English travellers to go to the best hotels, excepting in the largest towns, and to avoid the strictly French hotel, as there are many things not satisfactory from our point of view. Few dishes in France require a knife. Servants are paid in the bill, 1 to 1½ franc a day for each person.

If you order a dinner at a hotel or restaurant, order it at so much a head, as "dîner à deux francs et demi" (2½ francs), "dîner à trois" or "à quatre" francs (3 or 4 francs), &c.; or call for the bill of fare (*carte*) and choose for yourself, out of a long list of various dishes. In Paris, and in the larger towns, the restaurants are now so good that it is best to dine there and see more of the people.

**Lodgings—Servants.**—When you make a stay at any place, the cheapest plan of living is to take furnished rooms at a private house or hotel (*hôtel garni, or maison meublée*). You may get them at all prices; the furniture is much more simple than in England. Have a written agreement, signed by both parties, with an inventory of every article, however trifling, and, if advisable from the time of year, a stipulation that the landlord pays the furniture tax. Rent is payable in advance.

Servants are engaged by the month; they may be sent away, or they may leave, at any time, by paying up to the day. It is most economical to hire one to come a little while, every day, to your lodgings, and to bring meals from the shop of the nearest *traiteur* (cook), who will regularly send his bill of fare to choose from, and supply hot dishes at any hour you please. This convenient arrangement is very common in France. If you want to examine any town, &c., in a hurry, the best thing is to hire a *jaquets de place*, at 5 or 6 francs a day (finding himself), to act as a guide and servant.

When travelling, "a pair of waterproof sheets may be carried with you as a precaution against damp beds, which, however, are seldom met with in France or Italy. Essence of ginger is a useful stimulant; and a tea-spoonful in a cup of tea, on arriving after a day's journey, is very refreshing. Those who are in weak health, and travellers in general, should eat very sparingly of animal food on a journey, as it tends to produce heat and flushing. Black tea is one of the most useful articles travellers can be provided with, as it is seldom good in small towns or at inns on the road."

As to personal demeanour, it is scarcely necessary to add, that civility and kindness will procure a welcome anywhere. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," says the poet. When the authorities (gendarmes, &c.) ask for explanation, be ready to give it, with temper and openness. The most insignificant official abroad participates in the cares of government, and assumes, in consequence, a very dignified air when dealing with a stranger; but do not mind this, lift your hat (this goes a great way, indeed, with every native you speak to) and answer him as politely as if he were the *Préfet de Police*. Above all things do not trouble your head about French politics. Great care must be observed with regard to sketching on the coast, or near the frontiers, or in the neighbourhood of any fortifications; the latter is absolutely forbidden, as also climbing palisades, entering military enclosures, &c., and asking questions respecting defensive works.



## RAILWAYS—CONVEYANCES—WEIGHTS—MEASURES.

**Railways.**—A full list of Railways is given in *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, and they are so clearly indicated in this Hand-Book, by printing the **Stations** uniformly in *thick type*, throughout the work, that it is useless to say much about them here. All the important localities in France are now brought into daily communication with Paris and with each other.

The great Railway Companies of France are *Six*, corresponding to the number of sections in this Hand-Book, and are as follow :—

1. Chemin de Fer du Nord, or Northern—Paris to Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Brussels, Cologne, &c. Main line to Calais, 185½ miles.

2. De l'Ouest, or West and North West—Paris to Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, Cherbourg, Rennes, Brest. Main line to Brest, 387 miles.

3. D'Orléans, or South West and Centre—Paris to Bordeaux, Nantes, Rochefort, Périgueux, Clermont-Ferrand, &c. Main line to Bordeaux, 363½ miles.

4. Du Midi, or South—Bordeaux to Bayonne, Cette, &c. Main line to Cette, 296 miles.

5. De Lyon, Paris, Méditerranée (P. L. M.), or South East—Paris to Lyons, Marseilles, Cette, Geneva, Grenoble, Salins &c. Main line to Marseilles, 536 miles.

6. De l'Est, or East—Paris towards Strasbourg, Mulhouse, &c.

The total length of lines in actual working in 1893 was about 23,800 miles; including the Dombes and Sud-Est lines, in the P. L. M. district, and the State lines in the Orleans district. *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide* registers all the new openings from month to month.

The traffic is carefully parcelled out to each system of railways, and each line of the system, so that vehicles, to places off a line, run from certain stations, and from those only. In France, before a line is opened not only the rail, but the carriages, engines, stations, and all other details are looked into by the authorities, with a paternal eye to the safety of the public, who on the English side of the water are accustomed to take care of themselves. French railways are cheaper and as comfortable as English; the first and second class seats are stuffed; they are heated, in winter, with metal cases of hot water, covered with sheep skins; first-class fare is 1½d. and second-class 1¼d. per mile, on the average. Children, however, pay full fare above six or eight years. Trains do not run so often or so fast, but still they run much faster than in Belgium or most parts of Germany.

The conveyances (called *correspondances*), running from the stations on the railways in connection with the trains, are given in this work; as well as the steam-boats (*bateaux-à-vapeur*) from the ports. Many places of interest can only be visited by means of these, and enquiry should be made before starting, as to which trains are served by these *correspondances*. Diligences (stage coaches) run six to ten miles an hour, at an average rate of 1¼d. per mile.

**Weights and Measures** are reckoned according to the metrical system, so called from the *mètre*, the fundamental unit for long, square, and cubic measures, equal to 3 ft. 3½ in. English. Other units, all derived from the *mètre*. are—the *litre* (or cubic déclimètre) for liquids and dry goods, the *stère* (or cubic *mètre*) for wood and solids, the *are* (or square of 100 square *mètres*) for land, and the *gramme* for weights; which last is the weight of a cubic déclimètre of water at the temperature of 4° Centigr. All these follow the common numeration system; but to express tens, hundreds, &c., the French use the Greek prefixes of increase, *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, *myria*, or tenfold, hundredfold, &c.; while for tenths, hundredths, thousandths, they use the Latin prefixes of decrease (all ending in *i*), *deci*, *centi*, *milli*, or tenth part, hundredth part, thousandth part.

A Myriamètre	=	10,000 mètres.
Kilomètre	=	1,000 mètres.
Hectomètre	=	100 mètres.
Décamètre	=	10 mètres.

A Mètre, the base of all the rest }	=	{ Ten millionth part of a quarter of the terrestrial meridian.			
			Déclimètre	=	·1 = $\frac{1}{10}$ mètre.
			Centimètre	=	·01 = $\frac{1}{100}$ mètre.
			Millimètre	=	·001 = $\frac{1}{1000}$ mètre.

Thus they answer to decimals, altering their name and value according to the place of the decimal point.

	ENGLISH FEET.
On this plan, a <i>Mètre</i> being .....	3·281
a <i>décimètre</i> is .....	3281
and a <i>centimètre</i> is .....	·03281
but a <i>décamètre</i> is .....	32·81
a <i>hectomètre</i> is .....	328·1
	CUBIC INCHES.
In the same way, a <i>Litre</i> being .....	61·028
a <i>décillitre</i> is .....	6·1028
but a <i>décalitre</i> is .....	610·28
	GRAINS (TROY.)
Again, a <i>Gramme</i> .....	15·432
a <i>décigramme</i> is .....	1·5432
but a <i>décagramme</i> is .....	154·32

This system is simple and convenient, in spite of the fine names with which it is encumbered; but only one or two need be used in common reckoning.

For example, it is customary to express all measures of *Length in Mètres and parts*, thus,

1 mile	= 1609·315 mètres, <i>i.e.</i> , 1609 mètres 315 millimètres.
1 furlong	= 201·164 mètres, or 201 mètres 164 millimètres.
1 yard	= ·914 mètres, or 914 milli-mètres.
1 foot	= ·304 mètres, or 304 milli-mètres.

Measures of *Capacity*, in *Litres and parts*, thus,

1 gallon (imperial)	= 4·54 litre or 4 lit. 54 centil.
1 quart	= 1·13 litres, or 1 lit. 13 centil.

Measures of *Weight*, in *Grammes and parts*, thus,

1 lb. (avoirdupois)	= 453·59 grammes, or 453 gr. 59 centigrammes.
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**(A.)—French Measures Compared with English.**

1 French foot (old)	= 1·066 English foot.
1 ditto (new)	= $\frac{1}{3}$ of the <i>mètre</i> = 1·094 feet.
1 aune or ell	= 4 feet nearly.
10 French feet	= 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ English feet.
100 French feet	= 106 $\frac{1}{3}$ English feet.
Or about 6 per cent. (1 in 16) longer.	
The foot and ell are little used.	

1 <i>Mètre</i>	= 1·094 English yard = 3·281 English feet = 39·37 inches = about 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ yards.
N.B.—To turn <i>mètres</i> into <i>yards</i> (nearly),	add $\frac{1}{10}$ .
100 mètres	= 328 English feet.
1000 mètres (or 1 <i>Kilomètre</i> )	= 3,281 English feet; or 5 furlongs nearly (4 furlongs, 213 yards, 2 feet, exactly).
N.B.—Distances are now measured in <i>Kilomètres</i> .	
A <i>Kilomètre</i>	is 3,281 feet, and a mile 5,280 feet, therefore:—
1 kilomètre	= $\frac{1}{5}$ th mile, very nearly,
or 6 miles	= 10 kilomètres, nearly,
or 10 miles	= 16 kilomètres, very nearly.
10,000 mètres (1 myriamètre)	= 6·214 English miles, or = 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, nearly.

1 lieue commune or géographique	= 4,444 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilomètres.
1 lieue de poste (or about 4 kilomètres)	= 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.
10 "	= 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 toise	= 6·396 feet = 6 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
10 "	= 64 feet, or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, nearly.
1 <i>Kilogramme</i>	= 2 lbs. 3 oz., nearly.
10 "	= 22 lbs. 1 oz.
51 "	= 112 lbs. or 1 cwt., nearly, corresponding to a <i>quintal</i> , of 20 to the ton.

N.B.—The *quintal métrique* is 220 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

1 litre	= about 0·885 quart.
N.B.—30 kilogrammes (usually abbreviated "kilo.")	or 66 lbs., is the amount of luggage allowed to go free, on the French lines.
1 hectare	= 2·471 acres, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, nearly.
10 "	= 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

**(B.)—English Measures Compared with French.**

1 foot	= 30·47 centimètres.
1 yard	= 91·44 centimètres, or $\frac{9}{10}$ <i>mètre</i> , nearly.
N.B.—To turn <i>yards</i> into <i>mètres</i> (nearly),	take off $\frac{1}{10}$ .
1 ounce	= 28·35 grammes.
1 pound (troy)	= 373·24 grammes.
1 ounce do.	= 31·10 grammes.
1 fathom	= 1·829 mètres.
1 mile	= 1609·315 mètres = 1·609315 kilomètres. Six miles = 10 kilomètres, or 10 miles = 16 kilomètres, nearly, as above mentioned.
100 miles	= 22 marine leagues = 40·3 lieues

1 square yard =	0.836 square mètre.
1 acre =	4000.0 square mètres, nearly.
1 gallon =	4.543 litres.
1 bushel =	36.348 litres.
1 quarter =	290.78 litres, or 2.9078 hectolitres.

## (C.)—Table of Mètres, Yards, and Feet.

1 mètre =	1.09 yards =	3.281 feet.
2 "	= 2.18 "	= 6.562 "
3 "	= 3.27 "	= 9.843 "
4 "	= 4.36 "	= 13.123 "
5 "	= 5.45 "	= 16.404 "
10 "	= 10.93 "	= 32.809 "
100 "	= 109.36 "	= 328.09 "
1000 "	= 1093.63 "	= 3280.89 "

## (D.)—Table of Miles and Kilometres.

1 mile =	1.609 kil.	1 kil. =	.621 miles.
2 "	= 3.219 "	2 "	= 1.242 "
3 "	= 4.828 "	3 "	= 1.863 "
4 "	= 6.437 "	4 "	= 2.484 "
5 "	= 8.047 "	5 "	= 3.105 "
6 "	= 9.656 "	6 "	= 3.73 "
7 "	= 11.27 "	7 "	= 4.34 "
8 "	= 12.87 "	8 "	= 4.96 "
9 "	= 14.48 "	9 "	= 5.59 "
10 "	= 16.09 "	10 "	= 6.21 "
11 "	= 17.70 "	11 "	= 6.83 "
12 "	= 19.31 "	12 "	= 7.45 "
13 "	= 20.92 "	13 "	= 8.07 "
14 "	= 22.53 "	14 "	= 8.69 "
15 "	= 24.14 "	15 "	= 9.31 "
16 "	= 25.75 "	16 "	= 9.93 "
17 "	= 27.36 "	17 "	= 10.55 "
18 "	= 28.97 "	18 "	= 11.17 "
19 "	= 30.57 "	19 "	= 11.80 "
20 "	= 32.19 "	20 "	= 12.42 "
30 "	= 48.28 "	30 "	= 18.63 "
40 "	= 64.37 "	40 "	= 24.84 "
50 "	= 80.47 "	50 "	= 31.05 "
60 "	= 96.56 "	60 "	= 37.26 "
70 "	= 112.65 "	70 "	= 43.47 "
80 "	= 128.74 "	80 "	= 49.68 "
90 "	= 144.84 "	90 "	= 55.89 "
100 "	= 160.93 "	100 "	= 62.06 "
200 "	= 321.86 "	200 "	= 124.16 "
300 "	= 482.79 "	300 "	= 186.18 "
400 "	= 643.72 "	400 "	= 248.22 "
500 "	= 804.66 "	500 "	= 310.30 "
1000 "	= 1609.31 "	1000 "	= 620.60 "

In using this table, remember that 2 miles, few instance, being 3.219 kilomètres, 20 miles will be 32.19 kilomètres, and so on.

## Example—To turn 368 Kilomètres into Miles.

360 kil. =	186.18 miles.
60 "	= 37.26 "
8 "	= 4.96 "
<hr/>	
368 "	= 228.4 "

1 Geographical or sea mile, or knot = 1.15 English mile = 1.85 kilomètre. Or 100 sea miles = 115 English miles = 185 kilomètres.

(E.)—To compare Thermometers, remember that at the

	FAHR.	CENTIGRADE.	REAUM.
Boiling point,	212°	= 100°	= 80°
Freezing point,	32°	= 0°	= 0°

therefore 180° = 100° = 80°

or 3° = 5° = 4°

That is, 1° Reaumur = 2½° Fahrenheit.  
and 1° Centigrade = 1½° Fahrenheit.

The Centigrade thermometer is generally used in France. To convert degrees of Centigrade into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and to the quotient add 32°, if above freezing point; or subtract 32°, if below it. Thus, 40° Centigrade will be found to correspond with 104° Fahrenheit.

(F.)—For the Barometer, it will suffice to remember that the two extremes, 704 and 779 millimètres Fr., correspond to the two extremes, 27.3 and 30.7 inches English.

## II.

## SKETCH OF FRANCE.

France lies between latitude  $42^{\circ} 20'$  and  $51^{\circ} 6'$  north, and longitude  $7^{\circ} 10'$  east, and  $4^{\circ} 48'$  west. The greatest length, north and south, or Dunkirk to Perpignan, is 500 miles; the greatest width, east and west, or St. Dié to Brest, 470 miles. Area, including Corsica, about 204,000 square miles (the British Islands are 120,560 square miles). The back-bone of the country, or line of "water shed," is along the Jura and Vosges mountains, then to the west by **Monts Faucilles**, then south by the Plateau de Langres, the Côte d'Or, and the Cevennes, whence it strikes west, to the Pyrénées. Its greatest off-shoot, the Dauphiné Alps, rise 12,970 feet at *Mont Pelvoux*, the highest peak in France; *Mont Genève* is 11,790 feet; *Mont Perdu*, in the Pyrénées, is 10,994 feet; *Mont Dore*, in Auvergne, about 6,190 feet; *Recullet*, in the Juras, 5,645 feet. On its Italian frontier line are *Mont Blanc*, 15,780 feet, the highest in Europe; *Mont Cenis* (now pierced by a Tunnel nearly 8 miles long), 6,860 feet; and *Mont Viso*, 12,640 feet. *St. Véran*, in department of Basses Alpes, Dauphiné, is the highest village in France, viz., 6,591 feet above sea level.

Five principal *Rivers* water the surface of France:—The Meuse, Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, It is now cut off from the Rhine. The smaller ones are the Escaut, Aa Canche, Authie, Somme, Touques, Orne, Vire, Selune, Rance, Aulne, Blavet, Vilaine, Lay, Sevre-Niortaise, Charente, Leyre, Adour, Tet, Agly, Aude, Orb, Hérault, and Var. Besides these, and ninety-four streams of the second class, there are 2,200 miles of canals. The principal *Canals* are the following:—Du Midi, along the Garonne; Du Centre, joining the Loire and Saône; de Bourgogne, from the Yonne to the Saône; de Monsieur, from the Saône to the Rhine; de Briare, uniting the Yonne and Loire with those of Loire and d'Orléans; de St. Quentin, from the Oise to the Escaut; de Bretagne, from Nantes to Brest. In 1887 a canal was cut from Havre to Tancarville, and one from Bordeaux to Cette is spoken of.

The *Roads* are in three classes; 1st,—*Routes nationales* (or "king's highway") broad and paved, kept up by the state; 2nd,—*Routes départementales*, kept up by the departments; and 3rd,—*Routes vicinales* or cross-roads, which are left to the communes. Some of the best are thirteen to twenty mètres broad, paved, and lined with trees; but the cross-roads are dreadfully bad.

Before 1789, it contained 33 *Provinces*, which were then sub-divided into 84 *Departments*, taking names from their local position with respect to some river, mountain, &c. In 1860, after the Austro-Italian war, it acquired three more—Savoie and Haute Savoie (in Savoy), and the Alpes Maritimes. In 1871, after the German war, it lost the Departments bordering on the Rhine, viz.:—Haut and Bas Rhin (or Alsace), with a corner of Vosges, one-third of Meurthe, and the best part of Moselle (in German Lorraine). With their chief towns and old provinces, they are now as follows:—

DEPARTMENT.	CHIEF TOWN.	OLD PROVINCE.	DEPARTMENT.	CHIEF TOWN.	OLD PROVINCE.
Ain	Bourg	Bresse	Charente	Angoulême	Angoumois
Aisne	Laon	Ile de France	Charente Inférieure	La Rochelle	Saintonge and Anis
Allier	Moulins	Bourbonnais	Cher	Bourges	Berri
Alpes Basses	Digne	Provence	Corrèze	Tulle	Limousin
Alpes Hautes	Gap	Dauphiné	Corse	Ajaccio	Corsica
Alpes Maritimes	Nice		Côte d'Or	Dijon	Bourgogne
Ardèche	Privas	Vivarais	Côtes du Nord	St. Brienc	Bretagne
Ardennes	Mézières	Champagne	Creuse	Guéret	Marche
Ariège	Foix	Comté de Foix	Dordogne	Périgueux	Périgord
Aube	Troyes	Champagne	Doubs	Besançon	Franche-Comté
Aude	Carcassonne	Languedoc	Drôme	Valence	Dauphiné
Aveyron	Rodez	Guienne	Eure	Evreux	Normandie
Bouches-du-Rhône	Marseille	Provence	Eure-et-Loir	Chartres	Beauce
Calvados	Caen	Normandie	Finistère	Quimper	Bretagne
Canta	Aurillac	Auvergne			

DEPARTMENT.	CHIEF TOWN.	OLD PROVINCE.	DEPARTMENT.	CHIEF TOWN.	OLD PROVINCE.
Gard	Nîmes	Languedoc	Oise	Beauvais	Ile de France
Garonne (Haute)	Toulouse	Languedoc	Orne	Alençon	Normandie
Gers	Auch	{ Armagnac (Gascogne)	Pas-de-Calais	Arras	Artois
Gironde	Bordeaux	Guienne	Puy-de-Dôme	{ Clermont } { Ferrand }	Auvergne
Hérault	Montpellier	Languedoc	Pyrénées	Pau	Béarn & Navarre
Ile-et-Vilaine	Rennes	Bretagne	Pyr. (Hautes)	Tarbes	{ Bigorre (Gas- cogne)
Indre	Châteauroux	Berri	Pyr. Orientales	Perpignan	Roussillon
Indre-et-Loire	Tours	Touraine	Rhône	Lyons	{ Lyonnais and { Beaujolais
Isère	Grenoble	Dauphiné	Saône (Haute)	Vesoul	Franche-Comté
Jura	{ Lons-le- Saulnier } { Mont-de- Marsan }	Franche-Comté	Saône-et-Loire	Mâcon	Bourgogne
Landes		Gascogne	Sarthe	Le Mans	Maine
Loir-et-Cher	Blois	Oriennais	Savoie	Chambéry	Savoy
Loire	Montbrison	Forez	Savoie (Haute)	Annecy	
Loire (Haute)	Le Puy	Velay	Seine	Paris	Ile de France
Loire (Inférieure)	Nantes	Bretagne	Seine-et-Marne	Melun	Ile de France
Lot	Orléans	Oriennais	Seine-et-Oise	Versailles	Ile de France
Lot	Ahorns	Guienne	Seine Inférieure	Rouen	Normandie
Lot-et-Garonne	Agon	Guienne	Sèvres (Deux)	Niort	Poitou
Lozère	Mende	Gévaudan	Somme	Amiens	Picardie
Maine-et-Loire	Angers	Anjou	Tarn	Albi	Languedoc
Manche	St. Lo	Normandie	Tarn-et-Garonne	Montauban	Guienne
Marne	Châlons	Champagne	Var	Draguignan	Provence
Marne (Haute)	Champaunt	Champagne	Vaucluse	Avignon	Venais-in
Mayenne	Laval	Maine	Vendée	{ Roche-sur- Yon }	Savoy
Meurthe (part)	Nancy	Lorraine	Vienne	Poitiers	Poitou
Meuse	Bar-le-Duc	Lorraine	Vienne (Haute)	Limoges	Limousin
Morbihan	Vannes	Bretagne	Vosges	Epinal	Lorraine
Moselle (part)		Lorraine	Yonne	Auxerre	Bourgogne
Nièvre	Nevers	Nivernais			
Nord	Lille	Flandre			

Each Department is placed under a *Préfet*, appointed by the state, and is divided into three to six *arrondissements* or *Sous-Prefectures* (362 in all); these are parted into *cantons* (2,881 in all) under *juges de paix*, and these again into *Communes* (36,144 in all), each having a *maire*, a *parish priest* or *curé*, and his *subordonné* or *vicaire*. There are about 40,000 *priests* in the *communes*. There were 665 *monasteries* for monks, and 3,400 *nunneries*. Nearly all these have been secularised. Each *arrondissement* has a *tribunal de première instance* (or quarter sessions courts); and the departments are combined for the purpose of forming circuit courts, archbishoprics, and military commands. Each department constitutes a *diocese*.

About 52,000 primary *Schools* are established in the *communes*; superior schools or colleges in the *towns*; normal schools and university faculties, in the chief cities. Chambers of commerce exist at the ports and manufacturing towns; public libraries in most large places. There are about 170 fortified places of war, in four classes. Some of the best *Cathedrals* are—Chartres, Bourges, Reims, Troyes, Amiens, Abbeville, Beauvais, Rouen, Bayeux, Coutances. The Romanesque (*French—Romane*) style of the earlier churches corresponds to the round-arched Norman in England; Flamboyant, to the florid Gothic (with wavy, flame-like tracery); and Renaissance, to the Tudor and later styles.

The *Soil* of France is very fruitful, and best cultivated in the north and north-west; from thence to the south the system gets worse. Fields are unenclosed; farmers live near the villages, away from their farms. Most of them are mortgaged, with a tendency, under the law of equal shares, to grow smaller and smaller. The systems are antiquated, and the land poorly cleared from weeds. Women reap, and the produce is thrashed in the open air. Manures are used, but no more cattle are kept than are actually wanted. The best pasture is in Normandy and the west, where good breeds of cattle and sheep are seen.

About three acres in seven are arable, and half as much waste. There are 9 million landholders. Of 133 millions of acres there are about 20 millions of forest, 25 of pasture and meadow, and 5 of vineyards.

Wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, are the chief crops, the return being one-third less than in England; beet-root is grown for sugar, the annual production varying between 500,000 and 700,000 tons. Vegetables are raised in profusion; maize for food; flax, hemp, tobacco, and a few hops, with rape and cole seed. Tobacco and salt are government monopolies. Cider, perry, and a little poor wine are made in the north, down to a line running east-north-east and west-south west through Paris. Vineyards are common, south of this; and from a second line, through Rochelle and Dijon, the maize or Indian corn begins. From a third line, east and west through Lyons, the olive and mulberry flourish; and the orange, lemon, cactus, and other semi-tropical plants grow on parts of the Mediterranean coast.

The *Vine*, which thrives to a greater or less degree in seventy-six departments, yields annually 650 million gallons of wine, of which one-sixth is used for brandy (*eaux-de-vie*) from the Charente, &c., and one-third is exported. Champagne, Burgundy, Bordeaux (claret), Roussillon, Dauphiné, Lyonnais, &c., are the best sorts. Stony soils are the most suitable for its growth. Bercy, near Paris, is the central market for wine; and Béziers and Cognac are markets for brandy. Ten Departments in north France do not produce wine, viz., Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Seine-Inférieure, Calvados, Orne, Manche, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, and the Territory of Belfort. The sixteen Departments where most wine is grown are Hérault, Charente-Inférieure, Indre-et-Loire, Saône-et-Loire, Pyrénées-Orientales, Loire-Inférieure, Côte-d'Or, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, and Yonne. In 1876 the yield was 1,240 million gallons; of which these sixteen departments raised two-thirds; but it has since greatly fluctuated from vine disease.

The *Forests*, though extensive, are not too great for the vast consumption of charcoal for fuel. Lorraine, Burgundy, Ile de France, Orléannais, Champagne, Berri, Vivarais, Dauphiné, are the provinces most abundant in wood. About one-fifth belongs to the state. Elm is the most common timber. Other timbers are the oak, beech, lime, maple, and various ornamental woods; pine (in the Landes, Vosges, &c.), cork and box (Pyrénées); the chestnut, for food; walnut, for oil; mulberry, for the silkworm (in the Drôme, Ardèche, &c.); poplar, everywhere for fuel.

*Coal* is found, or traced, in thirty-three departments, and worked round Valenciennes, St. Étienne, Angers, &c., the annual yield being about 19½ millions of tons. New mines have lately been opened round Albi, Decazeville, Alais, &c., for which railway communication is now provided. Iron is plentiful, and forged at 4,400 furnaces. Copper is worked near Lyons. Brick and porcelain clay, chalk, gypsum, limestone (in most of the mountains), marble, granite (in Brittany, &c.), manganese, antimony, lead, rock salt, and slate, are all abundant. Linen, lace, cotton (at Rouen, &c.), woollens, carpets, &c., are made in the north and west; silk in the south, round Lyons, &c. Beavers and fiamingoes at one time bred in the Rhône; the bear, wolf, wild boar, isard (a kind of chamois), otter, ortolan, and becafico, are still found in the south of France, where the mosquito *bites*. Sardines and pilchards are caught on the shores of Brittany; tunny and anchovy, in the Mediterranean.

Of eight hundred *Mineral Springs* as counted, there are 50 or 60 principal *Spas*, in charge of medical inspectors, at Aix, Aix-les-Bains, *Bagnères-de-Bigorre*, *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, Bagnoles, Barèges, *Bourbonnes-les-Bains*, Bourbon-Lancy, *Cauterets*, Chaudes-Aigues, Bourboule-les-Bains, Royat, Mont Dore, Contrexéville, Vittel, *Dax*, *Eaux-Bonnes*, *Eaux-Chaudes*, Enghien, Luxeuil, Luz, *Mont-Dore-les-Bains*, Néris-les-Bains, Passy, Pau, *Plombières*, *Pierrefonds*, Rennes-les-Bains, Royat, St. Amand, St. Laurent-les-Bains, Salins, *St. Sauveur*, *Usat*, Vezelay, Vic-sur-Cère, *Vichy*, &c.

Among *Sea-Side Bathing-Places and Resorts*, are Arcachon, Avranches, Biarritz, Boulogne, Calais, Cannes, Dieppe, Dinan, Dunkerque, Étretat, Eu, Honfleur, Fécamp, Granville, Havre, Hyères, Menton or Mentone, Nice, St. Malo, St. Raphael, St. Tropez, St. Valery, Trouville, *Tropæa*.

The most striking parts of France for *Scenery*, are Normandy, the Seine, the Lower Loire, Brittany, the Upper Garonne and the Pyrenees, Auvergne and its volcanoes, in the Upper Loire, the Cevennes Mountains, the Rhone below Lyons, the Dauphiné Alps, and the Vosges Mountains.

**History.**—A few notices of its past history may be added. In Cæsar's time it was styled Gallia or Gaul; including the Belgæ, to the north and north-east; the Celts, in the west, middle, and south; the Aquitani, in the south-west; with some Greek colonies round Marseilles. Fine remains of Roman civilisation still exist at Nîmes, Orange, &c., in the south, and even as far north as Lillebonne. It was afterwards divided into four, and then seventeen, provinces, by the emperors. Later still, it was occupied by roving nations from central Europe, as the Visigoths and Ostrogoths in the south; the Burgundians, on the Rhine; and the *Franks* (4th century) on the Lower Rhine, who were descended from *Maroveus*, and, under Clovis (481-511) the *Merovingian*, gave this country the name of France.

Upon the death of Clovis his four sons shared his power and dominions, which were again united under the survivor, Clotaire. After the reign several kings, and after many divisions, during which parts of it took the names of Austrasia (east and north-east), including the "kingdoms" of Metz and Orléans; Neustria (north-west), including the "kingdoms" of Soissons and Paris, in which many Armorican Britains, &c., driven out of England, had settled; Aquitaine (south and west); and Burgogne (east and south-east); it was at length reunited and extended under Charlemagne (768-814), son of Pepin, and head of the *Carlovingian* race, which expired with Louis V. His successor was Hugues Capet, 987, from whom the descent is tolerably regular. A succession of fourteen kings of this house (including Philippe Auguste and Louis IX., or St. Louis) ended in the direct line with Charles IV., who was succeeded, 1328, by Philippe VI. of *Valois*. Six kings of this branch (among whom are Charles V., called le Sage, who, however, lost Crécy and Pottiers; Charles VII., in whose time the English lost nearly all they had gained in France; and the crafty Louis XI.) ended with Charles VIII. Louis XII., of *Valois-Orléans* comes next, 1498. After him, Francis I. (1515), of *Valois-Angoulême*, and four Princes of the same stock, including Charles IX., the author of the Bartholomew massacre. Henry IV., or Henri Quatre, of *Valois-Bourbon*, ascended the throne, 1589, and was succeeded by Louis XIII., and other Bourbons, down to the Revolution, and the execution of Louis XVI. in 1793.

*Napoleon I.* became Emperor, 1804. Louis XVIII. was restored, 1814 (the child of his murdered brother had the nominal title of Louis XVII.), and, except the "Hundred Days," reigned till 1825. His brother, Charles X., was driven from the throne, 1830, when Louis-Philippe of *Orléans* succeeded, and reigned till 1848, when the Third Revolution and Second Republic was effected, which terminated with the *Coup d'Etat* of 2nd December, 1852, and the restoration of the empire, under Napoleon III. (son of Napoleon I's second brother, Louis). He reigned with success till he declared war against Prussia, 1870; when the total defeat of his armies by the Germans drove him from the throne after the battle of Sedan, 2nd September. This event was followed by the proclamation of the Third Republic on the 4th Sept., by the investment and capitulation of Paris, and the nomination of M. Thiers as President of the Republic, 1871. Peace was only concluded with Germany by the sacrifice of Alsace and Lorraine, with a population of 1½ million, and 5,000 to 6,000 square miles of territory, and the payment of 5 milliards of francs, or 200 millions sterling (besides 7 millions for interest, but deducting 11 millions for the Alsace rails)—a payment which increased the national debt of France from 500 millions, to the enormous sum of 943 millions sterling. The total cost of the war has been reckoned at 37½ millions. The Emperor, after Sedan, was first sent to Wilhelmshöhe, and then retired to Chislehurst, where he died in exile, 9th January, 1873, leaving a son who was killed in South Africa. The direct survivors of Louis Philippe are his grandsons, the Count de Paris and the Orleans Princes. Marshal MacMahon was elected President of the new Republic, 24th May, 1875 for seven years, he resigned, 1879, and was succeeded by M. Grévy, replaced, 1887, by M. Sadi Carnot.

Population of France in 1876 was 36,905,786; in 1872, 36,103,000; in 1861, 37,672,048; in 1891, 38,343,192. This is exclusive of Algeria. About 20½ millions are agriculturists; 2 millions are manufacturers; 8 millions are artisans; the employé's exceed half a million.

In 1891, the Revenue was estimated at 126½ millions sterling; expenditure about the same. Army, on the peace establishment, 561,200 men; on a war footing it may be increased to 3,040,000 men, including the reserve. Service is obligatory on all ages from 20 to 40. Fleet, 97 ships of the line, of which 58 are ironclads.

### TABLE OF HISTORICAL EVENTS FROM 1870.

1870.

- July 6.—Duc de Grammont protests against the election of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain.
- 13.—The King of Prussia at Ems refuses the demand of Count Benedetti, the French ambassador, that he would never accept the Spanish crown for any of his family.
- 15.—France declares War against Prussia.
- 21.—At Saarionis, a French vedette fires at a Prussian sentinel, misses, and is killed by the Prussian—the first blood shed in the war.
- 22.—Kehl Bridge on the Rhine blown up by the Prussians.
- 26.—The Emperor and Prince Imperial arrive at Metz. He proclaims the "God of battles will be with us."
- August 2.—Saarbrück bombarded and taken by the French in presence of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, who here "received his baptism of fire."
- 4.—Weissenburg stormed by the Crown Prince. General Douay killed, 30 officers and 1,000 men taken prisoners, with 22 cannon and 4 mitrailleuses.
- 6.—The Crown Prince defeats McMahon at Wörth or Fröschwiller—4,000 prisoners, many cannon and baggage taken.
- 6.—Prince Frederick Charles defeats General Frossard at Spicheren; Saarbrück retaken by the Germans.
- 7.—Paris proclaimed in a state of siege. Emperor announces that "all may yet go well."
- 10.—Strasbourg invested—and bombarded on 18th.
- 10.—Ollivier Ministry succeeded by that of General Montauban, Count of Palikao.
- 14.—German victory at Fange or Courcelles, near Metz.
- 14.—Nancy occupied by the Germans.
- 16.—Battle at Mars-la-Tour, and French driven back by Prince Frederick Charles on Metz—2,000 prisoners, 7 cannon, 2 eagles, taken.
- 17.—Emperor and Prince Imperial at Châlons Camp.
- 18.—Trochu appointed Governor of Paris.
- 18.—Battles at Gravelotte and Doncourt, and French under Bazaine driven by the King into Metz, which was completely invested on 23rd.
- 19.—McMahon evacuates Châlons, and marches towards Reims and the north-east frontier.
- 25.—Vitry capitulates—16 guns.
- 29.—De Failly defeated at Montmédy—4,000 prisoners.
- 30-31.—McMahon defeated at Carignan, Beaumont, and Bazailles, on the Belgian frontier. The last place, Bazailles, was burnt.



- Sept. 1.—**Marshal Bazaine's sortie at Metz repulsed.**
- " 1-2.—**Total defeat of McMahon at Sedan;** followed by the surrender of the Emperor and 80,000 men; 16,000 escaped into Belgium. The Emperor meets the King at M. Amour's Château de Bellevue, and is sent to Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, arriving on 5th.
- " 4.—**Emperor deposed, and Third Republic proclaimed** under a Government of National Defence, with Trochu as President.
- " 5.—**Reims occupied.**
- " 6.—**Princess Imperial arrives at Hastings,** where the Empress in her flight from Paris arrives on 9th, brought over in Sir J. M. Burgoyne's yacht, the *Gazelle*.
- " 9.—**Laon surrenders—350 French and Germans blown up** by an accidental explosion.
- " 12.—**Crémieux leaves Paris for Tours,** as Delegate of the Government.
- " 19.—**Investment of Paris, and beginning of First Siege.** Crown Prince reaches Versailles, the German head-quarters, on 20th.
- " 19.—**General Vinoy (who escaped from Sedan) defeated at Villejuif—2,500 prisoners, 7 guns.**
- " 22.—**Jules Favre tries to negotiate a peace with Bismarck at Ferrières,** the King's head-quarters, without success.
- " 27.—**Strasbourg surrenders—17,000 men and 451 officers.**
- " 30.—**General Vinoy's sortie from Paris repulsed.**
- Oct. 8.—**Gambetta, the Minister of War, escapes from Paris in a balloon, to Amiens, and proceeds to Tours,** where a delegation of the Ministry is seated.
- " 9.—**Garibaldi arrives at Tours.**
- " 10.—**At Orléans, General Von der Tann defeats the army of the Loire—1,000 prisoners and 3 guns.** Orléans occupied on 11th—2,000 prisoners.
- " 12.—**Epinal taken.**
- " 16.—**Soissons capitulates—4,630 men, 90 officers, and 128 guns.**
- " 15.—**Châteaudun taken; and Chartres and St. Quentin, on 21st.**
- " 24.—**Schlettstadt capitulates—2,400 prisoners and 120 guns.**
- " 27.—**Metz capitulates—Three marshals—Bazaine, Canrobert, Lebouf—66 generals, 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men, the remnant of the French army, taken prisoners. It was entered on 31st.**
- " 30.—**The Empress visits Wilhelmshöhe incog.**
- " 31.—**Demonstration of the Commune against General Trochu and the Government at the Hôtel de Ville.**
- Nov. 1-6.—**Thiers endeavours unsuccessfully to negotiate an armistice.**
- " 8.—**Verdun capitulates—163 officers, 4,000 men, and 136 guns.**
- " 9.—**At Coulmiers, near Orléans, General d'Aurelles repulses Von der Tann, and reoccupies Orléans—the only French victory gained during the war.**
- " 10.—**Neu-Breisach capitulates—100 officers, 5,000 men, 100 guns.**
- " 17.—**Capture of Dreux, by Duke of Mecklenburg.**
- " 19.—**Germans surprised by Ricciotti Garibaldi at Châtillon, near Dijon, and flag taken—the only one lost by the Germans.**
- " 24.—**Thionville capitulates—4,006 prisoners, 200 guns.**
- " 27.—**La Fère capitulates—2,000 prisoners, 70 guns.**
- " 27.—**Manteuffel defeats the Army of the North, near Amiens, which is occupied on 28th.**
- " 28.—**At Beanne-le-Rolande, Prince Frederick Charles defeats the Army of the Loire—2,600 killed and prisoners.**
- " 28.—**Amiens occupied.**
- " 29-30.—**Repulse of sorties from Paris, under Ducrot, at Issy, Le Hay, &c. French establish themselves at Champigny.**

- Dec. 2.—Brie and Villiers on the Marne retaken by the Germans.
- 3.—Prince Frederick Charles defeats General d'Aureilles and the Army of the Loire at Orleans—10,000 prisoners, 77 guns.
- 4.—Rouen occupied.
- 6-10.—Army of the Loire defeated at Beaugency.
- 9.—Dieppe occupied.
- 12.—Phalsburg capitulates—1,890 officers and men, 63 guns.
- 14.—Montmédy capitulates.
- 16.—Vendôme occupied.
- 18.—Storming of Nuits.
- 21.—Tours surrenders, but is not occupied. The French Delegation retires to Bordeaux.
- 23.—Manteuffel defeats the Army of the North at Amlens—1,000 prisoners.
- 26.—At Duclair, in the Seine, 6 English colliers seized by the Germans, for which an apology was made.
- 29.—Fort Avron, near Paris, surrenders.
- 1871.
- Jan. 2.—Mézières capitulates—2,000 officers and men, 106 guns.
- 3.—Von Gûben defeats Faidherbe's Army of the North, at Bapaume.
- 4.—Von Benthelm defeats General Roze at Montineaux—600 prisoners, 4 guns.
- 6.—Rocroy capitulates—300 prisoners, 72 guns.
- 7.—General Roze defeated at Jumidges, near Rouen.
- 8-9.—Von Werder defeats Bourbaki at Vallerols, and Villersexel, near Vesoul—1,300 prisoners.
- 10.—Peronne capitulates—3,000 prisoners.
- 12.—General Chanzy and the Army of the Loire retreating towards Le Mans; where he is totally routed by the Duke of Mecklenburg on 12th. About 22,000 prisoners taken, with several guns, mitrailleuses, stores, locomotives, and 400 railway wagons.
- 16 & 18.—Bourbaki twice defeated in his attacks on Von Werder, to relieve Belfort.
- 18.—At Versailles, the King of Prussia is proclaimed German Emperor.
- 19.—The last great sortie from Paris repulsed, with a loss of 6,000 French.
- 19.—Von Gûben defeats the Army of the North at St. Quentin—9,000 prisoners.
- 24.—Jules Favre, at Versailles, to negotiate the surrender of Paris.
- 25.—Longwy capitulates—4,000 prisoners, 200 guns.
- 28.—Capitulation of Paris—armistice for 3 weeks. All the Paris Forts occupied on 29th.
- Feb. 1.—Bourbaki's army of 80,000 escapes into Switzerland.
- 14.—National Assembly meets at Bordeaux.
- 15.—Paris pays a War contribution of 8 millions sterling.
- 16.—Belfort capitulates, after a gallant defence under Col. Denfert.
- 17.—M. Thiers elected Chief of the Executive Power, under the Assembly.
- 26.—Peace signed. France agrees to cede Alsace and German Lorraine, and pay an indemnity of 200 millions sterling.
- March 1.—A force of 30,000 Germans enter Paris under the Arc de Triomphe. Treaty of Peace voted at Bordeaux.
- 3.—Germans evacuate Paris.
- 6.—Communists hoist the red flag at Paris.
- 7.—Germans give up the Forts on left bank of Seine and move the head-quarters from Versailles.
- 18.—Rising of the Commune at Paris; who seize the artillery at Montmartre and shoot General's Lecomte and Thomas.

- March 19.—French Government leaves Paris for Versailles. National Assembly meets there on 20th.  
Emperor Napoleon arrives at Chislehurst.
- April 2.—**Second Siege of Paris** begins.  
6.—Fighting between the Communists and the army under McMahon, at Courbevoie and Neuilly.  
8.—Investment of Paris begins by the army.
- May 10.—Treaty of Peace with Germany signed at Frankfort.  
16.—Communists throw down the Vendôme Column.  
21.—Army enters Paris by the West side.  
23.—Montmartre recaptured. The Communists begin to burn the Tuileries, Louvre, Hôtel de Ville, Palais de Justice.  
24.—Communists shoot the Archbishop of Paris, Pres. Bonjean, and other hostages, at La Roquette.  
26.—Belleville captured; on the 27th, Chaumont and Ménilmontant.  
23.—Communist Insurrection suppressed.  
30.—Victor Hugo expelled from Brussels.
- June 8.—Bourbon and Orléans families restored to their French rights.  
27.—Subscriptions for the Indemnity loan at Paris.
- July 31.—**M. Thiers** elected President of the French Republic.
- Sept. 21.—Rochefort condemned to imprisonment for life.
- Oct. 8.—Election of Councils-General in France.  
22.—Convention with Germany signed at Frankfort; providing for the evacuation of several departments.
1873.  
Jan. 9.—Death of Napoleon III. at Chislehurst.
- March 15.—Treaty with Germany, providing for the final payment of the indemnity of 300 millions sterling, and the evacuation of the remaining Departments, by 5th September, 1873.
- May 24.—**Marshal McMahon** elected President for seven years.
- Dec. 10.—**Marshal Bazaine** found guilty by Court-martial; degraded, and sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years in Ile Ste. Marguerite, from which he escaped, 9th August, 1874.  
1875. —The Republic definitely constituted. A new Senate and Chamber elected, 1876.  
1879.
- JAN. 31.—**M. Jules Grévy** elected President on the resignation of Marshal McMahon.  
1885.
- Dec. 23.—**M. Grévy** re-elected. Resigned, December, 1887.  
1887.
- Dec. 3.—**M. Marie François Sadi Carnot** elected President. Assassinated at Lyons by an Italian Anarchist named Santo, June 24th, 1894.  
1894.
- June 27.—**M. Casimir Périer** elected President. Resigned, January 15th, 1895.  
1895.
- Jan. 17.—**M. Jules Faure** elected President.
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## III.

## GUIDE TO PARIS.

**Paris**, the capital of France, and perhaps the finest city in Europe, is on the Seine, 141  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Havre, 185 from Calais, and about 288 from London, from which it may be reached in eight or nine hours. It lies in an oval, 20 miles round, on both sides of the river, that part on the north side being the largest; whilst the oldest part is on the *Iles de la Cité* and *St. Louis* in the river, or in the neighbourhood of these islands. Including the *Banlieu* or environs, such as *Neuilly*, *Belleville*, *Batignolles*, *Montmartre*, and other well-known spots, now brought inside the new *Barrières*, it contains 2,447,957 souls, 50,000 houses, 1,350 streets, 183 covered avenues, 80 boulevards, 20 parishes or *arrondissements*, 40 churches, 27 theatres, 50 casernes or barracks, and 90 public establishments. Both banks of the *Seine* (a mere canal in comparison with the *Thames*) are lined with 88 broad quays, and large buildings, and joined by 30 bridges. The houses are so numbered, that you can tell how near you are to the river (which runs nearly east and west), and whether you are going from or towards it; the streets parallel to the river being painted in black letters, with the numbers *down* the stream (or west), and the streets perpendicular to it in white letters, with the numbers *from* the stream; the odd numbers are on one side of the street, and the even on the other.

The principal objects are the *Champs Elysées*, *Louvre*, *Palais Royal* (burnt by the *Commune*, 1871), *Trocadéro*, *Madeleine*, *Hôtel de Ville* (burnt, 1871), *Arc de Triomphe*, *Portes St. Denis* and *St. Martin*, *July* and *Vendôme Columns*, *Bois de Boulogne*, and *Père la Chaise*, on the north side; the *Eiffel Tower*, *Hôtel des Invalides*, *Luxembourg*, *Panthéon*, and *Jardin des Plantes*, on the south side; *Pont Neuf* and *Notre Dame*, in the centre. Among the most lively streets and thoroughfares are *Rues de Rivoli*, *St. Honoré*, *Avenue de l'Opéra*, *Neuve-des-Petits-Champs*, the *Boulevards* (which thread the outskirts or *Faubourgs*), and the *Quays*. The unrivalled *Passages*, or *Arcades*, are also very gay; viz., the *Passages des Panoramas*, de l'*Opéra*, du *Saumon*, *Jouffroy*, *Vivienne*, *Colbert*, *Choiseul*, *Vero-Dodat*, *Delorme*, &c. Here all the knick-knacks or *articles de Paris*, are sold. A circle of fortified walls, 26 miles round, commanding every point near the city, was first planned by *M. Thiers*, and completed in 1846, at a total cost of 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling. A good French pun, "*Le mur murant Paris rend Paris murmurant*," originated when the old walls, which occupied the site of the boulevards, were erected. In *Rue Tiquetonne* is the restored *Tour of Jean Sans Peur*, or *Tour des Ducs de Bourgogne*, the only remnant of the mediæval wall; now annexed to the *City Schools*.

Porters, called *commissionnaires*, ply at every station or coach-office, who will conduct the traveller to any of the hotels for  $\frac{1}{2}$  franc, or 1 franc with luggage.

**British Embassy and Consulate.**—39, *Rue de Faubourg St. Honoré*. Hours, 10 to 3.

**Hotels.**—There are a great many Hotels in Paris, some magnificent in appearance, but dear and uncomfortable; others cheap but questionable. The following are carefully selected as deserving our recommendation:—

*Grand Hotel Mirabeau*, 8, *Rue de la Paix*.  
*Grand Hotel*, 12, *Boulevard des Capucines*.  
*Grand Hotel du Louvre*, 170 and 172, *Rue de Rivoli*.  
*Hotel Brighton*, facing the Garden of the *Tulleries*.  
*Hotel de Lille et d'Albion*, 223, *Rue St. Honoré*.  
*Hotel Choiseul*, 241, *Rue St. Honoré*.

*St. James Hotel*, 211, *Rue St. Honoré*.  
*Grand Hotel Violet*, 7 to 12, *Passage Violet*, 36 and 38,  
*Faubourg Poissonnière*.  
*Grand Hotel de l'Athénée*, 15, *Rue Scribe*.  
*Hotel Meyerbeer*, 2, *Rue Montaigne*.  
*Hotel Magenta*, 129, *Boulevard Magenta*.

- Hotel Maurice, 228, Rue de Rivoli.
- Hotel Belle Vue, 39, Avenue de l'Opéra, and 8, Rue d'Antin.
- Hotel Windsor, 226, Rue de Rivoli.
- Hotel Claise, 13, Place de la Bourse.
- Grand Hotel de Normandie, 256, Rue St. Honoré.
- Hotel de Wagram, 203, Rue de Rivoli, and Rue du 29, Juillet.
- Hotel Bedford, 17, Rue de l'Arcade, near the Madeleine.
- Hotel Buryundy, 8, Rue Duphot, near the Madeleine.
- Grand Hotel Terminus, Gare St. Lazare.
- Hotel de Castille, 37, Rue Cambon, near Place Vendôme.
- Hotel Mallesherbes, 24, Boulevard Mallesherbes.
- Hotel St. Petersburg, 33 and 35, Rue Caumartin.
- Hotel Métropole, 6, Rue de Castiglione.
- London and New York Hotel, 13, Place du Havre.
- Hotel Polignone, 9, Rue Castellane.
- Hotel des Princes Albert, 5, Rue St. Hyacinthe, St. Honoré.
- Grand Hotel John O'Leary, 54, Avenue Ledru Rollin.
- Grand Hotel de Malin, 63, Rue Richelieu.
- Hotel du Palais (Family Hotel), 22, Avenue Cours de la Reine.
- Swiss and London and Milan Hotel, 3, Rue St. Hyacinthe, St. Honoré.

- Tete's Family Hotel, 9, Cité du Retiro
- Hotel du Chemin de Fer du Nord, 12, Boulevard Denain, Place du Chemin de Fer du Nord.
- Hotel de Gibraltar, 10, Rue St. Hyacinthe.
- Hotel de l'Opéra, 16, Rue du Helder, near Boulevard des Italiens.
- Grand Hotel Anglo-Americain, 113, Rue St. Lazare.
- Hotel Binda, 11, Rue de l'Echelle.
- Hotel Chatham, 17 and 19, Rue Daunou.
- Grand Hotel du Chemin de Fer de Lyon, 19, Boulevard Diderot.
- Grand Hotel de France et de Suisse, 1, Rue de Strasbourg.
- Hotel and Pension Peruy, 5, Cité du Retiro.
- Hotel Balmerat, 4, Rue de Castiglione.
- Imperial Hotel, 4, Rue Christ. Colomb, Champs Elysées.
- Grand Hotel d'Orléans, near Théâtre Français.
- Hotel de Dijon, 29, Rue Caumartin.
- Hotel de la Bourse et des Ambassadeurs, 11, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires.
- Hotel St. Marie, 88, Rue de Rivoli.
- Pension de Famille, 7, Avenue du Trocadéro.
- Pension and Private Hotel, 60, Avenue d'Iéna (Champs Elysées).
- Pension, 10, Rue Chaligny, near the Arc de Triomphe.

1. To Visitors passing only One day at Paris, the following general instructions may be of service. See *Bradshaw's Illustrated Guide to Paris*. "Take up your abode at one of the hotels near the Boulevards, or the Rue St. Honoré. Breakfast at 8 o'clock, walk along the Boulevards, from the Boulevard des Italiens, to the Madeleine, one of the most beautiful and modern churches in Paris. Here you may take a remise (a superior kind of cab, something like an English brougham), for which you will have to pay 2 francs 25 cents. an hour. The coachman expects about 5 sous the hour. If you give the driver to understand that your object is to see all you can of Paris, he will take you by the most public streets, and point out the principal public buildings in the line of route. You will find remisés in nearly every street, under some shed or building, and often, like the cabs, threading the streets or on stands. They are always ready, and you will find the coachmen *sometimes* civil and obliging. They are known by a red figure.

2. Drive then to *Notre Dame* (see below for description of the places mentioned), visit the *Palais de Justice* and the *Sainte Chapelle*, which is very near it. Then proceed to the *Gardens* and the *Palace of the Luxembourg*. You will only have time to view the exterior, and to take a momentary glance at the *Picture Gallery*, filled with the works of living artists, which it contains. Direct your course next to the *Hôtel des Invalides* to see the church and tomb of Napoleon, one of the richest sights in Paris. The *Champ de Mars*, the *Eiffel Tower*, and the *Trocadéro Palais* are here. From the *Invalides* drive to the *Place de la Concorde*, and here (discharging your remise) walk through the *Gardens of the Tuilleries*, to view the remains of the Palace, the principal front of which faced them. The two wings were restored. Go out by one of the gates on the left, into the *Rue de Rivoli*, and cross over to the *Palais Royal*, which, with its shops, cafés, and restaurants, is always interesting. At the southern extremity, the end facing the Louvre, is the Palace formerly inhabited by Prince Jerome Bonaparte, uncle to the Emperor, and by Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde, his wife. Near the Palais Royal you will find a fair luncheon, from 1 franc 50 cents. to 2 francs. After lunch, a few minutes' walk will take you to the *Louvre* and the *Place du Carrousel*. In this Place you will do well to pause a moment, to reconnoitre the extensive piles of buildings that surround you on every side, and the two palaces, the Louvre and the remainder of the Tuilleries, on the right and left of you, as well as the triumphal Arch which rises before the entrance into the chateau. After this, you will be able to spare a little time to inspect some of the Galleries of curiosities and paintings which the Louvre contains. The Louvre may be

entered any day of the week except Monday. On Sundays it is open to the public without restriction, and always closes at five (in winter, four) in the afternoon.

"When you leave the Louvre, you would do well to take another remise by the hour, drive through Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées, to the Barrière de l'Étoile. Outside this Barrière is the magnificent arch, the *Arc de Triomphe*, which it will well repay you to mount. Should you like it you can prolong your drive to the Bois de Boulogne, remembering to visit the *Chapel of St. Ferdinand*, which is situated a hundred yards or so in the avenue opposite the Port Maillot. The *Bois de Boulogne*, in which two lakes have been constructed, is a most fashionable resort between the hours of four and six. The charge for the remise, for coming outside the Barrière, is three francs per hour. If you discharge the voiture in the Bois you will have to pay an *indemnité* of 1 to 3 francs.

"On your return to the city, you will find good dinners at the Restaurants, after which amusement of every description will be open, to drive away the ennui of the next three or four hours. The theatres, at some of which, however, the language and representations are not fit for ladies, or the circus, or one of the operas, or some other diverting spectacle of the kind, are always open; but should none of these gay sights attract you, you will be much amused by walking along the boulevards, taking your coffee, or an ice, on the outside of one of the cafés, and watching the curious stream of human beings that rolls by you.

"Should your stay be prolonged for **Two** days, you would do well to take a run down and see the château and gardens of *Versailles*. This is an occupation that will fill up the whole day. There are many gardens open after sunset, brilliantly lighted up with variegated lamps, where dancing and other gay amusements take place; such as the *Château des Fleurs*, &c. As, however, these spots are much frequented by the *Deim Monde*, they should be avoided by ladies and children. There are also in the Champs Elysées cafés chantants, where you may hear pretty good singing and sip your coffee, or have an ice, at your leisure. At those marked "*Entrée Libre*" you will have to pay dear for your "*consommation*." The *Jardins* alluded to above are not visited by the élite of Parisian society, but they give to a foreigner a good insight into the habits and amusements of the French people.

"Should your stay extend over **Three** days, a visit to *Père la Chaise*, the *Jardin des Plantes*, the *Gobelins Manufactory* (should it be on a Wednesday or Saturday), the *Panthéon* and the *Hôtel de Clugny* is recommended. An examination of these places will fully occupy your day until five or six o'clock, when the evening attractions of Paris are again open to your choice.

"Should your visit extend over **Four** days, you will find the ruined Château and Park of *St. Cloud*, a short distance out of town, and the museums of the porcelain manufactory at *Sèvres*, very interesting. You may go to *St. Cloud* by the railway to *Auteuil*, where an omnibus will be waiting to take you for two sous, by a pleasant drive through the Bois de Boulogne, the village, and across the Seine, to the Park gates. From *Sèvres* to *St. Cloud* is only a short walk through the Park. If you are a good walker you should visit the *Terrace of Meudon*, about a mile and a-half beyond *Sèvres*, on the hill. This spot commands a very fine view of Paris and the river. Cabs may be obtained at *St. Cloud* to take you to *Sèvres* and *Meudon*, should you prefer to ride.

"Should it be your intention to remain **Five** days, and your stay be over a Sunday, you might witness mass at any of the principal churches, and will probably prefer *Notre Dame*, so as to see the *Ile de Paris*. The service commences exactly at ten o'clock.

"Should your visit extend over **Six** days, the *Hôtel de Clugny*, the *Musée des Beaux Arts*, and the *Musée d'Artillerie* should be visited; also *St. Germain* and the *Abbey of St. Denis*, which, though on different lines of railway, may easily be accomplished in one day. *St. Denis* should be seen first.

"Should you remain **Seven** days a trip to *Fontainebleau* will be highly interesting; and should you have more days than these, you would do wisely to repeat your visits to the *Louvre*, the *Lesamboury*, the *Hôtel des Invalides*, &c."

\* \* \* In the short description of Paris which follows, the subjects run alphabetically, as most convenient on the whole for reference. Streets will be found under the proper names, as "Rivoli (Rue de)" for "Rue de Rivoli," or Rivoli Street. When the stranger comes upon a large building, church, &c., he has only to look down this list for the street it is in, and he will find it described there, or else described under its own head. Places in the immediate neighbourhood of Paris must be looked for in the General Index to the Hand-Book. For further details, see BRADSHAW'S Illustrated Guide to Paris.

N.B.—Those objects most worthy of notice are in thick type. Though special days for visiting are sometimes mentioned, yet nearly all are accessible to strangers upon the production of a passport. See Galligan's Messenger, the days and hours of admission being subject to alteration.

**Académie.**—See Palais de l'Institut.

**Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile**, at the end of Avenue de Neuilly, and so called because seven or eight roads spread from it like a star, is an enormous triumphal arch, begun 1806, and finished 1836. It is 152 feet high, 137 broad, and 68 thick; the centre arch, 90 feet high, by 45 wide; and is covered with groups and bas-reliefs of the events of the Revolution and the Empire, from 1792 to the peace of 1815. By this arch, the Grande Armée entered Paris after the peace of Tilsit; Louis Napoleon, on his return from the provinces, 1852; and the Germans after the capitulation of Paris, 1871. A fine view from the top. Outside of it, on the Neuilly road, is the beautiful *Chapel of St. Ferdinand*, built 1842-43, on the spot where the Duc d'Orléans was killed by his horses taking fright. One fine marble group was designed by his sister, Marie of Württemberg, who sculptured the well-known Joan of Arc. Open till dusk. Fee, 50 centimes. Shot marks made 1870 are seen.

**Bac (Rue de)** contains large drapery Magasins du Petit St. Thomas (No. 120), and St. François Xavier's church. Near it is St. Thomas d'Aquin's. In or near this street 18 buildings were burnt by the Communists, 1871; including the Caserne Bonaparte, the Cour des Comptes, the Conseil d'État, the Palace of the Legion of Honour, and the Foreign Office.

**Bains Deligny**, Quai d'Orsay, is the largest swimming bath in Paris, and quite a sight on days of tropical heat in July. Among other features, *des hommes sérieux*, or grave and reverend seniors of mature age, are seen deliberately performing their various ablutions on the steps of the baths, which are crowded with human forms. CAUTION.—Do not leave gold or your watch in the *Cabinets* unless the door be well fastened. Entrance, 75 centimes; linge (*i. e.*, drawers [caleçons] and towel), 25 centimes.

**Banque de France**, Rue Croix des Petits Champs; rebuilt from Mansard's designs 1720, on the site of the Hotel of the Counts of Toulouse, given over to the bank 1811.

**Bibliothèques.**—**BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ARSENAL**, Rue de Sully, where cannons were cast till the time of Louis XIV., is now a library of 450,000 volumes. Open daily, except Sundays and fête days, 10 to 3.

**BIBLIOTHÈQUE ST. GENEVIÈVE**, near that church, in the old abbey buildings (14th to 16th centuries), contains 150,000 volumes and 35,000 MSS., with portraits of sovereigns from Philippe le Hardi to Louis XV. Open daily, except Sundays and fête days.

**BIBLIOTHÈQUE MAZARINE**, at the Palais de l'Institut. 300,000 volumes. Open daily, 10 to 4.

**Bibliothèque Nationale**, or National Library, Rue Richelieu, No. 53, was once Cardinal Mazarin's hotel, and is now a large pile, 540 feet by 130. It contains 3,000,000 printed volumes; 125,000 MS. genealogies (31,000 being French); 150,000 medals; gems; 2,600 volumes of engravings, from the fifteenth century; 93,000 portraits; 300,000 maps; many volumes of French history; 500 volumes of plans, views, &c.; besides several marbles. In the ground floor are Voltaire's bust, a silver missal, the first psalter printed with a date (1459), models, &c. Among the MSS. are those of Galileo, St. prayer book, Fénelon's Telemachus, and autograph letters from Henry IV. downwards. Some missals are as old as the 5th and 6th centuries. Cardinal Mazarin's painted gallery is 140 feet

long. Readers bring their own pens as well as paper. Collections visible only Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 4. A fountain, by Visconti, stands in Place Louvois, near which the Duc de Berri was assassinated, 1820.

**Bicêtre.**—See Index to this *Hand-Book*.

**Bois de Boulogne**, the Hyde Park of Paris, on a flat spot to the west of the city, between the fortifications and the Seine; and so named from a village near it. Wellington camped here 1814. It has been partly restored since the siege of 1870-1, when the trees were cut down. It contains two of **three lakes**, a **cascade** 45 feet high; a Cercle des Patineurs for the Skating Club; a Jardin d'Acclimatation or Zoological Garden; and a Hippodrome or Race Course of 153 acres. Concerts at the **Château des Haies**, a pretty spot. Here new equipages and dresses come out in Passion Week at the Fête de Longchamp; so called from the old Abbey of Longchamp near the drive.

**Bois de Vincennes** contains 2,190 acres, with an old feudal château, with a cascade, and a lake with islands. See page 73.

**Bourse**, or Exchange, near the Rue Vivienne, was built by Brongniart and Labarre, 1808-26. Is 212 feet by 126, with 66 Corinthian pillars round it, and a metal roof. The large Doric hall is 116 feet by 76, and has a painted ceiling and a marble pavement, at the east end of which is the *parquet*, a space railed off for stock-brokers. It may be seen from the gallery, in the afternoon.

**Bridges.**—See *Ponts*.

**Buttes de Chaumont**, on the north-east side of Paris; a park of 55 acres, laid out since 1867, overlooking Belleville. It was occupied by the Communists, 1871.

**Catacombs** are in the gypsum under the south side of Paris, formerly excavated for building, and after 1796, used as a receptacle for bones from the crowded graveyards, but now disused. They extend over about 200 acres, and are reckoned to contain 3,000,000 skeletons or skulls, piled in order along the galleries. One entrance is in a garden, near Barrière d'Enfer, but it is not opened without a special order. Some *made* logan stones are seen below, with a collection of remarkable heads, and the well-chosen inscription, "*Memento quia pūvis es*" (Remember, that thou art dust!). The smell is close and disagreeable. By order, from Prefect of the Seine, 1st and 3rd Saturday of month.

**Cathedral.**—See *Notre Dame*.

**Cemetery of Père La Chaise**, Boulevard de Ménilmontant, a pleasant spot, so called from the confessor of Louis XIV., Father Lachaise, the superior of the Jesuits, who had a seat here. It was turned into a burial ground, 1804; covers 200 acres, and is prettily laid out with groups of trees, cypresses, &c. The most remarkable monuments in Paris are in this cemetery, which is also the largest and most frequented. A guide will point out the best. There are about 55,000 tombs, among which are those of Abélard and Héloïse, a beautiful Gothic canopy; C. Ferler, the minister; Labedoyère, who led the revolt from the Bourbons, in the Hundred Days; Volney; Abbé Sicard; Beaumarchais; Marshals Davoust, Lefebvre, Ney ("*Siste viator, heroem ca'cas*"); Junot, Masséna, Suchet; Lavalette, with a carving of his escape; General Foy, with sculptures by David B. Constant; Molière; Lafontaine; Madame de Genlis; Laplace; Aguado, the banker; Talma; Sir S. Smith, who died 1826; Prince Demidoff; the Queen of Oude; Mademoiselle Rachel; Rossini (1869); A. Fould, the financier; and Thiers. The Doric *Chapel* is 56 feet by 28, and commands a fine view over Paris and the neighbouring country. Here the Russians bivouacked, 1814; and the troops when investing the insurgents of Belleville, 1871. Several tombs were injured.

**Champ de Mars** (Field of Mars), a vast space between École Militaire, and Pont d'Iéna, 2,700 feet by 1,320, planted with trees, and bordered by sloping banks and ditches, once used for reviews, races, &c. The slopes were made in eight days, by the voluntary labour of all ranks of the people, in 1790, when Louis XVI. swore, at the Autel de la Patrie (erected here 14th July), to maintain the new constitution. Here the Exhibitions of 1878 and 1889 were held; the **Eiffel Tower** and the **Fountain**, and some gardens, remain as memorials of the latter.



**Champs Elysées**, or "Elysian Fields," a promenade, with rows of trees, planted 1614, by Marie de Medici, and replanted, 1764. The Allies encamped here in 1814-15; the Germans in 1871; and here the fêtes are held. It includes the first Palais d'Industrie; the Chapel Marboeuf (Protestant); and a Circus or Cirque (1 to 2 francs). The first-mentioned is a splendid stone building, built for a permanent *Industrial Exhibition*, opened in 1855; it rests on arches, and is 800 feet long by 400 feet wide. In its neighbourhood are Panoramas, Swimming School, Concert Gardens, and the site of the Jardin Mabille, now built upon. A wide planted walk leads down it, past the Rond Point Fountain in the middle, to the Arc de l'Étoile, on to Neuilly and St. Cloud.

**Chapelle Expiatoire**, Rue d'Anjou St. Honoré, a small plain building, in the form of a cross, erected by Louis XVIII. to the memory of Louis XVI. and his queen, whose statues it contains. It is faced by the handsome modern Church of St. Augustin, in the Romanesque style.

**Church of St. Etienne du Mont** (Place du Panthéon) is chiefly in the Renaissance style of the 16th century, with a tower as old as 1222, and is one of the most striking churches in Paris, containing many details worth notice, and good pictures. Pascal, Racine, Rollin, &c., were interred here.

**Church of St. Eustache**, Rue Coquillière, near the Halles Centrales, the largest after Notre Dame, is cross-shaped, 290 feet by 190, and 110 high, the style being a mixture of Gothic and Grecian. It was built 1532-1637. The north door and high altar are good. Colbert, the minister, was buried in it. The choir and clock were injured in the war of 1870-71.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANÇOIS D'ASSISE, Rue d'Orléans.

**Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois**, near Rue St. Denis, is on the site of Chilpéric's church, which the Normans destroyed, 886. It was the court church (being near the Louvre), and highly decorated, and has been restored. Its bells gave the first signal for the St. Bartholomew massacre. It is cross-shaped, and includes a door (1649), a west front of the 13th century, with five portals in it, and a porch built 1431-7, with frescoes by Mottez.

**Church of St. Germain des Prés**, Boulevard St. Germain, one of the oldest in Paris, is on the site of one built by Childbert, 543, under the name of the Golden Basilica, and destroyed by the Normans. It was part of a Benedictine abbey, fortified like a castle, and belonging to the learned Congregation of St. Maur. In front was the promenade called the Pré aux Clercs (Clerks' Field, answering to our Clerkenwell). The church, as restored, is 200 feet by 65, and 60 high; and includes parts of two east towers, as old as 890, an ancient west front (spoilt by a Doric porch) and tower, Norman arches in the nave, effigies of a Duke of Douglas (1645), and of Casimir of Poland (who died about 1672), and a fine marble font. Some pieces of Notre Dame chapel (13th century), and the abbot's brick house, remain. The Abbaye prison occupied the site of Square de l'Abbaye, close by.

CHURCH OF ST. GERVAIS (behind the Hôtel-de Ville), of the 16th century (though dated 1420), has a tower 130 feet high, and a west Grecian front; but the remainder is Gothic, especially the beautiful *Lady Chapel*, with its stained glass and paintings.

CHURCH OF ST. LAURENT, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, begun 1429, is chiefly Gothic, with a Doric porch (1622), in which you see the saint's gridiron. The north aisle of the choir is the most ancient; some good tracery is observed over the north door and tower; and pendants hang in the nave.

CHURCH OF ST. LEU and ST. GILLES, Rue St. Martin, was mostly rebuilt, 1611; and has a tower dated 1236 (but really much later), with a gable front. Many genuine relics are shown here to the faithful.

CHURCH OF STE. MARGUERITE, Rue St. Bernard, built 1625-1712, in the shape of a cross, the nave being the oldest part. Besides many good pictures, it contains, they say, the grave of the Dauphin, Louis XVII. The poor boy died through the ill-treatment he received from his master, one Simon, a blunder, to whom he was apprenticed by the bloodhounds of the Revolution, after the execution of his unfortunate father.

**CHURCH OF ST. MEDARD**, Rue Monfard, is Gothic, of the 13th century, with a Norman porch, square tower, stained windows, &c., but spoilt by modern additions. An old painting on wood, in one of the chapels. Nicole and Abbé Paris were buried here. At the latter's tomb the Convulsionists began their antics, 1739.

**CHURCH OF ST. MERRI**, Rue St. Martin, No. 2, as rebuilt 1576-1612, includes a beautiful florid Gothic west front, niched figures, porches, rose windows, stained glass, &c., and an old wood painting of the 13th century near the altar.

**Church of Notre Dame de Lorette**, end of Rue Lafitte, begun 1823 by Le Bas; 224 feet by 106, with a square campanile tower and Corinthian portico. Its interior is highly decorated with eight frescoes of the Virgin, &c. *Thiers' House*, rebuilt since the Commune, is in Place St. George.

**Church of St. Roch**, Rue St. Honoré, so celebrated in all the revolutions, was built 1668-1740; and is cross-shaped, 160 feet long, with a wide flight of steps leading to a Grecian portal, 84 feet by 91 high. Paintings and bas-reliefs to be seen. P. Cornille and Abbé de l'Épée were buried in it. Here Napoleon, when an artillery officer, planted his guns, and suppressed the last rising of the mob.

**Church of St. Sulpice**, near the Luxembourg, begun 1646, and not finished till 1749, is cross-shaped, 482 feet by 185, and 104 high. The fine double portico consists of Doric pillars, 40 feet high, supporting another range of Ionic columns, 88 feet high, by Servandoni, 1745. The north tower, 220 feet high, is made up of four storeys of columns. The holy water basins (*benitiers*) are two large shells given to Francis I. by the Venetians. A good pulpit rests on two flights of steps. The organ is highly carved, with seventeen various figures playing music. On the pavement a *Meridian line* is traced. There is an image of the Virgin and Child, on a globe, with a light falling on it from an opening, producing a very striking effect; and on the ceiling above is a fresco, by Lemoine (one of the best modern French painters), a work of three years' labour. Pictures and frescoes in the twenty-one chapels around. It was called the Temple de la Victoire in the Revolution. A flower market, fountain, and seminary, in front.

**CHURCH OF VAL DE GRACE**, Rue St. Jacques, now part of the Military Hospital, was built by Anne of Austria, on the birth of Louis XIV. Statue of Larry, the surgeon, in the court.

**Collège de France**, Rue St. Jacques, founded 1529, built 1774. Thirty-nine professors.

**Collège de la Sorbonne**, near Rue St. Jacques, on the site of the famous theological school or university, founded 1253, by Robert de Sorbon. It is a quadrangle, begun 1629, by Richelieu; including a Grecian church, built 1635-59, by Lemercier, in which there is a good dome, painted by Philippe de Champagne, and Girardon's famous statue of the Cardinal, supported by religion, &c. The library of 120,000 volumes, open daily, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.

**COLUMN OF JULY**, see *Place de la Bastille*.—**NAPOLEON COLUMN**, see *Place Vendôme*.

**Conservatoire de Musique**, 15, Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière.

**Conservatoire Nationale des Arts et Métiers** (Museum of Practical Arts and Trades), Rue St. Martin, on the site of St. Martin's abbey (of which a round tower is left at the Fontaine), was formed 1798, as a repository of models, patents, machines, &c., of all classes and countries. Some are placed in the old Gothic chapel of the 13th century, and the beautiful eight-sided refectory. Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday free; other days 1 franc. Lectures on Science and Art, gratis.

**Conveyances**.—*Omnibuses*, all under one General Company, run through the 84 principal routes, at one fare of 30c. (3d.) inside, and 15c. outside. They mostly correspond with each other; and by paying one full fare you may go from any part of Paris to any other part, upon showing your ticket or *billet*, when you change at certain points; a *billet de correspondance*, outside, costs 30c. In paying your fare, ask for the *correspondance*, if the bus does not go direct. In every case you must obtain a *numéro*, and passengers are taken in the order of their number. The omnibuses stop at certain stations, where there are offices, where the *numéro* is obtained.

**Cabs** run by the hour, or by the course, at choice; the course being a single run or drive, long or short (within Paris), without putting down or taking up a passenger. The cabman hired by the course chooses his own route. *Tarif for Cabs (Voitures de place, or Voitures de remise)*, when plying in the streets, *within the City*, is as follows:—For 2 persons—1fr. 50c. the course, 2fr. the hour; ~~for 4 persons—~~ 2fr. the course, 2fr. 50c. the hour. The day begins at 6 in summer (31st May to 1st October), and 7 in winter, and ends at 12-30 at night. Extra rates for night cabs, or rides beyond the Fortifications, or cabs hired from a *remise* (stables). Boxes and packages outside are 25c. each; but not more than *three* are to be paid for. No charge for articles inside. The driver is bound to load or unload the luggage; and to give his number when you take your seat. Going to a theatre or concert you pay in advance, to save time. Gratuities are forbidden; but it is usual to give 10 to 20c. extra for the course, and 25 to 50c. by the hour. *Voitures de grande remise* (a superior class) may be hired from 20 to 80fr. a day. All *voitures* are supplied with a printed tariff.

**Tram Rails** (called "Tramways" in French) run from the Louvre, Étoile, &c., to Versailles, Passy, Anteuil, Sèvres, St. Cloud, Neuilly, St. Denis, &c., in the suburbs. The rules as to "correspondances" are the same as for omnibuses.

COQUILLIÈRE (Rue) contains the Church of St. Eustache, opposite the Halles Centrales.

DENIS (Rue St.) is an important business street, running from the Porte St. Denis, parallel with the Boulevard de Sébastopol, to the Rue de Rivoli.

DÉPÔT DE LA GUERRE, Rue St.-Dominique-St.-Germain, is a large building; and contains the state papers of the time of Louis XIII., the letters of Louis XIV. to his grandson, Philip of Spain, Napoleon's letters, the survey of France, plans of battles, &c. The War Minister's head-quarters are fixed here. No admission except by special permission.

ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE, Rue de l'École de Médecine, a handsome range, built 1769, by Gondouin, with an Ionic front, 198 feet long. Here are bas-reliefs, medallions of surgeons, frescoes (in the theatre), busts, a library of 35,000 volumes, and the Musée Orfila and Musée Dupuytren.

ÉCOLE DE NATATION (Swimming School), on Quai d'Orsay, near the Tuilleries.

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, Rue Montagne de Ste. Geneviève, founded 1795, to supply scientific officers for the army, navy, engineers, and other branches of the public service.

**Elysée Palace**, opposite the Champs Elysées, the seat of the President of the Republic; built 1718. It belonged to Madame de Pompadour, the Duchesse de Bourbon, &c., and was the residence of Murat, Napoleon, Alexander of Russia, Duke of Wellington, Duc de Berri (when assassinated, 1820), &c. Here the Emperor féted the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Raglan, in 1854. In one room is Napoleon's bed, with other memorials. No admission to the public.

**Entrepôts et Magasins Généraux de Paris**, 204, Boulevard de la Villette.

FONTAINES and JETS D'EAUX. See *Marché des Innocens, Bibliothèque Nationale, Church of St. Sulpice, Notre Dame, Place du Châtelet, Place de la Concorde, Rue Richelieu, Palais Royal, Porte St. Martin*, for some of the finest in Paris.

**Fortifications**, round the city, planned by M. Thiers in Louis Philippe's reign, were built 1841-6; and are 26 miles long, faced by 94 bastions, and ramparted walls 11 yards thick. Outside are 17 detached Forts, such as *Mont Valerien* (600 feet high), *Issy*, &c., which suffered in the late war, and have been completely restored. Twenty new forts have been built since 1874. The old Castle of Vincennes, with its arsenal, &c., is on the east side, near the large Convalescent Hospital, and in the midst of a Park or Bois, which the Communists occupied May, 1871.

**Geneviève, Ste., or Panthéon**, not far from the Luxembourg, is the "St. Paul's" of Paris, and takes its name from the patron saint of the city, to whom Clovis built a Church, in which she was buried 512, which Louis XV. began to rebuild 1764, in the Grecian style, from Soufflot's designs. It forms a

cross, 302 feet by 255 (the nave being 105 long), with a dome 268 feet high and 66 diameter, painted by Baron Gros. In the front, which is 129 feet broad on the whole, is a range of eleven steps, leading up to a fine portico of six Corinthian pillars, 80 feet high, besides sixteen others behind them. The pediment is filled up by David's fine bas-relief of France (a figure fifteen feet high) distributing honours to her great men, represented by Fénelon, Malesherbes, Mirabeau, Voltaire, Rousseau, Lafayette, Carnot, Monge, Manuel, David (the painter), Napoleon, &c.; below them is this memorial inscription in gilt letters:—"Aux Grands Hommes la Patrie Reconnaisante," a concise idiom, signifying that a grateful country dedicates it to the memory of her great children. Altogether, the portico is so good that the architect is said to have "mis à la porte toute son architecture,"—turned his building out of doors. There are 258 pillars about this church, of which 130 are inside. The carved ceiling is eighty feet from the marble pavement, under which are the crypts on Doric pillars, containing the remains of Voltaire ("poëte, historien, philosophe,") and Rousseau, Lagrange, Soufflot, Bougainville, Admiral de Winter, Marshals Lannes and Bugeaud. It was occupied by the insurgents 1848, and was threatened with destruction 1871. It was secularised in 1885, when Victor Hugo was buried in it. See note, page lxiv., respecting tickets of admission to the Crypts and the Dome.

**Gobelins.**—See *Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins*.

**Halle au Blé**, or Corn Exchange, Rue des Deux Écus, a vast circular pile, on the site of a royal seat, built 1763-7, by Le Camus, 126 feet diameter, being the exact *shape and size of the Panthéon* at Rome. It is entirely of stone and iron, with an iron domed roof and skylight, built 1811; an arcade round it, and large granaries. Outside the south part is Catherine de Médicis' Doric pillar (1572) and sun-dial, 100 feet high, built by her astrologer. The *Halle aux Vins*, or Wine Dépôt, is an immense range, like a town, at Bercy, near the Jardin des Plantes.

**Hôtel de Cluny**, Boulevard St. Michel, a fine old building, begun 1480, by an abbot of Cluny, and finished 1505. After many changes it came to M. de Sommerard, who formed a large mediæval collection, which the government, having bought, turned into a *Museum of Antiquities*, such as carvings, furniture, stained glass, tapestry, arms, MSS., pictures. The old chapel rests on a single pillar in the middle. Across the court is the *Palais des Thermes*, a solid pile, about 90 feet long, part of the old seat of the Roman governors, whence a Roman way struck along Rue St. Jacques, and an aqueduct went to Arcueil. Its thick walls are made of stones and bricks with stucco; and Roman remains are kept in it. Open every day except Monday and fête days, 11 to 5.

**Hôtel Dieu**, close to Nôtre Dame, the oldest Hospital in Paris, was founded in the 7th century, rebuilt by Philippe Auguste, and enlarged by St. Louis, and forms a vast solid pile, with eight hundred and fifty beds: but all that is left of the old building is a chapel of the 13th century. There are several statues, portraits, &c., of benefactors and eminent medical men.

**Hôtel des Invalides**, the French "Chelsea Hospital," opposite the Champs Élysées, is known by its conspicuous gilt dome, and stands on an esplanade, 1,440 feet by 780 feet, which reaches to the Seine, and is ornamented with trees, Marochetti's statue of Napoleon, and cannons, some of them from Algiers. The buildings, begun by Louis XIV., include fifteen courts, and cover sixteen acres; and about three thousand soldiers, and one hundred and seventy officers, under a governor (sometimes the senior Marshal), lieutenant-governor, &c., are sheltered here. The river front is 612 feet long, and has Ionic pilasters, with dormer windows (formed of military trophies, cut in stone), and a bas-relief of Louis XIV. on horseback. The Cour d'Honneur is 315 feet by 192. Portraits of great soldiers in the council chamber. There is a gallery of plans and fortresses. The *Musée d'Artillerie*, formerly Rue du Bac, is now here. Dining-rooms, 157 feet long. One dormitory is called after the famous republican soldier, Latour d'Auvergne, who refused promotion on principle, preferring to be called the "premier grenadier" of France. The large kitchens are worth seeing. In the old church, 210 feet long, are many tablets to governors; 1,400 flags here, taken from the enemy, were burnt by the Duc de Feltra, 1815, to save them from the Allies. One of the chapels contains the mausoleum of Turenne

south end is the great dome, 340 feet high, under which the *body of Napoleon* (brought from St. Helena, 1840) is placed, with his sword, hat, crown, and star, covered by a magnificent tomb. The tombs of Bertrand and Duroc are close at hand. At the Revolution, twelve medallions of kings, here, were transformed into Greek and Roman philosophers, two being Voltaire and Rousseau! On the ceiling of the cupola, 61 feet diameter, is Delafosse's St. Louis entering Heaven. Open, 12 to 4, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. There is a special entrance for the Church, at the back of the Hôtel, which is open daily from noon. Fees to pensioners, who act as guides. The *Hôtel* is open daily.

**Hôtel (or Palais) de la Legion d'Honneur**, Rue de Lille, was built 1786, for the Prince de Salms (who was beheaded, 1798), and was sold by lottery to a hair-dresser; in 1803 it came to the government, and became the seat of the Grand Chancellor of the Legion. It was burnt by the Communists, 1871, and has undergone restoration. Not open to the public.

**Hôtel des Monnaies** (Mint), on Quai Conti, built 1771-75, is 360 feet long, with eight courts, ornamented by pillars and busts. Many of the scales used here, and at the branch mints, were made from cannon taken at Austerlitz. It has a museum of medals and coins, from Childebert's time (511), including English from 1422 (Henry VI.), Spanish from 560, and other countries, of which there is a catalogue. Admission (*to the Museum only*), Tuesday and Friday, 12 to 3. Apply in writing.

**Hôtel de Sully**, Rue St. Antoine, No. 143, was inhabited by Henry IV.'s famous minister, and is well preserved.

**Hôtel de Ville**, or "Mansion House" and "Gulldhall" combined, opposite the Place de Grève (the scene of many a bloody deed), near the Pont d'Arcole, was begun 1538-1628, on the site of the *Maison de la Grève*, in the Renaissance style; to this other large piles were added, 1838-41, so as to make a vast quadrangle, with pillars between the windows, and about sixty statues, of which twenty-eight were in the west, or principal front, besides a bas-relief of Henry IV. It was burnt with all its decorations, library, &c. by the Communists, 24th May, 1871, when above 600 persons perished; and has now been fully restored. In one of the three courts was a statue of Louis XIV. Two very rich staircases led to the great room, called Salle de Danse; another to the Grand Salle, the largest and most ancient of all, ornamented with great marble fire-places, paintings, busts, escutcheons, &c. Here was the room where Robespierre held his councils. From the middle window, looking into the square, Louis XVI. spoke to the people, with the "bonnet rouge" on his head; Lafayette presented Louis Philippe to them, 1830; and Lamartine persuaded the people to adopt the tricolor instead of the red flag, 1848. Here the Government of Defence were seated down to 28th February, 1871, and the Communist leaders from 19th March to 22nd May. There were above one hundred and sixty public rooms here; among which were the public Library of 100,000 volumes; the Salle du Conseil; the Préfect's apartments; the Salle d'Introduction, in which was Bozio's statue of Henry IV.; the Salle de Bal, 70 feet by 40, with portraits, &c. The rebuilding, in essentially the same grandeur and richness of detail, was completed in 1883. Visitors can only see the Courts and the Council Chamber. Open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The new Town Library, with a Musée Historique, is at the *Hôtel de Carnavalet*. Open Sunday and Thursday.

**Imprimerie Nationale**, Rue Vieille du Temple, belonged to Cardinal de Rohan, of the time of Louis XIV., but is used as a Government Printing Office, since 1809, about one thousand hands being employed. When Pope Pius VII. visited it, the Lord's Prayer was printed for him in one hundred and fifty languages. May be seen on Thursday, at 2 prompt, by application in writing, beforehand, to the director. The *Archives Nationales* are close by. Open every day but Sunday.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.—See *Palais de l'Institut*.

**Institution Nationale des Jeunes Aveugles**, Boulevard des Invalides, No. 56, founded, 1784, by Valentine Haüy, a blind man. It is a fine, large building, with gardens, on a space of four thousand feet square, built 1843, by Phillippon, for three hundred, and includes a Grecian chapel.

The teachers are blind; weaving, brush and basket making, printing, music, mathematics, &c., are taught. Strangers, on Wednesdays, 1-30 and 4, by permission from the director, obtained beforehand. A public examination on the last Saturday in every month, which foreigners may attend.

**Institution Nationale des Sourds-Muets** (Deaf and Dumb), Rue St. Jacques, in St. Magliere's Seminary, was founded by Abbé de l'Épée, 1776 (?), and has about two hundred inmates. The good Abbé's portrait, by Camus, is here; one of his pupils, A. Dubois, died in it lately, upwards of ninety years old. A work by a deaf and dumb artist adorns the chapel. Saturday, 2 o'clock, by ticket from director, obtained beforehand.

**Jardin des Plantes** (Botanic Garden), opposite Pont d'Austerlitz, near the Halle aux Vins, was founded by Louis XIII., in 1635, and increased by the care of Tournefort, Vaillant, Jussieu, Buffon, Fourcroy, Cuvier, Brongniart, and other learned men. In this vast collection there are the following divisions:—A Botanic Garden of 12,000 plants and trees. Botanic Gallery, with statue of Jussieu, Mineral Gallery, 540 feet long, with sixty thousand specimens. Zoological Gallery, of 890 feet, in six rooms, with two hundred thousand specimens, of which two thousand are mammalia, ten thousand are birds, five thousand are fishes, two thousand are reptiles. Comparative Anatomy Gallery, in twelve rooms, with many thousand specimens, chiefly arranged by Cuvier, whose bust, by David, is here. Also a menagerie, some of the animals in which were killed for food in the siege of 1671; hall for lectures (to contain 1,300), which the public attend, gratis; and a library of sixty-five thousand volumes, besides ninety splendid volumes of plants, &c. (coloured, on vellum). There is, in the grounds, a very fine cedar, given by Collinson, the English naturalist, planted by Jussieu, 1784, near the pavilion and dial, on a height commanding a good view, and not far from the grave of Daubenton. Botanical Garden, open daily; Zoological Garden, 1 to 4, Thursdays free; other days, by ticket. Galleries, free on Sunday and Thursday, 11 to 3. Closed on Monday.

**Jardin Zoologique et d'Acclimatation**, in the western portion of the Bois de Boulogne. Collection of living animals, aquarium, aviaries, &c., open daily. Admission, 1 franc; Thursdays and Sundays, 50 cents.

**Louvre** (Rue de Rivoli), begun 1541, by Francis I., on the site of Dagobert's castle (or *Louveterie*), was enlarged by Louis XIV. (who finished the long gallery to the Tuilleries), after Perrault's designs, and improved by Napoleon. The west side, or old Louvre, was built by Henry II., and has sculptures by Goujon. They show a window from which Charles IX. viewed the Bartholomew massacre, but he was at the Château de Bourbon, close by. Henrietta Maria, widow of Charles I., resided here in poverty. The best part (and best seen from Pont Neuf) is the east front, which has C. Perrault's colonnade of 23 pillars, 38 feet high; it is 525 feet long and 65 high, and includes Napoleon's bronze gates. In the south front (towards the river) are 40 pilasters. The decorated court, inside, is 405 feet square, and, till 1848, held Marochetti's bronze statue of the Duke of Orleans. The Louvre is now used as a vast *Museum* of paintings and works of art; including about 2,600 specimens of every school of painting (1,800 being French, Flemish, German, Italian—and 450 Spanish), with models, busts, marbles, antiquities, bijoux, &c. Admission, 9 to 6, every day except Monday; Sunday, 10 to 4. Catalogues at the door. The *abridged* catalogue of paintings is sufficient. The whole collection has been rearranged, viz.:—Ancient sculpture, modern sculpture, engravings, paintings, Assyrian, Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, Medieval, American (Mexican), and Algerian antiquities, drawings, marine models, and Chinese Museum. An attempt to burn it was made the Communists, 1871; but only the library was injured.

**Luxembourg**.—See Palais du Luxembourg.

**LYCÉE HENRI QUATRE**, Rue Clovis, 23, called Lycée Napoléon from 1851 to 1870.

**MASÉE (JARDIN DE)**.—Now completely built over.

**Madeleine Church**, Rue Royale, at the upper end, near the Boulevards, was begun 1764 (being the fifth on this site), and finally completed in 1842. Vignon, its designer, was the chief architect. It stands on a platform 328 feet by 133 feet, with flights of 28 steps at each end. The bronze gates deserve special attention, being beautifully sculptured in relief, representing the Commandments, &c. It is in the style of a Grecian temple, and has 52 pillars round three sides, each 49 feet high, with 32 statues of saints between. In the south pediment—the largest of the kind existing—is a fine alto-relief, by Lemaire, 126 feet long, of Christ and the Magdalene; the bronze door beneath is 32 feet by 16½, covered with bas-reliefs from Scripture. Inside are six chapels, adorned with paintings of the Magdalen; over the altar (by Marochetti) is Ziegler's picture of the Progress of Christianity.

**Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins**, 40, Avenue des Gobelins, on the Bièvre (where tanners, dyers, &c., have settled for ages), takes its name from Jean Gobelins, a tapestry worker, about 1450, and was turned, 1682, into a Government factory by Louis XIV., who employed Lebrun to paint the designs. Large elaborate pictures are here copied, with all the effect and smoothness of an oil painting—not for sale, but for presents. A *carpet factory* is attached to it, called *La Savonnerie*, from an old soap work in which Marie de Medicis placed it, 1615. Some carpets take ten years to make, and cost 180,000 francs. Strangers on Wednesday and Saturday, 1 to 3. Passport should be shown. A catalogue may be had. Part of the factory was burnt 25th May, 1871, and much tapestry destroyed.

**Marché des Innocens**, or **Halles Centrales**, Rue Rambuteau and Point-Saint-Eustache, is used for fruit, vegetables, and provisions, and has in the midst an old *fountain* in the Renaissance style, 42 feet high, built, 1551, by Lescot and Goujon. Having been rebuilt and extended by the Emperor Napoleon, this market now forms a very extensive range. The *Marché St. Germain* is near St. Sulpice. The *Horse Market* (aux Chevaux) on Boulevard de l'Hôpital; Wednesday and Saturday. Market for hunters, &c., Thursday, 1 to 5, in Rue Beaujon (the French "Tattersall's"), near the Champs Elysées. *Sunday Dog Market*, 12 to 2, at the Horse Market above.

**MILITARY HOSPITAL**.—See *Church of Val de France*.

**Montmartre** (on the northern side), where St. Denis was martyred; a fine point of view over the city, marked by windmills; and by a grand Memorial Church, now in progress. Here the Communists seized the cannon, 18th March, 1871, and began the rebellion against the Government, after killing Generals Thomas and Lecomte. Halévy, the composer, is buried in the Cemetery below.

**Morgue**, a new building, excellently arranged, near Nôtre Dame, where persons found drowned, or accidentally dead, are brought, to be recognised by their friends. If not claimed, the bodies are given up for dissection. Nervous people are advised to refrain from a visit.

**MUSÉE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE**.—See *Hôtel Clugny*.

**Musée d'Artillerie** (now transferred to the Invalides) is a collection (something like the Woolwich Repository) of guns of all kinds, models, suits of armour, portraits of generals, &c. Strangers on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, 12 to 4, by card.

**MUSÉE DUPUYRENE**, Rue de l'École de Médecine, No. 15, in the Old Cordeliers' convent, was founded by the great surgeon whose name it bears. Dissecting-rooms are attached to it. At No. 18, in the same street, Marat was stabbed in his bath by Charlotte Corday. Open daily, 10 to 4.

**Notre Dame Cathedral**, in the Ile de la Cité, on the site of a Roman temple, and of an early Christian church. Bishop Maurice began the present building about 1163; another bishop Maurice built the west front, 1228, and the south, or Stephen's porch, 1251; Philippe le Bel the north transept and the Virgin's porch, 1312; and Jean-sans-Peur began the beautiful *porte rouge* (in the choir), 1407. The west doors were made by Biscornette, 1570–80. It is cruciform in plan, with an eight-sided apse at the east end; 390 feet by 144 in dimension, and 102 high to the chestnut roof; and the style, early Gothic, of the 13th and 14th centuries. Four stained circular windows are 36 feet in diameter. The west door is 128 feet wide, with a triple portal deeply recessed, and set off with figures of saints, &c., and

carved Scripture subjects. The towers, square and massive, are 220 feet high; in one is an old clock, and the Bourbon bell is in the other (south). Flying buttresses and pinnacles are seen all round. The pillars in the aisle are plain and clustered, alternately; double-pointed windows light the clerestory. The organ contains 5,240 pipes. In the choir are carved stalls, with pictures, and 24 alto-reliefs, coloured, of scenes in the life of Christ. In one (St. Charles) of its 30 chapels, is Desains's statue of Cardinal Belloy; but most of them were stripped bare at the Revolution. In the sacristy, ecclesiastical vestments are kept. Among the relics are fragments of the crown of thorns and the "true cross," and the shot which killed the Archbishop of Paris, in 1848. The space in front of the cathedral is called the *Parvis*, and was formerly many feet higher than the inside. To the south stood the archbishop's palace, destroyed, 1930. A Gothic fountain, 60 feet high, built 1845, is behind. The cathedral has been renovated since 1846. Its destruction was attempted by the Communists, 1871.

**Observatory.**—See *Palais du Luxembourg*.

**Palais and Ecole des Beaux Arts**, 14, Rue Bonaparte, is a school of painting, sculpture, and architecture, in the remains of an old convent, to which a modern pile was added, 240 feet by 60. In one of the courts stands the beautiful Renaissance front of Cardinal d'Amboise's château, brought from Gaillon in Normandy; also the portal of the Château d'Anet (where Diane de Poitiers lived), forming the entrance to a chapel now used as a magazine. Among the casts here is a model of the great elephant, which was to adorn Place de la Bastille. Several specimens of old buildings from different quarters of France are to be seen. There are also galleries of ancient and mediæval sculpture, and Delaroche's great fresco picture of celebrated artists, with 75 figures in it, presided over by Zeuxis, Phidias, and Apelles; besides portraits, models, &c. Strangers, daily, 10 to 4, Sundays, 12 to 4, by card.

**Palais Bourbon**, usually known as Palais du Corps Legislatif, opposite Pont de la Concorde, was begun in 1722, by the Dowager Duchess of Bourbon; and is the seat of the Chamber of Deputies, and of its President. It was used by the Council of Five Hundred, at the first Revolution, afterwards by the *Chambre des Deputés*, which, after 1870, removed its sittings to Versailles. The north front (towards the river) was built 1802, and is 101 feet broad, with twelve Grecian pillars, flights of steps, figures, and busts. Inside are marble statues and frescoes, leading to the semi-circular chamber, with its raised seats, president's chair, tribune for the speakers, bas-reliefs, public gallery, and other memorials of a constitutional order of things. Here the Duke of Orléans took the oath as King of the French, 9th August, 1830. It is not open to the public.

**Palais de l'Institut**, on Quai Conti, near the Hôtel des Monnaies, was the Collège Mazarin, or College of the Four Nations, built 1662, now granted to the Institute of France. The dark front, known by its Lion Fountains at each corner, is crescent-shaped, with a chapel in the middle, at present used as a hall of sittings, and adorned with busts, &c. The *Mazarin Library*, of 200,000 volumes, with 4,000 MSS., is open to the public daily, 11 to 4; but the Institute Library, of 100,000 volumes, rich in works of science, &c., can be seen only by a member's ticket. It has Pigalle's famous *statue of Voltaire*. The *French Institute* is divided into five sections, viz., the Académie Française, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Académie des Sciences, Académie des Beaux Arts, Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Admission to one of their sittings may be obtained by writing to Secretary of the Académie des ———

**Palais de Justice**, or Law Courts, on Ile de la Cité, was the seat of the French kings till the 14th century, and has been rebuilt; it was nearly destroyed 22nd May, 1871. A dome rises over the front. In one corner of the square (in which the pillory stood), the guillotine carts, during the Revolution, received their victims to carry them to the scaffold. The *Salle des Pas Perdus*, as rebuilt, 1822, by Desbrosses (part in 1766), and restored by Viollet le Duc, in 1878, is 230 feet by 86, and contains a monument by Dumont (1822) to Maleherbes, the courageous counsel of Louis XVI. The Cour de Cassation (the highest court of appeal), formerly called the "Grande Chambre de Louis," has statues of d'A



and l'Hôpital, two great lawviers. Other courts, &c., are the *Chambre des Requistés*; *Court of Première Instance*; Gallery of Portraits of Lawviers; the famous *Conciergerie*, or prison, with towers, &c., in the feudal style, one of which held the *tocsin*, or alarm bell. The chapel and dungeon where Marie Antoinette and the Princess Elizabeth were confined was destroyed during the conflagration of 1871, with the Sourcilère or St. Louis' Kitchen. About 240 prisoners were massacred in cold blood here, 2nd and 3rd September, 1792. Permission to visit the *Conciergerie* must be obtained from the *Préfectura*. The *Hôtel de la Préfectura de Police*, burnt 24th May, 1871, by Ferré and his gang (when 150 prisoners were shot or burnt), has been rebuilt. Here is the *Sainte Chapelle*, a beautiful specimen of florid Gothic, in two storeys, restored in 1853; first built, 1245-48, by St. Louis, to contain relics sold to him by Baldwin of Constantinople. It is 110 feet by 34; and has a fine rose window, a delicate modern spire of 180 feet, and stained side windows, with buttresses and pinnacles; the interior is richly gilt and ornamented. Admission daily, except Monday, 11 to 4.

**Palais du Luxembourg**, Rue de Vaugirard, on the site of the Duc de Piney-Luxembourg's house, was built, after 1612, by Desbrosses, for Marie de Médicis, on the plan of the Pitti Palace (Florence), and came to the Orléans and other families. The Directory sat here, 1795; also the Consul, 1799; and the Peers, after 1814, till the Revolution of 1848. It was afterwards occupied by the Imperial Senate. It is a solid, well-proportioned, square pile, with pilasters in front, and a court 360 feet by 300. Paintings in the *Salle des Messagers*, and a large one, on wax, in the *Salle des Conférences*. The *Salle des Séances* (or sittings) is a splendid semicircle, 92 feet diameter, with a painted vault, and statues of French statesmen. The *Salle du Trône* is ornamented with tapestry, and the First Consul's state chair. Other rooms are, the painted library, with 1,500 volumes; Marie de Médicis' Chapel and bed-chamber; also, another chapel, with Pujol's great fresco. The Picture Gallery of living artists is the only part of the building shown, the rest being occupied by the Prefecture of the Seine. The Gardens behind were in the style of the Tuilleries, with *parterres*, statues of the Queens of France, and through them a broad avenue (near *Ney's Statue*, on the spot where he was shot, December, 1815) runs up to the *National Observatory*. They have been much reduced in size lately. The Gallery is open every day in summer, 9 to 5, in winter, 10 to 4, except Monday. Sundays, 10 to 4.

**Palais Royal**, Rue St. Honoré, was first built as *Palais Cardinal*, by Richelieu, and given, 1642, to Louis XIII. Louis XIV. granted it to his nephew, Philip of Orléans. The Regent Orléans here collected his gems and medals, as well as his "Orléans gallery" of pictures, which was dispersed at the Revolution. Philippe Egalité rebuilt the front, 1763, after a fire, and let most of it out as shops after 1789. The Jacobins and other clubs met here at the first Revolution. In that of 1848, the Royal apartments were completely gutted; they were afterwards occupied by Jerome Bonaparte and his son. The Cour d'Honneur was burnt, May, 1871, by the Communists; but the restaurants, cafés, &c., in the noble-looking court, were saved. This court is 700 feet by 300, planted with trees, and adorned with a fine jet d'eau. People come here to read the papers, and it presents a very gay scene on a summer's evening. Close to the statue of Eurydice, a small cannon is fired daily, at noon, by means of the sun, when he pleases to shine. The Palais (not shown) is now used by the *Conseil d'Etat*.

**Pantheon**.—See *Sts. Genevieve*.

**Père la Chaise**.—See *Cemetery*.

Pérens (Rue des Saints) has, at No. 28, the *École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées*, and, at No. 49, the *Académie de Médecine*.

**Place de la Bastille**, Rue St. Antoine, where the Bastille stood, till captured by the mob, 14th July, 1789, and pulled down, 1790. It was a castle-shaped pile, to which state prisoners were sent at the mere will of the king or his ministers, expressed in an order called a *lettre de cachet*. This was replaced by the *Column of July*, to the memory of 615 "Citoyens Français," who fell in the Revolution of 7th, 28th, and 29th July. It was designed by Alavoine, is 154 feet high, 13 in diameter, and con-

## INTRODUCTION.

scales 67 tons of bronze metal. Being unsupported by masonry inside, it shakes sensibly with the wind. There is a good view from the top. It was at the barricade here that General Negrier and Archbishop Affre were killed, in 1848; and that a hard fight took place with the Communists, May, 1871.

**Place du Carrousel.** Rue de Rivoli, surrounded by the Louvre, so called from a tournament held in 1662. On one side is Napoleon's *Triumphal Arch*, 45 feet high, 64 wide, with a gateway on each side, built 1806. It is covered with bas-reliefs of the events of 1805 (Austerlitz, Ulm, &c.); and the horses of St. Mark were placed on it, till carried back to Venice, 1814; but this loss is made up by a bronze group, by Bosio. Henry IV. and Louis XIV. built the long gallery towards the river, joining the Tuilleries and Louvre; the new gallery to the north (near Rue de Rivoli) was completed by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, after Visconti's designs. Statue of Gambetta, erected 1888.

**PLACE DU CHÂTELET**, on the site of an old château prison, has Bralle's Palm-tree Fountain, the Fontaine de la Victoire, with a column 54 feet high.

**Place de la Concorde**, Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Tuilleries, was laid out in the time of Louis XV., whose statue here was pulled down at the Revolution. The horses on the west side were set up by Coustou, 1763-72; those on the east by Coysevox. It is surrounded by a dry moat (now planted), and allegorical pavilions to eight large French cities. In the midst, between two fountains, 50 feet diameter, is the famous Luxor *Obelisk*, erected at Thebes, 1550 B.C., brought by ship from Egypt, 1833, to Cherbourg, and set up here, 1836. It is a single block of reddish granite, 76 feet high, 74 broad at the base, and covered with 1,600 hieroglyphical characters, descriptive of the actions of Rameses or Sesostri. On the pedestal, of Brittany granite, 27 feet high, are pictorial representations of the machinery employed in Egypt and Paris to move the obelisk. Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were executed here, 1793, as well as Charlotte Corday and Philippe Egalité; Danton, Robespierre, St. Just, &c. in 1794. In two years, 2,900 victims suffered on this spot by the guillotine—*la petite fenêtre nationale*, or "little national window," as the Republicans nicknamed it (from the hole which received the neck)—the very instrument which, in 1815, was in the possession of a carpenter in Rue Pont-aux-Choux, near the Marais. The centre of the Place is one of the finest points of view in Paris. Here the Germans bivouacked, March, 1871. The statue of Lille was half-ruined in the fight of 21st-22nd May, with the Communists.

**PLACE DES VOSGES** (formerly Place Royale), Rue St. Louis, on the site of the Palais des Tournelles (so called from its little towers), in which Henry II. was killed, 1559, when tilting with Montgomery, on which account his widow, Catherine de Medici, pulled it down a few years after. A statue of Louis XIII. is here, restored in 1833. This place is an exact square of 430 feet, surrounded by trees and tall old-fashioned houses, several dating from the beginning of the 17th century.

**Place Vendôme**, at the end of Rue de la Paix, built by Mansard, on the site of the Duc de Vendôme's Hôtel. In the centre stands the *Vendôme Column*, built 1806-10, a copy of Trajan's (but one-twelfth larger), 149 feet high, 12 in diameter; with a statue of Napoleon on the top, 11 feet high, originally placed there in 1833. The pillar was levelled by the Communists, May, 1871, led on by Courbet the painter; but is now again restored. On the pedestal and shaft are a series of bronze bas-reliefs of the victories of 1805—from the departure of the troops to the battle of Austerlitz, where the cannons which furnished the metal were taken. These bronzes run in a spiral, 840 feet long, and include as many as 3,000 figures, 3 feet high. A staircase inside leads to the top. Admission suspended.

**PLACE DES VICTOIRES** is circular, and has a bronze statue of Louis XIV., by Bosio. Close by is the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, with a beautifully decorated and much frequented shrine in the Lady Chapel.

**Places of Worship**—(Protestant).—Church service at the English Church, 5, Rue d'Aguesseau, Faubourg St. Honoré; Anglican Church, Rue des Bassins; Christ Church, 49, Boulevard Bineau, Neuilly; Congregational Chapel, 33, Rue Royale; Scotch Church, 17, Rue Bayard, Av. Mont-

Wesleyan Chapel, Rue Roquepine; American Presbyterian Church, Rue de Bont; American Episcopal Church, Avenue de l'Alma.

*French Protestant Churches* (called Temples) of the Reformed Communion. Temple de l'Oratoire, Rue St. Honoré, at 12. Temple de Ste. Marie, 216, Rue St. Antoine, at 12. Temple de Pentemont, 104, Rue Grenelle St. Germain, at 12. Temple de Batignolles-Monceaux, 38, between the Barrières de Clichy and Monceaux, at 12-30; and at Eglise St. Esprit, 5, Rue Roquepine, at 12. Sunday Schools (held at 9½ a.m.) are attached to nearly all. (See *Gaignani's Messenger* of Saturday for particulars.) English Roman Catholic Church, Avenue Hoche.

*Principal Synagogue*—Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth.

POLICE OFFICE.—See *Palais de Justice*.

**PONT d'ARCOLE**, a suspension bridge, near the Hôtel de Ville, *not* named after Napoleon's feat at Arcole, as might be supposed, but suggested by a similar act of daring by a young man who led the Parisians against the troops, 1830, and whose name, curiously enough, was Arcole.

**PONT DE L'ALMA**, next the Pont des Invalides, with statues of soldiers on the sides.

**PONT DES ARTS**, between the Louvre and Palais des Beaux Arts (the oldest iron bridge in Paris), was first built in 1804, and is 488 feet long.

**PONT D'AUSTERLITZ**, on five iron arches, was built 1801-7, by Beaupré, and rebuilt in 1854.

**PONT AU CHANGE**, from the Ile de la Cité to the north side; where the money changers lived.

**PONT DU CARROUSEL** (or, **DES SAINTS PÈRES**), near the place of that name.

**PONT DE LA CONCORDE**, opposite that Place, was built 1787-90, by Peyronnet, on five oval arches, 861 feet long, 61 broad. Some of the stones used were taken from the Bastille. The twelve statues which adorned it are now at Versailles.

**PONT DES INVALIDES**, opposite the Hotel des Invalides, a stone bridge, 350 feet long.

**PONT D'ÉNA**, opposite the Eiffel Tower, a simple but elegant five-arch bridge on a level, 460 feet long, and so called after the great battle of 1806, when Napoleon defeated the Prussians. Blücher would have blown it up in 1814, but for the interference of the Duke of Wellington.

**PONT LOUIS PHILIPPE**, from the Ile de la Cité to the Quai de l'Hotel de Ville. Close by is the **PONT ST. LOUIS**, between Ile de la Cité and Ile St. Louis.

**PONT NEUF** (New Bridge), joining Rues Dauphine and du Pont Neuf, across Ile de la Cité, was begun, 1578, by Henry III., and finished, 1604, by Henry IV. It is the "London bridge" of Paris, is on twelve arches, and is 1,080 feet long, by 76 broad. A little on one side of the middle, at the end of the Island, is Limot's bronze equestrian statue of *Henri Quatre*, the favourite hero of France. It was set up, 1818, by Louis XVIII., in place of one erected by Henri's widow; and is 14 feet high, weighing 30,000 lbs. In one of the bas-reliefs on the marble pedestal, the generous King (*qui fut de ses sujets le vainqueur et le père*) feeds the poor people of his rebellious capital which he was then besieging; and in the other he sends a message of peace to them. The shops, once on this bridge, were removed in the first half of the century, and the bridge itself was restored in 1885.

**PONT NOTRE DAME**, near the Hôtel Dieu, the second oldest bridge in Paris, rebuilt 1499-1507.

**PETIT PONT**, near Hôtel Dieu, the oldest. Both this and the Pont Notre Dame were rebuilt in 1863.

**PONT ROYAL** leads from the Tuilleries to the Quai d'Orsay, and to the *Palais d'Orsay*, in Rue de Lille, a vast building, begun by Napoleon, in the Renaissance style, half ruined by the Commune.

**PONT SULLY**, a double suspension bridge from Ile de la Cité, across the end of Ile St. Louis.

**PONT DE SOLFERINO**, between the Tuilleries and Palace of the Legion of Honour; of iron, 500 feet long.

**Porte St. Denis**, Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, is a triumphal Arch to Louis XIV., built 1672, by Blondell, 72 feet high, the mid arch being 42 high and 25 wide. The carvings and inscriptions refer to the passage of the Rhine, taking of Maestricht (*Trajectum ad Mosam*), &c. Much fighting took place here, 1830.



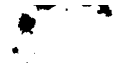
The Park of St Cloud



Paris



Clermont



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## INTRODUCTION.

**Porte St. Martin**, in Boulevard St. Martin, built 1674, by Blondel's pupil, Bullet, is another arch, raised in honour of Louis XIV., after the taking of Besançon (Vesontio) and Limbourg. It is 64 feet by 54, the centre arch being 15 wide and 30 high. Louis appears as Hercules, with a wig, and with his emblem, the grand Soleil or Sun. It was half-ruined 1871, and A. Dumas' Theatre burnt (now rebuilt).

**Post Office**.—General Office (Hôtel des Postes) in Rue du Louvre. There are about 104 branch offices called *Bureaux d'Arrondissement*, and about 1,000 smaller, called *Boîtes aux Lettres*. For Paris, and France, a 4-oz. prepaid Letter is charged 16 cents. (1½d.) by postage stamps; Cards, 10 cents. Letters from and to England, and any other country in the Postal Union, 25 cents. A Post Office Order is Mandat de Poste. Letters for the departments and foreign countries are in time at the boîtes till 5; at the bureaux till 5 30 and 6. Stamps are sold by the tobacconists. Letters may be directed to a traveller, "Poste Restante," i.e., to be called for, at Paris or any other town, and will be delivered upon showing the passport, between 8 and 8 (or 8 and 5 on Sunday).—There is now a parcel-post in existence between France and England.

**Railway Termini** (Gares, Embarcadères).

- 1.—Du Nord—To Boulogne, Calais, Brussels, &c., at Rue de Dunkerque.
- 2.—De l'Ouest—To Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, Cherbourg, Caen, &c., Lignes de Normandie at Rue St. Lazare; Lignes de Bretagne, Boulevard Mont Parnasse.
- 3.—De l'Est—To Strasbourg, Mulhouse, at Boulevard de Strasbourg.
- 4.—To Lyons, Marseilles, &c., in Boulevard Diderot.
- 5.—To Orléans, Moulins, Tours, Nantes, Bordeaux, the South of France (Du Midi), &c., at Quai d'Austerlitz.
- 6.—To Versailles, Rennes, and Brest (rive gauche, or left bank of Seine) in Boulevard Mont Parnasse. (See l'Ouest line, above).
- 7.—To St. Germain and Versailles (rive droite), Boulevard St. Lazare. Opened 1837 (the oldest made). The Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, or Circular Line, connects the different termini.
- 8.—Banlieue, Rive Droite, St. Lazare; Rive Gauche, Boulevard Mont Parnasse.
- 9.—To Vincennes and Bric Comte Robert, Place de la Bastille.
- 10.—To Sceaux, Orsay, and Limours, Place Denfert-Rochereau.

About 30 kilos, or 66lbs. of baggage are allowed on the main lines for all classes.

**RICHELIEU** (Rue) has, at No. 58, the Bibliothèque Nationale and a public fountain, called Fontaine de Molière, opposite, near *Molière's House*, No. 34.

**RYVOLI** (Rue de) contains the Tuilleries, Louvre, Hôtel des Finances, Caserne Napoléon, Tour de St. Jacques. This fine street now extends nearly two miles, passing the Hôtel de Ville, and is lined with stone built houses and shops, 6 and 7 storeys high.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC (ENGLISH) CHURCH**; St. Joseph's Retreat, 86, Avenue Hoche.

**Roquette Prison**, in Rue de la Roquette. Here the Communists shot the hostages, 24th-27th May, 1871, including Archbishop Darboy, President Bonjean, the Curé of the Madeleine, and many other innocent persons; for which their leaders were executed.

**ROYALE** (Rue) has the Madeleine at its lower end.

**SAINTE CHAPELLE**.—See Palais de Justice.

**SEVIGNÉ** (Rue de). No. 23 is the Hôtel de Carnavalet, a fine house of the 16th century, once the seat of Madame de Sévigné and her daughter, to whom her letters were written. It was built in 1544, by Bullant; carriage by J. Goujon. The Municipal Library is now here.

**SEVERIN** (Rue St.), left bank, has, at No. 3, St. Severin's Church, of the 18th century.

**TELEGRAPH OFFICES**—Those at Place de la Bourse and Rue de Grenelle-St.-Germain are open day and night. Others are open till midnight, but the usual hour is 9 p.m. Charge for a telegram to any part of France, 5 cents per word, the minimum charge being 50 cents. To London, 20 cents. per word, minimum, 1 franc. Money may be sent by a deposit at the Telegraph Station.

**Temple**, in Rue du Temple, belonged to the Knights Templars whom Philippe le Bel suppressed, 1312 (when Moley, the grand-master, and the grand prior, Guy, were burnt before Notre Dame), and was a refuge for debtors, &c. What remains of it is the *Prior's House*, built 1566, by Jacques de Souvres, grand prior of the Knights of St. John, but since much altered. The tower where Louis XVI. was imprisoned before his execution (21st January, 1793), and in which Sir S. Smith, Captain Wright, Pichegru, and Toussaint l'Ouverture were confined, was taken down, 1806; but a model is kept. There is a large market for old clothes, furniture, &c., in what was formerly the enclosure of the Temple.

**Theatres, &c.**—The splendid new *Opera House*, in Place du Nouvel Opéra, built at a cost of about £1,000,000, was opened 1st January, 1875, in presence of the President, Marshal Macmahon, of the Lord Mayor (Stone), invited over for the occasion, and of other personages. Height of the building, 210 feet; room for 2,800. It has a noble staircase, saloons, &c., all richly decorated. In 1886, a ten years' contract for lighting by electricity was concluded with the Edison company. In French Theatres, *loges* are the boxes, *baignoires* are boxes near the pit, *parterre* is the pit (used only by men). Most of them open at six. For the performances, see *Galignani* and the daily papers. Tickets may be bought beforehand at the Bureau des Locations des Théâtres, Boulevard des Italiens.

**OPÉRA COMIQUE**, Place Boieldieu, was burnt, 1887. It is now in the Place du Chatelet.

**Théâtre Français**, Rue Richelieu, corner of Palais Royal, was built 1787, by Philippe Egalité, and has a Doric front 110 feet high. Places for 1,400. In the hall and saloon are Houdon's statue of Voltaire, busts, and memorials of Molière, &c. Mesdemoiselles Mars and Rachel appeared here; the best French acting is seen. Prices, 1 to 10 francs.—At the north-west corner of Place Palais Royal is the small *Théâtre du Palais Royal*, built 1831. The pieces played here are *very broad farces*.

**THÉÂTRE DU GYMNASSE**, Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, has a six-column front. Scribe's plays were brought out here. Seats for 1,000.

**THÉÂTRE DE L'ODÉON**, Place de l'Odéon, rebuilt 1820, after a fire; has a portico of eight pillars, and stands 161 feet by 112, and 64 high, with places for 1,460.

**THÉÂTRE DU CHATELET**, Place du Châtelet, replaces the Lyrique, built by Alexandre Dumas (1862), and burnt by the Communists, 1871. Seats for 3,600.

**THÉÂTRE DES NOUVEAUTES**, 28, Boulevard des Italiens, opposite the Rue de Choiseul. Seats for 1,600. 2 to 50 francs.

**THÉÂTRE DES VARIÉTÉS**, Boulevard Montmartre, built, 1807, by Collier, and has a double row of columns in front, with places for 1,250.

**THÉÂTRE DU VAUDEVILLE**, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, built 1869. Prices, 1 to 50 francs; 1,300 seats.

**THÉÂTRE DE L'AMBIGU**, Boulevard St. Martin, was rebuilt 1828, with shops on the ground floor, and has places for 1,600.

**THÉÂTRE DE LA GAÎTÉ**, Square des Arts et Metiers, Boulevard Sébastopol, has 2,000 places.

**GRAND-THÉÂTRE**, Rue Boudreau, near the Opera. 1 to 10 francs.

**FOLIES-BERGÈRE**, 32, Rue Richer. 2 to 25 francs.

**BOUFFES-PARIISIENS**, Passage Choiseul. **PORTE ST. MARTIN**, Boulevard St. Martin, rebuilt since it was set fire to, 1871.

Above thirty other THEATRES, including *Château d'Eau*, *Folies Dramatiques*, *Menus Plaisirs*, &c., are on the Boulevards and elsewhere, besides several outside the Barrières. The *Conservatoire de Musique* is in Rue du Faubourg Poissonnière. The *Cirque d'Été* is in Champs Élysées; the *Cirque d'Hiver*, in Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire; the *Nouveaux Cirque*, at 251, Rue Saint Honoré. The *Hippodrome*, near Pont de l'Alma, is of wood, in the Moorish style, 380 feet diameter, with room for 8,000.

TOWER OF ST. JACQUES DE LA BOUCHERIE, Rue de Rivoli, a fine Gothic remnant, 175 feet high, of a church destroyed in 1789. Here Pascal made his experiments on atmospheric pressure.

**Trocadéro**, near Pont d'Iéna, and Champ de Mars, on a fine point of view, overlooking Paris, the river, bridges, and other objects, was built for the Exhibition of 1878; and consists of a circular building in the Moorish style, 202 feet diameter, under a dome, with turrets 330 feet high at the sides, flanked by extensive semicircular wings. It contains an Ethnographical Museum, open Sundays and Thursdays, 12 to 4, and a Museum of Comparative Sculpture, open daily, except Monday, 11 to 4.

**Tuileries Palace**, Rue de Rivoli, so called from the *tile* works which stood here till 1519. Begun, 1564, by Catherine de Medici, enlarged by Henry IV. and Louis XIV., and joined by galleries behind, to the Louvre. It was burnt by the Communists 22nd and 23rd May, 1871. It was 336 yards long in the Renaissance style, with a dome and high-pitched roof. The centre part has now been cleared away, leaving at the extremities the Pavillons Marsan and de Flore, now restored and formerly occupied (*pro tem.*) by the Prefect of the Seine and the Municipality. The river front has been restored. It is joined to the Louvre by a picture gallery. It contained many beautiful rooms, as the Hall of the Marshals and their portraits, Salles des Gardes (containing Lenoir's symbolical picture of Louis XIV.), Saloon of Peace, &c. The mob broke into it, 20th June, 1792, young Napoleon Bonaparte looking on; the Swiss guards were massacred, 10th August, in the same year; and it suffered in the disastrous Revolution of 1848, when it was the residence of Louis Philippe; as it was afterwards that of the Emperor Napoleon. The famous *Gardens*, in front, laid out by Lenôtre, are 2,256 feet by 900, and, in summer, are crowded with people enjoying the sunshine, and wandering among the statues, parterres, basins, chestnuts, and elms. The view stretches through Place de la Concorde, along the Champs Élysées to the Arc de l'Étoile. Behind the Venus Pudica, one Henri hid away when he fired at Louis Philippe, 1846; this was the *seventh* attempt on his life. The assassin Alibaud stood near the gate towards the river when he attempted the king's life, ten years before. Behind the palace is the court made by Napoleon (who used to hold his reviews here), with the Triumphal Arch, in Place du Carrousel. Here the troops mount guard daily at 10, and the band plays generally a little at that hour, though Paris is not nearly so enlivened with military and other music as the German capitals. Napoleon III. carried out the original plan of uniting the Tuileries and the Louvre, by pulling down the houses which encumbered the Place du Carrousel, restoring the wing which faced the river, and building that on the side of Rue de Rivoli, in a solid and magnificent manner, suitable to the splendid pile, which with its vast galleries and courts now adorns the capital. This work was begun, 1852, the cost being estimated at £3,000,000. The Emperor is said to have been born here, but it appears, from Mr. B. Jerrold's Life, that he was really born at a house belonging to the Rothschilds, in Rue Cerutti, now Rue Laffitte. A proposition has been made to erect a Grand National Monument on the space formerly occupied by the burnt portion.

VAUGIERARD (Rue de) contains the Luxembourg, and (at No. 70) the Carmelite Convent, where the massacre of the priests began, 1793.

**Versailles.**—See page 54.

VICTOIRE (RUE DE LA).—No. 52 is the house where Bonaparte lived with Josephine when he started for Italy, 1796, and for Egypt. The street received its name from his Italian victories. Here he planned the Revolution of 18 *Brunaire*, which made him First Consul, 1799. It contains a handsome Synagogue, No. 44.



VICTOR (Rue St.) No. 68, now a municipal barrack, was once the Seminary of St. Firmin, where Calvin lived, and where 21 unfortunate priests were massacred in 1793.

IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE (Rue) has the Government Printing Office (Imprimerie Nationale), in the old Hôtel de Strasbourg, also called *Palais du Cardinal*.

VIVANNE (Rue), a very busy street, with good shops, leading to the Place de la Bourse.

**Note.**—Tickets of admission to the Collections Artistiques de la Ville de Paris, 9, Rue Lafontaine, may be obtained gratis, on applying at the Hôtel de Ville (Service des Beaux-Arts). These collections are only visible on Sundays and Thursdays, from noon till 4. For the Crypts and Dome of the Pantheon, application must be made for tickets at the Ministère des Travaux Publics, Boulevard St. Germain, 244 and 246

**Steamers.**—From Pont d'Austerlitz, Quai des Tuileries, Charenton, Autheil, &c.; fares, 1d. to 3d. They touch at many of the bridges. Some run to Point du Jour, near the Bois de Boulogne. Others to Autheil, Sévres, St. Cloud, and Suresnes, at higher fares.

**Climate of Paris.**—"With respect to climate, the chief advantage which Paris has over London, consists in the greater purity and dryness of the atmosphere, its freedom from smoke and fog, and in the weather being less variable from day to day. Yet fogs are sometimes so thick, that the public conveyances lose their way, and meet with accidents. Thus to our knowledge a Batignolles omnibus was capsized over a parapet in a fog, whereupon several of the 'ins and outs' came to grief. The summers are hotter and the winters equally cold, if not colder. The average quantity of rain which falls throughout the year is about as great in the one as in the other capital. It would not, therefore, be advisable to select Paris as a winter residence for delicate invalids, or those whose cases require attention to climate. It agrees, however, with many dyspeptics, to whom the light cookery of the French *cuisine* is better suited than the more substantial fare usually met with in Britain, which requires greater powers of digestion—provided always that this class of invalids abstain from ragouts, rich sauces, indigestible vegetables, as truffles, and from partaking of a variety of wines."—*Lux's Companion to the Continent*.

ENGLISH DIRECTORY OF FIRST CLASS HOUSES IN PARIS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, &c.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKSELLERS (whose Bradshaw's Guides and Handbooks may be obtained).—The Galligani Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli; K. Nilsson, 212, Rue de Rivoli. Haute-cœur and Richard, 12, Boulevard des Capucines; A. Haute-cœur, 172, Rue de Rivoli; Breatano, 17, Avenue de l'Opéra.

EXHIBITION OF LACE, DAMASKS, HAND EMBROIDERIES.—M. Jesurum and Co., of Venice, 32, Avenue de l'Opéra (1st floor). Worthy of a visit.

GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE, Rue de Rivoli.—This is probably the finest general drapery and fancy establishment in the world. Nearly anything, from a coffin to a wedding outfit, can be bought here, and the visitor should certainly walk through the rooms, as it is one of the sights of Paris.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Au Bon Marché, 135 and 137, Rue du Bac, corner of the Rue de Sèvres. This establishment, now so beautifully enlarged that it is one of the curiosities of Paris, is celebrated for its excellent articles at moderate prices.

PERFUMER.—Guerlain, 15, Rue de la Paix. First-class house, deservedly recommended.

MEDICAL.—Dr. J. Chapman, M.D., M.R.C.P., London, M.R.C.S., London, late Physician to Metropolitan Free Hospital; author of "Functional Diseases of Women," and other works; 224, Rue de Rivoli (facing the Tuilleries Garden). Consultation hours, 1 to 3.

Dr. Alex. Boggs, M.D., Paris; M.R.C.S. and L.M., Eng.; of H.M. Indian Army; 362, Rue St. Honoré,

Dr. C. F. Loughnan, M.D., M.R.C.S.I., L.M., 38, Rue de Berri.

Dr. Em. Vidal, 49, Rue de Luxembourg; Médecin de l'Hôpital St. Louis.

LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—Mrs. Brodhurst, 12, Rue Mont Thabor. Consultations from 2 to 5, daily.

PANORAMA DE NEUVILLE-DETAILLE, representing the Battle of Champigny, 6, Rue de Berri.

TOBACCO.—Messrs. W. D. & H. O. Wills's "Best Bird's Eye" is sold by government permission at the bureau of the "Administration des Contributions Indirectes," 12, Boulevard des Capucines.

WATER-CLOSETS.

Important.—"W.C." (cabinet inodore) at Boulevard Sebastopol, No. 119 (Passage du Poncean); Boulevard des Italiens, No. 18; Passage next Police Office, Boulevard des Bonne Nouvelle; Passage Jouffroy, opposite the Variétés; Passage des Panoramas, next the Variétés; Palais Royal (one at each entrance); Avenue Victoria, 3, Rue Suffiot, left bank of the Seine; and in most of the squares and public gardens. Ask a *gardien de la paix*. Usual charge 15c.

IV.

COMMON FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES.

A few of the commonest phrases, however ill chosen or arranged they may be, are better than nothing to the inexperienced traveller; and we, therefore, add a short list for his benefit.

<b>1. Les Repas.</b>		<b>Meals.</b>			
Le déjeuner		Breakfast		Des légumes	Vegetables
Le goûter, le second dé- jeuner	}	Luncheon		Un chou	A cabbage
Le diner		Dinner		Un choufleur	A cauliflower
Le thé		Tea		Des pommes de terre	Potatoes
Le souper		Supper		Des petits pois	Green peas
<b>2. Le Pain.</b>		<b>Bread.</b>		Des œufs (pron. <i>dayrâ</i> )	Eggs
Un pain, du pain		A loaf, bread		Un œuf	An egg
Un petit pain		A roll		Des œufs frais	New laid eggs
Du pain blanc		White bread		Des œufs à la coque	Soft boiled
Du pain de ménage		Household bread		Des œufs brouillés	Scrambled eggs
Du pain bis		Brown bread		Une omelette	An omelet
Du pain frais		New bread		Une salade	A salad
Du pain rassis		Stale bread		Des biscuits	Biscuits
Du pain Graham		Wheatmeal bread		Des gâteaux	Cakes
<b>3. La Carte.</b>		<b>The Bill of Fare.</b>		Du fruit	Fruit
Du bouillon		Broth		Du fromage	Cheese
Un consommé		Gravy soup		Du beurre frais	Fresh butter
De la soupe		Soup		<b>Divers.</b>	
Soupe à la vermicelle		Vermicelli soup		Du sel	Salt
Soupe au riz		Rice soup		Du poivre	Pepper
Une purée		Pease soup		De la moutarde	Mustard
De la viande		Meat		Du sucre	Sugar
Des côtelettes de mouton		Mutton chops		Du thé	Tea
Un gigot		A leg of mutton		Du café	Coffee
Des rognons		Kidneys		<b>4. Boisson.</b>	
De l'agnenu		Lamb		<b>Drink.</b>	
Du lard		Bacon		De l'eau	Water
Du jambon		Ham		De l'eau glacée (frappée)	Iced water
Du gibier		Game		De l'eau rouge	Wine and water
Un pâté		A pie		Du vin	Wine
De la volaille		Poultry		Du vin blanc	White wine
Un poulet		A fowl		Du vin rouge	Red wine
Un dindon		Turkey		Du vin de Bordeaux	Claret
Du poisson		Fish		Du Champagne	Champagne
Du saumon		Salmon		Du Bourgogne	Burgundy
Des soles (pron. <i>soil</i> )		Soles		Du vin d'Oporto	Port wine
Des huitres		Oysters		Du Xéras	Sherry
				De la bière	Beer
				De l'eau de vie—du	} Brandy—cognac
				cognac	

5. De la Table.	Of the Table.
Un couteau	A knife
Une fourchette	A fork
Une cuillère	A spoon
Une assiette	A plate
Un plat	Dish
Une saucière	Sauce-boat
Un couvert	Knife and fork
Une tasse	Cup
Un verre	Glass
Une bouteille	Bottle
Une nappe	Table cloth

THE DISHES GENERALLY FOUND AT THE  
FRENCH RESTAURATEUR'S.

6. Potages.	Soups.
Au riz	Rice soup
Au vermicelle	Vermicelli soup
A la Julienne	{ Soup, with chopped car- rots and herbs
Purée	Pea soup
Consommé	Gravy soup
Printanier	Vegetable soup

7. Bœuf.	Beef.
Bœuf au naturel	Boiled beef ( <i>not salted</i> )
Bœuf à la sauce tomate	Beef with tomato sauce
Bœuf à la sauce piquante	Beef with savoury sauce
Entrecôte	Ribs of beef
Filet sauté	Fillet of beef with gravy
Roastif aux pommes	Roast beef with potatoes
Aloyau de bœuf	Sirloin of beef
Langue de bœuf	Neats' tongue
Bifteck saignant	Underdone steak
Bifteck à l'Anglaise	English Beefsteak
Bifteck aux pommes	Beefsteak with potatoes
Bœuf à la mode	À la mode beef

8. Veau.	Veal.
Fricandeau au jus	Larded veal in gravy
Fricandeau aux épinards	Larded veal with spinach
Fricandeau à l'oseille	Larded veal with sorrel
Fricandeau à la chicorée	Larded veal with endive
Côtelettes de veau au naturel	{ Veal chops fried or boiled
Côtelettes en papillote	{ Veal chops broiled with sweet herbs
Côtelettes au jambon	Veal chops with ham
Carrye au beurre noir	Calf's brains fried

Tête de veau à la vinaigrette	{ Calf's head with oil and vinegar
Langue de veau à la sauce piquante	{ Calf's tongue with sa- voury sauce
Pieds de veau à la vinaigrette	{ Calf's feet with oil and vinegar
Blanquette de veau	{ Ericasseed veal with white sauce
Ris de veau	Calf's sweet bread
Fraise de veau	Calf's fry

9. Mouton et Agneau.	Mutton and Lamb.
Côtelettes panées	{ Chops fried in bread crumbs
Côtelettes en papillottes	{ Chops broiled in paper with fine herbs
Côtelettes au naturel	Chops fried or broiled
Gigot aux haricots	{ Leg with gravy and French beans
Pieds de mouton à la vinaigrette	{ Trotters with oil and vinegar
Rognons à la brochette	Kidneys broiled
Rognons aux truffes	Kidneys with truffles
Rognons sautés	Stewed kidney

10. Volaille.	Poultry.
Chapon au gros sel	Capon (boiled)
Chapon au riz, &c.	Capon with rice
Poulet sauté	Chicken in gravy
Poulet à la tartare	Chicken devilled
Cuisse de poulet en papillote	{ Leg of a chicken in paper, with sweet herbs
Dinde truffée	Turkey with truffles
Dindonneau	Young turkey
Poulet aux champignons	{ Chicken with mush- room sauce
Capilotade de poulet	Chicken hashed
Salade de volaille	{ Cold chicken in slices and vinegar
Galantine de volaille	Browned fowl
Poulet truffé	Chicken with truffles
Filets de poulet	Slices of chicken (breast)
Canard aux navets	Duck and turnips
Canard aux petits pois	Duck and green peas
Caneton	Duckling
Pigeon à la crapaudine	Broiled pigeon
Fricassée de poulet	Fricasseed chicken

11. Gibier.	Game.
Côtelette de chevreuil	Venison chops
Filet de chevreuil	Filet of venison

<b>Pardreaux</b>	Partridges
<b>Perdreau en saumis</b>	Young partridges jugged
<b>Mouviottes</b>	Larks
<b>Lievre</b>	Hare
<b>Civet de lievre</b>	Jugged hare
<b>Gibelotte de lapin</b>	Rabbit smothered
<b>Laperau sauté aux champignons</b>	{ Young rabbit with mushroom sauce
<b>Bécasse</b>	Woodcock
<b>Bécassines</b>	Shipes
<b>Canard sauvage</b>	Wild duck
<b>Caille</b>	Quail
<b>Faisan</b>	Pheasant
<b>Ortolans</b>	Ortolans
<b>Grives</b>	Thrushes
<b>Canard sauvage en saumis</b>	{ Wild duck jugged

**12. Poisson.**

Saumon  
Truite  
Turbot  
Rale  
Morue  
Soles  
Merlan  
Maquereau  
Éperians  
Alose  
Carrelet  
Homard  
Écrevisses  
Huitres  
Brochet  
Anguilles

**Fish.**

Salmon  
Trout  
Turbot  
Skate  
Cod  
Soles  
Whiting  
Mackerel  
Smelts  
Shad  
Flounder  
Lobster  
Cray-fish  
Oysters  
Piqa  
Eels

**13. Legumes.**

Asperges  
Pointes d'asperges  
Choux de Bruxelles  
Chou-fleur  
Haricots blancs  
Haricots verts  
Chicorée  
Pommes de terre à la maitre d'hôtel  
Petits pois  
Épinards  
Artichauts

**Vegetables.**

Asparagus  
Asparagus tips  
Brussels sprouts  
Cauliflower  
French beans (shelled)  
French beans (green)  
Endive  
{ Potatoes sliced, with parsley and butter  
Green peas  
Spinage  
Artichokes  
Celery

**14. Hors d'Oeuvre.**

Omelette aux fines herbes Omelet with sweet herbs  
Omelette soufflée Omelet with sugar  
Œufs pochés Poached eggs  
Œufs sur le plat Fried eggs  
Beignets de pommes, &c. Apple &c. fritters  
Charlotte russe Syllabub in light paste  
Tarte aux fruits Tarts of various fruits  
Plum pouding Plum pudding  
Fromage Cheese  
Bourre, frais—salé Butter, fresh—salé  
Petits pâtés Savoury patties  
Gelée de groseilles ou de framboises { Jellies (currant or rasp-berry)  
Sardines Sardines  
Anchois Anchovies

**Extras.**

**15. Dessert.**

Melon  
Raisin de Fontainebleau  
Pêches  
Fraises  
Ananas  
Figs  
Pruneaux  
Quatre mendiants  
Prunes de Monsieur  
Prunes de reine Claude  
Pommes et poires  
Amandes vertes  
Compote de fruits  
Gelée de groseilles  
Meringues  
Abricots à l'eau de vie  
Biscuits de Reims  
Macarons  
Cérisés à l'eau de vie

**Dessert.**

Melon  
White grapes  
Peaches  
Strawberries  
Pine apples  
Figs  
Prunes  
{ Raisins, almonds, nuts, and figs (four beggars)  
Orleans plums  
Green gages  
Apples and pears  
Green almonds  
Stewed fruits  
Currant jelly  
Trifle cream tarts  
Apricots with brandy  
Sponge cakes  
Macaroons  
Cherries in brandy

**16. Habillements d'Homme, etc.**

Une chemise (d'homme)  
Un caleçon  
Une camisole  
Une robe de chambre  
Un pantalon  
Une cravatte  
Un faux-col

**Men's Clothes, &c.**

A shirt  
Drawers  
An under-waistcoat  
A morning-gown  
Trousers  
A neck cloth  
A stock

Un gilet	A waistcoat
Des bas	Stockings;
Des chaussettes	Socks
Se raser	To shave
Un nécessaire	A dressing-case
Des pantoufles	Slippers
Des souliers	Shoes
Des bottines	Boots
Un chausso-pieds	A shoe-horn
Un parapluie	An umbrella

17. Habillements  
de Femmes.

Women's  
Clothes.

Une chemise	A chemise
Un jupon	A petticoat
Un corset	Stays
Un lacet	Stay lace
Une robe	A gown or dress
Des manches	Sleeves
Un fichu	A neckerchief
Un mouchoir de poche	A pocket-handkerchief
Des gants	Gloves
Un châle	A shawl
Une écharpe	A scarf
Un chapeau	A bonnet
Un voilee	A veil
Une matinée	A morning-gown
La coiffure	Head-dress
Une ombrelle	Parasol

18. Miscellaneous Articles.

Du savon	Soap
Une éponge	A sponge
Une serviette, essuie- mains	A towel
Des épingles	Pins
De la soie	Silk
Du satin	Satin
Du velours	Velvet
De la dentelle	Lace
Chambre à coucher	Bed-room
Un petit salon	Sitting-room
Un cabinet de toilette	A dressing closet
Le salon	The drawing-room
La salle à manger	The dining-room
Un rez de chaussée	A ground-floor
Les appartements	The apartments
Un poêle	A stove

Un miroir, une glace	A looking-glass
Un lit	The bed
Un lit de plumes	A feather-bed
Un matelas	A mattress
Un oreiller	A pillow
Un traversin	A bolster
Les draps	The sheets
Une couverture de laine	A blanket
Une courtepointe	A counterpane
Une baignoire	A warming-pan
Une table de nuit	A night table
Le vase de nuit	Chamber utensil
Une bougie	A wax candle
Une lampe	A lamp
Une veilleuse	A night lamp
Un bain (chaud)	A bath (warm)
Des allumettes	Matches
Du charbon	Coals
Du bois	Wood
Un billet de banque	A bank note
La cherté—cher	Dearness—dear
A bon marché	Cheap
Le bureau de la poste	The post office
La grande poste	The general post office
Le facteur	The postman
La porte de lettres	Postage
Un changeur	A money changer
Un joaillier—un orfèvre	A jeweller or goldsmith
Un marchand de soieries	A silk mercer
Un marchand de nou- veautés	A linen draper
Un médecin	A doctor
Un pharmacien	An apothecary
Un dentiste	A dentist
Une marchande de modes	A milliner
Une couturière	A dressmaker
Un coiffeur	A hair dresser
Un gantier	A glover
Un pâtissier	A pastry-cook

19. Railway, Road, Steamboat, &c.

Chemin de fer	Railway
Voyageur	Traveller
Billet, coupon	Ticket
Bagage	Luggage
Une malle	A trunk
Bagage en franchise	Luggage allowed
Voiture	Carriage
La gare	Station

Salle d'attente	Waiting rooms
Consigne	Cloak-room
Facteur	Porter
Train, convoi	Train
Embarcadère, station, } gare	Station
Chevaux	Horses
Chien	Dog
Moutié prix	Half-price
Matin (m.)	Morning
Soir (s.)	Evening
Première classe	1st class
Seconde id.	2nd do.
Troisième id.	3rd do.
Durée du trajet	Time taken
Prolongement	Extension
Service d'hiver	Winter service
Service d'été	Summer service
Administration	Office
Billets d'aller et de } retour	Return tickets
Trains mixtes	Mixed trains
Trains directs	1st and 2nd class
Trains omnibus	Ordinary train
Trains express	{ Express trains (as a rule) 1st class only
Buffet	Refreshment room
Compartment loué	Engaged compartment
Place retenue	Place taken (engaged)
Bagage enregistré	Registered luggage
Bulletin de bagage	Luggage ticket
Wagons lits	Sleeping carriages
En voiture!	Take your seats!
"Fumeurs"	Smoking carriage
"Dames seules"	Ladies only
Tranchée	Cutting
Rampe	Embankment
Bateau à vapeur	Steam-boat
Bateau à hélice	Steam-boat
Paquebots	Packet boats
Deux fois par jour	Twice a day
Deux départs par se- } maine	Twice a week
Première Chambre	Chief cabin
Seconde do.	Fore cabin
Nourriture	Living, or provisions
Une malle	A trunk
Un porteur	A porter ( <i>not</i> railway)
Télégraphe sous-marin	Submarine telegraph
Bains de mer	Sea baths

La douane	The custom-house
Un douanier	Custom-house officer

20. Parts of a Town, &c.

Ville	Large town or city
Bourg	Walled town
Boulevards	Site of old walls, or bul- warks
Faubourg	Suburb
Rue	Street
Chaussée	Causeway
Chemin	Road
Pont	Bridge
Bac	Ferry
Porte	Gate
Port	Harbour
Hôtel de ville, mairie	Town-hall
Place	Square, open space
Église	Church
Bibliothèque	Public library
Musée	Museum
Jardin des plantes	Botanic garden
Salle de spectacle	Theatre, &c.
Hôpital, Hôtel Dieu	Infirmary
Hospice	Asylum
Fonderie	Iron-work
Verrerie	Glass-work

21. Days of the Week.

Dimanche	Sunday
Lundi	Monday
Mardi	Tuesday
Mercredi	Wednesday
Jeudi	Thursday
Vendredi	Friday
Samedi	Saturday

22. Months.

Janvier	January
Février	February
Mars	March
Avril	April
Mai	May
Juin	June
Juillet	July

Août (pron. "oo")	August
Septembre	September
Octobre	October
Novembre	November
Décembre	December

**23. Seasons.**

Le printemps	Spring
Les semailles	Seed-time
L'été	Summer
L'automne	Autumn
La récolte	The harvest
Les vendanges	The vintage
L'hiver	Winter

**24. Cardinal Numbers.**

Un, une	1	Seize	16
Deux	2	Dix-sept	17
Trois	3	Dix-huit	18
Quatre	4	Dix-neuf	19
Cinq	5	Vingt	20
Six	6	Trente	30
Sept	7	Quarante	40
Huit	8	Cinquante	50
Neuf	9	Soixante	60
Dix	10	Soixante-dix	70
Onze	11	Quatre-vingt	80
Douze	12	Quatre-vingt-dix	90
Treize	13	Cent	100
Quatorze	14	Mille	1,000
Quinze	15	Dix Mille	10,000

**25. Familiar Phrases.**

Une demi-douzaine.	Half a dozen.
Qu' est-ce que cela, Monsieur?	What is that, Sir?
Que dites-vous?	What do you say?
Monsieur, je ne vous ai pas entendu—Je ne vous entends pas, Monsieur.	I do not understand you.
Où allez-vous?	Where are you going?
Que voulez-vous?	What do you want?
Quel est le chemin de Paris? Ayez la bonté de me montrer le chemin, &c.?	Which is the way to Paris? Have the goodness to tell me the way, &c.
Allez tout droit.	Go straight on.
Tournez à gauche (à droite).	Turn to the left (to the right).
Merci—Bien obligé.	Thank you.
Il fait beau temps.	It is fine weather.
Le temps est couvert; il va pleuvoir, prenez un parapluie.	It is cloudy weather, and going to rain; take an umbrella.
Il fait mauvais temps; nous aurons de l'orage.	It is bad weather; we shall have a storm.
Le soleil luit; il fait bien chaud.	The sun shines; it is very hot.
Le soleil est couché.	The sun is set.
Il fait clair de lune.	It is moonlight.
Il fait un brouillard épais.	There is a thick fog.
Le vent est changé; or, a changé	The wind is changed.
Il fait beaucoup de poussière.	It is very dusty.
Quelle heure est-il, Monsieur?	What o'clock is it, Sir?
Il est environ deux heures—Deux heures vont sonner.	About two o'clock.
Il est deux heures un quart.	Quarter-past two.
Il est deux heures et demie.	Half-past two.
Il est deux heures moins un quart.	Quarter to two.
Il est neuf heures (pron. <i>neuveys</i> ) moins cinq minutes.	Five minutes to nine.
Il est midi.	It is twelve (noon)



Ce matin ; ce soir.	This morning ; this evening.
Demain matin ; après demain.	To-morrow morning ; day after.
Hier ; avant hier.	Yesterday ; day before.
Il y a deux jours.	Two days ago.
Dans huit jours—D'aujourd'hui en huit.	In a week.
Tous les jours.	Every day.
J'ai faim (soif ; chaud ; froid).	I am hungry (thirsty ; hot ; cold).
Que-voulez-vous manger ?	What will you eat ?
Donnez-moi à boire.	Give me something to drink.
Donnez-moi un verre d'eau de vie.	Give me a glass of brandy.
Apportez le dîner.	Bring the dinner.
Donnez-moi des œufs.	Give me some eggs.
Voulez-vous une tasse de café (du vin, de la viande, du jambon, du thé, de l'eau de vie) ?	Will you take a cup of coffee (some wine, meat, ham, tea, brandy) ?
Comment vous portez-vous ?	How do you do ?
Fort bien—Très bien, je vous remercie.	Very well, I thank you.
Jé suis Anglais (Anglaise).	I am English.
Parlez-vous Anglais ?	Do you speak English ?
Soyez le bien-venu, Monsieur.	Sir, you are welcome.
Où demeure Monsieur A. ?	Where does Mr. A. live ?
Il demeure dans la rue B.	He lives in B. street.
Appelez-moi une voiture.	Call a cab.
Vous pouvez aller par la diligence, ou prendre une chaise de poste.	You may go by the stage coach, or take a post chaise.
A quelle heure la diligence part-elle d'ici ?	When does the coach start ?
Combien prend-on par place ?	What is the fare ?
Combien prenez-vous ?	What do you charge ?
Combien de jours serons nous en route ?	How many days will it take ?
Quelle route prenez-vous ?	Which way do you go ?
Quel est le meilleur chemin ?	Which is the best road ?
La route qui passe par B. est la plus courte.	The road through B. is the shortest.
Combien de C. à D. ?	How far from C. to D. ?
À qui est ce château ?	Whose seat is this ?
Quel est le nom de cet endroit ?	What is the name of this place ?
Y-a-t-il des galeries de tableaux ?	Are there any pictures to be seen ?
Quel magnifique paysage !	What a beautiful country !
Comment appelle-t-on cette ville ?	What town is this ?
Où nous arrêterons-nous ?	Where shall we stop ?
Quand partirez-vous ?	When do you sail ?
Au point du jour.	At day break.
À la marée.	At high water.
Nous allons partir.	We are going directly.
Quand nous embarquons-nous ?	When do we go on board ?
Combien de temps serons-nous en mer	How long shall we be at sea ?
Je me sens mal.	I feel very sick.
Je loge à l'hôtel de C.	I am staying at the hotel de C.
Quel est le meilleur hôtel ?	Which is the best inn ?
Un dîner à table d'hôte.	A dinner at the ordinary.
Un dîner seul.	Dinner alone.

À quelle heure voulez-vous dîner ?	At what time do you wish to dine?
On a servi.	Dinner is on the table.
Voulez-vous un peu de soupe ? or, de potage ?	Will you take soup ?
Non, je vous remercie, je commencerai par du poisson.	No, I thank you, I will take some fish.
Permettez-moi de vous offrir du bœuf.	Allow me to offer you some beef.
De quel vin voulez-vous ?	What wine will you take ?
Garçon, donnez-nous une bouteille de vin de Bourgogne.	Waiter, bring us a bottle of Burgundy.
Vous enverrai-je une tranche de ce gigot ?	Shall I send you a slice of mutton ?
Vous servira-t-elle des légumes ?	Will you take some vegetables ?
Vous servira-t-elle des pommes de terre ?	Will you take some potatoes ?
Pas davantage, je vous remercie.	No more, I thank you.
Garçon, changez cette assiette.	Waiter, change this plate.
Une cuiller, s'il vous plaît.	A spoon, if you please.
Je vous remercie, c'est assez.	Thank you, that's enough.
Mettez les verres sur la table.	Put the glasses on the table.
Apportez-moi un verre d'eau.	Bring me a glass of water.
Garçon, une bouteille de vin ordinaire.	Waiter, a bottle of ordinary (claret) wine.
Donnez-nous le dessert.	Let us have the dessert.
Voulez-vous avoir la bonté de sonner ?	Be so good as to ring the bell !
Le thé est servi.	Tea is ready.
Combien vous devons-nous ?	What have we to pay ?
Je désire avoir la note.	I wish to have my bill.
Voici la note, Monsieur.	Here is the bill, Sir.
Voici votre argent.	Here is your money.
Pouvons-nous coucher ici ?	Can we sleep here ?
J'aimerais mieux une chambre au premier (au second, au troisième).	I should like a room on the first floor (second floor, third floor).
Veillez me donner du savon.	I want a piece of soap.
Les lits sont-ils bien bassinés ?	Are the beds well warmed ?
Les draps sont-ils bien secs ?	Are the sheets quite dry ?
Apportez-moi encore un boudoir.	Bring me another pillow.
À quelle heure voulez-vous que je vous appelle ?	When shall I call you ?
Monsieur, je vous souhaite une bonne nuit.	I wish you good night, Sir.
Bon jour, Monsieur (Madame, or Mademoiselle).	Good morning, Sir (Ma'am, Miss).
Apportez-moi de l'eau chaude.	Bring me some hot water.
Apportez-moi mes bottes.	Bring me my boots.
Le déjeuner est-il prêt ?	Is breakfast ready ?
Je prendrai du café, si vous voulez bien.	I will take coffee, if you please.
Il nous faut encore des tartines.	We want more bread and butter.
Une tasse de thé.	A cup of tea.
Déjeuner à la fourchette.	A meat breakfast.
Voilà de la viande ; voilà des saucisses, du jambon, de la volaille.	Here is cold meat ; here are sausages, ham, fowl.
Avez-vous des chambres à louer ?	Have you apartments to let ?
Meublées ou non meublées ?	Furnished or unfurnished ?
Quel est le prix du loyer ?	What are the terms ?
Banquier.	A banker.

Voudriez-vous échanger ces souverains ?	} Will you be so good as to give me French money for these sovereigns?
Négociant.	A merchant.
Où est le bureau de poste ?	Where is the post-office ?
Je voudrais acheter un chapeau.	I want to buy a hat.
Je voudrais acheter des souliers.	I want to buy a pair of shoes.
Je voudrais acheter une robe.	I want to buy a dress (lady's).
Voulez-vous me raser ?	Will you shave me ?
Voulez-vous me couper les cheveux ? ( <i>cheveux</i> means <i>horses</i> ).	} Will you cut my hair ?
J'ai du linge à laver ; lavez le avec soin.	I have some linen to wash ; wash it carefully.
Quand me le rapporterez-vous ?	When will you bring it home ?
Il faudra que vous rapportiez la note.	Bring the bill with you.
Voulez-vous que nous allions faire un tour de promenade ?	} Shall we take a walk ?
De bien bon cœur—Très volontiers—Avec plaisir.	With great pleasure.
Peut-on passer à travers ce champ ?	Is there any way across the fields ?
Quel est ce joli hameau ?	What pretty hamlet is that ?
Où peut-on lire les journaux ?	Where can we see the newspapers ?
On lit les ouvrages périodiques et les journaux aux cabinets de lecture.	} You may see the periodicals and papers, &c., at the reading rooms.
Je vous suis bien obligé.	I am obliged to you.
J'aime mieux une tasse de café et un verre de liqueur.	} I prefer a cup of coffee and a glass of liqueur.
Je suis à vos ordres ; partons.	I am ready ; let us go.
Je n'ai pas le temps ce soir.	I have not time this evening.
J'ai besoin d'un cheval de selle.	I want a horse to ride.
Donnez-lui une mesure d'avoine.	Give him a feed of oats.
Il me faut une belle voiture à quatre roues ( <i>or</i> voiture de voyage).	} I want a good four-wheeled carriage ( <i>or</i> travelling carriage).
Combien demandez-vous ?	{ What is the price ? If the reply is not understood, say, Écrivez le, s'il vous plait,—Write it down, please.
C'est trop cher.	It is too dear.
Au revoir.	Good bye for the present.
Bon jour.	Good-day.
Bonne nuit.	Good night.
Bon soir	Good evening.
Bon appetit	I wish you a good appetite!
Bonne santé	Good health!

# BRADSHAW'S TRAVELLER'S HAND-BOOK TO FRANCE.

## SECTION I.

### ROUTES TO AND FROM PARIS,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD, or Northern Railway of France; SUPPLYING CALAIS, BOULOGNE, DUNKIRK, LILLE (GHENT), ARRAS, AMIENS, ARBEVILLE, ST. QUENTIN, VALENCIENNES (BRUSSELS, COLOGNE), LAON, REIMS, BEAUVAIS, &c.; IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF PICARDY, ARTOIS, FLANDERS.

#### ROUTE I.

Calais to Boulogne, Abbeville, Amiens, Creil, and Paris.

Opened throughout in 1864. Distance, 184 miles, in 5 to 9 hours. Rail to Boulogne, Lille, Dunkerque, &c. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

#### CALAIS.

21½ miles from Dover.

POPULATION, 56,867 with St. Pierre.

HOTELS.—Terminus Hotel, Gare Maritime, opposite the Steam Packet Pier. Baths. Post and Telegraph Office. Custom House. Recommended.

The Buffet Hotel, at the town railway station; conveniently situated; sleeping, refreshments, and accommodation at moderate charges. Post and Telegraph Office.

Hotel Maurice, Rue de Guise; open for night trains and boats; moderate charges.

De Flandre; de Londres; du Commerce; de Paris.

Restaurants.—Sainsard, Rue de la Cloche; Sauvage, Rue de Guise.

Post Office (Calais), Rue de Thèrme; at St. Pierre, Place de la Tannerie.

The Railway Station (Gare Maritime), Donane, and Passport Office are on the pier; passports are *visé* without delay. The time kept on all French lines is 4 minutes earlier than London. There is

another station (Gare Centrale) in the town. Passengers landing here, *proceeding direct* to Marseilles, Brussels, Brindisi; Cologne, Basle, &c., should say so; and luggage, if merely going across France to Belgium and Germany, should be registered in London for examination at the end of the journey. Luggage direct to Paris is not examined till its arrival there. If it be more than will go under the seat (about 60lbs. are allowed) it must be booked, or *enregistré*, and ticketed, two sous being charged. At the journey's end hand your ticket to the commissionaire of your hotel, who will clear it for you without trouble for the usual fee.

Luggage direct to London is not examined at Dover or Folkestone, but at the Charing Cross Station.

*Resident English Consul*.—There are also Consuls for the United States, Belgium, Holland, &c.

*English Church*, in Rue du Moulin. Bruid. Wesleyan and French Protestant Chapels. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide* for particulars.

*Tramway*, to Guines (population, 4,500), on the road to St. Pol; 6½ miles.

CHIEF OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—The Citadel—Hôtel de Ville—Museum—Hôtel de Guise. This port and fortified town is in a flat corn and flax country, on the Pas-de Calais (which

Englishmen call the Straits of Dover), one and three quarter hours' passage from Dover, to which it is joined by the electric telegraph. It appears to have been founded by the Counts of Flanders in the 11th century; and was chosen as his place of embarkation by Louis the Dauphin, when the malcontents, under King John, offered him the crown of England. Subsequently to the battle of Crécy, in 1346, it was taken after 11 months' siege (Eustace St. Pierre leading the defenders), by the English; who kept it till the Duke of Guise recaptured it in Mary's time, 1558, to the profound mortification of the Queen and the nation. "If you open my body after my death," she said, "you will find Calais written on my heart."

Calais forms a long square, formerly hemmed in by ramparts now cleared away; it is defended by several exterior forts. Cardinal Richelieu's strong *Citadel*, to the west, commands the whole, and it is classed as a fortress of the first rank. To the north are the Floating Basin, the Paradis Basin, and the Port d'Echonage. The inner *Harbour* is the mouth of the river de Hames, enclosed between piers, one of which is three-quarters of a mile long, with a pillar on the spot where Louis XVIII. set his foot in 1814. The inscription itself, which was meant "pour en perpétuer le souvenir" of this event, is now hidden away under a staircase in the Museum. The harbour was deepened in 1842, and a new outer harbour, allowing steamers to enter at any hour, was opened in 1889. The entrance (N.W. by S.E.) consists of a main channel (82ft. at high water), 394ft. wide. The *avant-port* is 1,300ft. by 550ft. The quay on the N.E. side, 1,990 yards long, is devoted to the mail and passenger service; boats can load or embark there at any hour. Passengers step out of the boats into the trains by a covered passage. A *Gate*, built by Richelieu in 1665, called the *Porte du Havre*, which figures in Hogarth's picture of the "Roast Beef of England," has been removed.

Calais is well-built, the houses chiefly of brick, and uninteresting. In the Grand Place, or Place du Beffroi, are the Lighthouse, or old look-out tower; and the *Hôtel de Ville*, with busts of St. Pierre, the Duc de Guise, and Richelieu, in front. Library of 10,000 volumes and MSS. This Duc de Guise, who is celebrated as the "deliverer" of

Calais, is here confounded with his son, surnamed *Balafré*. The *Church*, built by the English, is a cross-shaped Gothic structure, with a good spire-tower and pinnacles, and contains 11 chapels, a fine marble altar, and a painting by Vandyck. St. Pierre is the old Basse Ville, or Lower Town, to the south-east (now united to Calais), where many hands (English and others) are employed in the tulle and lace factories.

At the *Museum* (open three days a-week, from 10 to 5) is the car of Blanchard, the aeronaut, who, with Dr. Jeffries, safely crossed the channel in 1785; also several portraits, autographs, and pictures, including Correggio's "Vierge au Bandeau," given to the town by the Princess of Canino (Luclen Bonaparte's wife), who was born here in 1788. In Cour de Guise is the old *Hôtel*, which belonged to the merchants of the wool staple, and where Henry VIII. lodged. There are a large barrack, a *salle de spectacle*, or theatre, a navigation school, &c.; and good *Baths*, to which reading, dancing, and other rooms are attached; subscriptions, 10 fr. a month; a single bath, 1 fr.

La Place, the astronomer, and Mollier, the traveller, were natives. They show Sterne's room at the hotel Dessain. A canal is cut to the river Aa, which goes to St. Omer, past the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The fishermen, the most interesting portion of the population, live in the suburbs of *Courgainne*. Trade in lace, fish, eggs, spirits, salt. Ship-building, flax-spinning, iron-founding, and machine-making are carried on. Chalk abounds all the way to Clermont, where the gypsum begins. At *Sangatte*, 6 miles from Calais, the International Tunnel to England is intended to commence, if ever the project is realised.

From Calais (Qual), the first station is *Calais-Ville*, or *St. Pierre-lès-Calais*, population, about 40,000 (1,500 English), the birth-place of the famous *Eustache St. Pierre*, the defender of Calais in the siege of 1347 (above mentioned) against Edward III.; who was so incensed by the long resistance he experienced here, that he was about to put him and five other leaders to death, when they were saved by the intercession of Queen Philippa—the subject of a well-known picture. Here is *Trinity Church* for the English residents.

Lace making is largely carried on here, and there are large tulle factories employing 10,000 hands.

**Frethun** (3 miles); **Caffers** (5½ miles).

**Marquise-Rinxent** (6 miles), on the Slack, has coal mines and marble quarries. Population, 3,611. Near it are the quarries of Ferques and Landretun; with some remains of Beaulieu Abbey (founded 1150), and megalithic stones. At **AMBLETEUSE**, to the west, James II. landed, in his flight, 1688.

**Wimille** (6 miles), where the two unfortunate aeronauts, Rosier and St. Romain, are buried. In trying to cross the Channel, 1786, they fell from a height of 3,000 feet. Lower down the *Wimereux* is the small port of the same name.

Hence through a flat, sandy, and marshy soil to

### BOULOGNE-SUR-MER,

25½ sea miles from Folkestone, from which there is daily service by steamers running in connection with the tidal trains. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.) Distance from Boulogne to Paris, about 158 miles; time, 4 to 8 hours. There are three stations; Boulogne-Quai, Boulogne-Ville, and Boulogne-Tintelleries. The Dover-Calais trains which call at Boulogne only stop at the latter.

POPULATION, 45,205 (one-tenth English).

**HOTELS**.—Grand Hotel Christol and Bristol. A large hotel, well situated, and very good.

Hotel du Pavillon Imperial.

Des Bains et de Belle Vue; first-class hotel for families and gentlemen.

Hotel de Folkestone, (English), well situated, near the Casino, very good. See Advt.

Hotel Dervaux, 73 to 81, Grand Rue, and 24, Rue des Vieillards, first-class hotel deservedly recommended.

Brighton and Marine Hotel, opposite the bathing establishment.

Hotel Maurice et de l'Univers, 26, 28, and 36, Rue de l'Ecu.

Bedford Hotel, near the Bathing establishment, the jetty, and the sands.

Hotel d'Angleterre. A. Louis, proprietor. Well situated, near the steamers and railway station.

Hotel de Luxembourg; Windsor; de Flandre.

Berrey's Hotel and Boarding House, Rue de Boston.

Buffet at the station.

*Restaurant Parisien*, 6, Rue Thurot. *Cafés*.—Grand Café de Boulogne, and Café Wallon, in Rue Adolphe Thiers; Café Phenix, 59, Rue de l'Écu; Café Veyez, 1, Grand Rue.

ENGLISH LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.—Merridew's, Rue Victor Hugo, dépôt for the sale of BRADSHAW'S *Guides* and *Hand-Books*.

Letters of enquiry respecting houses and apartments may be addressed to the *Comité de Publicité*.

Post Office and Telegraph Office, 12, Rue du Pot d'Étain.

*Resident English Vice-Consul*.

Latitude of south-west Jetty 50° 44' N., long 1° 35' E. High water at full and change at 11¼ hours; rise 20 to 25 feet. Mean temperature, winter, 37°; summer, 67°.

Landing baggage and taking to rail, up to 24lbs., 60c.; above, 1fr. Passing it through the Customs 50c. each. Tramway to the town.

The distance between London and Paris by this route is 28 miles shorter than by way of Calais (with 29 miles of sea), the conveniences for landing, &c., being equally good. A low-water landing-stage is completed; and the rail brought to the quay, in Capécure suburb, where passengers land and proceed direct to Paris. Nearly all the express trains from Calais to Paris also call here. Passengers by the quick *through* trains are now not examined till their arrival at the London or Paris terminus. Those going on to Marseilles should declare to that effect, to save delay at Paris. Paris time, 9¼ minutes before London.

The English residents number over 4,000, besides the large number of English visitors.

There are three English Churches, a Wesleyan Chapel, Scotch Services, and a French Protestant chapel. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

Races in August.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Château, Hôtel de Ville, Museum, Bibliothèque, Tintelleries Gardens, Napoleon Column, Fishermen's Chapel.

Boulogne, styled *sur-Mer*, to distinguish it from the Boulogne near Paris, is a sous-préfecture

(department Pas-de-Calais), port, military post of the second class, and packet station, on the Channel, 112 miles from London. In spite of some thousands of his countrymen who live here, an Englishman feels himself at once in a foreign country on landing, and his first walk up the town is like a scene in a play. The entrance to the harbour lies between two wooden piers or jetties, at the mouth of the Liane, 2,200 feet and 1,640 feet long, which lead up to the Port and Floating Basin, the Port being in the channel of the river. The Basin was made by Napoleon I., 1804, to hold his flat-bottomed transports for conveying his troops to England. Above it are three bridges, beyond which the Liane expands into something like a lake. The deep-sea Harbour of 400 acres, begun 1878, at Châtillon, has a packet Quay in the middle. Near the Fish Market and Baths is a statue of Jenner; with another of Sauvage, who is claimed by the French as the inventor of the screw for steamers.

Boulogne was called *Gesoriacum Bononia* by the Romans, after Bononia (now Bologna) in Italy, where its founder was born. They used it as a military port, and built a lighthouse here (the *Tour d'Odre*), which was carried away by the sea, 1644, except some traces near the *Baths*. Attila attacked it, as did the Northmen, in the 9th century; and Henry VIII. took it, 1544—one of his knights (buried at Hardres, in Kent) carrying off its gates, with a famous image of the Virgin from Notre Dame, which was afterwards returned, but destroyed with the cathedral at the Revolution. Hence the old signs of Bull and Gate (Boulogne Gate) and Bull and Mouth (Boulogne Mouth), in London. Edward VI. gave it up to the French six years later. Napoleon intended to invade England from here, but never ventured out of port.

Boulogne is divided into Haute and Basse Ville (Upper and Lower town); the former, on the hills, being the oldest. Here are the *Château*, formerly Vauban's Citadel, now turned into barracks; and the old walls now forming a pleasant promenade, from which you may catch a glimpse of Dover. Louis Napoleon was, at first, confined in the *Château* after his unsuccessful attempt of 1846, when with a tame eagle on his fist, he landed here almost alone, from one of the General Steam Navigation Company's boats. The best and newest

houses are at Tintelleries, on the north, where most of the English residents live. Here are large and beautiful gardens, where the bands play. Of the gates only three are left—Porte des Dunes (the principal one), Porte Gayole (13th century), and Porte Neuve (erected 1632). On the Esplanade, near it, is a statue of Henri II., by David. Water is supplied by 17 fountains and a reservoir. Longuet's large cement works are here; also foundries and a large flax mill.

Among the chief buildings are, *Notre Dame Church*, a Grecian pile, with a cupola built 1827, on the site of the cathedral; chiefly by Abbé Haffreingue. It has two towers, a dome (with a fine view), and a rich shrine and altar. The bishop's palace is now a school. In this part also is the *Hôtel de Ville*, 1734, with an old *Belfroi*, or belfry tower, near it, 140 feet high, on the site of a castle of the ancient Counts of Boulogne, or Bouillon, the last of whom was Charles the Bold.

The *Museum*, in Grande Rue, has a collection of arms, coins, Roman, and other antiquities, and is open in summer, six, and in winter, four days a-week. Among the coins, notice a medal (now exceedingly rare) struck by Napoleon, bearing the vain-glorious inscription "*Frappee à Londres*, 1804," but really struck at Paris. The Public Library (Bibliothèque), above the *Museum*, contains 50,000 volumes and 300 MSS., some being illuminated.

There are also a Palais de Justice; hospitals; barracks; a college and many French and English schools; a house in Rue de Château, replacing one in which Le Sage (the author of *Gil Blas*) died; and a Theatre in Rue Monsigny, on the site of the Cordeliers' convent. Campbell, the poet, died in Rue St. Jean. The handsome new *Baths* (*Etablissement des Bains*) have dancing, music, billiard, and reading-rooms attached; and an aquarium and fine gardens. The Humane Society was founded by an Englishman. Dickens in 1868 occupied Villa des Moulineux, in Haute Ville. At the Cemetery on the St. Omer road, Sir Harris Nicholas, Basil Montagu, and Sir W. Ouseley are buried.

The *Napoleon Column*, one mile out of the town, was begun 1804, by the Grande Armée, and finished by Louis XVIII.; a statue of Napoleon was put up,

1841. It is 190 feet high, 18 feet diameter, with a staircase within, and commands a fine prospect. Beyond this is a *Chapel* containing *ex voto* offerings of the fishermen, who form a distinct class here, as elsewhere, and own above 250 boats.

In the neighbourhood are Mont Lambert, Mont Outreau, Mont St. Étienne, and other points of view; remains of a Roman road to Wissant, the ancient *Portus Itius*; the gardens at Denacre, and the *châteaux* of Cregni, Colombert, and de la Cocherie; Portel; the botanic gardens of Mont Pelé; the quarries of Marquise and Ferques. A good mineral spring on the Wimille road. The Rothschild Convalescent Hospital is on the coast.

Leaving Boulogne, you ascend the Liane, to

**Pônt de Briques** (4 miles). Beyond this is Clöcheville, where Napoleon once lodged. Next comes **Hesdigneul**, where the branch line to St. Omer (page 11) turns up the Liane past **Samer** (population 2,130), a picturesque spot, where several English families live, among remains of an old Abbey.

**Neufchâtel** (½ miles); and **Étaples** (8½ miles), a decayed fishing port, on a sandy plain, at the Canche's mouth, which the Romans used, having some good old houses; and remains of a château, built 1160. Population, 3,816. The viaduct across the river is 994 feet long. The flat, marshy sea border of this part of Boulonnais was in old times appropriately called *Marquenterre*. Branch of 6½ miles to **Bentin Hesdin** and **Montrenil**, as below, and St. Pol.

[**Montreuil-sur-Mer** (6 miles east), a sous-préfecture of 3,608 souls, and fortified town of the second class, on a hill by the Canche, where *Cæsar* built a fort, called *Vinacum*. It was rebuilt 878, by Heltgaut or Hergot, along with the abbey church and castle, and called *Monasteriotum*, whence comes the modern name. A large *Citadel*, with a view of the river and flat sea-coast, replaces the castle, of which the gate towers are left; and S. Sauve's Abbey is now the *Hôtel de Ville*. The *peaches* are celebrated.

Rail to **Berck-sur-Mer** (see below).

**Hesdin** (22 miles from Abbeville, 29 from St. Pol by rail), in department Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, was founded (1544) by the Dukes of

Savoy, in the midst of a beautiful country, flat, but well wooded and cultivated. The air is healthy; there is good fishing. *Hôtel de Ville*. Abbé Prévost was a native. Population, 8,409. Near it are traces of Old Hesdin, or *Hidinium*. From **Blangy-sur-Ternoise**, a station near Hesdin, it is only a short distance to

**Agincourt**, or **AZINCOUR**, in the old province of Picardy, a small village, with traces of a castle, 16 miles from Crécy, and equally memorable for a great *victory* gained by Henry V., 25th October, 1415, with 9,000 men, against a French force of about 55,000, chiefly by means of his archers, with their cloth-yard shafts, stationed in a wood still here. Shakspeare's Henry V. speaks of 8,400 "knights, esquires, and gallant gentlemen" who fell, besides others. Fluelen, in that play, is the David Gam, or Squinting David, of Welsh history, who told the king on this occasion, after counting the enemy, that "there were enough to kill, enough to make prisoners, and enough to run away." This victory left Henry V. master of the best part of France.

**Fruges** (3 miles from this), under a slope, has a mineral spring. At 19 miles beyond is St. Omer (see Route 2).

Rail continued to *St. Pol* (page 15), 90 miles.]

**Rang-Fliers-Verton** (7 miles). Rail to **Berck-sur-Mer**, with two stations, a healthy little bathing-place on the coast (firm, smooth sands, and several Hotels, cheap, and lately much frequented by families); and to Hesdin, beyond which lies Agincourt.

**Rue** (10 miles), in department de la Somme, is reached after crossing the Authle, and has the *Chapelle du St. Esprit*, 13th to 16th centuries, with a front richly sculptured, carved pillars, &c. It is still a place of pilgrimage, and stands on a little stream which runs up to the *field of Crécy* (see page 7), a few miles east; and Monties forest, where Charles, son of Francis I., died of the plague, 1545.

**Noyelles** (7 miles). Branch Rail of 6 miles to **St. Valery-sur-Somme**, a small bathing-place, from which William the Conqueror é to England in 1066. Population, 3,541.



the fishermen's Chapel and the ruins of Tour de Harold. An oyster culture here. *Hotel*.—De France. CATEUX, with good sands and three hotels, is near it. Another branch runs to Le Grottoy, a small bathing-place, also in the embouchure of the Somme.]

From Noyelles it is 8½ miles past Port-le-Grand to

### ABBEVILLE.

**HOTELS.**—Tête de Bouff; Station Buffet.

A sous-préfecture and large fortified town, of 18,581 inhabitants, on the river Somme, in department Somme, and in the old province of Picardy, about 18 miles from the sea. Under the name of *Abbatia Villa*, it belonged to St. Riquier's Abbey; and was given up to the English as part of King John's ransom, after the battle of Crécy; but it soon returned to the possession of its own sovereign. The Germans held it 1870-1.

Some of the streets are pretty good, but the greater part are old-fashioned, narrow, and ill-paved. Its houses are chiefly brick, with a few stone buildings, and several ancient-looking ones, of wood. Trees are planted on the ramparts, but the view is not very enticing; yet at one time its reputation as an agreeable resort drew many persons of rank hither, whose houses have now disappeared. Some traces of the castle of the Counts of Ponthieu are seen in the prison. Here Hugh Capet, the founder of the Capets, once resided. It has an old salt-house, once used for the gabelle, and a public *Library* of 16,000 volumes. At the latter are busts of natives (Sanson the geographer, Millevoye the poet, Lesueur the composer), and a copy of the Gospels, in gold letters, on purple vellum, which Charlemagne gave to St. Riquier's Abbey. Statue of Lesueur on the Place d'Armes.

At the Boucher de Perthes Museum is a fine collection of spear-heads, hatchets, animal remains, and other marks of pre-historic ages, discovered in the valley of the Somme, chiefly by the eminent man whose name it bears.

But the Gothic *Cathedral of St. Vulfran* is the most remarkable object. It has two towers, 171 feet high, in its noble west front, built by Cardinal d'Amboise, in the flamboyant style of the 16th century, and decorated with niched figures of saints.

The triple portal is enriched with carvings of the apostles, the Annunciation of the Virgin, &c. The arches of the nave are also good, but the rest of the building is inferior. Other churches are—St. Gilles, 15th century; St. Sépultore, 15th century, stained windows; St. Jacques, restored, style 14th century; St. Pierre, rebuilt, Renaissance; St. Paul, bas-relief in wood painted and gilt.

*Manufacture des Rames* (velvets, carpets), first established by Colbert.

[A short line opened in 1888 runs through Chépy to Eu and Tréport:—

**Eu**, a small town near Tréport, which is its port. It has a picturesque Church restored by Louis Philippe, in which the Conqueror married Matilda; some biscuit and other mills; and the *Château d'Eu*, the noble seat, first of the Dukes of Guise, and then of Louis Philippe, who here received Queen Victoria, 1843. The Château with its 300 rooms stands in a vast park, and is not now occupied by the Orleans family. It has stables for 130 horses. One building is styled the Pavillon of La Grande Mademoiselle (Mademoiselle de Montpensier). It is closed in the absence of the family, now in banishment. Population, 4,692. *Hotel*.—Du Cygne.

**Le Tréport**, a growing watering place at the mouth of the Breale. Population, 4,569. Church of the 16th century. There is a large Etablissement des Bains, and Casino. A flight of nearly 400 steps leads to the new quarter of Tréport-Terrasse. *Hotels*.—De la Plage; de l'Europe; de France.

Rail to Paris, 115 miles, *via Eu, Gamaches, Longroy, Aumale* (below), *Abancourt, St. Omer-en-Chaussée, and Beauvais*. From Eu to Abbeville, 21½ miles by rail.

**Aumale** (halfway between Amiens and Rouen on the old road), pleasantly seated on the Breale, gives title to the Duc d'Aumale, and has two columns near the bridge where Henry IV. was wounded on his way from Rouen. The old fort stood about a dozen sieges. On the north side are some useful mineral waters; and the ruins of *Auchy Abbey* are not far off.

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To **Ault**, or **Bourg d'Ault** by road (5 miles), a pleasant spot with good bathing, and hotels.

At 18½ kil. further is **Dieppe** (see Route 8.)]

[From Abbeville, on the rail to St. Pol, we pass **St. Riquier** (6 miles east-north-east) and the remains of its *abbey*, founded by Dagobert, in the 7th century; enlarged by Charlemagne, and called Centule, from its hundred towers; now a college. The *Church*, partly restored, is worth notice for its beautiful front, full of niches and carvings, as well as for its carved stalls, iron gates, and curious frescoes (of the 16th century) in the treasury, including the Dance of the Three Dead and Three Living. An old belfry and remains of the great town walls are seen.

From Abbeville, *Correspondance* for

**Crécy-en-Ponthieu** (10 miles north-east), in a forest, where the Black Prince (1346) defeated the French, 20,000 being slain. The walls of the *castle*, in which they say Edward III. stood to watch the battle, as related by Froissart, are crowded with names of English visitors to this famous spot.]

The line ascends the Somme, after leaving Abbeville; the next station to which is

**Pont-Rémy**, (5 miles), which has a ruined castle; then

**Longpré** (5 miles). Here are two branch lines—one way, to **Doullens** (page 8) and **Béthune** (page 12); the other to **Gamaches, Tréport**, and **Eu** (see page 6). At Gamaches, a line turns off to **Abancourt**, on the Amiens and Rouen line. Abancourt is on a line towards Beauvais, which forms part of a direct route from Tréport to Paris.

**Hangest** (4 miles), near which is the camp of l'Etoile, an old Roman fort. The next is

**Picquigny** (5 miles), and its old castle, best known for the *treaty* signed here between Edward IV. and Louis XI., in 1475.

**Ailly** (3 miles) belonged to a noble family of that name, two of whom (according to Voltaire), father and son, taking opposite sides, fought hand to hand, at the battle of Ivry. The next stations are **Dreuil-les-Amiens** and **Saint Roch**. Then

## AMIENS,

104 miles from Calais, 81 miles from Paris. The morning train from Calais and Boulogne affords time to breakfast and see the Cathedral. Here Gambetta descended in a balloon by which he escaped from Paris, October, 1870. It was occupied by the Germans in November, after the defeat of the army of the North by Manteuffel.

**Hotels**.—Du Rhin, Place St. Denis, close to the railway; one of the best in the town, highly recommended.

De France et d'Angleterre, highly recommended; omnibuses from the station.

De l'Univers, finely situated. *Buffet* at station.

Post Office.—Rue Dumeril.

TELEGRAPH at the station, and at 57, Boulevard du Mail.

CABS.—One franc the *course*.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Cathedral—Hôtel de Ville—Bibliothèque—the Hautoye.

Population, 83,654. A large, fortified, and very old town, the capital of department *Somme* (formerly of *Picardy*), seat of a *cour nationale* (assize court), tribunal, college, and bishopric, on the river Somme, which divides itself in its course here into eleven or twelve *canals*, and contributes to the manufacturing prosperity of the town. It was the Roman *Amiens*.

The Spaniards took it by stratagem, 1597. In 1793, the Peace of Amiens was signed here.

The streets and houses are regular; the largest place or square is the *Marché aux Herbes* (herb market), which extends about 145 yards by 48. Good walks are laid out on the old fortifications; but the best is the *Hautoye promenade*, which is planted, and set off with a large piece of water. In Place Longueville is a beautiful Fountain.

The early pointed Gothic *Cathedral* (Notre-Dame d'Amiens), *l'église ogivale par excellence*, one of the finest in France, was built between 1220 and 1288, by Robert de Luzarches. Length, about 470 feet; height of spire, an elegant one, 425 feet; the nave, 45 feet broad, is of the great height of 141 feet, and is supported by above 120 delicate pillars, some of which sound like a bell when struck. But the *façade*, flanked by two towers, and pierced at the base by three deep portals, is its finest part. It has a circular window above

the whole is marked by a profusion of tracery, bas-reliefs, niched figures, including the Last Judgment, the Virtues and Vices, the Months and Seasons, the Massacre of the Innocents, &c. Notice also the circular gallery, the fine windows (not stained), the tombs of the founders, Geoffroy d'Eu and Cardinal Hemart, the carved stalls and pulpit, and the monument of the *Enfant Pleureur* (weeping child). It has lately undergone restoration. The Churches of St. Germain, St. Remi, and St. Leu, all deserve notice.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, built by Henry IV., stands on arcades, and has some pictures, with the room where the Peace of Amiens was signed. The public *Library* (Bibliothèque) is a large building in the Ionic style; with a good collection of 50,000 vols., including 572 vols. of MSS. The handsome *Museum de Picardie*, on the site of the Arsenal, has some paintings and antiquities. Other buildings are—the Préfecture; the *Lycée*, or college; corn market; *Ultadel*; *jardin des plantes* (botanic garden); hospital of St. Charles; cavalry barracks.

Peter the Hermit, Ducange, the poet Gresset, and Delambre, the astronomer, were born here.

English Church Service occasionally. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

Here the *Outer Circle Rail* round Paris goes off to Châlons and Rouen. Towards Rouen it passes by **Saleux** (a branch to **Conty**), Poix (see page 33), Abancourt (on the Tréport line, see page 6); **Serqueux**, Montérollier and branch to Cières (see page 33); Darnetal and Rouen (see page 29). Towards Châlons it passes to **Guillancourt**, **Chaulnes** (on the Picardy line), Ham and Tergnier (see page 20), Laon (see page 23), Châlons (see page 236). This is the line which is traversed by the direct express trains from Calais to **Baala**.

From here an alternative line to Paris of about 22 miles is open; *via* Saleux, Conty, Crèvecœur (page 26), Beauvais (page 25), Meru, Chambly, Persan-Beaumont, and thence onward.

There is also a line (45½ miles) through Montdidier (below) to Compiègne (page 18.)

**Doullens** (18½ miles north) has a good church, and one of Vauban's best constructed fortresses. Population, 4,631. *Hotels*.—Des Bons Enfants; de l'Europe. It can be reached by direct rail, *à Compiègne*, or by branch rail, *via Longpré*

(page 7). A connection is also open with St. Pol (21 miles) and Arras (22 miles.)

**Longuean** (3½ miles).

**Boves** (3½ miles), on the Noye, where the Avre joins it. There are remains of its old Castle. Here the line from Amiens (61 miles) parts off to Crépy-en-Valois (page 32) *via* Moreuil and Montdidier.

[**Moreuil** (5 miles east), on the Ayre, or Avre, has paper and stocking factories, and the chateau of Margaret de Rongé. Near it, on a high hill, is the *Folleville Tower*, sometimes called Beauvoir, because of the fine view it commands. It has a very striking appearance, and stands above 100 feet high. The chapel remains, having the marble *effigies* of Raoul de Launey (and his wife), viceroy of Naples, with a chain round it, similar to one given him by Louis XI. at the taking of Quenoy.

**Montdidier**, a sous-préfecture of 4,617 souls, in department Somme, and a station on the Picardy rail, on a hill by the Dom. It was a seat of the Merovingian kings, and has remains of its walls, with many old houses and buildings in its narrow streets. St. Pierre's Church, though large and ugly, has a carved porch and curious *effigies* of one of its early counts, Raoul II. In the porch of St. Sepulchre's stands the tomb of another Raoul, as old as 1074; and its pulpit deserves notice. At the Hôtel de Ville, in the belfry, is a niched figure, called Jean Duquesne, which strikes the hours. The ancient *Bailliage* is turned into the law court, or Tribunal, where several pieces of tapestry are to be seen. The College and Hospital are both large buildings.

It was an Aubry de Montdidier who was murdered in the forest of Bondy, by *Macabré*; the murder being discovered by the victim's dog—the dog of Montargis. *Hotels*.—De Condé; du Grenadier.]

**Ailly-sur-Noye** (6½ miles), on the Noye.

**Breteuil-Ville**, 4 miles by branch rail from Breteuil Junction (10½ miles), at the head of the Noye, and takes its name from the Roman *Brantuspantium* (½ mile south-east), where coins, &c., have been discovered, and which was destroyed in the 6th century. It came into notice after St. Marie's

Abbey was founded, 1049; was fortified; taken by the English; and belonged to the Montmorencies and others. The church is as old as 1226. Population, 3,108. *Hotel*.—St. Nicholas.

**St. Just** (9½ miles), at the head of the *Avre*. Here the *Picardy and Flanders Rail* goes off *vid Mondidier* (page 8), *Roye* (page 19), **Chaumes** on the *Outer Girdle line* (page 8), *Péronne* (page 18), to **Epahy** and *Cambrai*; and also to *Roche-Condé*, for *Beauvais*.

**Clermont (Oise)**, 8½ miles, a *sous-préfecture* of 5,817 souls; was burnt by the English 1530; and has a famous prospect of the *Vallée Dorée*, on the hill over the *Bresche*, from the *Chatelier promenade*, close to the old *Castle*, now a central House of Detention for women. Here *Philippe le Bel* was born. It once belonged to *Robert*, son of *St. Louis*, who, marrying a *dame de Bourbon*, then a small fief in the centre of France, first brought that illustrious name into the royal line. Another seigneur was the accommodating husband of *La Belle Gabrielle*, who was married to her by *Henry IV.*, on condition of never seeing her after the ceremony. Notice the old Church and the *Hotel de Ville*, both spire buildings; also a museum of agriculture and geology; with a library of 6,000 volumes. Cherries and other fruit are abundant here. At *St. Felix* fossil shells are found. *Hotel*.—*Des deux Epées*. There is a connection, *vid La Rue*, with *Roche-Condé* and *Beauvais*; and, *vid Breuil-le-Sec*, *Avrigny*, *Bois-de-Lihus*, with *Compiègne*, and *Estrées-St. Denis*, near *Pont Ste. Maxence* (page 18).

**Liancourt** (5½ miles), on the *Bresche*, in a pretty spot, has part of the *Château* (of the time of *Louis XIII.*) of the *Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt*, who established an English farm here, with a school of industry, &c., besides introducing vaccination. He is buried in the park, under a plain tomb; and a statue of him stands in the *Place*. Shoemaking is carried on. Population, 4,033.

**Creil** (4½ miles), a *buffet* for refreshments, 32 miles from *Paris*, where five lines of railway branch off to *St. Quentin* and *Beauvais*, &c. (see *Routes 5, 7*). It stands among hills, on the *Oise*; and has an old bridge; a church with a good spire; manufactories of pottery and pipes; with traces of the old *château* (on an island), where *Charles VI.* was placed

when lunatic, and of *St. Evremont's Abbey*. There is another line to *Paris*, by *St. Leu d'Esserent* and *Pontoise*, formerly the main line. Population, 8,183. *Hotel*.—*Du Chemin de Fer*.

**Chantilly** (6 miles from *Creil* by rail, 26 miles from *Paris*), in a beautiful spot, in the *Forest* of that name, has remains of a *Château* of the *Montmorencies*, and of the great *Condé*, who was visited by *Louis XIV.*, when *Vatel*, his cook, killed himself because the fish had not come; and which, as enlarged by his family, was pulled down at the *Revolution*. The remains include a hunting-seat on the lake, a chapel, splendid *Stables*, 820 feet long, for 180 horses (built 1710-35), and the English garden and grounds, in the midst of the *Forest*. Its owner, the *Duke d'Aumale* has restored the *Château*, at a great cost. Here is a *Hospital* built and richly endowed by the last *Prince of Condé*; and the Church has remains of the family. Twelve roads meet at the centre of the *Forest*, called the *Round Table*, where the "*Derby*" and "*St. Leger*" are run for, at the annual *Races* of the *French Jockey Club*, in *May* and *October*. Hunting parties are got up here. On *Lake Commelle*, is a *Lodge*, built, they say, by *St. Louis's* mother, *Blanche of Castile*, and lately restored. *English Church Service* here. Blonde lace and articles in wood are made. Population, 4,291. *Hotels*.—*D'Angleterre*; du *Cygne*.

[**Senlis**, 4 miles from *Chantilly*, on the line to *Crépy-en-Valois*, a *sous-préfecture* with 7,116 population, in department *Oise*, on a hill-side among forests where the *Annette* and *Nonette* join. It was the capital of the *Sitacnetes*, in *Cæsar's* time, and has traces of Roman-built walls, with several old gates, as the *Porte de Meaux*, *Porte de Bellon*, *Porte de Compiègne*, &c., besides *St. Louis's* ruined *Castle*. *Philippe Auguste* was married here, 1180, to *Elizabeth of Hainault*; and it stood seven or eight fierce assaults of the *Leaguers*, 1588. The old cathedral Church, rebuilt by *Louis XII.*, on the site of *Charlemagne's*, has a plain front, with a corner spire on a pinnacled tower, 225 feet high; also two good north and south porches, built by *Francis I.* There are, besides, the church and abbey of *St. Vincent*; a hospice, now the *Hôtel de Ville*, a public library. Trade in

cotton, lace, grain, wine, chicory, and stone. Noted for gingerbread. *Hotel*.—Du Grand Cerf.

At  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from **Senlis** is the old abbey of St. Victoire, a favourite resort of Louis XI. The cross-bowmen of this place were noted in the 16th century.]

Leaving Chantilly, the line traverses the *Forest of Chantilly*, and passes over a viaduct of 15-arches, 260 yards long, over the *Thève* to **ORRY-la-VILLE** (3 miles). Then through the Forests of Orry and of Coye to **BURVILLIERS** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where there is a chateau. Here there is a correspondence to

**MORTEMONTAINE** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant), with a *Château*, built 1776, which belonged to Joseph Bonaparte when the French treaty with America was signed here, 1800. The preliminaries of the Peace of Amiens were adjusted in the *Valière Pavilion*, in the park (on the site of a castle of the 11th century), where they used to show the boat in which Sir Sidney Smith was captured at Havre, 1796. This picturesque mixture of woods, hills, rocks, lakes, canals, falls, &c., is thought to look quite English. Traces of a Roman camp are seen at *Bette-Mahet*.]

The next station is

**LOUVRES** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles); note the *Tour Saint Rical*, 12th to 13th centuries.

**Goussainville** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

**Villiers-le-Bel-Goussainville** (3 miles). At 2 miles distance is the small town of **GOUSAIN** (2,642 inhabitants), with a church of the 12th and 13th centuries; the carved organ-case is 16th century. It was the birth-place of Philippe Auguste, 1166; this king was in the 3rd Crusade with Richard of England. Passing the Fort of Garges, we reach

**Pierrefitte-Stains** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), after which the next station is

**St. Denis** ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile), a sous-préfecture of department Seine, with a population of 50,992, on two little branches of the Seine, and on the canal joining the river to Canal de l'Ouercq, is the old burial-place of the French kings, who were interred in the *Abbey Church* of the Benedictines, founded 613, by Dagobert. Length, 290 feet; breadth, 100; and 80 feet high to the vault. It was rebuilt, 1144-1281,

the oldest part being *Abbé Segur's* Romanesque front and lowers, one of which was, till lately, 360 feet high, and has been restored by Napoleon I. and his successors with great splendour. The new windows are stained with historical subjects, and the chapels, &c., are full of paintings and frescoes. Among the monuments, &c., are those of Dagobert (not older than St. Louis's time), Louis XII. and Queen, Henry II. and Queen, Francis I. and Queen, *Daguenelle*, Henry III., Henry IV., Francis II. (*Mary Stuart's* husband), and the twelve Apostles, in the *Chœur d'Oratoire*. The *oriflamme*, or banner of France, which used to be kept here, was carried in front of the army to the old cry of "Montjoie St. Denis," down to the battle of Agincourt. There is a fine organ. In the crypt below are statues and cenotaphs of all the sovereigns, some as old as the 11th century. The *Abbey House*, as rebuilt by Cotte, is used as an *Asylum* for orphans of the *Legion of Honour*, founded in 1802. Omnibuses run to Paris. Many corn-mills, breweries, and tanneries; a large sheep fair in June. A bridge across Ile St. Denis, in the Seine, leads to Gennevilliers. *Hotels*.—Du Grand Cerf; de la Croix Blanche.

Our line now passes **St. Ouen**, a place on the Seine, with a chateau, inhabited at various times by several distinguished personages, and specially noted for the promise of the charter, here given by Louis XVIII., when re-entering Paris in 1814. The caves about it are used as granaries and icehouses.

Clignancourt on one side, and Aubervilliers on the other, are next passed. Then Montmartre, a hill 360 feet above the Seine, with its new Church, citadel, and reservoir at the top, whence there is a fine view over Paris. It is also marked by its quarries of plaster of Paris, its windmills, and *grottoes*, for pleasure-seekers.

Chapelle St. Denis is just outside the *Barrière St. Denis*, which divides the city from the old province of Ile de France, now called the department de Seine; and at length the *Embarcadère*, or

**Paris Terminus**, is reached, at 18, Rue de Dunkerque. Omnibuses, &c., wait on every train. See *Bradshaw's Paris Guide* and the *Continental Guide*; and Routes 10 and 34, for Versailles, and other places round Paris.

## ROUTE 2.

### Calais to St. Omer, Hazebrouck, Lille, and Arras.

This was, up to about 1865, the direct route to Paris. The express trains now all take Route 1, *via* Boulogne.

Leaving Calais the line quits the Boulogne rail just after St. Pierre-lès-Calais, and shortly reaches

**Arrdes** (6½ miles), a small fortified town, near the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, where Henry VIII. and Francis I. met, 1520: so called from the splendid equipages displayed, of which there is a curious picture at Hampton Court. All this part is now covered with willows and flax fields, in the centre of which is the village of *Les Sautes* (population, 900), which grows as much as 80,000*l.* worth of flax yearly. The *écouchers*, or scutchers, prepare steeped flax for the spinners, working in little clay-built huts, or *boutiques*. At *Tournehem*, near this, is an old castle which belonged to Anthony of Burgundy. Guînes, with 4,502 souls, is close by, on the line from Calais to St. Pol. Henry VIII.'s Banquet Hall, at the above meeting, stood in Rue du Temple near a school.

**Audruicq** (6½ miles).

**Watten-Eperlecque**, the ancient *Itium prom.*, which was on the sea in Cesar's time. It has an old watch tower on the hill, from whence England may be seen, and where stood a house of pilgrimage. From here a branch rail to **Gravelines** (see page 2) was opened 1873. The next station (5 miles) is

### ST. OMER,

Where the line from Boulogne comes in (page 3).

**Hotels**.—Hotel de la Porte d'Or et d'Angleterre, Rue St. Bertin.

French service on Sundays in the French Reform Church.

**Objects of Notice**.—The Church—St. Bertin's Tower—Jesuits' College.

A fortified town of the third class, and sous-préfecture, in department Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy spot, on the Aa, where six great roads meet; with 21,661 inhabitants. During the fury of the Revolution its name was changed to "Morin la Montagne." It is surrounded by the canals and gardens of a Flemish-speaking population. St. Audomar founded a church here, and gave his name to the town

Louis XIV. took it from Flanders, 1677. The *Cathedral* of Notre Dame was begun in the 11th century, on the site of St. Audomar's, whose tomb it contains, besides good carved work, a picture by Rubens, &c. It is 321 feet long, and deserves examination; the clock shows the moon's changes, the months, the signs of the zodiac, &c. This is at one end of the town; at the opposite end stands a *Tower* only of St. Bertin's Abbey, where Childeric III. died. It was one of the finest convents in this part, with an income of half a million livres. The Tower of St. Denis's church is in the same massive style. The Jesuits' College, built 1615-26, for English Roman Catholics, is now occupied by a commercial school; its church is worth notice. Here O'Connell began his education when a boy. The Hôtel de Ville is modern, with a dome; the Museum has some antiquities; and there are a large Military Hospital and a Public Library. The Arsenal was built in 1781. Occasionally, military manoeuvres on a large scale are practised here, and at *Helfont Camp*, 4½ miles distant.

Linen, embroidery, paper, excellent pipes, &c., are made, and a good trade carried on.

In the neighbourhood are *Clairmarais Abbey* (3 miles), with its floating islands; and the little town of *Argues* (1 mile), near the Sept Ecluses, or seven locks of the Aa, in its descent to Gravelines. Rail to Boulogne, and to Dunkerque.

**Ebblinghem** (6½ miles).

**Hazebrouck** (6½ miles), where the lines to *Dunkirk* and *Lille* join, is a sous-préfecture of 11,672 souls, in a fertile spot, on a branch of the Lys. It has a large church, built 1490-1520, with a handsome spire-tower of 276 feet; a new Hôtel de Ville, fronted by a portico of twelve pillars; a government tobacco factory, at the old Augustine convent; a library of 4,000 volumes. Linen, soap, &c., are made. *Hotel*.—Des Trois Chevaux (three horses).

Passing **Steenbecque** (4 miles) and **Thiennes** (3 miles) the old line to Lille reaches **Berguette** (3½ miles).

**Lillers** (4 miles), in department Pas-de-Calais, on the fertile banks of the Nave, where one of the earliest *artesian wells* in France was bored; so-called from the old name, *Artois*, of this province. Population, 7,609. Church of 12th century.



The next stations are **Chocques** and **Fouquereuil**.

**Béthune** (4 miles); a junction station on the line from Hazebrouck to Arras; a sous-préfecture, and military place of the second class, on the river Blanche. The grand square has, near the Hôtel de Ville, a curious and lofty spire-tower, or *Belfroi*, 14th century. Much of the water is supplied by artesian wells, which were first tried here. Population, 11,098. Here are beet-root sugar factories. *Hotels*.—De France; du Nord; du Lion d'Or.

The Wood of Dames Chartreuses offers a fine panorama.

From Béthune a rail proceeds to Douai, by way of **Lens** and **Carvin**; another, 34 miles long, proceeds to Lille, by way of **Bully-Grenay** and **Violaines**; another, *via Houdain*, to St. Pol, Doullens, and Amiens; with a branch from Doullens to Abbeville, *via Frévent*, and another to St. Omer, *via Aire-sur-Lys*.

[**Aire**, a third-class fortress, where the Lys and Laquette meet the St. Omer and Bassée canals. It has a belfry, and St. Paul's Gothic Church. *Mallebranche* was a native. Population, 8,409. *Hotels*.—D'Angleterre; de Flandre.]

**Lens**, an old place on the Sanchez, where the Prince of Condé, in 1648, gained a victory over the Spaniards. Population, 13,862. Many collieries.

**Farbus-Vimy**, followed by **Arras**, for which see page 14.

The new line from Hazebrouck to Lille passes **Strazeelle** (4 miles).

**Bailleul** (5 miles), an ancient-looking place, on a hill, with old carved houses, St. Waast's old church, and a Jesuits' college. Population, 13,276.

**Steenwerck** (2½ miles).

**Armentières** (5½ miles), on the Lys, noted for its grain, linen, &c. Population, 28,628.

**Perenchies** (8½ miles). The next place to this (7½ miles) is

### LILLE,

82 miles from Calais, formerly *L'Isle*, or *Ryssel*, in Flemish.

*HOTELS*.—De l'Europe, the best in the town; de Lille; de Paris; de France. *Buffet* at station. Grand Café Jean and Hotel.

*English Vice-Consul*; and *English Church Service*, at Christ Church, Rue Wattedu.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Citadel—St. Catherine's Church—Porte de Paris—St. Maurice's Church—Hôtel de Ville—Museum—Hôpital Comtesse.

Population, 301,211. A large manufacturing town, on the Deule, on the Belgian frontier; capital of department *du Nord* (formerly of French *Flanders*); and a strongly fortified post, standing in a fertile and populous plain, covered with windmills and factories. It grew out of an abbey, founded about 840; was improved by Baldwin V., in 1047, and after many events, including the taking of it from the Spaniards, by Louis XIV., in 1667, and from the French, by Marlborough, in 1708, it was finally given up to France, 1713.

It is an oval, 1½ mile long (formerly closed in by ramparts and ditches, which have been cleared away and replaced by handsome boulevards). It is defended by Fort St. Maurice, and several new forts, and by a *Citadel* of great extent, on the west. The latter, one of Vauban's best, was considered almost impregnable. The Austrians tried to take it, 1792, but without success; a fact commemorated by the Statue of Lille, a column, in the Grande Place, near the Bourse.

Porte *St. André* is the oldest of its seven gates, having been built in 1670; the Porte de Paris has a triumphal arch, by Volans, built 1682. In honour of Louis XIV., whose bust is here, accompanied by figures of Hercules and Mars. Those of Roubaix and Gand were constructed by the Spaniards, in the 16th century. There are 14 gates in all. Most of the houses are modern and regular, and generally two storeys high; but many work-people live in cellars. A broad *Espanade* near the Citadel is planted with trees, and has a statue of General Negrier.

The largest open part, next to the Grande Place, is the cattle and wood Market, near the Douane, (custom-house); some of the *oldest houses* are in this neighbourhood, having their fronts curved in the Flemish or Spanish style; and here are the public Baths. Pont Neuf is a small bridge of six arches, built 1701, on the Grand Rivage, a branch of the Deule, where goods are landed. Pont Royal is ascended by steps and covered over. In this quarter, also, are the Palais de Justice (with a

portico of four pillars); the general hospital, founded 1783; the government tobacco factory, magazines, barracks, the artillery dépôt, and large public granary.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in Place Rihour, is a Gothic pile of various dates, originally begun by the Dukes of Burgundy in the 13th century, when it was called the Palais de Rihour; and rebuilt 1846. Here are the Salle du Conclave, a vestige of the old Palace, with old paintings; an old chapel, and a modern belfry. Charles V. and Henry VIII. visited it together, 1542. The new *Museum and Art Gallery* contains several good pictures, by Rubens, Vandyke, &c.; portraits of the Dukes of Flanders, &c.; also the *Musée Wicar*, being a collection of drawings by Raphael, Michael Angelo, and other Old Masters, which were presented to the town by Wicar, a native of Lille, who died at Rome, 1834. The *Musée Motlet* is another curious collection, by a native of that name, who died 1850.

At the Hotel de Ville is also the public *Library*, of 55,000 volumes, besides MSS.

The *Hôtel de la Monnaie* (or mint) adjoins the Cirque, which they say marks the site of the *Château de Buc*, built by "Lyderic," founder of the town.

The *Préfecture* is a fine modern building, in Place de la République.

The *Bourse*, or Exchange, stands in Grande Place; it was built 1652, with a square court inside. Behind it is the Theatre, begun 1785, but since enlarged, and having a handsome portico of eight columns.

Among the churches, none of which are of much note, are *St. Maurice*, near the railway station, an ancient Gothic church, begun 1022, restored and enlarged 1874; *St. André*, with a good pulpit; *St. Catherine*, with an altar-piece by Rubens; *Notre Dame de la Treille*, a new Gothic church; and *St. Pierre* and *St. Paul* in the Faubourg Wazemmes, with a good spire. The English Church, in Rue Lyderic, was built 1870. There is also a French Protestant Church.

A large *Military Hospital* is seen near the *Préfecture*, built 1765. The hospital *St. Sauveur* is near that church and the *Hôtel Dieu*.

The old men's hospital, or *Hôpital Comtesse*,

founded in the 13th century, by Countess Jeanne, daughter of the Byzantine emperor, Baldwin IX., has a fine vaulted wooden roof in the great hall.

At the *Administration des Hospices*, are a picture by Vandyke, and the halbert of the famous Jeanne Maillotte, leader of the townspeople against the insurgent Flemish, who attacked the place 1582.

There are at Lille, as might be expected, several *Casernes*, or barracks, and large corn stores; also schools of medicine, painting, &c.; and a botanic garden. Here died, 1852, an old veteran, aged 88, called *Coulomben l'Immortel*. Among other escapes, when taken in the Vendéen war and shot for not giving the pass-word, he fell pierced with ten balls and four stabs of the bayonet, and yet survived sixty years.

*Manufactures*.—Lille has long been celebrated for its Lille or Lisle thread manufactures, to which are added cotton, linen, beet-root sugar, colza and other oils, in the factories of Wazemmes, &c., in the suburbs. Flax is extensively grown and there are large machinery works.

*Conveyances*: By railway to Calais, Dunkirk, Tournay, Brussels, Mons, Le Quesnoy (page 22), Orchies, Tourcoing, Menin, Gand, Comines, Courtrai, &c. *Cysoing*, to the south-east, has part of an old abbey, and a pyramid in honour of Louis XV., who was here after the battle of Fontenoy.

From Lille, on the rail to Gand, you pass

**Roubaix** (5 miles), a town of 114,917 people, and a thriving seat of the woollen and cotton manufactures. The town is almost entirely modern, and in 1806 had only 8,000 inhabitants. Almost the only antiquities in the place are tombs, &c., in the church of *St. Martin*. *Hotels*.—*Hôtel Ferraille*; du Commerce. *English Charvat* here at Croix-Nord.

**Tourcoing** (1½ mile), noted for its table linen. Population, 65,477. *Hotel*.—Du Cygne. French Douane. Rail open to Orchies and Menin (Belgium). Here begins a system composed of the North Eastern, Lille and Valenciennes, Orleans, and La Vendée lines; which, starting from the colliery centres of Roubaix and Tourcoing, connects with Paris by the Grand Ceinture, and, *via* Tours, with La Vendée.

**Mouscron** (3½ miles).—Where carriages are changed for Belgium.—See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

Leaving **Lille**, the next stations towards Paris are **Wattignies** (4½ miles), **Soeun** (2½ miles), **Phalempin** (2½ miles), and **Liberocourt**. Short branch to **Carvin** in department Nord, with a population of sugar makers, colliers, and iron-founders.

**Leforest** (3½ miles), in department Pas-de-Calais; we then enter that of Nord again, at

**Douai** (5 miles), a strong fortress, and sous-préfecture, having a tribunal, college, and *School for Artillery* and engineers, to which the Duke of Wellington was sent when a boy.

*Hôtels*.—De Flandre; de l'Europe; du Commerce. *Buffet* at station. Population, 6,118.

It was once a seat of the *Caluact*, in Belgic Gaul, and stands on the river Scarpe, which is joined to the Escaut, or Scheide, by a canal. Marlborough took it in the wars of Queen Anne's time. The old walls are strengthened with several towers; there are good walks on the ramparts. It has a Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, with a pinnacled belfry tower and chimneys over it; Palais de Justice; an Arsenal (where the English prisoners were kept in the war); large Cannon Foundry; Public Library of 80,000 vols., Museum, and Picture Gallery, in the old Jesuit Convent; Benedictine College (with a good chapel), where O'Connell studied; Botanic Garden, Theatre; large Hospital; and Hotel Dieu. Every other year an exhibition of works of industry takes place. Another exhibition, which occurs yearly in July, is the *procession of Gayan* (Géant or Giant) and his wife, with their family, and other personages. The Giant is about ten yards high, dressed in armour.

The English College for priests, founded by Cardinal Allen, situated near the railway station, is turned into the Barracks aux Grands Anglais; it was here that the *Douai version* of the Old Testament was first published, 1609. A worthy seminarist of Douai, who visited England in the 17th century, was asked, "Quid vidisti?"—What most astonished him there? "Vidi," said the scandalised priest, "Vidi episcopos, et episcopos, et episcopatus." (I have seen bishops, and bishops' sees, and bishops' children!) The former Scots College is now a nunnery.

Tapestry, sewing thread, bone lace, &c., are made. Rail to **Somain** (p. 17), Valenciennes, and

**Brussels**, as in Route 4. **Cambrai** (see Route 5). At **Somain** is the junction for Orchies.

From Douai over the Scarpe to **Corbehem** (3 miles), then

**Vitry** (3 miles) and **Roux** (4½ miles); and 5½ miles beyond that,

### ARRAS,

84 miles from Calais, 119 miles from Paris.

*HOTELS*.—Du Griffon; du Petit St. Pol; de l'Univers; du Commerce. *Buffet* at Station.

*OBJECTS OF NOTICE*.—Hôtel de Ville—St. Waast's Abbey—Robespierre's House.

Population, 25,701. A strongly fortified town, chief place of department *Pas-de-Calais* (formerly of *Artois* province, which gave title of Comte d'Artois to Charles X.), a third-class military station, seat of a bishopric, tribunal, college, chamber of manufactures, &c., in a fertile plain, on the Scarpe. It was the *Atrebat* of Cæsar, and even in St. Jerome's time (5th century) was noted for its trade.

The Cité, or old town, on the highest ground, was built round the hermitage of *St. Vaast* (founded in the 6th century), which afterwards became a large *Abbey*, and has left some remains at the Bishop's Palace, Museum, and Public Library (40,000 volumes). Near this is *Notre Dame Cathedral*, built 1832, in the Grecian style, on the site of the old Gothic one, which was destroyed by the partisans of *Robespierre*, who was born here. His house, a plain-looking one, built 1730, is pointed out in Rue des Rapporteurs. The *Hôtel de Ville* is a handsome restored Gothic building, with a tall Belfry. The *Grande* and *Petite Place*, or squares, near the Hotel de Ville, are surrounded with picturesque old Flemish houses and arcades. The Palais de Justice, Theatre, Post Office, Chapel des Ursulines, Churches of St. Jean Baptiste and of St. Géry, near the Hospital, are all in the Haute Ville.

The Basse Ville, or lower town, divided from the other by the brook Crinchon, has good houses and streets of hewn stone. Here are the Barracks; the Protestant Temple; the St. Sacrament Chapel; the Place de la Basse Ville; and the Promenade, leading to the *Citadel*, built by Vauban. Other buildings are the deaf and dumb school, large barracks, riding and military schools.

*Damiens*, who was broken on the wheel for trying to assassinate Louis XV., was a native. At one time it was held by the Spaniards, who put up this rhyme on the gates—

“Quand les Français prendront Arras,  
Les souris mangeront les chats;”

which, when it came into French hands, some one proposed to retain, merely suppressing the *p* in *prendront*.

Manufactures of lace, beet-root sugar, linseed oil are carried on; besides a trade in corn (very large), grain, wine, and spirits, kept in the chalk cellars in the *Cité* part. “Arras” tapestry, once so much in use, was made here.

Near this, at Mont St. Eloy (4 miles) is a ruined abbey; and two stones at *Acques* mark the spot where Charles the Bold was defeated by Count Baldwin, 863.

Rail to Carvin and Lille. To **St. Pol** (below) and **Etaples** (page 5), 38½ miles, *viâ Anvin*, **Headin** (page 5), **Maresquel**, **Montreuil-sur-Mer** (page 5). At Anvin, a branch goes off towards Calais, *viâ Verchin* and **Fruges**. To Doullens (page 8), St. Pol (below), and Béthune (page 12). It passes **Aubigny**, **Ligny-de-Flochel**, &c., to St. Pol; and thence by **Parnes**, **Lapugnoy**, &c., to Béthune; about 40 miles long.

[**St. Pol**, on the old road to Montreuil, is a sous-préfecture (population, 3,705), on the Ternoise, in a healthy spot; and having traces of the old *Castle* of its former Counts. Here four great roads and three rails meet, including the line to Etaples and Abbeville. About 12½ miles further is Agincourt (see Route 1).]

**Boileux** (5½ miles). **Achiet-le-Grand** (6½ miles).

[Branch rail to **Bapaume**, as old as the eleventh century, fortified by Charles V., but given up 1659. It has an Hotel de Ville, with a Belfroy; the Church of St. Nicholas; and a ruined Castle. A fight took place here in the Franco-German war between Faidherbe and Von Gûben. This branch line is continued to **Marcoing**, on the Picardy and Flanders line, which connects Cambrai and Peronne.]

**Albert** (11½ miles), on a branch of the river *Ancre*, which makes a fine cascade here. Here is a quarry, in which various fossils are found; and at the church is an image of “Notre-Dame Brebière,”

to whom the shepherds and shepherdesses of this part make an annual offering of cakes. Near here is Péronne, accessible by rail from **Achiet-le-Grand**.

[**Péronne**, on the Picardy rail, a sous-préfecture and fortress (population, 4,746), in the marshes of the Somme; once the old capital of Santerre. It has a Castle, partly burnt, 1877, with a tower, called *Tour Hebert*, where Charles the Simple (placed here by Heribert, Count of Vermandois) died a prisoner, 929; and where, too, the old fox, Louis XI., was trapped by his vassal, Charles the Bold, as related in Scott’s “Quentin Durward.” Having been unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards, and by Henry of Nassau, 1536, it styled itself *la Pucelle* (maiden); but it was taken, 1815; and again 9th January, 1871, by the Germans. It has an old Gothic church, and Hotel de Ville, with a belfry. At Château d’Applincourt, the *League* against the Protestants was signed by Henry III. and the Guises. *Hotel*.—Stc. Claude.]

**Corbie** (10 miles) has the curious portal, &c., of a Benedictine abbey, founded 664, by Ste. Bathilde, and a statue of the saint, date, 1300. At 10½ miles from this we come, *viâ* Longueau, to **Amiens**, for description see Route 1.

## ROUTE 3.

**Calais to Dunkerque** (80 miles) and **Hazebroeck** (25½ miles).

From Calais, the first stations are **St. Pierre**, **Marck**, and **Pont d’Oye**. Then **Gravelines** (15 miles), on a flat dreary coast; a port of 5,952 souls, at the mouth of the *Aa*, where Henry VIII. embarked 1520. Here the Spaniards and English defeated Francis I., 1558; and off here many vessels of the Armada were taken, or sunk, by the English, 1588. A branch rail, *viâ* Watten (see page 11), was opened 1873. It has an arsenal, and a monument by Girardon, in the church. Flax, hemp, corn, colza, &c., are abundant in this country of dykes and willows.

*Hotel*.—Des Messageries. Sea bathing at Forte Philippe.

Hence through a marshy country, intersected by canals, past **Bourbourg** (population, 2 8½ miles, **Loon**, and **Petit-Synthe**, to

**DUNKIRK, French—Dunkerque,**

189 miles from Paris; 80 from Calais; about 40 from Dover.

**HOTELS.**—Casino Hotel; large, comfortable, and moderate; close to the sea.

Chapeau Rouge; de Flandres; Grand Hotel.

*Resident British Consul.*

*English Church Service* at the church in Rue des Vieux Remparts. *French Protestant Service:* Quai aux Bois. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide* for hours.)

Tramway to Rosendael.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Hôtel de Ville—Museum of Paintings—St. Eloi and St. Jean's Churches—Statue of Jean Bart—Fishermen's Church.

Population, 17,868. A sous-préfecture in department Nord, a bustling port, and military post of the second class, in a flat spot, on the Belgian frontier. Its cleanliness, excellent bathing on the smooth sands, the cheap living, and the good character borne by the Flemish servants, have attracted a number of English here. It grew out of a church founded in the 7th century by St. Eloi, called the "Church of the Dunes," from the dunes, downs, or sand-hillocks, which line this terribly flat coast. It has an anchorage lying at some distance, in the road, and is as noted for smugglers in peace, as for its privateering exploits during war. Its most special hero is *Jean Bart*, who was a native, and whose statue is in Place Royale. Jean Gauthier, Jean Lion, who styled himself God's Vrient (i.e., God's Friend), Koster, and the Jacobsons, are almost equally celebrated personages here.

Canals run inland to Bergues, Ostend, Bruges, &c. White brick houses of two storeys make up the neat broad streets, but there is a want of good water. Many of the people, workmen and others, live in cellars. The town is defended by ramparts, the citadel, Fort Risbau, &c.; and has two *Basins*, from one of which, restored 1794, frigates have been launched. The harbour is being considerably enlarged and improved. A *Light-tower*, 194 feet high, stands near the basin for the *chasse-marées*; vessels of 800 tons can enter at high water. Dunkerque is the fourth commercial port in France.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1644, is an old-fashioned pile, with a low spire. A solid square clock-tower, of brick, 154 feet high, is called *Tour de l'Eglise*, because one part of the church is now cut off from it by the road. This *Church* (St. Eloi's) is Gothic, with a Grecian portico of ten pillars, added by Luis, and contains some paintings. *St. Jean Baptististe* has pictures by Vandyke and Guido, to be seen for a fee. The Jesuits' church is replaced by the College; the public Library contains 7,000 volumes. The *Museum* is rich in Flemish pictures, medals, and shells. There are two sea and other bathing establishments. The Fishermen's *Chapelle des Dunes*, near the shore, is, as usual, crowded with votive offerings. Genuine Flemish is spoken all round Dunkirk.

Its position has made it the scene of many contests. A castle was built by the Counts of Flanders, which the English burnt, 1383; they took the town, 1538, but gave it up to Spain the next year. The French (under Condé) took it, 1658, but restored it immediately; again, in 1658, it was taken by Turenne at the *Battle of the Dunes*, given up to Cromwell, but sold in 1682 by Charles II. to Louis XIV., who fortified it. This happened when Clarendon was building his great house in Piccadilly, which the mob nicknamed "Dunkirk House." The fortifications were razed, 1715, but afterwards restored. The Duke of York tried to take it, 1793, but without success. Admiral Roussin was born here.

Manufactures of sugar, ropes, sail-cloth, flax, and jute (which migrated here from Dundee after the strikes), and a trade in eau-de-vie, gin, soap, beer, tobacco, fish, grain, pottery, butter, vegetables, fruit, and eggs to England.

**Conveyances:** By rail to Lille, Brussels, Paris, &c. By steamer to Rotterdam (12 hours), Hamburg, Copenhagen; by canal-boat to Bourbourg (6 hours), Ostend, &c.; to London, Hull, Dundee, Leith, Liverpool, &c. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.)

[From Dunkirk, along the coast, by rail to Gand past *La Tente Verte*, Rosendael, Ghyselde, on the Belgian frontier, where is the French douane, and across the frontier, the first place you come to being Furnes, with its two churches.]

The third station from Dunkirk, towards Paris, is **Bergues** (5 miles), a small fortified post, on the Colme, and a canal, which brings vessels of 300 tons up from the sea. It stands among marshes, and has often suffered from war, having been taken or pillaged about *sixteen* times. It has a Hôtel de Ville, built 1664, with a good collection of pictures; a fine Belfry, 164 feet high; two towers of St. Winoc's Abbey, which serve for sea marks; and a good public Library of 5,000 volumes. Cardinal Dubois was abbot of St. Winoc's, which was destroyed in 1793. The trade is in butter, cheese, grain (for which there is a large market), lace, eau-de-vie, &c. Population, 5,380. *Hotel*.—De la Tête d'Or.

**Baquelbecq** (5½ miles) is followed by

**Arnezeke** (4½ miles); then

**Cassel** (4½ miles). Population, 2,931. *Hotel*: Du Sauvage. An old town, once fortified, and having a parish Church of the 13th century, part of a Jesuits' convent, a Flemish mairie, two (out of six) gates, &c.; but most remarkable for the prospect it commands from the hill on which it stands (500 feet high). It was once a Roman station; remains of Roman walls, &c., are still to be seen. An anchor found here, 1815, about 12 feet down, and other signs, show that this flat was once covered by the sea. The view takes in part of the North Sea (even to Dover in clear weather), 32 fortified towns, and about 100 villages, including Dunkirk, Nieuport, Ostend, Bruges, Ypres, Courtray, Lille, Béthune, St. Omer, Calais, Hazebrouck, Gravelines, &c., extending above 30 miles every way. General Vandamme, who fought at Waterloo, was born here; and his house and gardens are shown. Old Hotel de Ville, Renaissance style.

**Hazebrouck** (6½ miles), on the main line, as in Route 2. Here the line to Poperinghe (13 miles) and Ypres (6 miles), over the Belgian frontier, parts off.

## ROUTE 4.

Paris to Douai, Valenciennes, Mons, and Brussels.

Distance, 215 miles, or 344 kil.

**Douai**, as in Route 2. The next station is

**Montigny** (5½ miles); then

**Somain** (4½ miles), where the junction of the branch from Busigny, on the St. Quentin line, takes place, by way of Cambrai and Bouchain. Between

B

the latter (a small fortress and sous-préfecture) and Somain, there is, at **Denain**, a line to the coal mines of **St. Anzin**, **Bruai** (connection with Valenciennes), **Condé** (page 18), and **Peruwelz**. At Denain, a pillar marks the spot where Marshal Villars routed the Allies, 1712.

**Wallers** (5½ miles), in a forest. Then

**Raismes** (3½ miles), with its coal mines, &c.

### VALENCIENNES,

173 miles from Paris. Douane and Buffet at Station.

POPULATION, 28,700.

**HOTELS**.—Du Commerce; des Princes; Vauban; du Nord.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Rubens' pictures, at Hôtel de Ville and St. Géry's—Theatre—Museum.

A sous-préfecture, in department Nord, a large strongly-fortified town, and second-class military station on the frontier, formerly the capital of *Hainault*, in the midst of a coalfield and thriving manufactures; noted for its lace. It has narrow old-fashioned streets, and is divided into two parts by the Escaut, or Scheldt. Here is one of Vauban's citadels, to which new forts are added.

Among the best buildings are—*St. Géry's Church*, 171 feet long, founded 1225, by Jeanne, daughter of Baldwin, emperor of Constantinople, with two of *Rubens' Pictures*; the half Gothic Hôtel de Ville, built 1612, with three pictures by the same master; public Library of 25,000 volumes, and MSS.; and the *Museum*, containing minerals, armour, pictures (chiefly Flemish), &c. Open daily, apply to the concierge of the Hotel de Ville. An academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture was founded 1782, by Baron Pajol, a native of this town. At the hospital, founded 1751, is a good chapel; the *salle de spectacle* (theatre) is by Pajol. New Gothic church of Notre Dame du Saint Cordon; with a tower of 272 feet.

It has several good promenades, and commands a fine view from the tower of the citadel. *Froissart*, or Froissard, the historian; *Watteau*, the painter; and d'Argenson, the statesman, were born here; as were Mad. Duchenois, the tragédienne; and Lemaire the sculptor of the Madeleine, at Paris.

Among the manufactures carried on are, muslins, cambrics, gauzes, lace (only the coarser kind) linens; there are several sugar refiners' ironworks, distilleries of eau-de-vie; and

is a large trade in these articles, besides coal. The coal mines at **Ainsi** employ 4,000 hands.

Rail to Hazebroeck and Lille; to Laon by Guise. A frontier Rail to **Aulnoye** (see page 22), *viâ Le Quesnoy*; and to **Hirson** (34 miles), *viâ Bavaï, Maubeuge* (page 22), and **Fournies**.

[**St. Amand-les-Eaux** (on the Hazebroeck line), on the Scarpe, with a population of 12,043, who make lace, cambric, &c., is known for its waters, its artesian wells, and its clock-tower, 318 feet high, which was the spire (built 1635-6) to the church of **St. Amand's Abbey**, founded 634.

The *mineral Springs*, near Croisette ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile) are three, *viz.*, **Fontaine-de-Bouillon**, **Source de Pavillon**, and **Fontaine de Verité**; temperature 77°. They are useful in rheumatism, paralysis, ulcers, &c. Season, from June to August. There are bathing-houses and an assembly-room, &c. **Bon-Secours** hermitage is near.

**Condé** (on the Tournay line), on the Scheldt, near the Belgian frontier, is a fourth class fortress (by Vauban), with a large arsenal and good **Hôtel de Ville**. It gave title of prince to the Bourbons, to whom it came in the 16th century. The Spaniards at one time held it, and the Allies took it, 1793. Population, 4,772. Nails, &c., are made. **Mademoiselle Clairon**, the actress, was a native. Near it is **Ermitage**, the seat of the **Duc de Croi**.]

After Valenciennes, the next station but one is **Blanc-Misseron** (7 miles), near the Belgian frontier. A rail to **St. Amand** (as above) was opened, 1875. Then comes

**Quevrain** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile). Mons is 10 miles, and **Brussels** is 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from this. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.)

## ROUTE 5.

**Paris to Crell, Compiègne, Terguier, St. Quentin, Maubeuge, Brussels, and Cologne.**

This is the direct route to Cologne, *viâ* Namur, Liège, and **Aix-la-Chapelle**; 306 miles. To **Brussels** (*viâ* Maubeuge), 194 miles.

To **Crell**, as in **Route 1**; in reversed order.

**Pont-Ste.-Maxence** ( $\frac{7}{8}$  miles), in a pleasant part of the Oise, under a wooded hill, which has, near the remains of an old one, a good three-arched (pont), by **Perronet**, on a level, resting on 4 open gables, not solid piers. Some old

houses are left, though it has suffered in past times. Much grain is sold. **Moncel Abbey** ruins are turned into a wine dépôt.

Coaches to *Gournay-sur-Aronde* and **Senlis** (see **Route 1**). The former (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east), was the birth-place of **Montaigne's** adopted daughter, **Mademoiselle de Gournay**. The rail from **Clermont** (p. 9) runs near this, *viâ* **Avrigny** and **Bois-de-Lihus**.

Before reaching the next station, you pass **Sarron**, on the Oise, near the château of **Plessis-Villette**, which belonged to **Voltaire's** niece, **Madame de Villette**. They show, here, a statue of the poet, on a pedestal, containing his heart, besides his desk and sofa.

**Verberie** (6 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on a hill side, now much decayed (population, 1,400), had once three bridges over the Oise, and a Palace, in which **Charles Martel** died, 741. His son, **Peplin**, called a council here; and his grandson, **Charlemagne**, built a Chapel. **Charles the Bold** held the **Synod of Soissons** here, and gave his daughter to **Ethelwolf** of England. It was burnt by the Normans, and restored by **Charles V.**; but few traces of antiquity are left. In the time of **Louis XIV.**, the walls were strengthened, and the town called **Villeneuve** (new town). Near it is the old church of **Rhuys**, with a Romanesque tower. A short line, 11 miles, to **Estrées-St.-Denis**.

**Compiègne** (7 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Population, 14,496.

*Hotels*.—**De la Cloche**; **de France**; **des Fleurs**.

*English Church* here.

A quiet place, with narrow ill-built streets, on a slope of the Oise, where the Aisne joins. Near its great Forest stood the Roman **Compendium**, with a small hunting-seat of the time of **Clovis** and **Charles the Bold**, who built an abbey and château here. **Louis le Bègue** and **Louis V.** were buried in the abbey (which was pulled down at the Revolution); and it was held for **Charles VII.** by **Jeanne d'Arc**, when she was taken prisoner (1430), in a sally from **Vieux Pont Gate**, by the Burgundians, who sold her to the English. The **Pucelle Tower** was close to this gate.

The **Château**, as rebuilt by **Louis XV.**, and finished by **Napoléon I.** (who first met his bride, **Marie Louise, ære**), was the residence of **Charles of Spain**, in 1806. It was a favourite resort of the late Emperor, both for hunting and for the Reviews

at the Camp, which was first formed by Louis XIV. The noble front, towards the Forest, is 624 feet wide. In the Grand Gallery, of 100 feet, are Napoleon's Victories, painted by Girodet. It became the head-quarters of the German Army of occupation, under General Manteuffel, 1871. It is now appropriated for a Museum, and contains some paintings, tapestries, and statues. An avenue of nearly a mile leads from the Château to the Forest, which covers 29,600 acres (46 square miles). One road, now called Brunehaut, was a Roman way leading to Soissons.

The Abbey of *St. Cornille*, now ruinous, had some old royal tombs, and the organ (the first brought into Europe) which Constantine, one of the Greek emperors, gave to Pepin, 755. Its tower is surmounted by a turret. *St. André* and *St. Antoine* are Gothic; *St. Jacques*, partly in the Renaissance style. At the Carmelites' church is the tomb of the Count of Toulouse, by Lemoine. One of the best buildings is the picturesque Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, with its delicate carvings, high roof, carved spire turrets, and fine spire belfry. The three-arched Pont Neuf has a pyramid, 33 feet high, in the middle of it. There is a public Library of 28,000 volumes, and a Museum of antiquities. The walks around are extremely pleasant. Rail to Clermont-Oise, via **AVRIGNY** (page 9). Also, up the Aisne, to **Attichy** and **Soissons** (page 23); to **Ressons** and **Roye**, on the Picardy and Flanders line; and to Amiens (page 7).

[**Roye** (9½ miles north-west), an old place, on the Picardy rail, and the Avre, in department Somme (part of Picardy), said to be the ancient *Rodium*. It has suffered from eleven sieges and three plagues. It has a church with excellent stained windows, and a door of the 11th century, in the west portal; public baths, mineral springs, &c. Population, 3,931. A sect of *Guerinets*, so called after their leader, Guerin, the curé here, were extirpated, 1626. Roye connects with Montdidier (page 8), St. Just, Péronne (page 15), **Épéhy** (page 9), Cambrai, &c. From Epéhy there is a connection with **Valu** or **Bertincourt** (for Achiet, page 15, and Marcolng), and with **Rocourt** and **St. Quentin**.]

Rail to **Villers-Cotterêts**, via **Pierrefonds** (see pages 22 and 23).

**Thourotte** (5 miles). Gothic church.

**Ribécourt** (8½ miles).

**Ourscamp** (2½ miles). Here spinning is carried on in the remains of an Abbey.

**Noyon** (4½ miles), the Roman *Noviodunum*, became the seat of a bishop, 151, and was the place where Hugh Capet was elected king, 987. It stands on a hill side, among gardens, in the valley of Chaunay, on the Vorse, near the Oise; and is well built, having four gates, and the house in which (it is said) John Cauvin, or *Calvin*, was born, 1509, his father being diocesan secretary. He went to the school of the Capettes here, and, through favour of the bishop, received a benefice when he was only twelve; two years after, to escape the plague, he was sent to Paris. The cathedral church is chiefly Romanesque, of the 13th century (an earlier one was begun by Pepin), 351 feet long, and 217 high at the west towers. The interior is very imposing. One of its bishops was Pope Innocent I. Trade in grain, leather, linen, cottons, coal, &c. Population, 6,144. *Hotel*.—Du Nord. Short lines to Lassigny, and to Guiscard.

**Apilly** (5 miles), in department Aisne.

**Chauny** (5½ miles), a decayed fortified town, on the Oise, where the St. Quentin canal joins, in a fertile plain. Linens are bleached; and there are large works for polishing the plate-glass made at the important factory of **St. Gobain**, 10 miles south-east by branch rail, first established by Louvois, 1688. Population, 9,315. The canal opens a way between the Oise and Somme.

In winter the meadows along the Oise are inundated by the rain, and swarm with ducks, plovers, cranes, herons, and other wild fowl.

[The forest of **St. Gobain**, above mentioned, contains many striking spots, such as the remains of a vast Premonstratensian Abbey, now used as glass-works; *le Tortoir*, a house which belonged to the Knights Templars; the ruins of **St. Nicholas-aux-Bols**, a Bernardine house; and the *Croix Cossin*, an ancient expiatory monument, erected by St. Louis. South of **St. Gobain**, and about 7 miles from Chauny, are the magnificent ruins of

**Coucy Castle**, or *Coucy-le-Château*, a great object of attraction to visitors, and among the finest of the kind in France or western Europe.]



most conspicuous remains are one entire wing, with great corner towers and, rising above all the massive *circular Keep*, a solid machicolated pile, 190 feet high, and 30 to 32 feet thick. This castle belonged to the De Couceys, or Courceys, a turbulent warlike race, who gave continual trouble to their neighbours and sovereigns until they died out; their family seat was at last destroyed by Mazarin. They bore this proud device:—

“Je ne suis Roi, ni Duc, Prince, ni Comte aussi;  
Je suis le Sire de Coucy.”

Twelve of this warlike house died in Palestine, fighting against the infidels; John de Coucy, or Courcy, became a favourite of King John, and was the first Earl of Ulster; a daughter of Ingelram de Coucy (who is buried near Sursee, in Switzerland, where he fell in battle, 1376) became the queen of Alexander II. of Scotland. There are remains of another Château in the village, where Clothaire IV. died in 719, and where La Belle Gabrielle gave birth to the Duc de Vendôme, Henry IV.'s son.

Half-way between this and Chauny is another seat of the Couceys, *Folembrasi* (now a factory), which, like their original castle, was forfeited to the French kings. At times it has been the residence of Diane de Poitiers and Gabrielle d'Estrées.

Near Chauny is *Quieray*, where Charles Martel died; and also remarkable as the spot where the treaty was made between Pepin and Stephen II. in 743, which confirmed to the Papacy its possessions in Italy.]

**Tergnier** (4½ miles), where the branch line, *viâ* Laon, turns off to Rheims and Epernay, as in Routes 6 and 55; also the line to Amiens (36 miles) and Rouen, *viâ* Ham and Neule.

[**Ham** (11 miles from Noyon), on the Somme, is as old as 876, and has a moated *Château* or state prison, dating partly from the 13th century. The *Tour du Connétable* was built 1470, by the Constable St. Pól. On the gate is his motto in Gothic letters, “Mon Mieux” (my best); the great round *Keep* stands 108 feet high, 108 in diameter, and 36 feet thick. Among persons confined here were Charles the Simple; Joan of Arc, after her capture at Compiègne; St. Pól, its owner (before Louis XI. sent him to

the block); Mirabeau; the ministers of Charles X.; Louis Napoléon, afterwards Napoleon III.; Cabrera, the Carlist; and lastly, Cavaignac and Changarnier, in 1848. Louis Napoléon was kept here six years, and then escaped to England, 1846. The church has a good choir, and carvings of scriptural subjects. General Foy was a native. Population, 2,082.

**Neule** (12 miles) gave name to one of the earlier marquises in France; and has an old Church, in which nearly all its inhabitants were butchered by Charles the Bold, 1472.]

**Montescourt** (5½ miles). At 8½ miles further, over a marshy tract, which cost the engineers some trouble to consolidate, you come to

### ST. QUENTIN, 95 miles from Paris.

**Hotels**.—Du Cygne; d'Angleterre; de France.

This place, seated on a hill, between the Somme and St. Quentin canal, is a sous-préfecture (in department Aisne) of 47,551 souls, who carry on here, as the centre of a wide district, manufactures of cotton thread, table linen, silk, muslin, Jaconets, cambric, tarletans, shawls, engine, oil, and soap. It was the Roman *Augusta-Vermanduorum*, but was called St. Quentin from 384, after the martyr of that name. It suffered from the Vandals, 401; Attila and his Huns, 451; the Normans in the 8th and 9th centuries; and was made the head of the Vermandois country by Louis I., for his nephew Pepin. Louis XI., and his rival, Charles of Burgundy, frequently contested it. In 1557, it was defended by Coligny against 50,000 Spaniards under Phillip II. and Emanuel of Savoy; but taken, after a long siege. A battle fought close to it, 10th August, the same year, in which Phillip was again victorious, led to his building the Escorial, in fulfilment of a vow he had made. It was captured by the Germans, October, 1870; and hereabouts General Faldherbe, with his army of the North, was defeated by General Goeben, on January 7th, 1871.

The houses are modern; three faubourgs stretch beyond the site of its old ramparts. Overlooking the town, on the hill-top, is the fine church, a large and imposing Gothic specimen, about 420 feet long from the large Fulrad porch to the Virgin chapel, and 127 feet high in the nave (which is 212 feet long); it has 110 windows, some stained, and 43

feet high, with 23 side chapels, and 78 pillars. A tall spire used to rise above the square tower. It was a cathedral until the bishop removed to Noyon.

The Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, in Grande Place, 14th-15th centuries, is worth notice for its handsome front and arcade, quaint carvings, and lantern tower, in which is a good chime of bells. A Latin inscription on the front magnifies the behaviour of the citizens in the siege above mentioned, before and after the battle. It stood eleven assaults, and was given up to plunder when taken. There are also a college, palais de justice, library of 17,000 volumes, new theatre, gas works, besides a conseil-de-prud'hommes (who arrange prices, &c., between masters and workmen), schools of design, founded by La Tour (a native portrait painter), botanical gardens, hospital, &c.

The *St. Quentin Canal*, which is part of the system called Canal de Picardie, unites the Oise and Somme to the Scheldt, near Cambrai; one of its tunnels, near Bellcourt, is 5,677 mètres, or 3½ miles, long. Charlevoix, the Jesuit historian, was a native; so was Babeuf, the Communist, who died on the scaffold, 1797. Traces of three Roman ways are seen. The old town kept its Latin name for a long time in the form of *Aoste*.

Within a few miles of St. Quentin are—*Caulaincourt* (near the Oise), the seat of the Duke de Vicenza, which was rebuilt 1778, after having been destroyed by the Spaniards; *St. Simon*, once the property of the Duke de St. Simon (author of *Memoirs of Louis XIV. and the Regency*); and *Moy* (pron. "Mol"), which belonged to Card. de Brienne, a minister of Louis XVI. It has a moated castle.

Hemp is made. *Hotel*.—Golden Sheep.

*Branch Rail to Hirson via Itancourt, Mézières-sur-Oise, Ribemont, Guise, La Chapelle, &c.*

[**Guise**, a small third-class fortress, in a pretty spot on the Oise, is as old as 1050, and was given, 1520, to Claude de Lorraine, first Duke of Guise. Mary, Queen of Scots, was his grand-daughter; and Francis, surnamed le Balafré (from a scar in his face), was his grand-son. The old *Château*, 164 feet above the town, now used as a barrack, has a round Keep left. Henry IV., against whom the Guises headed the League, burnt it, 1594.

Jean de Luxembourg, who sold the Maid of

Orléans to the English, and Camille Desmoulines, were natives.]

The next station is **Essigny-le-Petit** (5 miles). Then **Fresnoy-le-Grand** (5 miles), the nearest station for Guise, above mentioned. **Bohain** (2½ miles), 6,980 inhabitants.

**Busigny** (3½ miles). Here the junction rail from Somah (in Route 4), *via* Cambrai, falls in. It has eight stations—**BERTRY, CAUDRY, CATTENIÈRES, CAMBRAI, IWUY, BOUCHAIN, LOURCHES, and DENAIN** (used for the Anzin and other coal mines only); none of which are of any importance, except **Bouchain**, a small fortified place of 1,405 souls, and Cambrai, as below. It opens a communication with the coal mines round Valenciennes.

[**Cambrai**, 28½ miles north of St. Quentin, on the road to Douai, is a sous-préfecture, in department Nord. Population, 24,122. An ancient and strongly-fortified town of the second class, in the old province of Flanders; and seat of a bishopric; but it was an archdiocese when held by the excellent *Fénélon*.

Cambrai was the Roman *Cameracum*, and the head of a district called *Cambrésis*, held by the bishop as a fief of the German empire. It stands near the source of the Escaut, or Scheldt; and has a citadel of Vauban's; on a hill, which was occupied by the English in 1815. Notre Dame bridge leads out on one side. The new *Hôtel de Ville* fronts the large Place d'Armes (exercise ground). On the Esplanade is a statue of Baptiste, the inventor of the cambric, so called. At the *Cathedral*, which replaces one razed at the Revolution, is the monument of *Fénélon* with another of Bishop Belmar, both by David. Little remains of *Fénélon's* Palace. Notice St. Géry's Church, the clock tower of St. Martin; a Military Hospital, a College, a Public Library of 35,000 volumes, Theatre, and several gable-fronted houses and public buildings. An alliance or league was concluded here in 1503, by France, Spain, and Austria, with Pope Julius II., for spoliing Venice of her continental possessions. *Monstrelet*, the historian antiquary, and General Dumouriez, were natives. Fine linen, *cambrics* (to which this town first gave the name), lace thread, &c., employ many thousand hands. Here the St. Quentin Canal begins. *Ho*

De France; Deryviller et du Commerce. A line (20 miles) was opened in 1887 to **Villers-Outreaux**, and another (22 miles) to **Catillon, viâ Le Cateau.**

**Le Cateau** (5½ miles), or **Le Cateau Cambésis**, on the Selle, is best known for the *Treaty of peace*, made 1559, between Philip of Spain and Henry II. of France. It was the head-quarters of the Duke of Wellington in 1815. Marshal *Mortier*, to whom there is a statue, was born here. Population, 10,544, in the coal mines, &c. It had a castle or *Chateau* built by Bishop Hallais.

**[Solesmes** (5 miles from Le Cateau, along the Valenciennes road), on the Selle, has the cloister, &c., of an *Abbey* of old date, with a modern church, having a spire 213 feet high. Population, 6,241. Linens and muslins are made, besides soap and leather.]

**Landrecies** (7½ miles), a small fortified town, with an Hotel. Tomb of Marshal Clarke, Duke of Feltre, in the church. Population, 8,867.

**Aulnoye** (8½ miles), from which a rail to **Valenciennes viâ Le Quesnoy** was opened 1872.

**[Le Quesnoy** (6 miles), a fourth class fortress, on a hill, in a wide plain, near Mormal Forest, with an arsenal, a curious church, a nail factory, &c. It was taken by Prince Eugene, 1712, taken and retaken, 1793, and occupied by the Allies, 1815-18. Rail open to Lille.

**Avesnes** (12 miles), a station near the Roman *Avesna*; a sous-préfecture and fortified town, on the Sambre, on the Belgian frontier; taken by the Prussians, 1815. It has a church, with a tower about 320 feet high, Hôtel de Ville, clock tower, &c.; and is noted for prepared *boars' heads*. Population, 4,574.]

**Hautmont** (4½ miles).

**Maubeuge** (2½ miles), a small frontier fortress, on the Sambre, with a population of 18,863, and manufactures of fire-arms, nails, iron, &c. Coal and marble are got near. The Austrians were defeated here, 1793. New forts have been built. *Hotel*.—Grand Cerf. From Maubeuge the direct line to **Brussels** runs *viâ* Feignies, Quévy, and Mons, from which latter place it is 38 miles to Brussels. Line to Villers-aux-Nicoles.

**Jeumont** (6 miles), a French douane. Across the Belgian frontier is **Erquelines** (1½ mile), another douane. Thence to

**Charleroi** (18 miles); at **Chatelaineau**, 4½ miles, there is a connection with the Acoz rolling mills, hence to Waterloo, and **Brussels**, 45 miles (the Maubeuge route is preferred); also to

**Cologne, viâ** Namur, Liège, and Aix-la-Chapelle. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium.*)

## ROUTE 6.

**Paris to Dammartin, Soissons, Laon, Ver vins, Hirson, Mézières, and Givet.**

Constructed by the Ardennes Company in 1857. With that from Reims to Mézières, it fills up the departments of Ardennes, &c., between the Northern and Eastern systems.

The stations out of Paris are **Le Bourget** (the scene of fighting in the Paris sorties of January, 1871), **Aulnay-lès-Bondy** (where the Bondy branch comes in—Route 54), **Sevran** and **Mitry**, followed by

**Dammartin-Jully** (22 miles from Paris): Correspondance to Jully, where is a College, founded, 1688, by the Fathers of the Oratory.

Then follow **Le Plessis-Belleville** (at 3½ miles is Ermenonville, page 284), **Nanteuil-le-Haudoin, Ormoy**, and

**Crépy-en-Valois** (16 miles from Dammartin), founded 10th century, with St. Arnould's Abbey. It was the capital of the Valois country, and a strong place, having a palace called Bouville. Only one (St. Denis, with a good choir) of its five churches remains, with ruins of another; also a tower of the château. The English took it 1431, and the Leaguers, 1688; but it is best known for the *treaty of 1544*, between Francis I. and Charles V.

The next station, **Vaumoise**, is followed by **Villers-Cotterêts** (11 miles from Crépy), in the forest of Retz; has a château restored by Francis I. (on the site of one burnt by the English), now a dépôt de mendicité, or poor-house, for the district. Near it are remains of Longpont abbey church, founded in the 12th century. General Dumas (called the French Cooles, for his defence of Brixen Bridge), his son Alexander Dumas, author of *Monte Cristo*, and Otto, the statesman, were natives.

A line from here to Compiègne (23 miles) passes **Pierrefonds**.

[12½ miles south-east of Compiègne, near one end of its forest, where are the picturesque walls and towers of **Pierrefonds Castle**, on a hill, lately

restored by Viollet le Duc, and containing an Armoury. It was so strong that a determined soldier, Rieux, in 1592, held out against three or four of Henry IV.'s commanders, and was at last only bought over with gold. In 1617, no fewer than 15,000 men invested it, and took it after six days' continual firing, when it was dismantled. There is a sulphur spring here, called **Pierrefonds-les-Bains**, now much frequented in summer, and beneficial in cases of weak lungs. Population, 1,500. Amusement is afforded by fishing in the lake, and excursions in the forest.]

[There is a short rail from Villers-Cotterêts to **La Ferté Milon** (on the line from Reims to Meaux), in department Aisne, on a hill by the Ourcq, fortified as far back as 845; and having the fine remains of a *Castle*, dismantled by Henry IV. In front of the *Hôtel de Ville* is David's statue of *Racine* (who was born here, 1639), whose bust, by Stabinsky, is in the Bibliothèque. *Hotel*.—*Du Sauvage*. Rail to **Château-Thierry**, see page 235.]

**Longpont** (ruined abbey of 12th century). **Vierzy**, and **Bery** are passed before reaching

**Soissons** (17 miles from Villers-Cotterêts), a sous-préfecture (department Aisne), an ancient fortified town, and a diocese, in the valley of the Aisne. It was the chief hold of the *Suessones* in Cæsar's time. Clovis made it the capital of the Franks (486), after routing its Roman governor, Syagrius. Pepin deposed Childeric here, 752, and Charles the Simple was beaten, 922, by his competitor Robert. In 1315, it suffered from the Burgundians and Armagnacs; the Huguenots ravaged it, 1567; and it was taken and retaken twice over, 1814. It is well built, and defended by a citadel, which capitulated to the German forces, 16th October, 1870, with 4,000 men, after four days' bombardment.

The Gothic Cathedral of the 12th century, on the site of that in which Pepin was crowned by St. Boniface, has a tower 216 feet high, and Rubens' (?) "Adoration of the Shepherds," given, they say, by him to the Cordeliers here, in gratitude for their care of him when sick. St. Pierre is in the Lombard style, small and round, with buttresses and a dome; St. Leger, in the Renaissance style. Only the fine Gothic façade, portal, and two towers

are left of St. Jean-des-Vignes Abbey, on a hill founded in the 11th century.

The old *Château*, on the site of the palace, is flanked by heavy round towers. Other buildings are, the Arsenal, the College, Hôtel Dieu, house of correction, Museum, and library of 40,000 volumes, two barracks, theatre, &c. A bridge leads over to St. Vanst.

In the neighbourhood is a Deaf and Dumb Hospital, on the site of *St. Medard's Abbey*, founded 1545; with the dungeon where Louis-le-Debonnaire was confined by his sons. Clotaire, son of Clovis, King of Soissons (whose dominions took in all the north-east of France), was buried in it. Another spot is Braisnes (as below), which belonged to the Counts of Egmont, before the Revolution, under the name of *Château de la Folie*. Coucy Castle and Anizy, built by Francis I., may be visited from here.

Childeric I., Clotaire II., the Duke of Mayence (the chief of the League against Henry IV.), and Collet d'Herbois, the infamous terrorist, were natives of Soissons.

Linen and pottery are made; trade in grain, vegetables, and cattle.

Population, 12,074.

*Hotels*.—*Du Croix d'Or*; *Croise*.

Here the branch to Reims (37 miles) turns off, *viâ Braisnes* and **Fismes**, page 244.

Rail to Compiègne (page 18), 25 miles.

The next station to Soissons is **Crouy**, then **Margival**, and **Anizy-Pinon** and its old Castle, followed by **Chalvet-Urcel**, **Clacy-Mons**, and

**Laon**, 22 miles from Soissons, 87 miles from Paris, where the branches to Rheims and Tergüier make a junction. *Buffet*.

*Hotels*.—*La Hure*; *de l'Écu*; *de la Bannière*.

Population, 14,129. Capital of department Aisne (in the old province of *La Brie*), a fortified town, and formerly seat of a diocese, on a rocky hill, 720 feet above sea level, in a fertile wine country, half way between the Aisne and Oise. It was the ancient *Laudunum*, and as it stands high, the air is keen, though healthy. The old walls and rampart command a succession of prospects on all sides.

The Cathedral Church of Notre Dame, its most remarkable building, is an excellent uniform specimen of the Early Painted style in France;

12th and 13th centuries. It has five towers; portals pierced with deep entrances (three in the west front); stained rose and other windows, and several ornamented side chapels. St. Martin's Church is as old as the 12th century, and has two good towers. The abbey of St. Martin is now the Hôtel Dieu.

Here are also the Préfecture, which was part of the Bishop's Palace; Hotel de Ville; library of 25,000 volumes; museum; a new citadel to the east of the town; and the Tour Penchée, or Leaning Tower, near Porte St. Martin.

Lothaire I., St. Remi, and Marshal Serrurier were born here; a statue has been erected to the last near the Hôtel de Ville. Charles the Bold made it the capital of his Frankish kingdom; and it was the seat of a bishop, who afterwards came to be styled Duke of Laon. The caves in the rock are worth notice. It was taken by the Allies in 1814-15. The Fort capitulated to the Germans, September, 1870. As they entered the citadel, the powder magazine exploded, killing 800 French troops and 50 Germans.

[From Laon the rail to Tergnier passes Crécy-Couvron (6½ miles), from which the glass works of St. Gobain, and the old castles of Coucy and Anisy (Route 5) may be visited; and La Fère (7½ miles), on the Oise, the seat of the oldest *Artillery School* in France (1719), and a fortified post, taken by the Allies, 1815. Here are an arsenal and barracks. Tergnier, 4 miles further, is on the Paris and St. Quentin line, as in Route 5. This Tergnier-Laon-Reims line forms a portion of the direct expresses from Calais to Basle, which do not stop at Reims.]

[From Laon to Reims the rail passes Coucy-Les-Eppes (7 miles), St. Erme (4½ miles), Guignicourt (6½ miles), near the Aisne, and Lofvre (6½ miles). Reims is 6½ miles further, see description in Route 55.]

Deroy-Mortiers (9 miles), where a branch along the Serre goes off to Crécy-sur-Serre, Pont-à-Bucy, Verainy, and La Fère; connecting the Laon and Hirson line with Laon and Tergnier.

Marle (6 miles), on the Serre, population, 2,405.

Vervins (9 miles), on the Vilpion, a small place and sous-préfecture of 3,233 population, frequently ravaged in the civil wars of France. Henry IV.

II., of Spain, made peace here, 1598. In

the chapel of the hospice, founded 1570, by Jacques de Coucy, is a picture by Jouvenet (St. Charles Borromeo during the Plague of Milan); and another, by the same hand, is in the parish church.

At Hirson and Anor, 11½ miles further, are junctions with the lines to Mézières, Givet, Charleroi, and Aulnoye (see Route 55).

## ROUTE 7.

### Paris to Orell, by Pontoise.

There are two starting points, by different lines, meeting at Ermont, viz. :—

1. From the Gare du Nord, in the Rue de Dunkerque, to St. Denis, as in Route 1.

[Aan to the north-east, on the Crould, has an old unfinished château, of the last century, built by Garde-des-Sceaux (lord keeper), Machault. A little further is Gonesse (page 10), birth-place of Philippe Auguste, 1166, and for a long time famous for its bread. At 6½ miles north is Escoues château, on a hill, built in the Renaissance style, with high roof, pilasters, &c. Lastly it belonged to the Prince of Condé.]

Epinay, or Epinay-sur-Seine (2 miles), a station on the Seine, has many country-houses, with that of Brèche, which Gabrielle d'Estrées, Henry IV.'s mistress, lived in. Fourcroy, Lacépède, Marquis Somariva, &c. resided here; and Mad. Houedetot, at Ormesson. A connection with Mont-soult is open.

Enghien-les-Bains (2 miles), on the lake of Enghien, is noted for its sulphur springs, used between June and September; and has a large bathing-house, ball-room, &c. It is a favourite excursion for the Parisians, as it combines the amusements of boating, donkey-racing, rambling in the forest, and eating the delicious cherries off the tree in the season. Trains come up almost hourly. The springs were discovered in 1766, and are about 60° temp.; the neighbourhood is very pleasant. *Hotel*.—Des Quatre Pavillons.

[Montmorency (2 miles north), by a short branch line, a pretty place on a hill, founded 1008, by Burchard the Bearded, a robber chieftain of this part. It gave name to a noble house, the premier Christian Barons, as they used to be called; and came to the family of Condé with the title of duke, to which Louis XIV. added that of Enghien, after the above place.

The large Gothic church of the 14th century has some good stained glass. One walk through the chestnut *Forest* leads to Ecouen, past Mont Louis, and the *Hermitage* where Rousseau wrote his *Emile*, &c. Grètry, the composer, died in it.]

Three miles further is Ermont (see below).

2. From the Gare St. Lazare by the *Rive Droite Railway*.

**Asnières** (2½ miles); château, 18th century, and park; pretty villas. The line to Versailles runs off to the left, then that to Rouen.

**Bois Colombes and Colombes**. Then across the Seine to

**Argenteuil** (1½ ml'e), population, 8,400; on the Seine. Large vineyards here.

**Sannois** (2 miles).

**Ermont** (1½ miles), in the neighbourhood of Sannois, Montlignon, Domont; Andilly, a fine spot in Montmorency forest; St. Prix; and *Eaubonne*, in a pretty valley of the forest, near an oak planted by Franklin, who lived here, as did St. Lambert and Rousseau. *St. Leu-Taverny* (2 miles north), where Mad. de Genlis had a seat in which the last Duke of Bourbon hung himself, 1830. After Mad. de Genlis, it became the seat of Queen Hortense (Duchess of St. Len), mother of Napoleon III., who, out of love to her memory, began, in 1851, a handsome new church, on the site of the old Gothic building. Here rest his father, Louis, King of Holland; his grandfather, Carlo Bonaparte; and other members of the family. It is reached by a short line from Ermont, which goes on to Valmondois by Bézancourt.

**Franconville** (1½ miles), in a very attractive part of the valley of Montmorency.

**Pontoise** (2½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 7,442 persons, in department Seine-et-Oise, on a rock, over the Oise (where the Vionne joins), here crossed by a bridge or *pont*, which gave it its present name; corresponding with the ancient one, *Brieva-Jarac*. It was held by the Normans, and by Talbot, 1419-41, who took it by a *ruse de guerre*, viz., dressing his men in white when snow was on the ground. St. Maclou's church is ancient, and has an alarm bell, with an inscription on it. There are also a large Hospital, Palais de Justice, and a library of 3,000 volumes, besides remains of its old walls and a castle. Trade in corn, flour, and calves. General Leclerc

was a native; as was Flampel, an alchemist and illuminator of the 14th century.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Cerf; des Messageries. Rail to Gisors, Chaumont, Gournay, and Vernon (see Route 8).

[**Chaumont-Oise** (82 miles north-west), on a hill, topped by the Gothic church, whence there is a wide prospect. The houses are of good brick. Blonde lace, leather, &c., are made; and there are large fairs for cattle and horses.]

**St. Ouen-l'Aumône** (1½ mile). Church of 11th century. Ruins of the Abbey of Maubulsson, 13th century.

**Auvers** (4½ miles), on the Oise, has an old conspicuous church, 13th century.

**Valmondois** (2 miles).

**Ile-Adam** (4½ miles), so called from an island in the river, on which stood a château, built 1200, by the seigneurs, one of whom was the famous *Grand Master* of the Knights of St. John, Philippe de l'Ile-Adam, who held out so long at the siege of Rhodes, 1522, against 200,000 Turks. Its château afterwards came to the family of Condé.

**Champagne** (2 miles).

**Persan-Beaumont** (1½ mile). Beaumont-sur-Oise has a tower of the old castle, which once commanded the river. Branch rail, *viâ* Chambly, to **Mery**.

**Boran** (4 miles) and **Précy** (3 miles).

**St. Leu d'Esserent** (2 miles). Church of 12th to 13th centuries. Cloister of a Priory of 12th century.

**Creil** (4½ miles). See Route 1.

## ROUTE 7A.

Paris to Creil, Beauvais, Tréport, and Gournay.

By rail, 53 miles to Beauvais.

**Creil**, as in Route 1. The intermediate stations, **Mony**, **Helles**, **Hermes** (which connects with **Noailles** and **Persan-Beaumont**), and **Bochy-Condé**, as the line ascends the *Thérain*, are of no importance. Then comes

### BEAUVAIS,

22½ miles from Creil; 54½ miles from Paris.

*Hotels*.—Du Cygne; d'Angleterre; de l'Écu.  
 CHIEF OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Cathedral.—St. Etienne's Church.—Hôtel de Ville.—Bishop's Palace.—Tapestry Factory.—Old Towers, in *La Cité*.  
 Population, 19,382. Chief town of dep.

Olse, and a bishopric, with a tribunal de première instance, college, societies of agriculture and arts, and manufactures, &c. It stands in a fertile valley, surrounded by vineyards, on the rivers Thérain and Avalon, which turn many mills.

This very ancient place was the Roman *Cæsaromagus* or *Bellovac*, which joined the league against Cæsar, without success. It gave name to the insurrection of the "Jacquerie," in King John's time, so called after one Jacques, a man of Beauvais, who headed the mob against their feudal oppressors. The English besieged it, 1472, but were repulsed by Jean Lignièrre. It was again attempted by Charles the Bold, with 80,000 men, in 1472, when it was so well defended, by the valour of Jeanne Laine, or *Jeanne Hachette*, and the women of the town, that they have taken precedence of the men, in an annual procession, in October, ever since. This heroine's picture and *Banner* are in the Hôtel de Ville; and a bronze statue was erected to her, 1851, in the Grande Place.

In La Cité, the oldest part, some round towers of solid construction may be seen, as ancient as the 3rd or 4th century. The ramparts of the 12th century are laid out as promenades. You may notice a great number of timbered houses, curiously carved, with their gables turned to the narrow streets.

St. Pierre *Cathedral*, in Rue St. Pierre, with its buttresses and pinnacles, is the great object of attraction; and was begun, 1225, but is incomplete, having no nave or steeple. The latter was overturned in a storm, 1574. A fine rose window stands over the entrance, in the south porch, which is full of niches and other ornaments. The magnificent choir is 51 feet broad, but 145 feet high! so that in this respect it exceeds that at Amiens, by 13 feet, and Westminster by about 57 feet. It is the highest choir, or roof, perhaps, in the world. The transepts were built 1500-55. The long narrow windows are richly stained. In the chapel is the kneeling effigy of Cardinal de Forbin Janson, by Coustou; and a piece of tapestry, the "Healing of the Paralytic." One part, called the *Eglise de la Basse Œuvre*, on the west side, is older than the 11th century.

*St. Etienne* (St. Stephen) is a Transition church, older than the cathedral, with good stained windows of the 16th century. Formerly this town had three abbeys, seven convents, six collegiate and thirteen parish churches, with a commandery of St. John, &c., attached to it.

The *Bishop's Palace*, now the Préfecture, is in the castle style, with towers, &c. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Grande Place, is a fine, regular building, with an Ionic front, built 1754. There are also, a public Library, of 12,000 volumes; the Hôtel Dieu; theatre; cavalry barracks; and the government *tapestry factory*, founded by Colbert.

L'Ile Adam, Grand Master at the siege of Rhodes, was a native. Small canals and branches of the Thérain run through the town. Its manufactures are woollens, flannels, good carpets, tapestry, shawls, Utrecht velvets, coverlets, felt for hats, cotton thread, black lace; and it has a commerce in grain, wine, woollen and other goods. The Germans occupied the town, 1870-1.

There is an alternative line from Paris to Beauvais, 48 miles long, *via* St. Denis. (page 10), Epinay, Ecouen, Montsoult, Persan-Beaumont, Meru, and Waruis. From Beauvais the rail is open to Gisors (21 miles)—see Route 8; Gournay (page 28); and to Tréport, 115 miles from Paris, by the direct line through St. Omcr-en-Chaussée, Grandvilliers (below), Abancourt (on the Rouen and Amiens line), Aumale, Gamaches, and Eu. (See Route 1.) Rail also to Crèvecœur and Amiens.

[Crèvecœur (12½ miles north) has the fine old brick *Château* of its seigneurs; and in the church are good fragments of the tomb of Admiral Bonnivert, the favourite of Francis I.]

Grandvilliers (7 miles north-west of this, on the Paris-Tréport line, *via* Beauvais) was founded, 1212, by a bishop of Beauvais and has near it the castle of *Damerancourt*, a curious seven-storeyed building, with battlements and corner towers, 108 feet high,—and the pretty *Château of Sarcus*, built 1522, for one of the mistresses of Francis I.]

## SECTION II.

### ROUTES TO THE NORTH-WEST AND WEST.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHEMIN DE FER DE L'OUEST, or Western Railway System of France; SUPPLYING MANTES, ROUEN, DIEPPE, HAVRE, EVREUX, CAEN, CHERBOURG, VERSAILLES, DREUX, CHARTRES, LE MANS, ALENCON, LAVAL, RENNES, AVRANCHES, ST. MALO. BREST, &c., IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF NORMANDY, MAINE, AND BRITTANY.

#### ROUTE 8.

##### Dieppe to Rouen and Paris.

By rail, 125½ miles. The line comes down to the waterside landing. Trains, in 4¼ to 7½ hours. Each passenger is allowed 30 kil., or about 66lbs. of luggage, free. A direct line to Paris, 20 miles shorter, is open by way of Neufchâtel, Gisors, &c.

##### DIEPPE (64 miles from Newhaven).

**HOTELS.**—Hotel Royal, facing the sea, is a first-rate hotel, in an admirable situation.

Grand Hotel des Bains, good in every respect.

Hotel Bristol, facing the sea, and next to the Baths; D. Autin, proprietor.

De la Plage, facing the sea, and close to the Baths.

Hotel des Etrangers; de la Paix.

Grand Hotel.

Hotel du Nord and Victoria; du Rhin and Newhaven; de Londres.

The Douane is at the railway station, close to the quay; baggage of travellers direct to Paris need not be examined till they get there.

*Resident English Vice Consul; English Church Service; and Resident Physician.*

*Post and Telegraph Office, Quai Bérigny, and at the Station.*

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—The Castle—Pharos—Baths—Statue of Duquesne—the Pollet—Churches of St. Remy and St. Jacques.

Population, 22,771. A fishing port, sous-préfecture (department of Seine-Inférieure), and bathing-place, the nearest to Paris, and within six hours of

Newhaven. It stands in a gap of the chalk cliffs of the Channel, where the Arques, Béhune, and Aulne fall into the sea. Close to the edge of these cliffs, on the west side, stands the old *Castle* (now a barrack), rebuilt 1433, on the site of an earlier structure; the conduits for supplying water to Dieppe are in the ditch. It commands a good prospect, and overlooks the baths.

June to September is the bathing season here. There are bathing machines, hot and cold baths, &c., at the *Etablissement des Bains*, at the east end of the cliffs, a range which includes a well laid out garden, assembly rooms, with a theatre, &c.; all under the direction of a Physician Inspector. A ball every Saturday.

The *Harbour* at the north end of the town, the safest in the channel, is entered between two piers, one of which carries a light, or *pharos*, kept for more than a century by the Bouzard family, who are celebrated here for the number of drowning persons they have saved. This harbour includes an Avant Port, and floating Basin, and is secured by means of a bassin de retenue behind. It will hold about 200 craft, up to 1,200 tons burden.

A large street, Grande Rue, leads from the quay towards the Castle at the other end. The houses are chiefly of brick, with high-pitched roofs and balconies, mostly built since the English bombarded it in 1694. The Barre faubourg is the quietest part. There are six Places or squares, the principal, or Place Nationale, having a *Statue of Duquesne* (a native), erected in 1844; and there are as many as 63 fountains, supplied by an aqueduct three miles



long. The fishermen live in *Faubourg Pollet*, which is worth visiting; here, as in several other places, they remain a race distinct from their neighbours.

Among the buildings are, *St. Remy's* Gothic church, near the castle, rebuilt 1500-43; *St. Jacques* on the site of an abbey, a Gothic church, with buttresses, some good carvings, and towers, whence you get a fine prospect; *Hôtel de Ville*, near the *Maison Quenouille*, the favourite residence of the Duchess of Berry, when she came here for bathing. There is a public library of 3,000 volumes, with a naval Museum; and a Navigation school in the Pollet.

Dieppe figures in the history of geographical progress. Its seamen discovered Canada, and conveyed the first settlers to Senegal, where they founded a port, called *Petit Dieppe*. Henry IV. was here before the battle of *Arques Castle* (see below), in 1589, when he defeated the Leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne. In the 16th century Dieppe had a large foreign trade. Francis I. visited it in 1532, and was entertained by the merchant Ango, whose seat, or manoir, still remains at *Farenneville* (5 miles), not far from which is *Cape l'Alilly Light*, 304 feet high. The town was occupied by the Germans, 1870.

There is a government tobacco factory. Lace and ivory trinkets (at *St. Nicholas*) are made. Oysters are eaten at the *Fish Market*, near *Cours Bourbon*.

High water at the moon's full and change, 10h. 30m.

The tonnage of the port is about 500,000.

Steamer to Newhaven daily.

The direct rail to Paris, *via* Pontoise, 105 miles long, passes *Arques*, *Bures*, *Neufchâtel-en-Bray* (below), *Forges-les-Eaux* (page 33), at the connection with Rouen, *Abancourt*, &c., *Sergueux* (page 8), *Gournay* (below), *Gisors* (page 35), *Liancourt* (page 9), *Pontoise* (page 25), and *Argenteuil* (page 37).

[*Neufchâtel-en-Bray* (17½ miles east) is a sous-préf. of 4,008 souls, on a wooded hill-side, on the fine valley of the *Béthune*; and is noted for its excellent cheese, of three sorts, viz., *Bondons*, from pure cream, the second, called *Hearts of Bray* (the district around), and the large round cheese. It was called *Driencourt* when Henry I. of England built his new castle

(*Neufchâtel*) here; which suffered in the wars of the League. At *Meandères* château they show his room. There is a church, with painted glass; also manufactures of wool, pottery, cotton, glass, and a trade in cheese, beer, and cider, &c. *Hotels*.—*Du Grand Cerf*; *du Lion d'Or*.

**Gournay**, or *Gournay-en-Bray*, a small place on the Epte, and the Dieppe road, may be noticed as having given name to the ancestors of the Gurney family, in Norfolk.]

Leaving Dieppe, the Rouen line passes through the *Apperville tunnel*, 5,389 feet long, ventilated by six shafts; then the village of *St. Aubin-sur-Scie*, church 11th to 13th centuries, to

**Longueville** (9½ miles), on a stream which runs to the sea, near Dieppe. The station occupies the site of an abbey, part of which is now a factory. Not far from the latter, on the east, is the ruined **Castle of Arques**, on a hill top, below which Henry IV. gained a great victory over the Leaguers and the Duke of Mayenne, 1589. It was built in the 11th century, with corner towers, &c., and is noted in the history of Condé's sister, the beautiful *Duchesse de Longueville*. The church is worth notice.

**Auffay** (8 miles), in the industrious and charming valley of the *Scie*, which the railway crosses and recrosses above twenty times. Its church and the *Virgin chapel* deserve attention.

**Saint-Victor l'Abbaye** (3 miles) takes name from a very ancient abbey, of which the church is left. Outside this is a coloured statue of *William the Conqueror*, 13th century.

The chalk hills and valleys of the *Pays de Caux*, towards the summit of the line, are now traversed by several deep cuttings and embankments, the most remarkable of which is *Frichemesnil cutting*, 7,874 feet long, 62 deep.

**Clères** (6½ miles); branch to *Havre* and *Amiens*.

**Monville** (9½ miles), a centre of factories, up the *Cailly*. *Monville* was dreadfully ravaged by a storm of wind and lightning, April, 1845. Another cutting brings us to the junction with the *Havre* line at

**Malainay** (3½ miles), which has paper and cotton mills, on the Cailly, here crossed by an imposing Viaduct, 95 feet high, on eight arches, 49 feet wide.

**Maromme** (2 miles), on the Cailly. Population 3,433, employed in the cotton, paper, and powder factories.

[About 3 miles south is *Canteleu*, in the Forest of Roumare, on a height, near the river, with a *Château* of the time of Louis XIV.; and 1½ mile west of this is the *Church* of the abbey of *St. Georges des Boscherville*, founded 1144, by William de Tancarville; it is a good Norman specimen, cross-shaped, with round towers and windows (except in the pointed ones of the west spires), an east apse, pilasters, &c., and a transition chapter-house.]

Hence the line passes *Deville*, where the archbishops of Rouen had a country seat; and *Bapeaume*, with the Seine in view. Enter two tunnels of 1,167 feet and 3,118 feet, in the chalk under Cauchoise faubourg, to the *rive droite* (right or north bank) station in *Rue Verte*. From this, two more tunnels (the first, 4,823 feet long) lead under boulevards *St. Hilaire* and *Beauvoisine*; thence the line passes *Leveillé's* and other large spinning and dyeing mills at **Darnetal**, on the Robec (near the church, which commands a fine prospect of the old city), to *St. Catherine's* tunnel, 3,445 feet long; then, by the ten-arched wooden bridge over *Ile Brouilly* (each arch 131 feet span), with Rouen on one side and *Bon Secours* church on the other, to **Sotteville**, with large engine works; and from this a short branch runs to the *rive gauche* station, at *St. Sever*, in *Cours de la Reine*, on the south side of the town.

### ROUEN.

38 miles from Dieppe, 55½ from Havre, 73 from Amiens, 86½ from Paris. There are three termini—for Havre, for Amiens (now joined to that of Havre) at *Boulevard Martainville*, and another at *St. Sever*, or *Grand Cours*.

**Hotels.**—Grand Hotel de Paris. First-class, on the *Quai de Paris*; recommended.—See Advt.

*Hotel de la Poste*, situated in the centre of the town, opposite the *Post Office*. Garden. Electric light. See Advt.

*Hotel d'Angleterre*, excellent first-class accommodation. Grand Hotel de France, *Rue des Carmes*, good accommodation.

Grand Hotel d'Albion, on the quay, formerly *Smith's*. Deserving our best recommendation. *Table d'hôte* at 6 o'clock.

Grand Hotel du Nord; de Normandie.

*Omnibuses* from the stations to the town, 30c. by day, 40c. by night.

*Eight lines of Tramsways.*

*Resident English Vice-Consul; American Consul.*

*Post Office, Rue Jeanne d'Arc.*

*English Church Service, at All Saints' Church, Ile Lacroix.*

**CHIEF OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—The Cathedral—Churches of *St. Ouen* and *St. Maclou*—*Hôtel de Ville*—*Tour de Jeanne d'Arc*—*Palais de Justice*—*Grosse Horloge*—the *Vieux Marché*—*Place de la Pucelle* (*Joan of Arc*)—*Hôtel du Bourgtheroulde*—*Madeleine Hospital*—the *Douane*, *Quays*, and *Boulevards*—*St. Catherine's Hill*, for the prospect.

Population, 112,352. This fine old city and port, as remarkable for its past history as for its present commercial eminence, is the chief town of department *Seine-Inférieure*, in *Normandy*; seat of a military division, archbishopric, college, school of navigation, &c.; and of the French *coloured cotton trade* (*Rouenneries*); and stands in a very agreeable spot, on the *Seine*, at the bottom of a circuit of low hills, open to the south, at the outlet of the river and canal systems on the *Channel* side of France. By the bending river, it is 75 or 80 miles from the sea at Havre; but the direct distance is only 45 miles. Several green islands, as *Petit Gay*, *Lacroix*, *Brouilly*, &c., occupy the middle of the stream, which is about 500 to 650 feet wide, and is lined with tall modern houses and broad quays, to which vessels of good tonnage can now come up. *Mont Gargan*, or *Mont St. Catherine*, once a fort, to the south, commands a full prospect of the city, styled by V. Hugo—

“La ville aux vieilles rues,

Aux vieilles tours, débris des races disparues,  
La ville aux cents clochers carillonnant dans l'air,  
Le Rouen des châteaux”

which, with its noble Cathedral, its steeples, towers, factories, crooked streets, planted boulevards, and spreading suburbs is here laid before the eye. *Darnetal Hill*, further off, where *Carville* church stands, is another good point of view; so is that from the *Ile Brouilly* railway bridge.

Rouen is the *Rotomagus* of Ptolemy, which under Clovis became the capital of Neustria. Wroth, or Rollo, the Northmen leader (912) made it the head of his province of Normandie, which Charles the Simple gave him with his daughter, and which Klug John, upon the murder of his nephew Arthur, in Basse Vielle tower, forfeited to his suzerain, Philippe Auguste, 1204. Henry V. took it, 1418, before the battle of Agincourt, which laid France at his feet. "Joan of Arc here expiated the crime of having saved her country," being given up by French clergy to be burnt for a witch by the English, 1431. The French retook it, 1449. It was given up to Henry IV. 1548, after a siege, in which his father, Antoine de Navarre, was mortally wounded. Works were thrown up on St. Catherine's Hill, but the old walls extended (for the fifth time since Rollo first built them) by Louis IX. are now replaced by open boulevards, planted with trees.

Rouen was occupied by the Germans, December, 1870, and made to pay an indemnity. It is to become an important artillery depôt. At Duclair, between this and Havre, six English colliers anchored in the Seine were boarded and sunk by the German commander for military reasons. An ample apology for this proceeding, with compensation, was immediately offered by the Prussian government.

Outside, are the faubourgs of Martainville and Hilaire (east), Beauvoisine and Bouvreuil (north), Cauchoise (west), and the large suburb of St. Sever, on the south bank, where most of the factories lie; but 200 to 300 works for tanning, dyeing, &c., are placed on the little rivers Aubette, Robec, and Bonelle, which creep through the town to the Seine.

Three streets, running north and south, namely, Rues Grand Pont, des Carmes, and Beauvoisines, form the principal thoroughfares, and open a way to the cathedral, &c. They form a continuous line, with Rue d'Ermevont, to the north, which with the suspension bridge and Eses St. Sever and d'Elbeuf to the south, is about two miles long. Parallel with these are the Rue de la République and Rue Jeanne d'Arc, also busy streets.

The new Suspension Bridge, 846 feet long, opened 1st September, 1886, hangs on a cast-iron arched tower in the middle, with a pont-levis or draw-

bridge for shipping to pass. Two piles, a little above it, mark where the old pont-à-bateaux, or bridge of fifteen boats, crossed, as built, 1626, by Friar Nicholas. Further up is the *Pont d'Orléans*, between Quais de Paris and Grand Cours, built 1811-31, by Lunasson, of six stone arches (the 2nd and 5th each 102 feet span), resting in the middle on the west corner of Ile Macroix, where David's theatrical bronze statue of *P. Corneille* was placed, 1834. Beyond this is the railway bridge across Ile Brouilly, on ten arches. Quai du Havre, below the suspension bridge, where the steamers and shipping lie, is a lively spot; the barges up the river lie at Quai de Paris, &c.

*Grand Cours*, or Cours de la Reine, on the St. Sever side, near the rail, is another fine promenade, 4,300 feet long, planted in the 17th century, on the site of Grammont priory, founded by Henry II. of England. Other walks are at Cours Dauphin, Avenue du Mont Riboudet, on the Dieppe road, and the hills of St. Hilaire, Mont St. Catherine, Notre Dame de Bonsecours, &c., where you look down on the town. The climate of Rouen is changeable and cold, but healthy in the upper parts of it.

Highly carved mediæval timber and stone houses meet the stranger at every turn, mostly as old as the 16th century; but the first object of attraction is the

**Cathedral** of Notre Dame, in Rue Grand Pont, begun about 1200 (on the site of that wherein Rollo was baptised), by King John, and finished 1509-30, by Cardinal d'Amboise. Its length is 434 feet; breadth, 105 feet; length and breadth of transept, 175 feet by 25 feet; height of nave, 90 feet. The Cardinal built the richly carved front, between the towers, 180 feet broad, consisting of three deep portals, with six large windows, a rose window, and two spires above, besides the central porch. Two unlike towers, of an older date, flank it, 253 feet high; one, St. Romain's, with a low pyramid at the top, has the oldest part of the cathedral in its base, and was finished 1477; the other, with a beautiful eight-sided tower, is called *Tour de Beurre*, because it was built (1488-1507) with the money of those who bought leave to eat butter in Lent, and is also called after Cardinal d'Amboise, on account of his famous brass clock, which was melted down 1793,

for cannon and for medals. These medals, now very rare, bear the fanatical republican rhyme—

“Monument de Vanité  
Détruit par l'Utilité,  
L'an II. de l'Égalité.”

The great wooden *spire*, or lantern, 420 feet high, burnt by lightning in 1822, is replaced by one of *cast-iron* open work, rising to a height of 496 feet, made of 2,540 pieces of metal, weighing 517 tons. The Portal de la Calendre, in the north transept, is full of sculptures of the life of Christ; that in the south transept, or *Portal des Libraires*, near the Chapter House, is richly decorated with subjects from the Last Judgment. In the inside are three rose windows, and 180 others, mostly stained, and of the 13th century; and twenty-five side chapels, including the Virgin chapel, in which are Philippe de Champagne's “Adoration of the Shepherds,” effigies of Richard I., and the beautiful Renaissance marble tombs of Louis de Brézé (husband of Diana of Poitiers) by J. Goujon, and of Cardinal d'Amboise. The inscription on De Brézé's monument states that it was erected by his “disconsolate widow, Diana,” who, as she had been an “inseparable and ever faithful wife” to his bed, hopes to be such in his grave! The *Cardinal's Tomb* (of which there is a cast at the Crystal Palace) is a most elaborate profusion of carved pilasters, figures, and arabesque ornaments, and has the two kneeling statues of the Cardinal and his nephew, both archbishops. Several of the early dukes, three kings, and fifteen prelates are buried here.

The *Archbishop's Palace*, behind the Cathedral, was begun 1461, and finished by Cardinal d'Amboise, though altered since. In the *Galerie des États* are four large views by Robert.

**St. Ouen's Abbey Church**, joining the Hôtel de Ville, is a *chef d'œuvre* of Gothic art, and one of the most beautiful structures existing. It was begun in 1318, by Abbé Marcadargent, and forms a cross, 445 feet by 83, and 107 feet high to the vault; with flying buttress and pinnacles; 125 windows, in three rows (stained with the miracles of St. Romain, &c.); and an extremely elegant *Tower* of the 15th century, 260 feet high to the crown, which rests on a square pinnacled base, and is full of traceted windows and open work. The west front and rose windows stand

between small towers, 43 and 54 feet high. This front, after remaining unfinished for three centuries, was completed between 1846-52, from original designs by MM. Gregorie and Desmarests. Rose windows are also seen in the transept; that over the south door (which has a host of figures and carvings) being the work of Berneval, the master sculptor (buried in St. Agnes's chapel), who, they say, stabbed his apprentice, because he was outdone in the opposite window. Eleven chapels surround the oval choir (finished 1340) and its clustered pillars. In 1794, this beautiful structure was for a time turned into a factory for fire-arms, and several forges were in full work inside it.

What remains of St. Ouen's Abbey (one of the oldest in Normandy) to which the church belonged, is now enclosed in the

*Hôtel de Ville*, which has a simple Corinthian facade, built 1818, and grand staircase, with busts of Louis XV. and the Cornilles.

Of other Churches (14 being left out of 87) there are—*St. Maclou*, nearly opposite the Palace, ranking next to St. Ouen's, and built 1472. It has a finely-carved triple portal, a dome 164 feet high, much stained glass, a good staircase to the organ, &c. *St. Patrice*, near Boulevard Bouvreuil, built in 1536, in the Renaissance style, cross-shaped, with good stained windows. *St. Vincent*, in Rue Jeanne d'Arc, in the same style, with a good porch, &c. *St. Amand*, another Renaissance church, in Rue St. Nicholas, belonged to an abbey, founded 1030, of which a small part is left, covered with wood carvings of abbesses; one of whom was Anne de Souvré (died 1694), whose body was found in 1800, undecayed. *St. Romain*, near the railway station (rive droite), built 1679, has the granite tomb of its patron saint, whose life is pictured in the dome, &c.; besides various stained windows which were saved at the Revolution, from the churches of St. Maur, St. Etienne, and St. Martin, all now turned into magazines, &c. *St. Godard*, in Rue de l'École, of the 16th century, has the genealogy of Christ in one of its stained windows, and a painting by Letellier, Pousain's nephew.

At *St. Eloi's*, in Place St. Eloi, a church used by the Protestants since 1803, there was a well in the choir, with an iron chain to it, which gave rise to a proverb, current here, “It is as old as the well-rope of

St. Eloi." In Rue Chassellèvre, in the north-west outskirts, is St. Gervais's church, with a very ancient crypt. It was attached to the abbey in which William the Conqueror died. St. Nicaise, built 1388, and St. Vivien, are not far behind St. Ouen's. St. Hilaire is near the Rue de Darnetais. St. Paul's stands on the Cour de Paris, near the river side, and includes a fragment of the former one in its sacristy. The handsome new Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours replaces a pilgrim church outside the town, with a fine view. St. Sever's, in the midst of that faubourg, is in Rue d'Elbeuf. In this part also is St. Yon's *Asile des Aliénés* (Lunatic Asylum), on a large scale.

The *Préfecture* stands in Rue de Fontenelle, so called after the philosopher, whose birth-place (marked "Fontenelle est né dans cette maison, le 11 Février, 1657") is a little distance off, in the Rue des Bons Enfants; while that of his uncle, the dramatist, stood in the Rue de la Pie (marked "Ici est né, le 9 Juin, 1606, Pierre Corneille,") which was pulled down 1861. The door, which some English amateur wished to buy, is placed in the Rouen Museum. The next house to it was inhabited by Thomas Corneille, his brother, to whom the author of the "Cid" used to apply for a rhyme when in difficulty.

On the Quai du Havre are the *Douane*, or Custom House, the Bourse (Exchange), and Tribunal de Commerce, in a building called the Consuls (opposite *Boteldieu's statue*), which contains a hall, with a Christ, by Vanduyck, and two pictures by Lemonnier, a native of Rouen. Here, too, is the *Théâtre des Arts*, near the bridge, having an Ionic front, with a medallion of the "Grand Corneille." The *Théâtre Français*, built in 1793, is in the Vieux Marché (or Old Market Place), the oldest in the city, where the scaffold is erected. The Cirque is near the stone bridge.

A short turn leads into the *Place de la Pucelle*, so called after the unfortunate Maid of Orléans, who was burnt at the stake on a spot now marked by a Fountain and a ridiculous bronze statue of her, by Bonet. Opposite it is an excellent subject for the artist and antiquary, an old house, called *Hôtel du Bourgthéroüde*, in the mixed Gothic and Italian style of the 16th century, with a turret hanging

over the front; and, in the court, various carvings and bas-reliefs of the Field of the Cloth of Gold (see Ardres) and other subjects. Shrewsbury (the French call him "Schersbery"), Elizabeth's ambassador to Henry IV., was lodged here.

The Rue de la Grosse Horloge, is so called from the Gothic *Clock Tower*, dated 1389-98 (the great bell which still sounds the *courre-feu*, or *curfew*, is a century later); it is ascended by 200 steps. Great changes have taken place here, and in some other old picturesque streets, to make way for modern improvements—though many old carved houses may still be noticed. A little further, in Rue des Carmes, near the Cathedral, is the *Bureau des Finances*, now restored as a club, originally built 1509, and decorated with arabesques, and the *écu de France*, supported by porcupines. The *Palais de Justice*, one of the most beautiful things in Rouen, near the Post office, is a low-pitched Gothic structure, built 1498-9, by Louis XII.'s minister, Cardinal d'Amboise, for the ancient Echiquier, or provincial States, and lately restored. It consists of a front and two wings; the Salle des Procureurs on one side and the Courts of Justice on the other. The front, towards the court, is 212 feet long, with pinnacled windows in the roof, and an octagon tower in the middle; a staircase, built 1607, leads to the Salle des Procureurs, 181 feet by 53, having a woodwork ceiling, compared to the frame of a ship.

New *Library and Museum*, with its tower, faces Bolferino Gardens. It contains the *Musée*, founded 1808, with a gallery of French and other pictures (open from 12 to 4), and Caffieri's statue of P. Corneille. *Bibliothèque* (open daily, except Sunday and Thursday) of 118,000 volumes, besides 2,500 MSS. from the 11th century. Here are D. d'Aubonne's *graduel* or missal, with 200 paintings, &c., in it (which took 30 years to fill, is 24 feet long, and weighs 79 pounds); and Bishop Jacques de Lieur's *Livre des Fontaines* (given 1625), full of arabesques.

Many local antiquities and relics, including Cœur-de-Lion's heart, in a box, are here, besides a collection of natural history and another of *pottery*: open every day, from twelve to four.

In Rue de la République is the *College*, first built for the Jesuits, by Cardinal de Joyeuse, whose

tombs in the chapel, which Catherine de Medici added, 1514. Behind is the Seminary for priests. The Bicêtre, or House of Correction, is at St. Sever, near the barracks. Other barracks are near the Boulevard Martainville and the general Hospital, an extensive pile, where 2,000 orphans and poor people are kept. At the opposite side of the town, in Rue de Crosne, is the great hospital for the sick, the *Hôtel Dieu*, or *Madéleme*, built 1749-56, having 600 beds, and a chapel, built 1781, with a dome, a Corinthian portico, and two pictures by Vincent.

The *Jardin des Plantes* is near the railway station, and deserves a visit. The new *Jardin de Solferino* is in Rue Hotel de Ville. Another public garden is behind the Hotel de Villa, with a Norman Tower in it. A large well regulated Abattoir, or slaughter-house, in the Rue de Sotteville, at St. Sever, was built 1835.

At or close to the site of Basse Vieille Tour (near the Quai de Paris), where they say John murdered his nephew Arthur, are the three *Halles*, or market halls (328 feet long), for corn, linen, cotton tissues, and checks, called Bouenneries, &c., which offer a very lively appearance on Wednesday, between six and twelve. To the west is the old *Fontaine de Lisleux*, built 1518; another, the *Fontaine-de-la-Croisse*, at the top of Rue des Carmes, has many grotesque ornaments about it; the *Fontaine de Croix-de-Pierre* is in Rue St. Hilaire; altogether there are 38 fountains, fed from four different sources. Of eight open places for Markets, that for butter is at Rougemar (in Rue Bourg l'Abbe), where Duke Richard, in 949, beat the French and Germans. The Flower Market is in Rue des Carmes, near the normal schools. The Boulingrin (bowling green) in Beauvoisine Boulevard is used for the sale of horses. The road here leads up to the churches of Longpéan and Carville, and Leveillé's spinning works.

At Barnetal, near the Champs de Foire (Fair Field), the site of the old palace built by Henry V., is the tower of Mal-s'y-frotte (which means, "He meddled for the worst"), lying on this side of the spot where William Longsword, son of Rollo, routed the people of Cotentin.

A huge Donjon, called *Tour de Jehanne d'Arc*, is left of Philippe Auguste's chateau, built 1206, and afterwards turned into an Ursuline Convent.

The beautiful modern church of *Bonsecours* (3 miles by omnibus) is perhaps the most perfect specimen of its style extant. Ecoles de Natation, or swimming schools, on Iles Lacroix and Petit Gay.

Besides the Cornelles and Fontenelle, Rouff claims as natives, Benserade, the poet; Jouvener, Restoul, and Géricault, the painters; Boieldieu, the composer; Count Mollier, Napoleon's minister of finance; Armand Carrel; and Louis Brune, who saved the lives of more than sixty persons. On his house you read this memorial from his townsmen, "A Louis Brune, la Ville de Rouen."

Its manufactures are the cotton *Bouenneries*, already mentioned, calicoes, prints, linen, thread, flannels, cloth, soap, chemicals, steam engines, leather, refined sugar, confitures of great fame, &c.; and it is an entrepôt for wine and spirits, grain, salt fish, spices, dyewoods, cotton, wool, hemp, slate, iron, tar, &c. The shipping and foreign trade are over one-half that of Havre. The tonnage, 2,400,000, has quadrupled since 1871. The improvements made in the navigation of the Seine, commenced in 1845, have been continued, and the length of the quays and the acreage of the maritime port have been enormously increased.

*Conveyances*: By rail, to Fécamp, Paris, Dieppe, Havre, Elbeuf, Pont-Audemer, Gisors, Beauvais, and Amiens. Steam to Elbeuf, La Bouille, and Havre.

[The line to Amiens, 73 miles long, passes *Montreuil-Buchy*, where the *chord line* from *Clères*, &c., comes in. Then

**Forges-les-Baux**, near the intersection of this line with the direct line from Paris to Dieppe, and so called because of its mineral Waters, in a valley near the Forest of Bray, which are drunk from July to September; they are clear and sparkling, with a temperature of 48°, and have an excellent tonic quality. Anne of Austria took them before the birth of Louis XIV.; and after her, Louis XIII., and Richelieu, they were named la Reincte, la Royale, and la Cardinale. *Hotels*.—*De Monton; des Bains*.

Then come **Poix** and

**Amiens**, where rail may be taken to Arras and Tergate (40 miles).

Leaving Rouen, by rail, we cross to Sotteville and its factory chimneys and workshops; then comes **St. Etienne du Rouvray**, and the forest in which William the Conqueror was hunting when he first heard of the death of Edward the Confessor. The next station is

**Oissel** (9½ miles), which has a church with a tall tower and spire. Population, 3,948. Thence across the Seine by a narrow viaduct on six arches, each 93 feet span, to

**Tourville** (¾ mile), where is a branch rail of five miles to Elbeuf. The total fall of the railway from Paris to this station is 91 feet.

[The branch rail passes the Seine, close to a suspension bridge over a bend of the river, and reaches

**Elbeuf**, a thriving town of 21,404 souls, among cloth factories, in a valley bordered by a chain of hills, which crop out at the chalk cliffs of Orival in the river. It has two churches, *St. Etienne* being the older and smaller, and both ornamented with stained glass; and it is watered by artesian wells.

*Hotels*.—De l'Europe; Grand Hotel.

Steamers to Rouen daily. The rail is continued to Brionne and Bernay.]

A tunnel 1,140 feet long leads to the next station.

**Pont-de-l'Arche** (¾ miles), to the south, across the Seine, here spanned by a long 22-arch bridge, to which it owes its name, is a pretty place, in Ouche district, in Upper Normandy, and was built and fortified 854, by Charles the Bald, who held two councils there. Its high-roofed Church has a spire and buttresses, with stained glass of the 14th century. The bridge has been rebuilt. Behind the village stretches a large forest, La Forêt de Bord.

At **Villers**, where *N. Poussin*, the painter, was born, 1594, is a tunnel 5,643 feet long, cut through in 17 months; another at Venables, 1,410 feet long. The river makes several islands here. At **Manoir**, on the north side of the Seine, opposite the Eure's mouth, the railway crosses by a viaduct of six arches, each 98 feet span.

[From Pont-de-l'Arche a branch of the Eure rail of 54 miles to Gisors (page 85), on the direct Paris and Dieppe line, passes by

**Romilly** (¼ miles), or **Romilly-sur-Andelle**, and its large copper foundries, on the Andelle, which employ 1,100 or 1,200 hands. Here Cardinal d'Amboise's great cathedral clock was brought from Rouen, and melted down for cannons at the Revolution. Pass **Pont St. Pierre** to

**Fleury-sur-Andelle**, on the same line, 6 miles further up, having good views of the valley of the river.

**Charleval**, the next station, is followed by **Menesqueville** station, which gives access to **Lyons-la-Forêt**, on the Lieur, near the remains of the *Abbey Church of Mortemer*, founded by Henry II. of England. Other stations towards Gisors are **Saussay** and **Etrepagny**.]

**St. Pierre-du-Vauvray** (8 miles), near Prasin Park, Igoville, André, and other châteaux. A branch rail to Louviers; thence by coach to Les Andelys (below) and Gournay. Evreux (see page 45) is 13½ miles beyond Louviers.

[**Louviers** (5 miles south-west by rail), a sous-préfecture of 9,979 inhabitants, chiefly weavers of fine cloth, and an ancient town in the rich plain of the Eure, where Richard I. and Philippe Auguste made a treaty, 1196. It was taken by Edward III., and again by Henry V., who dismantled it, except a small part of the walls. An old Church of the 12th century, partly Norman in its style; a Knight Templar's house of the 12th century; and timber houses (in the old town) are seen; besides several factories, dye-works, a bibliothèque, salle-de-spectacle, three bridges, &c. *Hotels*.—Du Mouton; du Grand Cerf. A line from here to **Dreux** (p. 69) is part of the Outer Circle.

**Gaillon** (9½ miles), 1½ mile west of the rail, in a fine spot, has a House of Correction, the remains of the Château of the archbishop of Rouen, built about 1262, burnt by the English, and restored in the Renaissance style of the 16th century, by Cardinal d'Amboise, but finally ruined at the Revolution. Its gate is now placed in the Palais des Beaux Arts, in Paris, and a painting of it is at the prince's palace at Rouen. Part of the beautiful park remains. It was a favourite retreat of Francis I.

This is almost the most northerly place in France for *vine*, a poor sort, from a small black grape. Near this is the *Château de Navarre*, built by Jeanne de Navarre, 1532, and rebuilt 1686, by Mansard, for the Ducs de Bouillon, and for a time the seat of the Empress Josephine. Grisoille and Rotors are also near, and St. Aubyn, where Marmontel is buried.

[COURCELLES is across the river. At 6 miles north of it, at the suspension bridge, on a bend of the Seine, is

LES ANDELYS, a sous-préfecture of 6,040 souls, near *Château Gaillard*, a fine picturesque ruin, on a peak, built 1197, in defiance of Philip Augustus (*gaillard*, means careless or saucy), by Richard Cœur de Lion, at *Petit Andely*, to command the river, and dismantled by Henry IV. The vicious Margaret de Bourgogne was strangled here, 1315, by order of Louis X.; and Cardinal Balue shut up his victim, Charles de Mellen, in it. At the hospital, founded by the Duc de Penthièvre, is a plaster figure of St. Main, against which mothers rub their children to cure them of colic. *Grand Andely*, on the Gambon, further inland, and an older place, grew out of a monastery called *Andelicum*, founded by Clothilde, and burnt 1170, by the English. Near the curious old chapel, called after her (now a vinegar work), is her fountain, into which sick persons and newborn infants are plunged. The half Gothic church has a good portal, stained windows, and Lesneur's "Jesus before the Doctors." At the Hôtel de Ville is Ponsin's "Coriolanus." Blanchard, the aeronaut, was a native; Henry IV.'s father, Antoine de Bourbon, died here, 1552, of a wound received at the siege of Rouen; T. Corneille had a house here in which he died. *Sir I. K. Brunel*, the constructor of the Thames Tunnel, was born at Hacqueville, in this neighbourhood. Cloth is made, and *ablettes* (bleak), for false pearls, are caught. *Hotels*.—Du Grand Cerf; de Paris.]

VERNON (8½ miles) belonged to the Norman ancestor of the Vernons, of Kinderton, in England. It stands in a fine hollow, at the 22-arch bridge to Vernonnet. As a frontier town of Normandy it was fortified by Henry II., and frequently suffered in the

war with France. An old Tower, built by Henry I remains; also a good Gothic church (Notre Dame having a carved black marble tomb; and St. Jus hospital, or Hôtel Dieu, founded by St. Louis, a rebuilt 1776, by the Duc de Penthièvre. It has besides, an artillery dépôt, and a small *salle spectacle*. To the west is the charming Park, w/ *Château de Bizy*, which belonged to the Orléans family. A tower at Vernonet is called *Juli Cæsar's*; the Château de la Madeleine was the seat of Casimir Delavigne, the poet. Population, 8,200. *Hotel*.—Du Lion d'Or.

From Pacy-sur-Eure (see page 44) a branch of the Eure line is opened *via Vernon* (about distant 12½ miles, *Gasnay, Bordeaux St. Clair &c.*, to Gisors. Coach to Baugon, Corbie, &c.

[Gisors (23 miles north-east), on the Epte, at the junction of lines to Pontoise, Gournay, and Pont-de-l'Arche; having the keep and other remains of a feudal *Castle*, begun by William the Conqueror and Henry I. (who received Pope Calixtus here, 1120), and finished by Henry II. (who met Philippe Auguste here 1188, about a new crusade). Philippe Auguste fled hither on his defeat by Richard I., at Courcelles, 1198, and was nearly drowned by the falling of the bridge. It was at this battle that Richard chose "Dieu et Mon Droit" for his motto. The town walls and moats are now turned into promenades. A Gothic church of the 15th century has a well-carved Renaissance portal, a jubé and marble figure by Goujon, and stained windows. St. Paer's tower, of the 13th century, is outside. Population, 4,480. *Hotel*.—De l'Écu (Crown Piece).

From Gisors the rail is continued *via Tyrvacheau, La Bosse, Auneuil, Ratneville* to Beauvais (page 26).

Further down, across the river, in the Forest of Vernon, are *Pressagny*, called l'Orgueilleux (the Proud), though it has not much to be proud of; and *Port-Mort*, where Louis VIII. married Blanche of Castile. The Seine is crowded with pretty islands here.]

Leaving Vernon, a skew bridge and a massive embankment are passed. Near *Port Filley* (oppo



site the Epte's mouth, not far from *Camp de César*, you leave the province of Normandy and department Eure, to enter the department of Seine-Inférieure. The next station is

**Bonnieres** (6½ miles), where a branch to the Caen and Cherbourg line turns off. (See Route 11.)

[At 4] miles north, on the bend made by the Seine, here crossed by a handsome suspension bridge, is *La Roche Guyon*, with the Norman tower and chapel of an old Castle, taken by the English, 1418; below which is the more modern seat of the Rochefoucauds, where they show the bed, portrait, and furniture of Henry IV. Here Francis de Bourbon was killed, by a box thrown on his head, 1545.]

Next to Bonnières is a tunnel, 6,700 feet long, through the chalk, which cost twenty months' labour, and nearly half a million pounds of powder, to make; beyond which is the pretty village of *Rolleville*, which was part of the castle taken from the English, by Duguesclin, on the slope of the river, a little further.

**Rosny** (8½ miles), close to a forest. Here stands the old high-roofed brick *château* in which Rosny, *Duc de Sully*, the faithful friend and minister of Henry IV. was born, 1589. It belonged to the late Duchesse de Berry.

[At 12½ miles south-west, on the line from Dreux to Lourviers, is

**Ivy-la-Bataille**, under a hill, on the Eure, celebrated for the victory of Henry IV. and his Protestant subjects, in 1590, over the Leaguers, under their Captain-General, the Duke of Mayenne, assisted by the "hireling chivalry of Gueldres and Almayne." The field is marked by a pyramid 66 feet high.

"And then we thought on vengeance, and all along our van,  
"Remember Saint Bartholomew," was passed from man to man,  
"But out spoke" gentle Henry, "No Frenchman is my foe,  
"Down, down with every foreigner, but let your brethren go."—*Macaulay*.]

**Limeux** (8½ miles) is a *bourg*, 5½ miles from Paris, 108 from Rouen, on the Seine, opposite *Limay*. It is called *la Jolie*, or pretty, because of its pleasant situation, and is a sous-préfecture, with 7,082 souls. Conqueror burnt it, 1087, to revenge

himself on Philip, and received the hurt of which he died a little while after. Edward III. pillaged the town on his way to Crécy. It was taken from the English by Duguesclin, and by Charles VII.

*Notre Dame church*, with its triple portal, tall square towers of different ages, lofty nave 105 feet high (supported by buttresses), delicate choir, pillars, &c., was founded by Jeanne of France. Of another church, *St. Maclou*, only a beautiful slender tower (1340-4) is left. The old *Château*, in which Philippe Auguste died, was pulled down 1731. In *Grand Rue* is a house which *la Belle Gabrielle* lodged in when Henry IV. came to visit her. He was here again with his queen, *Marie de Medicis*, in 1689, staying at the above-mentioned *Château*, which appears to have been a favourite resort of his. The public library contains 4,060 volumes, and there are a hotel de ville, several fountains, with some parts of the old walls. At *Limay*, on the other side of the Seine, population 1,400, is a hermitage, to which pilgrimages are made. A new bridge leads out of the town.

*Hotel*.—Le Grand Cerf.

Trade in wine, corn, leather, and timber.

There is a line to Paris, via *Argenteuil* (page 37), opened 1869, passing *Limay* (above), *Gaugenville*, *Juziers* (page 37), *Meulan*, *Thun*, *Vaux*, *Triel* (page 37), *Conflans* (page 37), and *Herblay* (page 37).

Here the line to *Dreux*, *Caen*, and *Cherbourg* turns off at the bridge of 3 arches (each 127 feet span, resting on *Ile Champlain*). See page 44.

[At 16 miles south-west is

**Avez**, near the Eure, with a wing, chapel, and other remains of the beautiful *Château*, built by *Delorme*, for Henry the Second's mistress, *Diane de Poitiers* (buried here), and pulled to pieces at the Revolution. *Dreux* is 16 kl. further. (See Route 15.)

**Aubert** (18 miles north), a little village, on the *Aubette*, in a fertile town country, with a good church, and some manufactories.]

**Epone** (5 miles) is near a dolmen. Several Celtic and Roman remains have been found. It possesses an old Church, and an older seat of the *Créqui's*. Coaches to *Annay*, *Maule*, *Nezel*.

**Meulan** (5 miles) is opposite *Mureaux*, where the station is, which the rail reaches by a skew

bridge over the Euplat stream. To Meulan, across the Seine, there is an old bridge, resting on the Ile Belle. It was a fortified town, which the Duc de Mayenne unsuccessfully besieged in the civil wars. One of its two churches (it had also a priory and convent) is now a corn-market. Chateaubriand had a seat here; and M. Guizot was sometime a resident.

Population, 2,792.

Hotel.—Royal.

[At 7 miles north is *Vigny Château*, which belonged to Cardinal d'Amboise, minister of Louis XII., and a munificent patron of the arts. *Juziers*, further on, was a country-house of the bishops of Chartres.]

**Triel** (3½ miles), opposite *Vernouillet* (north side), where Talleyrand's brother lived, has an ogival church, with a centre spire-tower, built by Francis I.; it contains some stained windows, and Poussin's "Adoration of the Magi," which the Pope gave to Christina of Sweden. The Princes of Condé had a seat here before the Revolution. The suspension bridge is about 1,970 feet long. Population, 2,681. Coach to Vaux.

Here the limestone banks begin to disappear, and the scenery becomes somewhat tame. **Villennes** is passed; and then

**Poissy** (5 miles), at the old 24-arch bridge on the river, a country-seat of the early kings, from the time of Charles the Bald (860). It has a high-roofed Gothic Church, with buttresses and two slender spires, containing the font in which Louisa IX., or Louis de Poissy (from being born here), was baptised, and the tomb of Philippe, his brother. Another church, founded by his son, Philippe le Hardi, 1314 (and destroyed 1793), belonged to the Ursuline abbey, where the famous Conference was held, 1561, between the Catholics and Protestants, Beza and Peter Martyr attending, on the part of the latter; but which led to no result except the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. There are also an old hospital, and a central house of detention, on the abbey site.

Hotel.—De Rouen. Population, 6,422.

**Achères** (8 miles), junction of the line from Pontoise to Versailles, by St. Germain. The line now traverses the *Forest of St. Germais*.

[The village of **Comfians** is 2¼ miles north, across the Seine, near the mouth of the Oise, and has a church of the 11th and 12th centuries, where St. Honorius was buried; besides a picturesque Château. Population, 1,430.]

**Maisons** (2½ miles), or **Maisons-Laffitte**, so called after the banker, whose château, built 1658, by Mansart, was occupied by Comte d'Artois (Charles X.), and Marshal Lannes, Duke of Montebello. Voltaire was here, writing the *Mariannes*, when he caught the small-pox. *Herblay*, on a new line to Paris, lies 5 miles north-east, across the river. A wooden bridge brings you to **Houilles** (2½ miles) and the pretty village of **Bezons**, where the rail again crosses the Seine (which winds three or four times hereabouts) on a wooden viaduct the same size as the last, viz., nine arches, each 98½ feet span. The early French kings had a mint here.

[A little beyond Bezons is the junction from St. Germain, on the west (see Route 10), and next, that of Argenteuil, from the east, by way of Ermont, &c., on the Northern line, making part of the Ceinture de Paris.]

**Argenteuil** (2 miles north-west), with a population of 13,339, is at a ferry over the Seine, and has parts of the old walls, with a hospital founded by St. Vincent de Paul, and the Château of *Marais*, which Mirabeau left when in a dying state. It was to the Bernardine convent here (founded 650) that Héloïse retreated after parting from Abfard.]

**Colombes**, a station of the Banlieue line, near which Rollin wrote his *Ancient History*; the neighbourhood is pleasant. At

**Asnières**, the Rive Droite (right or north bank) line to Versailles turns off up the river (see Route 10), among several country houses, which suffered in the war of 1870-1. Here are a well-supported Regatta Club and Swimming School. The old Château is now a restaurant. The Paris sewage is discharged here. A bridge of riveted iron plates replaces one burnt in 1848. This takes the line over to

**CLICHY-LA-GARENNE**, which was a country-seat of *le bon Roi Dagobert*, who was married here. The washerwomen, an important class, hold their annual fête here, at *mi-carême*. On one side are Neuilly and the Bois de Boulogne; St. Denis

Cathedral and the red hills of Montmorency on the other. Then by two or three short tunnels to **Les Baignolles**, outside the *Barrère*, near the engine shops. The terminus, at **Paris**, is at the *Gare St. Lazare*. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Paris*.)

### ROUTE 9.

**Havre and Fécamp to Rouen and Paris.**

**HAVRE, or Le Havre de Grace.**

57½ miles from Rouen, 141½ from Paris.

**Hotels.**—Hotel d'Angleterre, Rue de Paris, 124 and 126; well situated, opposite the square of the Town Hall.

Grand Hotel et Bains Frascati; good situation, close to the harbour's mouth; hydropathic establishment.

Hotel Continental; first-class hotel.

Hotel de l'Europe, Rue de Paris.

Grand Hotel de Normandie, 108, Rue de Paris, and 71, Rue de l'Hôpital.

Hotel du Louvre, 15, Grand Quai.

Hotel Richelieu.

Manor-House Hotel.

**Restaurants.**—Café Felix, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville Tortoni, Place Louis XVI.

Omnibuses from pier to rail. Tramways through the town. Clearing baggage at Custom House, 12 sous each package. Commissaire for clearing luggage, 2 francs.

Tram to Ste. Adresse, &c.

*Resident English Consul.*

*English Church*, in Rue Mexico; *American Church*, in Rue de la Paix; *Wesleyan Chapel*, Rue de l'Hôpital.

*Post-Office*, in Boulevard de Strasbourg.

*Money Changer*, M. Chevallier, 64, Rue de Paris.

**POINTS OF NOTICE.**—The Docks—Theatre—St. Pierre's House—Ingouville Church—La Hève Lights.

Population, 116,369. Many English live in the pretty suburb of *Ste. Adresse*, where Queen Christina of Spain died, August, 1878. Havre is a picturesque town, surrounded by country villas, a thriving port, a fortress, sous-préfecture, packet station, &c., in department of Seine-Inférieure, in the old province of Normandy. It ranks as the second port in France; the tonnage in 1892 was nearly one-third being British; and its

harbour is, perhaps, the best in the Channel, on the French side. It suffers by competition with Rouen, but the canal from Tancarville has rendered it independent of the estuary. The outer harbour is being enlarged. It stands in a flat damp spot, on the north side of the Seine's mouth (where it is five miles wide), 105 miles from Southampton.

Francis I. walled it round, Richelieu added a citadel, &c., and others have since improved it; but, before the 15th century, it was an insignificant fishing place, near which Henry V. of England landed on his way to Agincourt, and whence Henry VII. embarked as Earl of Richmond. Warwick held it for Elizabeth, 1562, but gave it up after a long siege; and Rodney bombarded it in 1759. The old fortifications, which were taken down, 1856, by which Ingouville and Gravelle were united to Havre, have been replaced by forts on the heights around; the site is laid out in public promenades. Rue de Paris is the most bustling street, running north and south, across Place Louis XVI. to the harbour. There are many handsome new squares and boulevards; the new Boulevard de Strasbourg leads from the railway station past the Hôtel de Ville to the sea; the Court de la République leads to Gravelle on the north-east. The Place de l' Hôtel de Ville is a fine square, having a Jardin Public; with the Hôtel de Ville, built 1855, in the Renaissance style. In Place Louis XVI is the handsome Theatre, near the Bassin du Commerce, rebuilt since the fire of 1845, by Charpentier. Here the Exchange is held. A new Bourse has been built by Lemaitre. The Church of Notre Dame, in Rue de Paris, was built in the 16th century, cross-shaped, in the Renaissance style; the front was restored, 1829. St. François' church was erected between 1553 and 1681. The Custom-house, or Douane, built in 1754, is on Quai Notre Dame. The government tobacco factory and Custom-house Entrepôt, are both large buildings.

At the *Cercle de Commerce*, or Lloyd's, the merchants meet. The old *prétoire*, or baillage, in the Market Place, is now the Palais de Justice. A public Library of 50,000 volumes is in the new *Museum* (on the site of the ancient Hôtel de Ville), with David's statues of Saint Pierre and Delavigne in front. It is open on Sundays, Tuesdays, and

Thursdays. St. Pierre (the author of *Paul and Virginia*) was born in Rue de la Corderie (No. 47), and another house on Quai Cassimir Delavigne was the birth-place of Delavigne. Mad. de Scuderi and Mad. Ancelet were also natives of Havre.

Three docks on the north, viz., Bassin du Commerce, Vieux Bassin (begun by Colbert in 1660), and Bassin de la Barre, open into the Port Neuf (dating from 1843), and into the Avant Port, which are just inside the jetties, and round which the steamers and hotels are found. The Bassin de la Barre has a floating dock at one end, with a communication to Bassin Vauban (opened 1842), near the railway station in Cours de la République. At low water the Avant Port is dry, and its mouth is kept clear by sluices from a large reservoir near the south jetty, called Retenue de la Floride, which has communication with the large new Bassin de l'Eure, opened 1856, where the American steamers lie, and beyond which is the Dock Entrepôt. Bassin de la Citadelle, opened 1871. On the north jetty is a Lighthouse, near the Hotel Frascati and the Baths. The tide rises 20 to 27 feet, so that large ships come in three hours before high water. Further improvements are in progress.

The Seine runs with such power past the piers of the harbour as to prevent the water inside from falling sensibly for even three hours after high water; so that 120 sail have been known to leave in one tide, with the wind against them. Both sides of the river above Havre are well lighted, to guide small craft past the shifting sands. There is good anchorage in the Roads, with plenty of water; but the current often sets with dangerous swiftness. Alterations are being made in the estuary of the Seine. It was off this port that Sir Sidney Smith was captured, 1796, and sent to the Temple at Paris.

Ship-building and kindred trades are carried on. Many ships are engaged in the Newfoundland cod, the herring, and other fisheries. One of the first ships ever built here was the *Nef Française*, a great vessel of 2,000 tons, in the reign of Francis I. Unfortunately, before she got off the stocks, she was overturned by a tempest of wind, and her timbers were used to build houses at the Barre.

At *Ingouville* there is an old church; and the

prospects are extremely good, especially from La Côte, where the villas of the English and Foreign merchants are fixed. The low space to the north-west is lined with windmills, and leads to *Cape la Hève*, where the *chalk cliffs* begin, on which stand the two fixed lights, 446 feet above the sea. **Ste. Adresse** (tramway) is a well-wooded spot, with a pretty church, cemetery, oyster park, &c., and a monument on the heights to Count Denouettes, who was shipwrecked off Ireland in 1834. More distant excursions may be made to Étretat and its chalk cliffs, near Cape d'Antifer; to Honfleur and Trouville, across the Seine.

Among the articles manufactured are tobacco, soap, pottery, iron, cordage, starch, vitriol, paper, beer, refined sugar, and lace. The imports are sugar, coffee, spices, cotton, &c., to the value of £10,000,000, of which cotton is one-fourth.

The canal from Havre to Tancarville, avoiding the worst part of the Seine navigation, is now much used, the tonnage passing averaging over 400,000 tons.

*Conveyances.*—By rail or steam to Honfleur and Rouen, daily; Caen, daily, 4 hours; Trouville, daily, 2 hours; Pont Audemer, daily; Southampton, 19 hours; London, 20 hours; San Sebastian, Corunna, Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Malaga, in 8 days; New York, 15 days. There are also lines to South America, &c. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.)

The first station from Havre (leaving Graville and its old abbey church to the north) is

**Harfleur** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a decayed village on the Lezarde, now 2 miles from the Seine's mouth (here seen to advantage), but once the chief port of Normandy. Henry V. took it after seven weeks' siege, 1415, and sent the population (8,000) to Calais and elsewhere—which was the ruin of it. The population in 1891 was 2,307.

The *Church* has a slender tower, and good portal, with a beautiful spire, 255 feet high. On a certain day in each year the bell strikes 104 times, to commemorate the escape of as many of the townspeople, after the siege above mentioned. Rail to Montvilliers (3 miles north), up the river.

A little east is *Orcher Château*, seat of Madame Mortemarte, once belonging to Law, the financier.

The line winds round the hill at the back of Harfleur, and comes to

**St. Romain-de-Colboac** (7 miles), a station 2 kfi. from the village, which stands in a pleasant country, and has 1,700 population, with manufactures of stockings and prints. *Hotel*.—Fidolin.

[At 5 miles east-south-east, on the high cliffs of the Seine, opposite Quillebeuf, are the fine remains of *Tancarville Castle*, including the gate and its massy round towers, chapel, &c. It belonged to the Conqueror's chamberlain (ancestor of the English Tankervilles); the Harcourts; Dunola, the soldier; Law, the financier; and is now held by the Montmorencies, but is not inhabited.]

**Beuzeville-Bréauté** (5 miles), or **Beuzeville le Grenier**, whence there are *branch rails* connecting with **Bolbec** and **Lillebonne** (below) and with **Fécamp**, across the Pays de Caux. **Beuzeville** is  $39\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Rouen, and  $16\frac{1}{2}$  from Havre.

[**Graterville-Goderville** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles). The station is 2 miles from Goderville.]

**Les Iles-Etretat**, near Tourville; and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles further is

**Fécamp**, a considerable and improving bathing-place and fishing port, in a gap of the cliffs, having the fine *Church* of the abbey of Notre Dame, built between the 11th and 16th centuries, partly Norman, but mostly early Gothic in style; with some good carving, effigies of abbots, and a tower, 231 feet high. The *Lighthouse*, on Montagne-de-la-Vierge cliff (near a chapel), is 427 feet high, and can be seen 21 miles.

It has a bathing establishment and library, with town and Benedictine museums. The *Liqueur Bénédicte*, formerly made at the *Abbaye*, is still distilled. Population, 13,577. Omnibus to Yport, 3 miles.

*Hotels*.—Grand Hotel du Chariot d'or; des Bains; de la Gare; du Commerce.

*English Vice-Consul*.

English Church Service occasionally.

Excursions to Vallée de Granzville and Vallée de Valmont.

About 9 miles south-west is **Cape de Caux**, or **Cape d'Antifer**, past fine *chalk cliffs* all the way, from 150 to 700 feet high. They rival those of the Isle of Wight for brilliancy and variety of

shape. These picturesque cliffs and caves extend to **Étretat**, a favourite bathing-place, 10 miles from Les Iles (above), first brought into fashion by Alphonse Karr. Here is good bathing, with a Church, a Casino, and Lodging-houses. Population, 2,015. *Hotels*.—Hauville; Blanquet. About 26 miles further is **HAVRE**.]

Further on you come to Mirville aqueduct, 1,630 feet long, on forty-eight arches, some 118 feet high.

[**Gruchet-le-Valasse**; ruins of an abbey.]

**Lillebonne** (5 miles south), in a hollow, on the Bolbec, once the Roman *Julia Rona*, so called after Caesar's daughter. It remained a place of some note under the Norman dukes, and has been revived by the cotton manufacture. Population, 6,500. An ancient semicircular Roman Theatre, about 200 feet across, cut out of the hill-side, was traced 1826; and baths, coins, pieces of statuary, &c., have been discovered. There is a good spire Church. Above it are the tower and ruined walls of the Harcourts' old Castle, once belonging to William the Conqueror.]

**Neinhet** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) station, to the south of which (2 miles) is **Bolbec** (reached by rail, as above), a manufacturing town of 12,028 souls, where four valleys meet, on a stream which runs down to the Seine. Here was born General Ruffin, whom Marshal Laanes presented to Napoleon, after the Battle of Friedland, as the "most valiant" of his generals. Cotton and linen goods and leather are made. *Hotels*.—De Rouen; de l'Europe.

**Foucart-Alvimare**. At Blangues, near here, is a chapel of the 16th century.

**Yvetot** (7 miles), to the left, in a fertile spot, a *semi-préfecture* of 7,617 souls, with a brick church, old wooden houses, and manufactures of cotton, &c. It is celebrated for its *Res of Yvetot*, a burlesque title, first conferred in an edict of 1692, on its seigneur (like the King of Kipper, in Perthshire), and taken up in Béranger's song, written in 1843:—

"Il faisait ses quatre répas,  
Dans son palais de chaume,  
Et sur un âne, pas à pas,  
Parcourait son royaume."

At **Ailleville** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles south-west) is a famous *Oak*, 48 feet round, and eight centuries old. It is fitted up as a chapel.

**Motteville** (5 miles), in the wide and fertile plain of the Pays de Caux, or Vexin Normand, as it was called, was the seat of Madame de Motteville, who wrote the *Memoirs* of Anne of Austria. Here the line to Cières (page 28), on the Dieppe line, goes off *via* Sausay-Yerville and **St. Ouen-du-Breuil**. Branch of 20 miles, to **Grémonville**, **Doudeville** (with a good old church), **St. Vaast-Beville** (for **Gany**), **Néville**, and **St. Valéry-en-Caux**, a bathing-place and fishing port, in a pretty spot. Population, 4,014. Church of 15th century, baths, and oyster park. Excursions to Veules and Veulettes. From **Cany**  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles by rail to the bathing-place of **Les Petites Dalles**.

From **St. Valéry** to Flamanville tunnel. Then

**Pavilly** (7 miles), up the Austreberthe, in a pretty spot; has an old *château*, Emeval, of the 15th century (now a cotton factory), and the church of **St. Austreberthe**, of the 12th century. Population 2,957.

[At  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-south-east are the fine

Norman ruins of the abbey Church of

**Jumièges**, founded 661, by **St. Philibert**, and rebuilt in the 11th century. It has two conspicuous towers over the west front, and parts of the central towers, &c. To this abbey the Confessor sent Harold to renew his promise of the kingdom to William. Charles VII. was here when his mistress, Agnes Sorel, died at *Mémil Château* (3 miles south-east), now a farmhouse, near the river, opposite **Manny forest**.]

**Barentin** ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile) lower down the Austreberthe (which falls into the Seine at Duclair cliffs, 7 miles south-south-west, in the forest of le Trait—to which a coach runs) has some cotton works, an old Church, and a population of 4,418. Here is a branch line, 18 miles long, through **Yainville-Jumièges** and **St. Wandrille** to **Caudebec**, a pretty village of 2,335 souls, in a gap of the cliffs, the opening of a pretty valley. It belonged to **St. Wandrille's** abbey. Henry V., of England, Charles VII., and Henry IV., at various times took possession of it,—the last, in 1592. The old walls are gone; but it retains many curious wooden houses, and a beautiful Gothic Church, built 1416-48, having a richly-carved triple portal (the old arms,

"three pearls, on a blue field," are seen); a side tower, with a tiara-shaped spire; and a Virgin chapel, with its great pendant, hanging from the roof. Biscuits, beer, &c., are made; at one time it was noted for gloves, and for hats called "Caudebeca." The ruined churches of **St. Gertrude** and **Notre Dame-de-Barre-y-Va**, are near—the latter being of the 13th century, and a votive chapel for the bargemen. Opposite it was an island, which sunk in 1641, with a monastery upon it. At the equinox, people come here to see the *barre* or bore, when the tides rush up 8 to 10 feet high. *Hotel*.—De l'Aigle d'Or.

At 4 miles east are the Gothic remains of a Church, on the site of the *Abbey*, founded 684, by **St. Wandrille**, kinsman of Clovis, and called *Fontanelle*, but burnt in 1232. Theodoric, son of the last Merovingian king, died here. **St. Saturnin's** little Norman chapel is near; and there was another at **Callouville**, full of statues. Across the river ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south), in **Brotonne forest**, was the old *château* of *Meilleraye*, or *Meslerée*, seat of Madame de Mortemarte, now a ship yard. At  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of **Caudebec** is the pretty village of **Villequier**, and its spire Church, in a gap of the river.

Beyond this is a great viaduct, on twenty-seven arches, 108 feet high, 1,640 feet long. To this succeeds the tunnel of **Notre Dame des Champs**, 7,218 feet long (under **Poville hill**); then a cutting 105 feet deep in some parts; and at length,

**Malaunay** (5 miles) and its viaduct, at the junction with the Dieppe line (see Route 8), which comes down the valley of the **Cally**.

## ROUTE 10A.

### Paris to St. Cloud, St. Germain, and Versailles.

This is one of the three or four *Lignes de Banlieue*, or short lines, in the environs of Paris, which branch out of the *Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest*. For the short line to **Sceaux**, see Route 34. For the *Rive Gauche* line, Route 15. See also *Bradshaw's Guide to Paris*.

By rail to Versailles (*Rive Droite*, i.e., right or north bank of the Seine, opened 1839), and **St. Germain** (opened 1839), twice an hour, from the terminus, **Rue St. Lazare**. Omnibuses meet at

trains. Distance to Versailles, 14 miles; to St. Germain, 11 miles.

The stations to Versailles are:—

Asnières,	Suresnes,	Chaville,
Courbevois,	St. Cloud,	Viroflay,
Puteaux,	Sèvres-Ville d'Avray,	Versailles.

**Asnières**, as in Route 8.

**Courbevois** (at the bridge to Villiers) has a large barrack and a church, rebuilt 1789. Population, 17,597. The Marquis de Fontane's seat is one of the best about here. Here Francis II. and Marie Stuart parted. A little further on, over the river (here crossed by Peronnet's beautiful stone bridge, built 1772, 750 feet long, of five arches, each 120 feet span), is Neuilly (see Route 10-C.)

**Puteaux**, on the bank of the Seine, has a large artisan population.

**Suresnes**, in a pretty spot. Population, 8,404. Its vines and roses were at one time equally celebrated. In front is Mont Calvaire, or *Valérien*, 590 feet above sea level. A suspension bridge crosses the Seine to the Longchamps walk in the Bois de Boulogne. Steam to Paris.

**St. Cloud**, on a wooded hill, close to the Seine (by which steamers come up); so called after Clovis's grandson, St. Clodoald, who was murdered here. Several *Cafés*. Population, 5,660. It was burnt by the English, 1358; here Henry III. was assassinated, 1389; and Henrietta Maria of Orleans, wife of Charles I., died here, 1670.

The *Palace*, built 1572, by Gondy, a banker, having been bought by Louis XIV., was given to his brother, the Duke of Orleans, and rebuilt by Mansard. It formed three sides of a square, with a principal front of 170 feet long, and had many painted and gilt saloons full of pictures, statuary, Sèvres china, and tapestry; and was ruined, 1870, being set on fire by the French batteries to prevent its occupation by the Germans. The ruins were cleared away in 1892. Louis XVI. gave it to his queen; Bonaparte, when consul, carried out the revolution of 18 Brumaire (10th November, 1799) here; the capitulation of Paris was here signed, 1815, when it was occupied by Blücher; and hence Charles X. issued the famous ordinances against the press, 1830, which ended in another revolution. It was one of the principal residences of Napoleon III.

The private grounds and Grand Park were laid out by Le Nôtre, and are open to the public. In the latter are the water-works and cascades, with a jet d'eau, rising 140 feet; and Napoleon's *Lanterns of Diogenes*, a copy of that at Athens, whence there is a fine prospect. A three weeks' fête is held in September. The unfinished church has two paintings. A fourteen-arch bridge leads over to *Boulogne*. At the end of the lower park of St. Cloud is *Sèvres*. It was founded 560, and has a population of 6,902, with a church full of new stained windows, and the government factory of Porcelain, or *Sèvres china*, established 1755. The show rooms are open daily; there is also a fine *museum* of china and pottery, of all ages and countries, to be seen, by order.

[From St. Cloud there is a line to St. Germain, past Garches, Vaucresson, Bongival-la-Celle-St. Cloud, and Marly-le-Roi. At Bougival, on the Seine, a rendezvous for rowing parties, is a 18th century church. At *Marly-le-Roi* are some remains of the chateau of Louis XIV., and the Park, also an Aqueduct (see next page).]

The line now runs close to the rive gauche, or south-bank line, past *Ville Sèvres-d'Avray* (where Gambetta lived), Chaville, Grand Montreuil (where Gen. Hoche was born), to the main line of the Chemin de l'Ouest at *Viroflay*, leaving the old line to go on to the terminus in Rye Duplessis, at **Versailles** (see Route 16).

## ROUTE 10B.

### Paris to St. Germain.

By Lignes de Banlieue rail; trains, twice an hour. To Argenteuil, 5 minutes past every hour.

The stations to St. Germain are—

Asnières,	Nanterre,	Le Vésinet,
La Garenne-Bezons,	Ruell,	Le Pecq,
	Chatou,	St. Germain.

**Asnières**, as in Route 8. Population, 19,575.

**La Garenne-Bezons**. Correspondance to **Bezons**, a small place with 2,406 inhabitants, see page 37.

**Nanterre** was the birth-place of *St. Geneviève*, the patron saint of Paris, and is noted for its sapsages and cakes. Well and grotto of the Saint. A Rosière fête is held here on Whit-Sunday. Steam tramway from Paris,

**Rueil** (department Seine-et-Oise), to the left, has a large barrack, and a church, partly as old as the 18th century, in which are monuments of Josephine and her daughter, *Hortense*; the latter placed here by her son, Napoléon III. Population, 9,987.

Tramways to Marly (5½ miles); to Malmaison (1¼ mile), see below; to Bougival (2½ miles); to Marly-la-Machine (3 miles).

**Malmaison**, the favourite seat of Napoleon and Josephine (who died in it, 1814), which for a time belonged to Queen Christina, was bought by the late Emperor, and is now private property. It is a plain building, and includes Napoleon's library and cabinet, in which he was nearly captured, 1815, by Blücher's cavalry; but his guards having time to break down the wooden bridge of Chatou, he escaped to Rochefort. At La Celle St.-Cloud is the Château, given by Louis XV. to Madame de Pompadour, with that of Beauregard, in a fine spot, on a hill.

**Chatou**, in Vesinet wood, where the railway crosses the Seine, resting on Ile Chlard, is to the right. To the left are Croissy and Les Gabilons.

[Beyond (across the river) are seen the *Port Marly* waterworks, and *Aqueduct*, on 36 arches, 2,165 feet long, 70 feet high, erected at great cost, for supplying Versailles. The viaduct strikes towards Louveciennes on the hill side, and Maisons pavillon, which belonged to Madame du Barri. Louis XIV.'s seat at Marly was pulled down at the Revolution.]

**Vesinet**. Here a short branch turns off to Le Pecq bridge, opposite St. Germain, but the main line goes round by another bridge to the old palace.

#### **ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, or ST. GERMAINS,**

13 miles west of Paris, in a healthy spot on the slope of a hill, is celebrated for its royal *Château*, begun by Louis-le-Jeune, 1148, but rebuilt and enlarged by Francis I. and Louis XIV., who was born here; as were Henry II. and Charles IX. It was the residence of Mary Stuart (in her youth); of Henry IV.; and of James II. of England, who died here, 1701, and was buried in the Italian Church, which contains a monument to him

by George IV., since restored by Queen Victoria. *The Palace* is a large heavy pile; and after being used as a barrack, military school, and military penitentiary, is now turned into a Gallo-Roman museum. James's body having been embalmed had been removed to the convent of English Bernardines at Paris for interment in England, when the *sans culottes*, at the Revolution, broke open the coffin; but it was at length safely restored to St. Germain, where it now lies. A noble shaded *Terrace*, constructed by Le Nôtre, is 100 feet broad, and 7,870 feet long, and commands a fine prospect. The *Forest* to the north was called *Lais* when the monastery of St. Germain was founded in the 11th century. It covers 9,000 acres, and two fairs are held in it—one near the Château des Loges, for three days in September—when people picnic under the trees, ending with a dance. La Muette pavillon is used for a racing stud, under the management of a Newmarket jockey. Statue of Thiers, and of Vercingetorix.

Population, 14,262. Many English live here. *English Church Service* on Sunday.

Good hotels, but all dear. *Café du Pavillon* d'Henri IV.

Conveyances to Marly, Maule, Meulan, Poissy. At Cambourcy (1 mile), near Marly forest, are some fine chestnuts, and the domain of Ketz, called the *Désert*.

## **ROUTE 100.**

### **Paris to Auteuil.**

A Ligne de Banlieue line about 3 miles long, out of the Rouen line, skirting the inner side of the fortifications. Embarcadère in Rue St. Lazare; trains every half-hour.

The stations are—

Les Batignolles, Courcelles, Neuilly (Porte Maillot), Bois de Boulogne, Passy, Auteuil.

At Auteuil it connects with the *Chemin de Ceinture*, or circular line of Paris, which unites all the stations, and passes from Auteuil to Pont du Jour, Montrouge, Bel Air, Ménilmontant, Avenue de Clichy, &c., round to Batignolles, a circuit of more than 24 miles, within the fortifications. It leaves the main line close to the Entrepôt.



**Les Batignolles**, near the Barrière de Clichy and Parc des Monceaux, a flat spot now almost completely built on, with a population of nearly 50,000. Omnibuses, called "Batignolles," run to the Boulevard S. Marcel and the Odéon.

**Courcelles**, a suburban village.

**Neuilly**, or **Porte Maillot**, near the Avenue de Neuilly, outside the Triumphant Arch and the Champs Élysées. The Avenue leads outside the walls to *Château de Neuilly*, the favourite seat of Louis Philippe, injured in 1848. It was built 1755, by Comte d'Argenson, in the Italian style; and, at various times, was inhabited by Talleyrand, Princesse Borghese, and Prince Murat. The house and grounds were beautifully laid out by the king, who was offered the crown here, 1830. A pillar marks where he was shot at just before that event. A bridge crosses the Seine. Nearer Paris, outside the triumphal arch, is a *Chapel*, on the spot where his son, the Duke of Orleans, was killed, when driving to the Château, 1842. It contains two statues by his sister, Marie of Wurtemberg. The *Bois de Boulogne* lies beyond the fortifications, and is a pleasant spot, ornamented with trees, several pieces of water, with a waterfall, &c. It suffered in the siege of 1870-1, but has been restored. There was once a cell here to Notre Dame, of Boulogne-sur-Mer, from which the name is derived. It contains the *Allée de Longchamp*, which is the great promenade of the higher classes, analogous in this respect to our Rotten Row. Before the Revolution there was an abbey close to Suresnes, founded by St. Louis's sister, Isabelle, which the ladies of Louis XIV.'s court used to attend in Passion Week; and hence arose the custom of appearing here in gay equipages at that time of the year, when the spring fashions appear.

**Avenue du Bois de Boulogne Station**, near the Porte Dauphine.

**Passy**, on the slope of a hill by the Seine, is celebrated for its residents. Franklin lived here, 1785, and gives name to a street; also Abbé Raynal who died here, 1796; the Comte d'Estaing, who fought with Rodney; and Piccini and Bellini, the composers. Victor Hugo died here (1885) at a house in the avenue which bears his name. Janin, the critic, who translated Clarissa Harlowe, &c., died at his villa, 1874. It has a good Iron Spa,

which is useful in indigestion, &c. An omnibus runs to the Madeleine. Tramways, 2 lines, from the Louvre.

**Auteuil**, near Bois de Boulogne, &c. was the favourite residence of Boileau, Molière, Racine, LaFontaine, Condorcet, Helvetius, Count Romford, and others. *Boileau's House* is still shown in the sixth street, to the left from the church, on the St. Cloud road. A château occupies the site of Molière's house. The spire Church of the 13th century has the tomb of Nicolai; and there is a pillar to *Chancellor d'Aguesseau* in the Place. Cockerell, the architect, is buried here. Omnibuses run to the Madeleine.

St. Cloud lies across the Bois de Boulogne. St. Yves is also near at hand. A steamer from Pont Royal touches here.

## ROUTE 11.

### Paris to Mantes, Evreux, Caen, and Cherbourg.

By rail, opened throughout in 1858; 230 miles. Four trains daily, 8½ hours to 14½ hours. To **Mantes**, as in Route 8, descending the Seine, 35½ miles (see page 36).

Leaving the main line, with the Forest and Château de Roany (once Sully's seat) to the east, our line passes through *Boissy-Mauvoisin Tunnel*, 2,282 feet long, to

**Bréval** (8½ miles), near the wood of that name, and the river Randon, which it crosses several times, and then reaches

**Bueil** (6½ miles), on the Eure, which gives name to the department we here enter, a part of Normandy. Rail to Dreux (page 67) and Pacy-sur-Eure (as below).

**Boisset-Pacy** (6½ miles) station is properly Boisset-les-Prévanges. Coach to Pacy.

**[Pacy-sur-Eure (4 miles), a decayed town on the Eure, once fortified, and given up by Richard I., with other places, as a ransom, to Philippe Auguste, 1196. Its church is ancient. About 12½ miles south, higher up the river, is the battle field of Jery (see Route 8). A branch of the Eure line is open from this to VERNON and Gisors (see p. 35).]**

A tunnel, of 978 feet, opens on a fine panorama, in the centre of which, 10 miles further, stands

**ÉVREUX.**

67 miles from Paris.

**Hotels.**—Du Grand Cerf; de Paris.**Objects of Notice.**—Cathedral—St. Taurin's Church—Belfry Tower—Bishop's Palace.

Population, 16,982. Capital of department Eure, seat of a diocese, &c., and once the head of a county, which in Norman times gave name to the D'Évreux, or Devereux family (now represented by Lord Hereford) in England. It stands in a hollow, among orchards and gardens, on an island made by the Ron. The old Roman town of *Aulerci Eburonices* (of which name the present is a corruption) was at *Viel Évreux* (9 miles off), where portions of an aqueduct, baths, &c., have been found. The present town was burnt or plundered many times between 1119 and 1441, when it was finally taken from the English by the French. It has good walks, broad streets, and several old-fashioned houses of wood and plaster.

The *Cathedral* is cross-shaped, and in various styles, from Norman downwards, to the 16th century, the oldest part being that built by Henry I., of England. It has a tower of about 280 feet, a good north portal, and Lady chapel, with the rose and other windows beautifully stained, besides some good carving in the choir.

*St. Taurin's Church* (which was part of an abbey founded in the 7th century) is of the 11th, 13th, and 15th centuries, has a very ancient specimen of the Byzantine style (like the Norman) in the south transept, and the saint's curious Châsse, or ornamented shrine, as old as the 13th century. *St. Gilles's* old church is now used as a stable. The *Tour de l'Horloge*, or belfry, built 1472-87, by Pierre Moteau, is 144 feet high, to the top of the spire, and has been partly restored. Two inscriptions in Gothic letters are traced on it. Other buildings are the *Préfecture* (over the hospital); the *Bishop's Palace* of the 15th century; the new hospital; the college or high school; and library of 10,000 volumes, with a museum of antiquities, geology, &c. There is also a good botanic garden, near the station.

Manufactures of coarse cottons (coulil or ticking), stockings, linen, leather, and paper.

Branch line (30 miles) to *Écos-Montford* (page 46), viâ

**Le Neubourg** (population, 2,487), a pretty Norman town, with a great hall, and other parts of a *Château*, where Henry of England, son of Henry II., married Louis VII.'s daughter. Dupont de l'Éure, a celebrated member of the Chamber of Deputies, was born here, and there is a statue to him.

Rail to Louviers (*viâ* Acquigny, page 167), Dreux, Elbeuf, Rouen, to Bron, and to Pont l'Évêque.

From Évreux you pass to

**La Bonneville** (5½ miles), on the Iton. It has an old church with good stained windows. *Château*, near this, is the seat of the Duc de Clermont-Tonnerre. Through a pretty valley and a tunnel of 1,640 feet, to

**Conches** (5½ miles). Besides remains of an abbey and castle (11th century), it has a good *Church* (15th century), with 23 stained windows, the subject being the life of St. Fol. Iron foundries. By rail (*viâ* Le Fidolaire, Lyre, and Rugles) to Laigle, Verneuil, &c., towards Dreux.

**Rugles** (population, 1,736), on the Rille, has manufactures of nails, pins, needles.

**Laigle** (15 miles from Conches) has a pop. of 5,037, who make pins, needles, braids, and boot and stay-laces. It contains two churches, one (*St. Barthélémy*) as old as 1115, and chiefly Norman; and a brick *Château*. It also deserves notice on account of a remarkable fall of about 3,000 aerolites, which occurred in 1795. The cause of it was investigated by the astronomers *Hotel.*—De l'Aigle d'Or. Rail to Mortagne.

**Verneuil** (14 miles from Laigle), in the fertile part of the *Avre*, was fortified by Henry I., of England, and repeatedly taken and retaken, till given up to the French, 1449. The Duke of Bedford defeated Charles VII. here, 1424. *Cathedral Church* (12th to 16th centuries) and its spire (seen ten miles off), with quaint carvings on it; the beautiful *Tower of the Madeleine Church* (11th to 17th centuries); the *Donjon* or *Tour Grosse*, on the old walls, about 68 feet diameter; and many Gothic houses of timber or brick. Population, 4,270. *Hotel.*—Du Saumon. Short line, 17½ miles, opened 1886, to *Dumville*, whence there is a correspondence with Évreux.

**Romilly** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the Andelle, which drives a foundry for zinc and copper.

**Beaumont-le-Roger** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) belonged to Roger-la-Barbe, one of the Conqueror's great vassals. Population, 1,886. St. Nicholas's Church is worth notice. There are also remains of the castle; of an old priory (now a factory); and the tower of Beaumontel Church. In the neighbouring forest is a curiosity, called Fontaine-Roger, with the fine chateau of *Beaumesnil* and remains of Grosley and Thevray Castles. Much stone is quarried here.

**Serquigny** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), at the junction of the Rille and Charentonne, is said to have taken its name from *Sergivivus*, a Roman. A camp is traceable. Cotton factories here. The church is ancient, dating from the 12th century; Romanesque portal, 12th century. Here a line turns off, *via Brionne* (6 miles) and **Glos-Montfort** (2 miles), with branches towards *Elbœuf* (Route 8), passing over the Seine to the Rouen line. That to *Font Audemer*, 33 miles long, turns from Glos-Montfort, past **Montfort St. Philibert, Apperville, &c.**

[**Brionne** is a pretty spot on the Rille, with good fishing. A council was held here, 1050. A little below it is

**Bec Abbey**, with the church tower (150 feet high), arches, and other remains of a famous religious house, founded 1034, by *Hellouin* (or *Harlowyn*), and used by the Benedictines of *St. Maur*, before the Revolution. An inscription records that it was partially restored in 1854, by the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. It produced Archbishops *Lanfranc*, *Anselm*, *Theobald*, and *Hubert*, besides many bishops who were successively transferred to England by its Norman kings.

**Font Audemer**, a sous-préfecture of 6,084 souls, in the fertile valley of the Rille, called after one *Odomar*, who founded it in the 5th century. It suffered in the English and civil wars. It has three or four churches. Trade in leather (for which it is noted), corn, cider, wool. *Hotels*.—*Pot d'Estain*; du *Lion d'Or*. Coach to *La Roque sur Rille*. Rail to *Elbœuf* and *Honfleur*.

At  $\frac{7}{8}$  miles north-east is **QUILLEBEUF**, with a steam ferry, &c., on the Seine, which the Norman dukes gave to *Jumièges Abbey*; and the

walls of which were reduced by *Louis XIV.* Population, 1,400. The Seine was formerly full of shifting sands here, and the tide frequently rushed in with a bore six feet high.]

**Bernay** ( $\frac{5}{8}$  miles) has a *buffet*, and is a sous-préfecture in department *Eure*, in a hollow on the *Charentonne*, with 3,016 population, who manufacture linens, flannels, and cotton. Besides some old houses (in *Rue aux Fèvres*), and two churches of the 16th century, it has at the corn hall, part of a *Benedictine Abbey*, founded 1018, in the Norman style. Here was born, in 1150, *Alexandre de Bernay*, from whom, it is said, the heroic measure of twelve syllables is called *Alexandrine*. A cattle fair in *March* is attended by great numbers. *Hotels*.—*Du Cheval Blanc*; du *Lion d'Or*.

Here a line turns off towards *Alençon*, *via Brogrie* (seat of *Prince de Brogrie*), **Montreuil-Curmé, La Ferté Fresnel, Echauffour**, and **Ste. Gauburge** (page 69).

**St. Mards-Orbec** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles), a village of 1,200 population, is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles from *Orbec* (page 47). Here we leave department *Eure*, and enter that of *Calvados*, so called after a ship of the *Armada*, which was lost on the *Calvados reefs* along its rocky coast.

**Lisieux** (9 miles), a sous-préfecture in department *Calvados*, on the *Touques*, where the *Orbec* joins it, in a rich valley. It was the *Roman Lézovetis*, whence this part is still called *Pays de Lieuvaîn*. *Henry II.* of England married *Eleanor* here, 1152; and here his rebellious subject, *Becket*, came when exiled, 1169. *Becket's vestments* are still kept in the chapel of the *Hospice*.

The streets are narrow and winding, with many curious timbered houses, which are disappearing before modern improvements. There are eight *Places*, four halls, eleven fountains, three churches, an old bishop's *Palace* (with good gardens), public library and museum, &c.; and it has manufactures of coarse woollens, flannels, cotton, and other goods. *St. Peter's cathedral Church* is mostly Early Gothic (with some Norman portions as old as 1022), and has a good west front with two towers; besides a *Lady chapel*, built in the 15th century, by *Bishop Cauchon*, to atone for the share he took in condemning *Joan of Arc*. Population, 14,360.

*Hotels*.—De France; d'Espagne.

A branch rail to Pont l'Evêque, Trouville, and Honfleur turns off here (see Route 12). Several old *Châteaux* may be examined round Lisieux, as Fumichon, d'Herminal, Oully-la-Ribaude, Beuvillers, Mesnil-Guillaume, and Malloç, whose last marquis died an exile in England, in 1802. An old half-feudal structure, called the *Pavements*, 1½ mile on the road to Orbec, should not be omitted. When the Bishop of Lisieux lived in this neighbourhood, he used always to date from the "Chambre du Pavement."

**Orbec**, now a station on a branch line from Lisieux, 12 miles long, opened 1873, has an old Castle and a good Church; and can be reached *viâ* Glos, **Le Mesnil-Guillaume** (above), **St. Martin-de-Malloç**, **La Chapelle-Yvon**, &c.

[At 11 miles to the south, on the line between Mortagne and Caen, is Livarot, which is noted for its *Camembert* cheese; as is also VIMOUTIERS, 6 miles further, where manufactures of coarse linens employ 20,000 people.]

Leaving Lisieux, the railway runs through the valley of Auge, the seat of an ancient county; and then through Motte Tunnel, 7,759 feet long, and comes out at Houblonnière, where Cerveoise beer is made. Its castle belonged to the Knights Templars, and is opposite *Val-Richer Abbey*, once the seat of *Guizot*, where he died September, 1874. Here he was visited by President Thiers. Important agricultural works here.

**Le Mesnil-Mauger** (11½ miles), on the Vie and Viette, near Capo-Mesnil Château. Further on, near the Dive, is Plainville Château. Here was the abbey of St. Barbe-en-Auge, which belonged to Tankerville, the Conqueror's chamberlain.

**Mézidon** (4½ miles) is near *Breuil* (and its church), where a junction with the Mans and Alençon line is open (see Route 16). Another (the Auge Valley) to the sea passes **Bissières**, **Hottot**, **Douzé-Putot** (page 48), **Cabourg** (a handsome new watering-place), and **Dives** (page 51). Pass *Canon*, formerly the seat of Elle de Beaumont, the geologist, to

**Moult-Argences** (5½ miles), on the Muance, under a hill, on which is La Hogue camp, supposed to be Roman. Argences still produces a little

*wine*—the only wine in Normandy, and as acid as vinegar. Its other productions are wax and honey.

[**ST. PIERRE-SUR-DIVE** (5 miles south-south-east) has an old abbey church, founded 1046, by a Comtesse d'Eu.]

Further on, the line passes within view of the plain (bordered by the Muance and the Laizon) where the battle of *Val des Dunes* was fought, 1047, between the Normans and French. Wace, in the ancient poem of the *Roman de Rou*, describes it as

"*Valdesunes* est en Oismelz  
Entre Argences è Cingueleix."

Then comes *Mondeville*, where the stone used for the Tower of London and Westminster Abbey was quarried. **Frénouville-Cagny**.

#### CAEN.

149 miles from Paris; 81½ from Cherbourg.

POPULATION, 45,201.

*HOTELS*.—Hotel d'Angleterre, first-class hotel, the best in the town.

Grand Hotel, de la Place Royale; centre of the town.

Hotel d'Espagne; Hotel St. Pierre; Grand Hotel; Hotel de Londres; Hotel Ste. Barbe. *Buffet* at the station.

*Resident English Vice-Consul.*

*Post-Office* in Rue de l'Hotel de Ville.

*Telegraph Office*, 22, Rue Singer.

*English Service* at St. Michael's Church, Rue Rd. Lenoir.

—**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Churches of St. Etienne, Trinity, St. Pierre—Castle—Cour des Halles—Charlotte Corday's house—Museum.

A fine old town, capital of department Calvados, the old capital of Normandy, in a fertile corn country, on the Orne, where the Odon joins it, three leagues from the Channel. It was called *Cathain* about the time (1066) that William the Conqueror, whose favourite seat it was, founded St. Etienne's Abbey, in which he was buried; his wife Matilda having founded a nunnery at the same time. The English, under Edward III., plundered it, 1346, and again, 1417, and held it till 1450.

Only the remains of its walls and its 21 towers are now left. It shows to great advantage as it is approached. The streets are wide, and the hon-

of stone—the *Caen stone*—which was used formerly in England; several old wooden gable-fronted buildings, with carvings, are seen. The best promenades are at Grand Cours, Place St. Sauveur, Place Royale (which has a statue of Louis XIV.), and the Quais, to which small vessels come. Of its dozen churches the most remarkable are—

*St. Etienne's* (Stephen's), or the *Abbaye Aux Hommes*, in the Norman style, built 1066-77, and 370 feet long; with three towers and two turrets, 300 feet high, a fine west front, and a marble slab before the altar, marking where the bones of the Conqueror once rested. An inscription describes him as "*Invictissimus Guillelmus Conquosator, &c.*" The abbey buildings, in the Early Pointed style, now, it is now used as a Lyceum and Normal School

*Hoüy Trinity*, or *Abbaye Aux Dames*, is also a large and excellent Norman specimen, cross-shaped, having low towers, and a monument of Queen Matilda, its foundress. The buildings attached are now included in the *Hôtel Dieu*, or general Hospital, (built 1726).

*St. Pierre*, (Peter) has a beautiful light spire (built 1303), 255 feet high; and a good vaulted roof.

*St. Etienne-le-Vieux*, a fine pointed church, which was used for a corn market, has been restored, and has a sol-disant figure of the Conqueror. That of *St. Nicholas*, which he built, 1066, in the Norman style, is a store for forage. *St. Jean's Church* has two unequal towers, one of them leaning; *St. Sauveur* is another fine church; and *St. Michael's* is a mixture of Norman and other styles.

The old *Castle*, built by the Conqueror, rebuilt by Louis XII. and Francis I., is now used as a barrack. A Norman Chapel and Hall remain of the old building. The Manoir de Pollent, called also the Château de Calix, or Gendarmerie, has some curious carving about it. *Hôtel de Valois*, now the *Bourée*, or exchange, is also ornamented with statues, &c. The *Cour des Halles*, or de la Monnaie, deserves notice, as does the *Hôtel de Than*, in Rue St. Jean. *Charlotte Corday's House* is in the same street.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in Place Royale, has a Gallery of 400 pictures, among which are *Perugino's Marriage of the Virgin*, and *P. Veronese's Flight into Egypt*; also the public Library with 80,000 volumes, and 900 manuscripts,

Other buildings are, the *Hôtel de la Préfecture*; the *Palais de Justice*, with a colonnade round it; *Museum* of natural history and anatomy in the fine new *Palais de l'Université*. The University was founded by Henry VI. of England. There are also schools of *Medicine*, *Architecture*, *Navigation*, &c., with an *Antiquarian* and other Societies; *Botanic Gardens*, *Deaf and Dumb School*, *Le Bon Sauveur Lunatic Asylum*, *Hospital*, *Barracks*, *Abattoir*, &c. They show the house (corner of Rue Notre Dame) where *Malherbe*, the poet, was born; *Biahop Huet* was also a native, and wrote an account of the town. The unfortunate *Beau Brummel* died here, in the asylum, having held the post of *Consul*. Remains of the palace of the *Bishops of Bayeux*, 14th century.

*Manufacture of lace*, which the people seem to work at all day. Great trade in stone. Rail to *Granville*, *St. Lo*, *Avranches*, *Vire*, &c.; by steam, daily, to *Havre* in 3 or 4 hours. A line is open to *Fiers* and *Laval*. Several good village churches are seen in the neighbourhood; and within a distance of 8 or 8 miles are *Ardaine Abbey*; the Norman chapel of *Notre Dame de la Délivrande* (near *Douvres*, visited by Louis XI., in 1571), a great resort of pilgrims, on the road to the bathing-place of *Courseulles*; and the Castles of *Creully* and *Fontaine-Henri*. Rail open to the sea-side, 19 miles, *viâ Douvres* (above), *Luc-sur-Mer*, *Langrune*, *St. Aubin-sur-Mer*, *Courseulles* (above), and *Ilion-sur-Mer*, all situated along the rocky shore of *Galvados*, and frequented in the summer season. Rail to *Giber-ville*, *Froara*, and *Dorvilé-Puivot* (page 47).

A short line, 21 miles, opened 1866, runs to *Aunay-St.-Georges*.

From *Caen*, on the rail to *Cherbourg*, you pass *Maladrerie* (1 mile) or *Beaulieu*, a house of detention, on the site of a lepers' hospital, founded by Henry II., of England.

*Bratteville* (2½), with a good church spire, is near that of *Norrey*, in the pure Early Pointed style.

*Audrieu* (3½ miles).

*Bayeux* (6½ miles), an old-looking place, the ancient *Civitas Bajocassium*, a *sub-préfecture*, and seat of a bishopric, with 2,102 souls, on the *Aure*, in a fertile spot; is noted for its *Tapestry*, or piece of

worsted work on coarse linen, about 280 feet long, and 20 inches wide, worked by Queen Matilda, to represent the Conquest of England by her husband. It is shown at the public library (25,000 volumes); and a copy of it made by the Antiquarian Society of London is at South Kensington.

The *Cathedral*, on the site of that built, 1077, by the Conqueror's brother, Bishop Odo, is of the 12th century; and has three carved porches, two towers, 246 feet high; with good oak stalls, and a crypt of the 11th century; it is 334 feet long.

At the *Bishop's Palace* is a series of portraits. The *Hôtel Dieu* was a chapel, built 1206; the *Hôtel de Ville* is ancient. There are two other churches, a museum, public baths, a new corn-market, college, &c., and a house in Rue St. Malo, where A. Chartier, the poet, and his brothers, were born, in the 15th century. Much fine lace made here.

*Hotels*.—Du Luxembourg; Achard; du Lion d'Or. Coach (6 to 8 miles) to *Port-en-Bessin, Arromanches, Azeilles*, and *Courseulles*, pretty little fishing and bathing places, with good sands.

The road to St. Lo turns off here, but the nearest station is Lisou. The Bocage, or woodland, between this and Isigny, is very fine.

Across the Aure and the Dromme to **Crouay** (5 miles).

**Le Molay-Littry** (4 miles) is near *Formigny* (7½ miles), where the English were beaten in 1405, and obliged, finally, to give up Normandy.

**Lison** (7½ miles). Branch rail to St. Lo (see Route 14), &c.

**Neully** (Calvados), 5½ miles, where a branch of 5 miles turns off, *via Pont-du-Vey*, to **Isigny**, a pretty little port, in the bay of Isigny, at the mouth of the Vire and Aure, on the Channel, noted for its fresh and salt butter, in which it carries on a large trade, and its cider.

Bridges over the Vire and the Tante.

**Carentan** (5½ miles), a fortified town at the top of a creek, in the Cotentin peninsula. Good church, and a ruined château fort.

Rail to Coutances, 15 miles (see Route 14).

[About 12½ miles west is the Abbey of Blancheland, founded in the 12th century. On the coast, 6 miles west-south-west, is the Norman Abbey Church of *Lessay*. Jersey is in the distance.]

**Chef-du-Pont** (7½ miles) is not far from *St.*

D

*Mere Eglise*, which has a good church, 12th to 14th centuries, and a trade in butter and cattle. About 6 miles north-east of it, is the *Grande Cheminée* of Quinéville, on the coast, a singular rock, 27 feet high; reached by coach from Valognes, 9 miles.

[About 10½ miles to the west, at St. Sauveur, on the Douve, is a ruined Abbey, founded by the Harcourts, with an old Castle, which Edward III. gave to John Chandos.]

**Montebourg** (5½ miles).

**Valognes** (17½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 5,791 souls, on the Merderet, near the site of the Roman *Alauna* or *Lonia*. It has a college of some pretensions, and a library of 15,000 volumes. It formerly had a castle of William the Conqueror.

[About 7½ miles west-south-west, is *Briquebec* castle, with a keep 100 feet high. Near this are the *Grosses Roches* (upright stones), and a Trappist convent. At 10 miles north-east is St. Vaast-la-Hougue, (mentioned below), to which and to Barfleur there is a line. Then follow **Sottevast** (5 miles), **Couvville** (4½ miles), and **Martinvast** (3½ miles); and 4½ miles further, at the end of the peninsula of Cotentin, is

**CHERBOURG**, 280 miles from Paris.

**HOTELS**.—Hotel des Bains de Mer, very good first-class hotel.

Hotel de l'Aigle; Hotel de l'Univers; Hotel de l'Amirauté, on the Quay.

Protestant *Chapel*, in Rue du Vieux Quai, opened 1835.

*Resident English and American Consuls.*

*Post and Telegraph Office*, Rue de la Fontaine.

Population, 38,554. A strong naval station and fortress of the first class, seat of a maritime préfet, &c., on the cliffs, at the mouth of the Divette, which spreads into a wide road or bay, with the great breakwater, called the *Digue*, in front. A circle of heights, crowned with strong fortifications, commands every part of the town and roadstead; so that a vessel, on entering, is exposed to the fire of above 100 of the heaviest ordnance, while the arsenal and forts are safe from shot. It is about 60 miles due south of the Needles, and would make a good commercial port if deepened.

The town is a collection of narrow streets, and houses of stone and slat. A quay lines the commercial dock, or *Port du Commerce*, at the gap of

the river. This port extends inward to the junction of the Trottebec, where the *Roche*, a steep rock, with a fortress on the summit, rises up 331 feet high. It was ascended by the Queen, at her visit, in 1858. A floating basin, or avant port, is kept clear by means of a canal de rétenu, or sluice, in its rear.

The *Hôtel de Ville* has Vauban's original plan of the arsenal; a gallery of *Pictures*, &c., chiefly French and Flemish, bequeathed by a native, T. Henry, whose bust is here; with a Library of 2,400 volumes, and a museum. In front is a pillar to the Duc de Berry, with a fountain cut out of a single block of granite.

St. Trinité Church, near the sea, was built 1750, except the spire, added 1825; it is 151 feet long. The chapel of Notre Dame du Vœu (i.e., of the Vow) in a spot called Chanterelme, and only 49 feet long, replaces one built by Queen Maude, who landed here in a storm. It is now the maritime Hospital. Another church, in the Gothic style, was built in 1831. There are a college, theatre, navigation school, and fountains.

The *Naval Dock and Arsenal*, to the north-west, was begun by Napoleon I. in 1803, and is now complete. Three magnificent basins or docks are opened—respectively named after Napoleon, Charles X., and Louis Philippe, each about 550 feet long, and nearly as broad; they have been excavated out of the slaty cliffs by gunpowder. They are large and deep enough (60 to 70 feet) to hold any number of line-of-battle ships required for instant service. They were opened in form by the late Emperor Louis Napoleon, in the presence of Queen Victoria, in the summer of 1855; on which occasion the roads were crowded with English and French men-of-war, and the vessels of the Yacht Club. A fine granite *Statue* of Napoleon was also set up, with an inscription from one of his speeches, "J'ai résolu de renouveler à Cherbourg les merveilles d'Égypte."—I determined to renew the wonders of engineering skill almost rival.

Around are six building slips (cales de construction) on granite piers; dry docks (formes deradoub); blacksmiths' shops (ateliers des forges); timber shed (hangar au bols), 360 feet long; machine shops (ateliers des machines); with magazines, work of artillery, museum (salle des modèles), large

barracks for seamen and soldiers, telegraph office, &c. Entrance is granted only by special permission. Apply to the English Consul.

The *Digue*, or Breakwater, off the town, is a *Breakwater*, 3,780 metres, or 4,134 yards long (2½ times longer than that at Plymouth), and 50 metres broad. It was begun 1782, carried on by Napoleon and Louis Philippe, and completed 1858; the stones being supplied in making the docks, and sunk in great cones. It was upon one of these cones that Captain Brenton grounded in the *Minerve*, 1803, and was taken after a struggle of 26 hours to escape. The breakwater is strengthened by *Port de l'Homme*, near the middle, which carries a light; other ports and lights are placed on *Le Pêlé*, near the east corner, where the way in is 1½ mile broad; and on *Pôint Querqueville*, on the mainland, to the west, where the fair way is ½ of a mile broad. There are from 3 to 7 fathoms at low water inside.

The English held this town 1418-50, and again in 1758, when General Bligh burnt the old dockyard. James II. was here at the battle of La Hogue; Charles X. embarked here, 1830.

*Convoysances*: To Barfleur and St. Vaast; by steam, to Havre, in 10 hours; to Southampton.

Tourlaville Castle (16th century), new a farm and glass factory, lies to the south-east.

A line, 57½ miles, opened 1864, running from Sottevast (page 49), connects Cherbourg more directly with Coutances (page 52).

From Cherbourg, to the east, a line runs to St. Martin d'Audotville, Lestré Quinéville, Quetehou, St. Vaast-la-Hougue, and

{BARFLEUR, a decayed port, which Edward III. plundered, 1346, but which, in Norman times, was the starting point for England. Upon the rocks, near this, Henry the First's son, William, was lost in the *Bianche Nef*—a loss which struck such a blow to the King's heart that it is said he never sailed afterwards. To the north of it is *Cape Barfleur*, or *Cape de Gatteville*, which has a granite lighthouse 236 feet high, with an intermittent flash, seen seven leagues off. About 8m. south of it is *St. Vaast de La Hougue*, which gives name to the naval action of La Hogue, 1692, when Russell burnt the French fleet, under Tourville,

In sight of James II. *Château de Tocqueville* was the seat of Alex. de Tocqueville.

From Cherbourg, by road (rail projected), to Beaumont (10 miles), and then to **CARF LA HAGUE** (7 miles), which is sometimes confounded with St. Vaast de La Hague. It has several reefs round it, and on the Gros du Raz rock, a fixed Light, 157 feet high, seen six leagues round. The Race of Alderney, where the tide runs six and seven miles an hour, divides it from Alderney and the other *Channel Islands* in the distance.]

### ROUTE 12.

Lisieux to Pont l'Évêque, Trouville, and Honfleur.

By branch rail, to Pont l'Évêque and Honfleur, with a branch at the former to Trouville. From Honfleur, Rouen may be reached by road to Pont Audemer, then by rail; or by road all the way.

Lisieux, as in Route 11.

Le Brouil (½ miles). Then

**Pont l'Évêque** (½ miles), a small semipretecture of 3,068 souls, in the valley of the Touques, where they make lace and good *chasse*. It has an old church and Norman houses, with a trade in horses and cattle. Formerly it was called *Pont à la Vache*, changed to l'Évêque by a bishop of Lisieux, who rebuilt the bridge. *Hotel*: Bras d'Or.

**Touques** (½ m.) Church, 14th century; ruins of the fortified château of Bonneville, 13th century.

**Trouville-Deauville**, under the cliffs of the Channel; frequented from June to September, when steamers run to Havre. The population has risen to 3,623 since Alexandre Dumas first brought it into notice. It has a beach of fine sand. There are many points of attraction round it, and bathing stations are rising up at **VILLERS-SUR-MER**, **HOULGATE**, **DEAUVILLE**, and **VILLER-VILLE**, halfway to Honfleur.

*Hotels*.—Hotel Roches Noires; de Paris; de la Plage; Belle Vue; du Bras d'Or.

[Rail from here to **Dives**, **Cabourg**, sea-side resorts at the mouth of a river where the Conqueror collected part of his fleet, for invading England in 1066. The rocks, flowers, and fossils are noted. From Dives by rail, ½ mile, to **Wotgate-Borneval**, two bathing-

places now much frequented by English visitors, rising into importance.]

From Pont l'Évêque, the road to Honfleur passes the old castle of *Bonneville*, a favourite seat of the Conqueror's (see below); while the rail runs through a tunnel to **Quetteville (Stat.)**, 8 miles; and Canapville, and passes the old church and château of *Criquebeuf*; thence, between the heights which overlook the town, to

**Honfleur** (8 miles from Quetteville), a port of 9,450 souls, and an attractive watering place; the harbour, with a pier, three basins, and large building slips, is being much improved. It has several old streets and wooden houses. St. Catherine's Church, which at first was built in the 5th century, of wood, has two pictures by Rubens' pupils, Jordaens and Quellin. St. Leonard's is as old as the 12th century. From the little fishermen's chapel of *Notre Dame de Grace*, on the *Côte de Grace*, 326 feet high, outside the town, there is a fine sea view, which embraces Havre, Le Hève Lights, Tancarville Castle, Quilleboscil, &c. The present chapel, which is a favourite resort, dates from 1606; but the first one was built by Robert I., of Normandy, in fulfilment of a vow made in a storm. Cours d'Orleans is a good promenade; an excellent prospect is got from La Roque, up the river. At Croix Rouge, near this town, *Louis Philippe* embarked in the *Express*, in his flight to England, 1848, after an unsuccessful attempt at Trouville.

The rocks about Honfleur correspond with those of the Isle of Wight and the Dorset coast opposite (chalk, green sand, blue marl). Eggs, fruit, and butter are sent to England, and there is a trade in honey, cider, and fish. High water at moon's change, about 10h.

*Hotels*.—Du Cheval Blanc; des Armes de France; de la Paix.

*Resident English Consul*; and an *English Church*.

### ROUTE 13.

Rouen to Honfleur, by road.

Distance, 42 miles; but it may be done by rail, *via* Tourville and Elbeuf to Pont Audemer, 32 miles; thence to Honfleur by road.

**Rouen**, as in Route 8. By road to



**PETIT QUEVILLY** (2 miles), on the south side of the Seine, so called, they say, after the fence (*cheville*) made by the Norman dukes round their hunting grounds. It has St. Julien's Norman *Chapel* (now restored) built by Henry II. of England. A little further is *Grand Quevilly*, which had an immense Protestant church in Henry IV.'s time, pulled down in 1686. The Princess de Montmorency's Château is near.

**MOULINEAUX** (5 miles), in a fine spot, has a little spire church; and, on a hill, the picturesque remains of the *Castle* of a fierce soldier, *Robert le Diable* (of Pepin's time), the hero of Meyerbeer's opera. It was destroyed by King John, who, according to some authorities, killed his nephew, Arthur, here.

**LA BOUILLE** (2½ miles), to which steamers from Rouen come, stands under the cliffs, and is a favourite trip of the citizens. De la Londe Forest, Caumont quarries, and Jacqueline grotto, are near.

**BOURZACHEARD** (4½ miles).

**PONT AUDAHER** (13¼ miles), a station on the Glos-Montfort and Pont Audaer line (see Route 11). Honfleur is 13½ miles further, as in Route 12. Thence by rail to Pont l'Évêque and Caen; or by coast road to Trouville.

## ROUTE 14.

Lison to St. Lo, Coutances, Avranches, and Mont St. Michel.

Lison Station, on the Cherbourg line, as in Route 11.

The next stations are

**Airel** (2 miles), **La Meauffe**, and

**Pont Hebert** (2 miles). At 5 miles further is **ST. LO**,

194½ miles from Paris.

*Hotels*.—Du Cheval Blanc; du Soleil.

Population, 11,445. An ancient town, and capital of department Manche, once the seat of a bishopric, founded by *St. Landus*, 549. It stands in a pretty spot, on a rock by the Vire. The Normans destroyed it in 890, but afterwards restored it, though it was almost ruined again in 1346, by Edward III., who took it by storm.

The Cathedral Church of Notre Dame is on the hill, near Petite Place; it is chiefly Gothic, of the 14th century, with two tall spires, 264 ft., in its west which is of later date. A stone pulpit stands

outside. The celebrated image of the Virgin, called Notre Dame du Pillier, is believed to possess wonder-working powers. Another church, *St. Croix*, rebuilt 1660, replaces one attached to the Abbey, founded by Charlemagne about 810, when the town was walled round and improved. There is a salle de spectacle, also public baths, a Museum of antiquities, a Library of 4,500 volumes, &c. A Roman stone, called the *Marbre de Torigny*, serves as pedestal to the bust of Le Verrier, the astronomer, and joint discoverer of Neptun, born here 1811.

Lace and ribbons are made; trade in cavalry horses, which are bred at the *haras* near St. Croix.

Rail to Granville, &c. The strategical coast line is open to Coutances, via *Carantilly-Marsignan*; and *viâ Quetteville* and *Folligny*, to Avranches, Mortain, Dol, Dinan, Lamballe.

**Coutances** (17 miles west-south-west), formerly *Constantia*, a sous-préfecture and bishopric, on a hill, 4½ miles from the sea, to which the Soule river runs. Population, 8,145. It has a Gothic *Cathedral*, with two west spires, clustered pillars in the nave (which is 100 feet high), and an octagon lantern, with a view of the Channel Islands. Other buildings are the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Peter, a Library, Theatre, Hôtel Dieu. Near the Palais de Justice is a bronze figure of *Prince Lebrun*, finance minister under Napoleon. There are remains of fortifications, and of an *Aqueduct* called Les Piliers, from the columns it rests on. *Hotels*.—De France; d'Angleterre.

[In the neighbourhood are, the Pont-de-la-Roque, St. Gerbold's hermitage; the Castles of Regneville, Manny; and the abbey of Blanchelande and Hambye—the latter founded by the Paganels, who settled at Newport Pagnell, in England.

**VILLEBAUDON** (12 miles), at the head of the Soule. **PERCY** (4 miles) was the seat of *William de Percy*, who went over to England with the Conqueror; and, being surnamed Algernon (whiskered), Algernon has always been a favourite name in that family.]

**AVRANCHES** (12½ miles).

Near St. Michael's Bay, on the sea coast, in a pretty spot, is a sous-préfecture of 7,785 inhabitants, some of whom are English, who have settled here. The

Romans called it *Abricæ Ingens*; and it was fortified by St. Louis.

St. André's Cathedral Church, built about 1120, by Henry II. of England, was pulled down at the Revolution; the only remains of it are a stone in Place Huet on which Henry II. stood to do penance for Becket. The Public Library, of 15,000 volumes, has also 200 MSS. (including one of Abélard's, which M. Cousin published in 1836). Museum at the former Bishop's Palace. Statue of Valhubert, a native, who fell at Austerlitz, in the Bishop's Garden, now a public walk. Grand view of Mont. S. Michel from the Jardin des Plantes. Good walks. *Hotels*.—De Londres; d'Angleterre; de Bretagne; de France. Trade in grain, cider, hops. *English Church Service. Conveyances to Mont St. Michel.* Rail to Granville, Vitré, Pontorson for Mont St. Michel), Dol, St. Malo (pages 73-5).

[The famous **Mont St. Michel** (10 miles south-west), in name, appearance, and history, is very like *St. Michael's Mount*, in Cornwall. It is a heap of rugged granite, very steep on the north side, but sloping on the east and south, where the people (300), with their little gardens scraped from the rocks, live round the old *Abbey*. The beach below it is a shelly sand, completely covered at high water; but a causeway leads out to it, available at all states of the tide.

Here a *Monastery* was founded in A.D. 709, on the site of a Druid station and became a noted place of pilgrimage. It is now government property, and is shown for a fee of 1 franc. The visitor passes through the gates of the mediæval walls at the base to the little straggling town; above which rise the convent buildings. They are reached by steps cut in the rock, and by gateways, the entrance being flanked by two solid towers. The convent pile, called *La Merueille*, contains three storeys; on the first are the Salle des Gros Piliers, and the refectory of the monks; on the second is a fine hall called the Salle des Chevaliers; and at the top are the beautiful Cloisters. It was restored by Viollet le Duc. The Church is partly Norman, with a fine Gothic choir, under which is the crypt, resting on great pillars of granite. See *Bradshaw's Guide to Brittany*.]

ROUTES TO THE WEST, VIA THE CHEMIN DE FER DE L'OUEST.

## ROUTE 15.

Paris to Versailles, Chartres, Le Mans, Alençon, Rennes, and Brest.

By rail to Brest, 387 miles. Station for Brest, Mont Parnasse; for Versailles, as the traveller may prefer; either 24, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, for the rive gauche (or left bank of the Seine); or 24, Rue St. Lazaire, for the rive droite (or right bank). The first reaches Versailles by Bellevue; the second by St. Cloud. Omnibuses to all the trains. Four trains a day to Rennes, in 9½ to 13 hours.

Trains to Versailles in forty minutes. Versailles Palace and Park, and the Trianons, are open daily, except Monday, from 11 to 4.

This line, to Versailles (8 kil.), is one of the

*Lignes de Baniueuse*, and the stations are as follow:—

Clamart,	Sèvres,	Viroday,
Meudon,	Chaville,	Versailles.
Bellevue,		

Leaving the station at Mont Parnasse, near Barrière du Maine, you have the Cemetery on the left, and the large suburb of Vaugirard on the right, towards the river Seine. Beyond the lines are Vanves and Issy, and their detached Forts. The last conflict between Blicher and Davoust took place at Issy, 1815. Its Fort, as well as that of Vanves, was destroyed in the siege of 1870-1, and much damage done. Vanves Château is a work of Mansart's.

Tramway to Versailles, 12 miles, from the Louvre.

**Clamart-sous-Meudon** (3 miles), near Meudon Forest. It suffered much in 1870, when the railway station was destroyed. A hydropathic establishment here. A little further is the *Viaduct* of Val Fleury, on a double row of arches, 108 feet high, with Fleury to the left, and Les Moulineaux, on the Seine, to the right.

**Meudon** (1 mile), in department Seine-et-Oise, is a pretty place, near Meudon Forest, under the *Château* built by Louis XIV.'s son, restored by Napoleon for Marie Louise, and destroyed during the bombardment of 1871. An avenue, 450 yards

long by 80 broad, leads up to the fine Terrace in front of it, commanding a vast prospect over Paris and the Seine. The Château is now transformed into an astronomical observatory. It was at one time occupied by Prince Napoleon, and was reduced during the German occupation to a heap of ruins. It stands in a small park (laid out by Lenôtre) of 628 acres, taken from the Forest. Near the railway is Notre Dame des Flammes chapel, a triangular building, with spires at the corners, commemorating the death of nearly 150 persons, 18th May, 1842, who were burnt to death by the carriages taking fire. One of the victims was Admiral D'Urville. *Rabelais* was titular curé of Meudon. Glass and pottery are made.

**Bellevue** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile), where Madame de Pompadour had a splendid seat, is near

**Sèvres** (see Route 10) and the Rive Droite line. **Chaville** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

**Vincennes** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile), a pretty spot, where the branch of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Versailles turns off, past *Fort Montreuil*, to Avenue de la Mairie, opposite the Palace. The Rive Gauche station is near the Hôtel de Ville.

### VERSAILLES.

18 kil. or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Paris.

POPULATION, 51,672.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel du Grand et du Petit Vatel; des Réservoirs; de France. Café Restaurant de la Comédie, Rue des Réservoirs, &c.

**English Church Service** at St. Mark's Church, Rue du Peintre Lebrun. Sunday, 11 and 4.

**Tramways** through the town to Sèvres and to Paris.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Cathedral—Notre Dame—Jeu de Paume—Louis XIV.'s Chapel—Palace and Galleries—Fountains—the Trianons.

The capital of department Seine-et-Oise (formerly *Re de France*, Hugh Capet's patrimony), seat of a bishop, tribunals, &c., and of a magnificent Palace of the later Bourbon kings, which has been turned into a National Museum since 1837.

It was a mere hunting lodge of Henry IV. and others, till Louis XIII., in 1624, built a brick Château here, to which Louis XIV., "le Grand Monarque," as he is styled, added the *Palace* (1661-81), gardens, and parks (twenty miles in circuit), at a vast expense; some say ten millions, *some* three millions, sterling.

A new street, Rue Honoré Vernet (who has done so much for art here), leads from the station to Avenue de Paris, the main street, which, at Place d'Armes, opposite the Palace, meets the Avenues de St. Cloud and de Sceaux. It is 288 feet wide, and well planted, and divides the town into two parishes.

That of Notre Dame, to the north, includes J. Mansart's Doric Chapel, built 1684; the Palais de Justice, behind the great stables; Place Hoche, in which is that general's statue; barracks; a large market; the Vénerie, or grand huntaman's house; and the five droite railway station.

In the south, or St. Louis's parish, in Old Versailles, is the *Prefecture*; also the Hôtel de Ville, and rive gauche station, close to another pile of stables (now a barrack); the Grecian *Cathedral*, built 1743; the Marché St. Louis; the Menus Plaisirs, and barracks; and a small building, *La Salle du Jeu de Paume*, where the States-General, or National Assembly, met 1789, before they moved to Paris. Here they avowed never to separate till the Constitution was firmly established. It contains pictures by H. Vernet. There are also baths and a priests' seminary. All the streets are regular and well built. Rue Satory is macadamised for the use of the troops at the experimental camp on the *Plains of Satory*, where Rosell and Ferré, the communist leaders, were shot, November, 1871. Blücher pillaged the town in 1815.

The Place d'Armes, 260 feet broad, brings you to the *Cour d'Honneur* and the *Cour de Marbre*, 260 feet broad, in front of Louis XIII.'s château, where Louis XIV.'s and sixteen other statues are placed. To the right and left are ranges of buildings, as Louis XV.'s opera house; the bibliothèque, or public library of 40,000 volumes; the Grand Commun, new a military hospital; and Louis XIV.'s beautiful *Chapel*, with the high-pitched roof, where Marie Antoinette was married. Behind the old château, facing the gardens, is the main or west front of the

*Palace of Versailles*, a noble Ionic range, 1,400 feet long, something in the style of Somerset House, as seen from the river, but with the wings thrown back from the domed centre. It was the work of *Mansart*, and has 102 columns, in groups of four to eight each, and 375 windows and doors, with a

profusion of vases, busts, &c. The series of splendid rooms and galleries, as restored by Louis Philippe, form the *Musée Historique*. Here are the *Galerie des Glaces*, 242 feet long; Cabinet of Louis XIV. (who privately married Madame de Maintenon here); Louis XVI.'s Chamber, where he showed himself with the cap of liberty to the people below (a young officer, *Bonaparte*, and his friend Bourrienne, being spectators); the Chamber where the ferocious mob broke in on Marie Antoinette; and other rooms; all now filled with marbles, tapestry, busts, portraits, and statues of eminent French soldiers; a marine gallery; and above 1,100 *Peintures* (good, bad, and indifferent), dedicated à toutes les gloires de la France; including portraits of admirals, marshals, generals, &c.; works of the time of Louis XIV.; views of royal palaces; paintings of battles from Clovis, down to H. Vernet's battle of Ily, in Algeria. On the ceiling of the Salon d'Hercule is a master-piece of Lemoine's, the "Apotheosis of Hercules," a composition of 142 figures. The ultramarine in the sky alone cost \$400. During the investment of Paris, 1870-71, the Palace became the head-quarters of the King of Prussia, who was here proclaimed German Emperor, 18th February, 1871. The National Assembly met from 1871 to 1880, in the *Theatre*, having removed to it from Bordeaux, when the Commune occupied Paris. (See *Galignani's Paris Guide* and *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Paris*.)

The *Gardens*, or Little Park, were laid out by Lendôtre, or his disciples; and comprise a beautiful Orangery (one tree is as old as 1421), and a great number of terraces, allées, parterres, bosquets, pieces of water, &c., ornamented with vases and statuary (that by Lebrun, at the Bassin d'Apollon, for example). The centre walk, called *Tapis Vert*, or green carpet, leads to the Grand Canal (a cross-shaped piece of water), and the *Fountaines*, which are supplied by forcing pumps at Marly (though Louis XIV.'s intention was to bring water from the Eure, by the aqueduct he began at Maintenon). The *Parties d'Eaux* play the first Sunday of every month, but the *Grandes Eaux* only on special fête days. The potager, or kitchen garden, is near the *Jardins Anglais*, made by Louis XVIII. when Count of Provence, and the Lake, called *Pièce des Suisses*. This garden is now surrounded by an open railing.

Towards the north-west are—*Grand Trianon* (on the site of the village of *Stearman*), consisting of a centre and wings in the Italian style, built by Mansart, of marble, for Madame de Maintenon, and afterwards occupied by Madame Adelaide. Here, in 1873, Marshal Bazaine was tried by a court-martial, presided over by the Duc d'Anmale. *Petit Trianon*, to the right, is a pavilion 72 feet square, built by Louis XV. (who died in it) for Madame du Barri. Marie Antoinette (her room remains as she left it) and the Duchess of Orléans resided here. A *Musée des Voitures*, or state carriages, stands near the Trianons. The Trianons can be visited daily, except Mondays, from 12 to 4. Strangers had better take their passports. The Great Palace of Versailles is open daily (except Monday), 11 to 4 p.m.

Phillip V. of Spain (Louis XIV.'s grandson), Louis XVI. and his brothers, Louis XVIII. and Charles X., were born in the Palace. Marshal Berthier, Generals Hoche and Gourgaud, and the excellent *Abbé de l'Épée* were also natives of Versailles. Marchaud's statue of the last (as *Marché St. Louis*) was put up 1843.

Many fossil shells are found round this place.

[Buc, 1½ mile south of Versailles, is a charming little place in the woods above the Bèvre, here crossed by an aqueduct on nineteen arches, 70 feet high, built 1688, to supply Versailles with water. Among other seats is that called *La Juvinière*. *Jouy-en-Josas*, 1½ mile east of it, down the Bèvre, was called *Gaugiacum* in the 9th century, when it belonged to St. Germain's abbey. The river turns many mills, paper factories, &c.]

The next station to Versailles is

*St. Cyr* (8½ miles), in the great park of Versailles, and known for its *Military School* for 800 infantry cadets, established here, 1806, by Napoleon, in place of the school for young ladies of rank, founded 1686, by Madame de Maintenon, who received a visit from Peter the Great, and died here, 1719. As built by J. H. Mansart, it forms five large courts. Racine's *Esther* was performed here for the first time. Tomb of Madame de Maintenon in the chapel.

Here the line to Evreux and Granville parts off,

**Trappes** (3½ miles).

[PONT-CHARTRAIN (6 miles) has a seat by Mansart, the property of Marquis d'Osmond.]

About 3 miles south-east of Trappes, near Vanmurier, in a deep valley, are a few fragments of

PORT ROYAL DES CHAMPS, originally a Bernardine monastery, founded 1204, by Matthew de Marli, and called *Portus Regius*, *Porréal*, &c., after Philippe Auguste had found shelter here when hunting; but having become, about 1640-60, the head-quarters of the Jansenist leaders, Arnauld d'Andilly, Lancelot, Le Maître (who translated the Bible), Pierre Nicole (who shared in Pascal's "Provincial Letters"), and other learned and pious recluses, including the young abbess, *la Mère Angelique*, it was suppressed, 1708. The beautiful Duchesse de Longueville died here in seclusion. Arnauld's house was at Les Granges, a farm still standing on the hill above. See Mrs. Schimmel-Penninck's *Select Memoirs of Port Royal*.]

**La Verrière** (8½ miles) belonged to the Comte de Lavalette, whose escape from prison, through his wife's means, is so well known. Coaches to Le Tremblay, the seat of the Marquis de Vêrac; *Dampierre*, the fine seat of the Duc de Luyne; *Chevreuse* (5 miles east-south-east), and the old Castle of its seigneurs and dukes, on the Yvette; Montfort and its old *doujon*; and La Queue, on the Dreux road. Near Mesnil-St.-Denis Castle is the old Abbey of Notre Dame de la Roche, founded in the 11th century by the Bires de Levis, who followed *Simon de Montfort* to the crusades against the Albigenses.

**Les Essarts-le-Roi** (3 miles).**Le Perray** (2 miles).

**Rambouillet** (6½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 5,897 souls, in a valley, having a royal *Château* in the midst of a park of 3,090 acres (laid out by Lenôtre), and a fine hunting *Forest* of 30,000 acres. The *Château* (near St. Hubert's Lake) is a large plain brick pile, flanked by spire turrets, and a great machicolated tower of an earlier date; and includes a grand saloon with a marble floor (the room in which Francis I. died, in 1547), stables for 600 horses &c. It belonged to the family of Agenais, and

was bought of the Duc de Penthièvre by Louis XVI. Here Marie Louise and her son met the Allied Sovereigns; and Charles X. abdicated here, 1830, in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux, and set off for Cherbourg and Poole. At the revolution of 1848, the *Château* was let for a *cabaret*. The Park contains:—Marie Antoinette's Jardin Anglais and her farm, with its *latterie* or dairy, which have been properly restored; *la bergerie modèle*, where some of the earliest mérinos in France were bred; Marie Antoinette's Chapel, a Hermitage, the Grotto of Rabelais, &c.

**Hotels**.—Du Lion d'Or; St. Pierre.

Between this and Chartres is the *Château of Essimont*, the mediæval country seat of the Duke of Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, who was here visited by the Prince of Wales, in 1874.

[AUNEAU (4 miles south of Rambouillet), in Eure-et-Loire (see page 164, has a *Tower* left of the old castle of its seigneurs, one of whom was Henry de Joyeuse, marshal of France in the 16th century.]

Passing the large park of Volsins, and the Vicomte de Marainville's seat, we come to

**Epernon** (8 miles), a pretty, well-watered spot on the Guesle, in department Eure-et-Loire; having remains of the old *Château* of its dukes, the first of whom was the favourite of Henry III., Nogaret de la Vallette, whose pride was so ridiculous that he was styled *King of Epernon*. Formerly it was called *Sparnonum*, and strongly fortified. Population, 2,396.

Coach to Gallardon and its old tower, called *l'Épaule de Gallardon* (the lower half being partly gone), and its equally ancient spire *Church*, which combines the Norman, Gothic, and later styles.

Pass Morville *château* and Hanches *church*, to

**Maintenon** (5 miles), in the fertile valley of the Eure (crossed by a *viaduct* on 32 arches) where the Vaise joins it; which gave title of Marchioness de Maintenon to the widow of Scarron, whom Louis XIV. privately married at Versailles. A square, and several round high-peaked towers, most picturesquely grouped, are seen in the moated *Château*, now belonging to the Duc de Noailles, but in part as old as Philippe Auguste's time. They show Madame's portrait (by Mignard) and

her bed-room; also the rooms of Louis XIV., and of Charles X., who spent a night here after his abdication. These are carefully preserved by the owner. The chapel has some stained glass of the 15th century.

At the end of the noble *Park* are *Megalithic monuments* called the Berceau, the Pierres de Gargantua, &c. The remains of an *Aqueduct*, begun from Pont-Gouin, about 37½ miles west-south-west, up the Eure, 1684-8, by Louis XIV., to supply Versailles with water, are also seen, supported by 47 or 48 arches or piles, above 80 feet high, and to make which 30,000 troops and masons were sometimes employed. One avenue of the Park is named after Racine, who is said to have composed in it. Colin d'Harleville, the comic writer, was born here. Population, 2,057. *Hotel*.—St. Denis.

Rail to **DREUX** (see page 69) by Nogent-le-Roi. [**NOGENT-LE-ROI** (6 miles), down the Eure, was so called after Philip de Valois (who died here, 1350), and suffered much in the civil and religious wars. The English, under Salisbury, carried it, sword in hand, in the time of Henry V. of England. Coach to Gallardon, see page 56. Near Le Péage (5 miles west-south-west) is a *Cromlech* of one stone on two others.]

**JOUY** (5½ miles), up the fertile valley of the Eure. At 4½ miles beyond, with the cathedral full in view, after crossing the river on a three-arch bridge, and the ravine of the Vauroux, by a viaduct on eighteen arches, is

### CHARTRES,

54 miles from Paris, 178½ miles from Rennes.

**HOTELS**.—Du Grand Monarque; du Duc de Chartres; de France; Restaurant de l'Ouest. *Buffet* at station.

*French Protestant Service*.

The *pâtes des Chartres*, at Lemoine's, corner of Rue de Cygne, are of hereditary celebrity.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Hôtel de Ville—Porte Guillaume—St. André's Church—Museum.

Population, 23,108. The chief town of department Eure-et-Loire, seat of a tribunal, bishopric, &c., in the fertile corn plain of the Beauce, on a hill (crowned by its noble cathedral), over the Eure, which runs round the old ramparts, now turned into public walks. The other promenades

are near St. Pierre's Church and *Placés des Epaires*, or des Barricades, &c. Basse Ville, or Lower Town, is full of narrow streets and Gothic-looking houses of wood, with their gables to the front; and is joined by very steep ascents to Haute Ville, where the best buildings are found. Among these rises up the vast and imposing

*Cathedral of Notre Dame*, erected 1026-1260, in the shape of a cross, 422 feet long, 208 broad through the transept, and 112 to the roof. It is calculated that 15,000 persons might easily stand within the walls, allowing a square yard to each. The front, 160 feet broad, consists of a noble triple portal between two towers of equal breadth with it. One tower has a plain spire, 350 feet high; the other, to the north, 376 feet high, is later built (1514), and in a more florid style, by Jean de Beauce. Three entrances, covered with carvings of prophets and apostles, are in the *Portal*, which is 49 feet by 30, and recessed 18 feet, having statues in the jambs, with a fine *rose window* above. Above this is an open gallery from tower to tower, then 17 kings in niches; above these the Virgin and Child, and a figure of Christ over all, on the apex of the roof. Two other ornamented porches and *rose windows* are in the north and south sides. The nave is 239 feet long; but the interior is dark, on account of the richly stained *Windows*, of which there are 125. A beautifully carved *Screen* of the 15th or 16th century leads to the choir, which has 45 niches in it, and a multitude of sculptures, besides bas-reliefs of the Descent from the Cross and the Presentation, by Bridan; another over the altar by the same artist, of the Assumption of the Virgin, was saved at the Revolution by having a cap of liberty put on her head. Bishop Fulbert's crypt and chapels of the older foundations are below. It is worth notice that there are 1,800 statues on the exterior, 2,000 in the interior, besides 500 figures in the windows. One statue, the *Vierge du Pilier*, is a great object of worship. In the bishop's garden is the *stone coffin* of St. Calétric, bishop here in the 6th century. An *Hôtel Dieu* of 13th century stands in the cloisters. *St. André's* large old church, in Basse Ville, of the 12th century, is a store-house; *St. Pierre's*, lately a barrack, but now restored for public worship, belonged to the Benedictines, and has some stained windows. The *Préfecture* stands in s

garden. At the Hôtel de Ville (near the corn market), which was formerly Hôtel Montécot, and originally the Ursuline convent, the *Museum* is kept, with several objects of natural history, Charlemagne's glass, Philippe le Bel's armour, and the sword of General Marceau. The last was a native, and a pillar, erected to him in Place Marceau, or the herb market (where the old palace of the dukes stood), states that he was "Soldat à 16 ans, Général à 23. Il mourut à 27."—at the battle of Altenkirchen.

The public library contains 50,000 volumes and 900 MSS. There is a Theatre, formerly the old church of St. Foy; also a bridge, by Vauban. The old Gothic Hôtel de Ville, partly 13th century, remains in Rue des Changes. In Rue Jean de Beauce (so named after the cathedral architect) is the new Cattle Market. In Rue des Écuycrs is a curiously carved circular House, with a *spiral staircase* winding round the exterior from top to bottom.

Of its seven gates, *Porte Guillaume*, with its old machicolated towers, remains; and there are some traces of *Aqueducts* made by the Romans, who called this place *Asturicum*, when it was the capital of the *Cornaves*. The Northmen attacked it under their leader, Hastings, and again under Rollo, the founder of Normandy. It gave title of duke to the Orleans family. *Nicole*, one of the Port Royal writers, and the advocate Pétion, were born here.

*Conspicuous*: By rail, to Orleans, Châteaudun, Dreux (on the girdle line), &c. Branch line to Nogent-le-Phaye and Anneau, 17 miles, on the Tours line.

[At MORANCEZ (3 miles) is a very old Church, having no side chapel, but a Lombard porch and buttresses in front; supposed of the 10th century. BONNEVAL (on the Paris and Tours direct line, page 164), a pretty place of 3,420 population, having a church with a good spire, and a mill which was once a Benedictine college. *Coudreaux*, which belonged to *Ney*, is near; and there are several menhirs, dolmens, &c., in the neighbourhood. One dolmen near Baudouin mill on the river, towards St. Germain, is 19 feet long; another of 10 feet is on the Houssay road; besides peulvans, or ring stones. Châteaudun (8½ miles further), a station on the Paris and Tours direct line, on the site of

*Castellodunum*, and a sous-préfecture of 7,147 population, in the valley of the Loire (see Route 35). *Hotel*.—De la Place.

From this, via Tournoin, it is 30 miles to Orléans.—Vendôme is 25 miles further; and 35 miles beyond that is Tours (see Route 35).—Blois is 30 miles from Vendôme.]

[The direct *Ligne d'Etat*, Paris to Bordeaux (387 miles), by Chartres, Saumur, Niort, and Saintes, was completed 1885 by the opening of the section between Courtalain (37½ miles from Chartres) and Pont-de-Braye (page 196). The principal stations between Chartres and Saumur (pages 184 and 186) are

**Courtalain**, with a castle of 1442, restored in modern times.

**Bessé-sur-Braye**, Château of Courtanvaux, 15th and 16th centuries.

**Pont-de-Braye** (see page 196). Junction for Blois by Vendôme.

**La Chartre sur-le-Loir**, with a church of the 12th century.

**Château-du-Loir** (see page 197).

**Château-la-Vallière**; here is the Forêt de la Vallière, where was formerly a château belonging to the celebrated duchess of that name.]

Across the wide plain of La Beauce to

**Courville** (11½ miles), on a hill, in a fertile part of the Eure valley, once a marquessate in the Sully family. Population, 1,740.

[VILLEBOIS (5½ miles south) has the fine old feudal brick Castle, with towers, moats, battlements, in which *Sully*, the great minister of Henry IV., died 1641. It preserves its ancient decorations and furniture, with the staircases, chapel, and picture gallery, all worth notice.]

Courville is near Louis XIV.'s *Aqueduct*, which begins at the next station, **Pontgouin** (5 miles), on the Eure, and was completed as far as Maintenon, following a zigzag course of upwards of 30 miles. The Châteaux of Vaux and la Rivière, belonging to the Marquis d'Alligre, are near this station. Here we enter the district of La Perche.

**La Loupe** (6½ miles) has a trade in grain and cattle, and gave birth to the learned *Vincent de la Loupe*, of the 16th century. The rail crosses a dried-up lake near the station, on an embankment; and beyond it is one of the greatest works on the line—

a vast cutting through a mass of siliceous and ferruginous earth, 2 miles and 85½ yards long, and about 50 feet deep. One-half is on a level, the other on an incline; and the whole length is crossed by six viaducts for roads passing over the line. In the middle, where the hill lies deepest, is a tunnel of 5,700 feet, drained by a network of wells, and subterranean aqueducts.

From La Loupe to **Evreux** (page 45), 58 miles, through **Senonches**, **La Ferté-Vidame**, **Vernueil** (page 60), **Damville** (page 45), and **Avrilly**.

The next station is

**Bretoncelles** (6½ miles), in the district of la Perche and department of Orne, near Butte, and the old castle of Launay, now a farm-house. The railway has a rival here in a Roman road, called the Rue Ferrée (Stone or Metalled Street). It follows the Corblonne, to

**Condé-sur-Huisne** (4½ miles), near which is a seat of Comte de Baulny, and the old castle of Montandon. A short rail (the Orne) was opened in 1872 to **Alençon** (see page 70), *via* **Mortagne**.

**Mortagne** (18½ miles west-north-west), a sous-préfecture of 4,645 souls, once a strong place, and the capital of the Perche, is on a hill over the Chippe, and was founded by Yves de Bellême, 968, who strengthened it by a double moat and forts. In the war of the League it was pillaged *twenty-two times*. The streets are steep. At the old Gothic Church of St. Jean are richly carved cule-de-lampe (pendants) in the vaulting of the nave. The hospice was founded, 1523, by Margaret de Lorraine. There are large market halls, a prison, public fountains, &c.

Manufactures of hemp, strong linens, sheepskins, &c. The old church of the Capucins is now a linen factory. Its *langues fourrées*, or stuffed tongues, are noted.

**Hotels**.—Du Grand Cerf; de la Poste. Rail to Mamers (page 60) and Laigle, 21 miles; and to Bernay, Lisieux, and Caen.

About 4 miles from it, near the road to Solligny, is the old Romanesque church of *Champs*, with stained windows.

**SOLIGNY-LA-TRAPPE** (7½ miles north), in a sandy spot, has remains of the Cistercian abbey of *La Trappe*, founded in the 12th century, by

Rotrou II., Count of Perche, reformed by the severe discipline of Abbé de Rancé, 1666, and suppressed at the Revolution. After taking shelter in Switzerland, the Trappists settled in England, and returned here 1815; but in 1824, on a dispute with the bishop, they moved to La Meilleraye.]

**Nogent-le-Rotrou** (2½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Eure-et-Loire, of 8,668 population, on the Huisne (with a cascade at the entrance of the town), under a rocky hill, crowned by remains of a *Castle* of the Counts of Perche, and the famous *Duc de Sully*, whose tomb, with that of his wife, is at the Hôtel Dieu, founded by Count Rotrou. The old church of St. Hilaire, and the remains of St. Denis's monastery, deserve notice. Excellent trout and crayfish are caught in the pretty valley of the Arcisse. *Hotel*.—Du Dauphin.

**Bellême** (about 12½ miles, or by rail, page 66), in a forest, has the Herse mineral waters (1 mile) near it, discovered 1607, rising out of a fountain marked by a Roman (?) inscription.]

**Le Tell** (6½ miles), formerly *Tilius*, was burnt by the English in 1424, and again by Sully, who took it for Henry IV., in 1594. It stands in department Orne, which we now leave for that of Sarthe, and pass through a pastoral country to

**La Ferté Bernard** (3½ miles), on the Huisne, and so called from a corruption of *forte* (strong). It was one of the keys of France when the English held Normandy. It is a miniature town, having a moat round its ancient battlemented walls; a castle-like gate, with two solid high-peaked towers, now used for prisons; Hôtel de Ville; and a fine Gothic Church of the 16th century, looking like a cathedral. It is 190 feet by 70, and 80 high to the vault, or about 160 to the low spire over the west front, which, as well as the aides, is supported by tall buttresses. The windows are finely stained. Notice also the *Halles* in the town, built 1535. The English, under Salisbury, took La Ferté, 1424, and it was given up to the Prince of Conti, 1590. Population, 5,239. Linen is made.

[About 12 miles west is **Bonnétable**, a town of 4,294 population, in a fertile spot, having the old *Castle* of its seigneurs, surmounted by six towers, and ornamented inside with wood,



carvings and portraits. Both this and Mamers are reached by rail from Connerré (as below), or from La Hutte-Coulombiers (page 70).

**Mamers** (20 miles north-west), a sous-préfecture of 6,016 population, in department Sarthe, on the Dive; having a *Church* founded 1145, and restored 1831; with an old convent, now the mairie. Some ditches, called after Robert le Diable, are traced; and at 4 miles off is a Roman camp. To the north are the ruined walls and arches of *Persuignes Abbey*, founded 1145, by the counts of Alençon, who were buried here till 1377. Abbé Rancé, who reformed the Trappists, was a monk in this abbey. Branch rail to *Bellême* or *Belesme* (page 59) and *Mortagne* (page 59), *viâ Origny-le-Roux*.]

**Socaux** (6½ miles), on the Huisne. The next station,

**Connerré** (6½ miles), is near *Dollon*, so called after a dolmen or cromlech, of one stone, 20 feet long, resting on eight others. Before reaching this, there is on the right, at *Croix-de-Fer*, another dolmen called the *Pierre-de-Vouvray*, near which coins called *petros* have been found. Here a line intersects, passing north, to *Bonnétable* and *Mamers* (as above), 27 miles; and south to *St. Calais* (page 196), 19 miles.

**Pont de Gennes** (6½ miles) was originally *Pons Hiogena*, after a Roman bridge, since replaced by a later one, on the Huisne, near the new railway viaduct.

**St. Mars la Bruyère** (4½ miles) is in a wide tract of what was once a mere heath (*bruyère*).

**Yvré-l'Évêque** (2½ miles) was a country-seat of the bishops of Mans, in a large park.

We follow the Huisne to *Pontlieue* (so called from an old bridge) in the suburbs of Mans, of which the large and important station, with its workshops and magazines, is 4½ miles from the last station.

## LE MANS,

130½ miles from Paris, 101½ from Rennes. Here the *branch line* to Alençon and Mézidon (on the *Cherbourg line*) turns off (see *Route 16*).

**HOTELS.**—De la Boule d'Or; de France; du Maine; Grand Hotel. *Buffet*.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Cathedral—Churches of Notre Dame La Conture and Notre Dame du Pré.

Population, 57,412. This chief town of department Sarthe, seat of a bishopric, &c., on a hill-side, by the Sarthe, near the junction of the Huisne, or Hulne, was the Roman *Suidunum*, or capital of the *Cennomani* (whence the modern name), afterwards of the province of *Maine*, which was held by Geoffrey Plantagenet, whose son, Henry II., was born here, 1133. It was, of course, often attacked in the early times of French history, until the English were finally dispossessed in 1447. In 1793, it was occupied by Larochejacquelin and 60,000 Vendéans, who were driven out with great slaughter by Marceau. The Chouans also took it at their rising, in 1799. On the 11th and 12th of January, 1871, in the height of winter, the strong position taken up here by General Chanzy and his army of the West was carried by the Germans under Prince Frederick Charles, being the last great action of the war.

Three bridges cross the Sarthe. *Pont Yssoir* joins *Gourdane* quarter to that of the *Pré*; *Pont Perrin* leads to *St. Jean*; and *Pont Napoleon* is opposite *Place de la Halle*, the largest square in the city, where the hotels and cafés are found. Another square, called *Place des Jacobins*, and planted with poplars, was the site of a convent, and of a Roman amphitheatre; *Promenade du Greffier* is a walk by the Sarthe, near the quays, with prospects of the fertile country beyond, and the station at one end of it. The best part of the town is up the hill, that on the river being a collection of narrow, steep, and dirty streets. The houses are of stone and slate; many old buildings are in *Grande Rue*, *Place du Château*, *Rue des Chanoines*, &c. An ancient seat of the *Knights Templars* yet remains; and there are four or five modern fountains, one of which was opened 1854, on a part of the ancient town walls.

*St. Julien's Cathedral*, 446 feet long, is on the site of a Roman temple, of which traces are said to be visible in the oldest part, the Norman nave, which is of the 10th and 11th centuries, and has a good south door. The fine lofty choir and the transepts are of the 13th to the 15th centuries, the former being 106 feet high. A square tower, ornamented with niches, &c., stands over one transept, 217 feet from the ground, or 331 from the river. The fine rose and other windows are beautifully stained. In one of the twelve side chapels are monuments of

Richard Cour de Lion's queen, *Berengaria*, whose tomb was brought here 1821, from the abbey of *Epois* (now a linen factory, 2½ miles off), which she founded; and of Charles IV. of Anjou and L. Du Bellay. A carved house in Grande Rue is called *Queen Berengaria's*. Near the cathedral is the *Grabatoire*, a house with spires and a peaked roof, once used by the canons. The first bishop of Mans was St. Julien, in the 3rd century. At No. 1, in Rue St. Michel, close by, lived *Scarron*, the comic writer, who held a canonry here, till he married. His widow, the celebrated *Madame de Maintenon*, became mistress and wife of Louis XIV.

*Notre Dame de la Couture* is partly Norman and partly Gothic, of the 10th and 13th centuries; it has a good west portal (with carvings of the Judgment) and an ancient crypt. The Abbey buildings near it are used as the *Préfecture*, which contains a Library of 50,000 volumes, with 700 MSS., also a gallery of paintings (including a portrait on copper of *Geoffrey Plantagenet*), and a *Museum* of natural history, geology, mineralogy, botany, coins, &c.

*Notre Dame du Pré Church*, of the 11th century, is cruciform, and has a carved doorway; it is one of the curious buildings here. At St. Benoit's is a good painting of a Dead Christ. St. Vincent's abbey Church, with an excellent front, is used for the priests' seminary. Near it is the bishop's new *Palace*, in the Renaissance style, by Delarue. St. Pierre's old church is altered into a school, while that of the Visitation is employed for the Palais de Justice and prison. Museum of Archæology, on the ground floor of the Theatre, always open to strangers. An old seat of the counts of Maine is now the *Hôtel de Ville*; they still show remains of an earlier building, which it replaced. The circular Corn Hall, on the Grande Place, was rebuilt 1822, on the site of a wooden one, which was as old as 1568. There are a good *Theatre*, built 1842, by Delarue, and public baths.

Ledru Rollin, author of the *Décadence de l'Angleterre*, was born here. Statues of General Chanzy and Pierre Belon, a celebrated naturalist, also a native.

Rail to St. Nazaire (pages 191 and 198) *via* Sablé and Châteaubriant. Also to La Chastre, 30 miles. [The branch rail to Angers, 60 miles long, down the Sarthe, passes La Suse (12 miles);

with a branch to La Flèche. **Avoise** (11 miles). **Sablé** (7 miles), an old town on the Sarthe, with a marble bridge, uniting the two parts of it. Above stands a *Château*, built by Mansart, for the brother of Colbert, the statesman. The town belonged to Geoffrey of Anjou, and was taken by Henry IV. in person. Gloves and linens are made, and marble is worked. Population, 6,047. *Hotel*.—De Notre Dame. At Sablé a line from La Flèche (page 197) comes in; and proceeds to Chateau-Gontier (page 196), where a connection is made with Laval; thence on to Chemazé (branch to Craon), Segré, Châteaubriant (page 198), Redon, and Nantes. In 1884 Sablé was connected with Sillé-le-Guillaume (below) by a line of 32½ miles. From Sablé to

**Morannes** (9 miles) and **Tiercé** (9 miles), whence it is 12 miles to **Angers**. (See Route 36.)]

Leaving Le Mans, the rail crosses the Sarthe. Then past the old *Château* of Livardin, which William Rufus occupied, 1098, before the siege of Mans. It belonged to the Beaumanoir family.

**Domfront-en-Champagne** (12½ miles), near the forest of *Milasse*, where an ancient way is traced. It was attacked by the Chouans in 1796, but unsuccessfully.

**Conlie** (2½ miles). Here traces of the earliest inhabitants of France have been found. Passing a cutting, 45 feet deep, and then a bank as high, we come to another cutting, or *tranchée*, 5,900 feet long. Near this is *Tennie Church* and *Castle*, which Sir John Fastolf, the English governor of Alençon, took in Henry VI.'s reign. At Rouez are some old abbey and castle ruins.

**Sillé-le-Guillaume** (7½ miles), on the slope of a hill, where seven roads meet, in a forest, is a very ancient place; and has several remains of towers and walls, among which is the massive *Donjon*, 125 feet high, to the spire top, and 10 feet thick. The ancient *Church*, begun in the 13th century, is close to it. A fine view from here. Rail to La Hutte-Concombiers (page 70).

[St. JEAN-SUB-ERVE, 12½ miles south-south-west, on the Erve (in department Mayenne), is so called after the ancient *Arvi*, whose capital was about 5 miles south, down the river, near

the grottoes of Saulgé, or *Caves de Margot*, which are in the limestone cliffs on its banks. One is about 64 feet in diameter.]

**Rouessé-Vassé** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles) was the feudal possession of the very ancient family of Vassé, the last of whom emigrated in 1791. Here was the MS. of le Sieur Joinville's *Life of St. Louis*, with a collection of armour, which was sold off by the sans-culottes, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  sous a piece, *payable in assignats*.

**Yorvé** (5 miles), in the department of Mayenne. Along the route are the Coévron hills, a range of felspar and petrosilix. Cross the Erve, and through the Rozzères cutting, to

**Évron** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in a basin of limestone hills. Much lime is burnt here. It is the ancient *Ebronsum*, where St. Hadouin founded an abbey, of which the church, one of the best in Mayenne, remains; dating for the most part from the 13th century, though St. Crépin's chapel (where several paintings have been discovered) is a century earlier. Its spire declines from the upright. At one corner is a machicolated tower, built for defence in early times. A beautiful bas-relief of the Sepulchre is placed over the altar. Évron has also old *halles* of the 16th century; and a Benedictine abbey, a modern pile, occupied by the Sisters of Charity.

Coaches to Jubelin, Mézangers, and St. Suzanne.

**STE. SUZANNE** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east), up the Erve, stands on a rocky height, in the Coévron hills, over the gorge of the river. It has a modern Château incorporating the old donjon, &c.; and the ancient ramparts are rather remarkable, as being vitrified, like some of the Pictish forts in Scotland. Six or seven menhirs or standing stones are found near this place.

To the north-west of Évron, past the pretty château of Mezangers, is

**JUBELIN**, or *Jubilain*, on the site of the square castellum of *Noiodannum*, a Roman station. The walls are made of blocks of granite, which abounds hereabouts.

**Mayenne** (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a station 25 miles from Laval, by the branch line from **La Chapelle** (below) and a sous-préfecture in the same department, among the hills. on the river Mayenne, is irregularly-built, and remarkable

only for the old *château* of its seigneurs, now a linen factory. Linen goods, of various kinds, are made and bleached, and iron is forged near it. Population, 10,428. *Hotels*.—De la Belle Etoile; de l'Écarpe; du Pavillon.

**AMBRIÈRES** (6 miles north), an ancient place on the Mayenne, fortified by William the Conqueror, to defend the Normandy frontier. It has an old bridge, a pretty spire church, and a halle on the castle site. Population, 2,480.]

**Brée** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), formerly *Néel*, on the Jouanne. Here is a quarry of grey marble. At Brée is a castle which belonged to Hubert de Brée, a crusader. At

**Montsurs** ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles), or *Mons Securus*, is another feudal ruin, which, like all in this quarter, figured in the wars with the English; also the Chapel of the Three Marys, of the 14th century. From **La Chapelle-Arthenaise**, 3 miles beyond, a branch line turns off to Mayenne.

**Louverné** ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is noted for marble quarries. From this it is three miles to Laval, which is reached by an embankment 85 feet high, and a viaduct over the Mayenne.

### LAVAL.

186 miles from Paris, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Rennes.

*Hotels*.—De Paris; de France; de l'Œuest.

Population, 30,374. A manufacturing town, and capital of department Mayenne (formerly the province of Lower Maine), on a cultivated slope in the valley of the Mayenne. The bishopric was re-established here in 1855. Much lined and cotton cloth and thread is made. The plain around was formerly called the Forest of Concise; and the town grew out of a castle built by Guy de Valle in 1002. It was taken and retaken in the wars between the English and French, 1466.

An old tower (near the bridge), with its peaked top, is all that remains of the castle, which came to the Dukes of Laval and Trémouille, and is used as a prison. The court-yard, and the restored seignorial chapel deserve a visit. In front of this, the prince of Talmont, the last of its long line of counts, was executed, 1794, after the final defeat of the Chouans, at Manis. They had gained a victory over the Republicans here the year before.

It is a picturesque old place, having many curious Gothic *timbered Houses* and narrow streets, some rather steep. The Champ de Foire, and especially a house called *Bel Air*, command the best prospects. Two bridges (the older one 16th century) cross the river, and the view takes in the pretty spire of *Assomères Church*, in the suburb, which was founded by Guy II. in the 12th century, and finished in the 16th century. It contains a small figure of the Virgin, much venerated by pilgrims. Parts of the ancient town walls are left, with the old towers, at *Porte Beucheresse*, of the 16th century.

Amongst the buildings to be noticed, are the churches of La Trinité and St. Vénérand—the former being the *Cathedral*, in the Gothic style of the 12th century. The Préfecture, in a large garden; the Palais de Justice (law court), formerly the *petit Château*, in the Renaissance style; the college; a large Linen Hall (*halle aux toiles*); a public Library of 25,000 volumes; two hospices; and part of the Cordeliers' old convent. The old château, 11th and 12th centuries, is a prison.

Ambrose Paré, the surgeon, of whom there is a bronze statue by David d'Angers, near the Hotel de Ville, was a native. Lesueur, the painter, was another. Trade in grain, wine, eau-de-vie, linens, wood, iron, and marble. Tick *mattresses* are made; there is a large cotton mill. Rail to Mayenne (page 62), Domfront (page 72), and Fiers (page 69); and Château-Gontier (page 166), Segré, Nantes, Sablé, Angers.

Direct line to *Châteaubriant* (page 198) via St. Berthevin (quarries of red marble), Craon (page 187), Fouassé (page 197) and Lonsan. The two last are on the line from Châteaubriant to Segré.

From Laval, on the rail to Beauce, we pass the fine viaduct, already mentioned. It is of solid granite, on nine arches, of 39 feet span, and is 591 feet long, and 92 feet high. The view is of course a commanding one.

**Le Genest** (3½ miles).—Cross the Vicoin to

**Port-Brillet** (4½ miles), a pretty spot, on a lake which the line traverses. It has important iron forges. The spire of Olivet abbey Church is in view, built by Guy V. of Laval.

**St. Pierre-la-Cour** (4½ miles) is in the neigh-

bourhood of iron and coal mines. At Gravelle is an old château, burnt by the English 1429. Further on is Erbrée, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, and the province of Brittany.

**Vitré** (9 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, having regular Gothic ramparts, in the feudal style, strengthened by machicolated towers, between two of which is a house once inhabited by *Madame de Sévigné*. The houses are ancient-looking, especially in Rues Poterie and Notre Dame, and the streets narrow and irregular. The best view of this picturesque place is from *Terre Noir*, near the walls. At the *Mairie*, once a Bonedictine convent, there is a good prospect of the country, with a public Library of 4,000 volumes, and a plate (taken out of the walls) recording the *siege* sustained by the town against the League, 1569. The College is an old Ursuline convent; and there is a school at the Madeleine chapel (founded 1209). Good walks in the Parc, on the south side of Vitré, and at Baratière, a country seat. The old Castle of the Ducs de Trémouille, 14th and 15th centuries, at the west end of the town, is used as a prison.

An unique *stone pulpit* is seen outside the Gothic Church of Notre Dame. This handsome building, usually called the "cathedral," was attached to a priory, founded 1146. It is 200 feet long, and has a new tall granite spire erected in 1858, with some beautiful carved work. In the Virgin chapel are several curious enamel paintings; and that of P. Landais has his monument.

St. Nicolas's Hospital, in faubourg Rachat, is of the 13th century.

Goat-skin dresses are made here for the country people to wear in winter time; besides a few linens, &c. Cantharides flies are also prepared. Savary, the antiquary, was a native. Population, 10,607.

**Hotels**.—De Sévigné; de France; des Voyageurs. Rail to Fougères (23 miles, see Route 18), Pontorson and St. Brice-en-Coglès (page 73).

[About 4 miles south is *Château des Rochers*, the old seat of Madame de Sévigné, with an octagonal chapel, now open to strangers.

Further on, at Argentré, is the old Château de Pleissais; at Châtillon-en-Vendelais is a fine old Castle, on a height, over a lake; and at Champéau, an excellent collegiate Church.]

**La Brohinière**, junction of the line from Ploermel, and also of that to Dinan and Dinard.

**Caulnes** (9 miles). Then

**Broons** (5 miles). In department Côtes-du-Nord, and Basse-Bretagne, a place of 2,753 population; a little beyond which is the site of Lamotte Broons, the birth-place of the famous soldier *Duguesclin*, who died here in 1330, and to whom a pillar is set up. The country people here begin to speak the *Bas-Breton*, or Brezouneq language, a Celtic dialect.

**Plénée-Jugon** (6½ miles), near the Arguenon. Then

**Lamballe** (10 miles), on the Gouessant, was the old seat of the counts and dukes of Penthièvre (a title now in the Orleans family), whose castle, built near a monastery founded, 1084, by Geoffrey I., was pulled down by Richelieu, 1626, except Notre Dame Chapel and its minaret-like tower. St. Martin's Church, 11th and 16th centuries. Population, 4,524. Trade in honey, wax, corn, leather, cattle, horses. *Hotel*.—De France.

[About 18½ miles north-east, in the Channel, is *Cape Fréhel* and its revolving Light, 246 feet high, and shining to a distance of 16 or 18 miles.

At 9½ miles south-west is *Moncontour*, then *Plougenast* (9 miles), then

**Loudéac** 7 miles), a sous-préfecture of 5,913 population (on the branch line from Pontivy to St. Brieuc), in a forest, of no consequence except for its *toiles de Bretagne*, or linens. The church has a tall spire, and there are a linen hall, college, chamber of commerce, &c. *Hotel*.—De France.

**Pontivy** is 13½ miles further (see Route 42.)

**Yffiniac** (8 miles), the next station to Lamballe, is followed, 7 miles further, by

### ST. BRIEUC, or ST. BRIEUX.

**HOTELS**.—De la Croix Blanche (White Cross); de France; de la Croix Rouge (Red Cross).

Population, 19,948. A port, on a bay in the Channel, chief town of department Côtes-du-Nord (in Lower Brittany), and seat of a diocese, among hills (which shut out the sea-view), on the *Goûst*, the mouth of which forms the harbour at

*Le Legué*, for vessels of 400 tons. Two bridges cross the river, one being of granite. A promenade, made 1788, is carried round the site of the old walls, and has a fine prospect at the Terrace. In Place Duguesclin is a statue of that warrior, who is a great favourite in his native province.

The *Cathedral*, with its low plain towers, is of the 13th century, on the site of a Druid temple, which St. Brieuc, an Irishman, turned into a monastery in the 5th century. It has an altar by Corlay, and two pieces of Gobelins tapestry. St. Michel's Church is an ugly structure, with a stone Calvary.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is an old building. The public library contains 30,000 volumes. There are an archaeological museum (open Sunday), some fine old houses, besides a race-course, or hippodrome, near the old *Tower of Ceson*, 2 miles off (which has a double ditch), and the large public gardens, which belonged to the Cordeliers' convent.

Rail to Châteaulin *viâ* Carhaix; to Paimpol, and to Vannes.

A branch rail was opened (1872) from here to **Loudéac**, **Pontivy**, **Auray**, and **Vannes** (above), *viâ* **Quintin** and **Uzel**.

From St. Brieuc, on the rail to Brest, the line passes over a viaduct, 190 feet high, 740 feet long, to **Châtelaudren** (10 miles), which commands a fine view from the ruins of its old *castle*.

**Guingamp** (7 miles), on the plain of the Trieux, is a sous-préfecture (9,196 population), in department Côtes-du-Nord, and in the old duchy of Penthièvre; with some remains of its old walls, and of the 15th century chateau of the Dukes of Penthièvre. Its church is large, and ornamented with a tall spire at one end, and a sort of domed tower at the other. Linen goods, from hence called *ginghams*, are made. At the July "pardon," about 10,000 pilgrims meet for devotion and business. *Hotels*.—De France; de l'Ouest. Rail to Pontrieux and Paimpol, and to Lannion, *viâ* Plouaré.

[PONTRIEUX (10 miles north) is down the river, here crossed by a bridge to which the tide comes. Pierre de Rohan sacked the old castle of Châteaulin, near here, in the 15th century. **PAIMPOL** (8 miles north-west of this) is a bustling little port, in the Channel, with a ship-yard, &c.]

Population, 2,365: To the south are the old round church of Lankeff and Beauport Abbey. **TROUZEUX** (7½ miles north-north-west of Pontrieux), a pleasant place, where the Guindy and Jaudy join, not far from the sea, grew out of a monastery founded by St. Tugdual in the 6th century, and made the seat of a bishop. The Spaniards took it in their descent, 1592. Some of the streets are good; there is a hospital, dating from the 14th century. Its old cathedral *Church* is a curious structure, with an open tower, and many quaint carvings on it. Formerly it held the tombs of a duke of Brittany, and of St. Yves (or *St. Yves*), the patron saint, who was born near this. Renan, the celebrated Semitic scholar, was a native.]

**Belle-Ile-Bégard** (11 miles), or Belle-Ile-en-Terre, on the Guer.

At **Plouaret**, a short branch line turns off to **LANNION**, an old-fashioned sous-préfecture (with 6,002 population), in department Côtes-du-Nord, and a smuggling port, with a quay, about 4½ miles from the sea. The spire *Church* is of the 12th century; and there is a mineral spring, which is useful in cases of stone. Traces of the site of the Roman *Lerontium* (from which Lannion is derived) have been found on the river; and on the Ploemeur road is a sculptured menhir, 24 feet by 10 feet. The ruined Chateau of Tonquédec, 14th century, is 7 miles distant. *Hotel*.—De l'Europe.]

**Plounérin** (12½ miles).

**Morlaix** (14½ miles), a port and sous-préfecture, in department Finistère, where the Jarleau and Kerlent fall into the Channel, under some picturesque hills. Its quays offer good prospects. Population, 16,300. Its picturesque streets and buildings are the delight of artists, who come here. Some curious *old houses* are seen at Lances, and on the Trigieux side of the creek, which runs up to the principal Place; others in Rues des Nobles and du Pavé. Of the four churches, *St. Mathieu's* is in the pointed style; *St. Martin's* stands on a hill. The *Mairie* and markets are in the Place, on the site of a *hôtel de ville*, pulled down 1836. It has a large factory of tobacco (only moderate), navigation school, &c., and a fine promenade near the *Fontaine des Anglais*. Notice the old Chateau

du Taureau, and the viaduct over the river, 210 feet high. *General Moreau* was a native. The English held it in the 14th century.

*Hotels*.—De Provence; de l'Europe.

*Conveyances*: To Guimiliau, to Lannion, *rid* Lanmeur and Plestin; and by steam to Havre, in 20 hours. Megalithic remains are to be seen at Brennilis and Meneguén, and other spots in the neighbourhood; and at Tonquédec (to the east) are fine remains of a *Castle* of the 14th century.

In 1892 a rail was opened to **Carhaix** (page 204), through Huelgoët.

Rail, 17½ miles, to St. Pol and Roscoff.

[**ST. POL-DE-LÉON**, on the coast, is a decayed cathedral town, with several old Gothic houses. Population, 7,430. The beautiful granite spire of *Kreisker Church*, 255 feet high, was built in the 14th century by an English architect; and the *Cathedral*, with its two good towers, rose window, carved porch, stalls, &c., and tombs of Conan Méridec, or Merliadoc (brother to St. Patrick and King of South Wales), Bishop Visdelou, and of the patron saint, deserve notice. *Hotel*.—De France.

**ROSCOFF**, a small town of 4,600 inhabitants, facing Ile de Bas Lighthouse, where *Mary Stuart* landed, 1558, on her way to marry the Dauphin. It is a Zoological Station, and a great place for lobsters, crayfish, and sardines, for the London and Paris markets. At the Capuchin Convent is a fig tree, 200 years old, propped up by thirty stone posts.]

**Pleiber-Christ** (6 miles), **Saint Thégonnée**, 3 miles (a remarkable crypt and Calvary), **Lan-diviziau** (7½ miles), has a good *Church*, and a population of 3,700.

**Landerneau** (17 miles), where the line from Vannes and L'Orient joins. It stands on the Elorn, which falls into the east end of Brest harbour; and is a place of 8,497 population, to which vessels of 300 tons come; having large barracks for sailors, long quays, a church of the 16th century, and the Plaudiry fountain, in the shape of an obelisk.

On the road to Lesneven (to the west), in a wild heath, are the beautiful *ruins* of Notre Dame du Fol-Goët, a *church* built, 1423, by the dukes of Brittany; it abounds with delicate carving and tracery.

**Kerhuon** (7 miles);  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant is *Plou-gastel-Bocouas*, the Calvaire of which is perhaps the finest in Brittany, 306 statues.

### BREST.

POPULATION, 75,854, besides soldiers and sailors.

**HOTELS.**—Grand Hotel; Hotel des Voyageurs; du Grand Monarque; de Provence, Resident English Consul.

*French Protestant Service.*

A naval Dock Yard and Arsenal, seat of a maritime prefecture, first class military station, &c., on the fine harbour, or *Rade of Brest*. It had a Castle of the dukes of Brittany, which Robert Knolles held for Richard II. of England, against Duguesclin, in 1373, and which was given up to the French, 1395. Louis the XIV. made it a naval station, 1631, by the advice of Richelieu and Duquesne; and built the arsenal, after Vauban's plan, round the old tower of the *Castle*, which is 100 feet high, standing at the mouth of a creek of the Penfeld (on the north side of the harbour), along which the town and dockyard lie.

The town is divided into *Haute* and *Basse*, or upper and lower, and is so steep as to be joined by steps in several places; some of the newest houses are in the suburb of *Recouvrance* on the west. The iron bridges connecting the various suburbs with each other are good pieces of engineering. The fine iron swing bridge *Pont Tournant*, opened 1861, which crosses the creek at the bottom of Rue de Siam, is 380 feet long, and 65 feet above high water. The *Cours d'Ajo* is planted with trees, and has a good view of the harbour; and there are promenades at *Champ de Bataille*, and *Place de la Liberté*.

A narrow passage, called *Le Goulet* (the gullet), about one mile wide, leads in from the Bay of Biscay, on the west, to the noble land-locked *Rade or Harbour*, which is about nine leagues in circuit, would hold 500 ships of the line, and, towards the east, divides off into two channels, to *Landerneau* and *Châteaulin*. It is strongly defended by batteries on every point, mounting 1,000 pieces of cannon. Outside the *Goulet*, about 10 miles off, is *Queoquet or Ushant* light, at the mouth of the Channel, where Keppel fought an action with the French.

The *Dockyard* includes building docks (cut in

the solid rock); large dry docks; steam foundry, with immense steam hammers; rope works (corderies) of great length, shears (machines à mâter), sail lofts (voilerie), cannon foundry, general magazine, forges, &c.; besides the *Sailors' Barracks* for 4,000, victualling office (parc aux vivres), museum of models (salle des modèles), the *Cherbourg-Tonnere Hospital* (a large building with 1,310 beds in it), a marine library of 15,000 volumes, and an observatory. Permission to inspect is not often granted. Apply to the English Consul.

The *Bagne*, an immense building, about 850 feet long, on a hill, where there was room for 3,000 convicts, formerly employed in making the fortifications, is now used for stores.

In the town are, a Naval School; the *Hôtel de Ville*; the church of St. Louis; *salle de spectacle* (theatre), with a good front; *botanic garden*; medical school, with a library of 8,000 volumes.

The Commercial Port is at *Postroin*, and is protected by a breakwater.

Howe fought the battle of the *1st June, 1794*, off *Brest*; where the fleet continued to watch all through the war. One of the boats of the unfortunate *Amazon* escaped in here, 1862. The climate is moist and the atmosphere cloudy.

*Conveyances:* By rail, to Rennes, Nantes, Lorient, &c.; by steam to Châteaulin, up the Aulne. Across the harbour, and thence to Camaret, brings you to the megalithic alignment of *Tourlinguet*, of about 60 stones, some 18 feet high. Near it is a view of the *Bec du Raz*, at the mouth of *Douarnenez Bay* (see Route 42). Rail, 20 miles to *Ploudalmézean* (megalithic remains), through St. Renan (menhir 30 feet high) and *Lanrivouré*. Another line, 19 miles, runs from *Brest* to *Lannilis*.

From *Brest*, along the coast towards the west, you pass *Conquet* (12½ miles), at the mouth of the *Roads*, near St. Mathieu's old *Abbey*, and the *Light* on St. Matthew's Point, and overlooking the Bay of *Brest*, where the French were so carefully watched by the English fleet in the war; also the *Passage du Four*, which lies inside the *Isphant*, and the other wild rocky islands, in the Atlantic. Further on (to the north), the road leads to the *Menhir of Kerloez*, a standing stone 35 feet high, near St. Renan. Beyond this are the *Porcs rocks*, *Aberwrach* hays, &c.

## ROUTE 15A.

Paris to Versailles, Dreux, Laigle, Argentan, Flers, Vire, and Granville.

Versailles, as in Route 15. Hence to

St. Cyr, in the same Route. Turn off the main Ouest line to

Plaisir-Grignon (7 miles), and

Montfort-Lamaury (7½ miles), under the remains of a castle built by Amaury de Montfort, and enlarged, with more modern additions, by the Duc de Luynes. It has also a fine old Church, with stained windows. Near Auffargis are remains of the Abbey of Vaux de Cernay. Then Houdan (11 miles), on the river Vesgre, where the Opton joins, having a fine Gothic Church, built by Robert le Pieux; and an old tower, 12th century, with some remains of its ancient fortifications. Pop., 1,968.

Dreux (12 miles), in a fertile part of the Blaise, near the Eure, is a well-built sous-préfecture of 9,364 population, who make cloth, hats, linens, &c.; and stands under a hill covered by the remains of its old castle. It was the capital of the *Durocasses* in Cæsar's time; Louis le Gros gave it to his son Robert; it was burnt by the English (being on the border of Normandy) 1188; and taken by Henry IV., 1593, after repeated assaults.

The Church is Early and Later Gothic. The square *Hôtel de Ville* a mixture of Gothic and Renaissance, has a curious chimney and a carved clock. There are also a college, good hospital, and several timbered houses.

Of the old *Château*, which Catherine de Medicis gave to her son, the Duc de Alençon, 1559, there remains an enormous brick *donjon*; a ruined Chapel, with sculptures as old as 1142; and a highly-finished modern Chapel in the Greek style, built by Louis Philippe; with good glass and sculptures, one of them being a beautiful statue by the Princess Marie. Here his family are buried, including his mother (who began the chapel), his aunt the Duchesse de Bourbon (the poor Duc d'Enghien's mother), his sister, Madame Adelaide (died 1847), his son, the Duc d'Orléans (killed 1849), his daughter, Marie of Wurtemberg, and the remains of himself, his Queen, and the Duchess of Orleans, brought from Weybridge, 1876. Apply to the *concierges*. A high tower close to it leads by a subterranean way to the chapel.

On the plain close by, in the battle of 1562, the Calvinists, under the Prince of Condé and Coligny, were defeated by the Royalists, under Montmorency, Condé being taken prisoner.

*Hotels*.—Du Paradis; de l'Écritoire; du Saumon.

Rail to Maintenon for Chartres (page 57). Rail direct to Evreux (page 43), 27 miles, passing through St. André and Prey. Rail to Annœuil.

The line from Evreux and Rouen to Dreux, and thence to Chartres and Orleans, forms part of the Great Outer Circle round Paris.

About 9½ or 12¼ miles north-east, down the Eure, are Anet and Ivry (see Route 8). Up the Blaise (10 kil. south-west) are remains of Crécý château, built by Louis XIV., for Madame de Pompadour.

Nonancourt (9 miles), on the Avre; where Henry IV. slept the night before the battle of Ivry.

Tillières (7 miles), on the Avre, is near *Mesnil-sur-l'Éstrées*, the paper factory of *Firmin Didot Frères*, the first printers in France. They employ above 400 hands, and can turn out about twelve miles of paper daily, in strips four feet broad. A willow in the garden was slipped from that which overhung Napoleon's grave at St. Helena.

Verneuil (6 miles), pop., 3,990, on the Avre; several fine churches, 11th and 15th centuries.

Laigle (see Route 11). Here the line to Conchès and Serquigny turns off.

St. Gauburge (10 miles), at the junction from Bernay (page 46), Mortagne (page 59), and Mamers (page 60), and at the branch to Gacé (towards Mezidon).

Nonant-le-Pin, and Montaign Castle; a few miles from Chambois, with an ancient Donjon and Church, and 5 miles from the National Stud at Pin. Surdon; followed by

Almenèches (11 miles), a tumulus, and

Argentan (7 miles). Here the line falls in with the Le Mans and Mezidon line. (See Route 16.) At Briouze (18 miles), a short branch turns off to La Ferté-Macé, 9 miles long (see page 72).

Messei (8 miles). Ruins of a château.

Flers (8 miles.) Population, 12,860. *Hotel*.—De l'Ouest, good.

[Here is a branch to Caen, *via*

Condé-sur-Noireau, once held by the Huguenots, who met in synod here, 1674. Population 6,764 who manufacture linens, nails.



cotton, thread, &c. *St. Martin*, 12th and 15th centuries, is decorated with stained windows of the latter date, and has a statue of Admiral *D'Urville*, burnt to death, 1842, on the Versailles railway. There are remains of a *Château* which the English took, 1418. *Hotel.—Du Lion d'Or.*

**Monsecret.** Here a line (5 miles) runs off to Tinchebrai.

**Tinchebrai** (department Calvados), on the Noireau, which had a castle where *Robert Curthose*, Duke of Normandy, was finally defeated and taken prisoner by his brother, Henry I. of England, 1106.]

**Vire** (17 miles), an old place and sous-préfecture, in department Calvados, with 6,635 inhabitants, noted for its good-looking, sprightly women. It is well placed on an eminence, where the Vire and the Viraine join; and the environs, being hilly, are very pleasing. At the end of Place du Château, on a rock, is the old Château de Montgomery. Notice *Notre Dame Gothic Church*. Les Vaux de Vire are two charming valleys, which give name to the *Vaudevilles*, or musical plays; the oldest of which were written by Jean de Houx, a lawyer here. Oliver Basselin, the anacronitic poet, was a native.

Cloths, fine linens, and paper are made here.

*Hotel.—Du Cheval Blanc.*

Several grottoes and standing stones are near; and at *Brimbal Hill*, the highest in this quarter, the Vire, the Vey, the Seez, the Noireau, and the Grenne all take their rise.

[From Vire a line runs through *Sourdeval*,

**Mortain-le-Neufbourg** (*correspondance for Mortain*), and Pontaubault (page 73), to Avranches (page 52).

**Sourdeval**, on the little river *Sée*, which works many paper factories in the neighbourhood, at Beaufigel, Brouhains, &c. Population, 3,914.

**Mortain** a small town and sous-préfecture (population, 2,281), in department Manche, on the Cancé. The fine remains of its *Castle* are close to a pyramid-shaped rock, near a *Waterfall* of 115 feet, among some picturesque cliffs covered with shrubs and lichens. The old and curious transition *Norman Church* was

founded 1082. A road to Avranches here, 27 miles. *Hotel.—De la Poste.*

[On the line from Vire to St. Lô (page 52) is **TORIGNY** which has, at the Hôtel de Ville, part of a noble *Château* (which was mostly destroyed, 1789), with some pictures, and a piece of Gobelins tapestry. It is further known for the *marbre de Torigny*, a Roman-Gallic relic of the third century, now at St. Lô.]

**St. Sever**, curious church of the 13th century **Villedieu-les-Poêles** (9½ miles), population, 3,505. Chapelle S. Blaise; ruins of a commandery of the Knights Templars. It has been long noted for its cauldrons, kettles, &c., hence its name.

**Folligny** (9½ miles); branch to Coutances, &c.

**Granville** (37 miles from Vire), a bathing-place, at the terminus, on the granite cliffs, in sight of the Channel Islands, with a good sized, but shallow, harbour, inside a fine mole, well fortified. The Vendéans tried to take it, 1793. Its old Gothic *Church* has carvings in granite, and a spire, 112 feet above the sea. Pretty Casino gardens. The people (12,721) are pilots, fishermen, boat-builders, and carry on a trade in grain, cider, salt, &c. There is a Light on Cape Lihou, 154 feet above the sea.

*Hotels.—Du Nord; des Trois Couronnes.*

*Resident English Vice-Consul.*

High water at full and change, 6h. 30m., the tide setting in with dangerous swiftness, and rising sometimes 40 feet. The neighbourhood is very attractive. Steamers from and to Jersey twice a week. They pass the *Chausey*, *Minquiers*, and other shoals, which abound here.

## ROUTE 16.

**Le Mans to Alençon, Argentan, Mexidon, and Caen.**

By rail, 63 miles.

**Le Mans** (as in Route 15)

Descending the Sarthe, our line crosses it once or twice, and reaches

**Neuville** (6½ miles). Then

**La Guierche-sur-Sarthe** (3 miles).

**Montbizot** (2½ miles), on the Orne-Sonnoise, near *Ballon* (4 miles), and its old *Castle* on a hill.

**Vivoin-Beaumont** (6½ miles). Vivoin, to the east, has remains (13th century) of a priory *Church*. To the west, 1-mile, is

*Beaumont-sur-Sarthe*, or *B.-le-Vicomte*, in a beautiful amphitheatre above the Sarthe, here crossed by two bridges. It has a church of the 11th century. Population, 1,969. The old *Castle* of its viscounts and dukos serves for a *prison*; and a well-preserved tumulus near it is called *Motte à Madame*.

**La Hutte-Coulombiers** (2 miles), where branches part off to **Sillé-le-Guillaume**, via *Fresnay*, page 61; and to **Mortagne**, by **Mamers**.

[**Fresnay-sur-Sarthe**, 3 miles from *Fresnay-le-Vicomte*, on the Sarthe, is a very pretty spot, containing several linen factories (population about 2,900), a Norman *Church*, 12th century, two round towers of an old *Château*, subterranean chapel, 13th century, with parts of ancient walls, perched on the limestone rocks, above the river. The vertical strata of the transition limestone are here crossed by horizontal beds of Jura rock.]

**Bourg-le-Roi** (3½ mile), on the confines of Normandy, was fortified by Henry II. of England, with towers and walls, now in ruins.

From this, it is 6 miles to

### ALENÇON.

POPULATION, 18,319.

HOTELS.—Du Grand Cerf; de France; de la Poste; de la Gare.

This old seat of the Ducs d'Alençon is a pleasant, well-built town, the capital of department Orne, in a wide, fertile plain, covered with forests, where the Sarthe and Briante join. It belonged to the county of Perche, once part of Normandy. Marguerite, Francis I.'s sister, Duchess of Alençon, by her first husband, resided here, and gave an asylum to many persecuted Protestants and others, who, in return, styled her the "tenth Muse." Some remains of the ancient walls exist in Rue du Cours. The Préfecture is a brick building of the 17th century.

Hôtel de Ville, on the site of the old *Castle*, of which two round machicolated towers are left at the prison opposite. Museum and library.

Notre Dame *Cathedral*, built between 1353 and 1617, is a small Latin cross, 107 feet by 32. The beautiful *triple Portal*, with its centre arch in advance of the other two, is richly carved, and set off with statues; the nave has some good carvings and stained windows; and the altar is decorated

with the Assumption, in white marble, and a copper canopy. There are mural paintings, and a sculptured pulpit, date 1636. Montsori Church, in the suburbs, across one of the two bridges. It is said to be of the 8th century.

There are also a Palais de Justice; public Library of 15,000 vols.; and a fine oak armoire by Goujon or Pilon.

Hébert, an infamous revolutionary hero, who edited the *Père Duchesne* paper, was a native.

A trade in grain, cider, coarse lins (*toiles d'Alençon*), bread, goose feathers, &c, and horses of a good breed. Its manufacture of delicate lace, called *point d'Alençon*, first introduced from Venice by Colbert, has almost died out, but may revive with a turn of fashion. It is rich in a geological point of view, as the neighbourhood produces kaolin and granite.

The old *Castle* and church of *St Cenery le Gerey* (7½ miles), stormed by the Earl of Arundel, 1484; the *du Gaz glass works* in Ecouve forest (5 miles); and remains of a monastery in *Persaigne* forest, may be visited from here.

Rail to **Condé-sur-Huisne**, via *Mortagne* (see page 59), as part of the Great Outer Circle round Paris, going on to Chartres, Orleans, &c. Rail to Domfront (page 72).

Leaving Alençon, the next station is

**Vingthana** (6½ miles).

**Sees** (6½ miles), on the Orne; the old *Civitas Sagiurum*, and a bishop's see; with an elegant Gothic *Cathedral* of the 12th century, remarkable for a fine porch, between two beautiful spires, a lofty nave, carved altar-piece, &c. At the new episcopal palace are *Portraits* of all the prelates. Priests' seminary in the large old abbey of St. Martin. Population, 4,272: linen weavers, &c. A bronze statue of Conté is by Droz. Hotels.—Du Cheval Blanc; du Dauphin.

**Surdon** (5 miles).

**Almenèches** (2½ miles). Church of 11th century, and tumulus.

**Argentan** (7½ miles) Here a line is carried on to Vire and Granville (see Route 15A). It is a sous-préfecture of 6,247 inhabitants, on a hill by the Orne, in a fertile plain, near the forest of Gouffern. Here Henry II. received the papal legate, who came to mediate on behalf of Becket. The ditch

of the old *Castle* of the Comtes d'Argentan forms a beautiful promenade; and the portico of St. Germain's church is worth notice. St. Martin's Church, 15th century, with stained glass, and a spire *en clochetons*. A Roman camp and megalithic remains are near. *Hotels*.—Des Trois Maries; de Normandie.

**Fresné-la-Mère** (13 miles).

**Coulboeuf** (2 miles) is the junction for Falaise, to which a branch rail of 4 miles is made.

[**Falaise**, a sous-préfecture in department Calvados, in Normandy, is a curious old Norman town, and noted as the birth-place of *William the Conqueror*, whose statue on horseback, by Rochet, was set up 1851; statues of six dukes were added 1875.

Perched on the highest rocks is the once impregnable Norman *Castle* (where the Conqueror first drew breath), including the walls, 16 to 42 feet high, with the keep and *Tower* (100 feet), built by the great Talbot, who took the castle in the time of Henry V. It was again retaken by Henri Quatre, 1589; and is now partly used as the communal *College*.

East of the old town is the faubourg of *Guibray*, where a celebrated *Fair*, of very ancient date, for horses, &c., is held 10th to 25th August, below are the picturesque quarters of Vallée d'Ante and St. Laurent, watered by the small river Ante. Population, 313. *Hotels*.—De Normandie; de France; du Grand Cerf.

Five miles off are La Brèche au Diable, a vast rent in the soil, and the Gorge of St. Quentin. The rail is continued, 18 miles, to Berjou-Pont-d'Ouilly and Fiers, page 69.]

**Vandœuvres** (4 miles).

**Mézidon** (2 miles), on the Cherbourg line, as in Route 11. Hence 14 miles to Caen.

## ROUTE 17.

**Alençon to Bagnoles and Domfront.**

**Alençon**, as in Route 16.

**Loulay** (3½ miles), **Pré-en-Pail** (10 miles), noted for its cider; here the road turns off to

**Couterne** (11 miles); where a junction is made with **Bagnoles** and **La Ferté-Macé**, page 69.

**Bagnoles de l'Orne** is in a quiet, pretty valley, surrounded by good promenades. The estab-

lishment is well managed, lodgings are good, and the season for taking the waters is between May and September. They are tonic and purgative; and are useful in cutaneous complaints, chronic rheumatism, gout, ulcers, and diseases of the joints. Temperature, 81° F. *Hotel*.—Des Bains; de Bagnoles.

Several *Objects of notice* are near, as the Châteaux of Bermondère and Couterne, St. Orléan chapel, Bonvouloir watch tower, in Audienne Forest, the iron works of Varennes and Cossé.

**Juigny-sous-Andaine** (6 miles), **St. Front** (6 miles).

**Domfront**, 1½ mile (*Hotel*.—De la Poste), on a rock over the Varennes, is a small sous-préfecture, in department Orne (population 4,932), and a station on the Laval and Caen rail; once a walled town defended by a strong *Castle*, built, 11th century, by Guillaume de Bellesmè, now a picturesque ruin. It is near *Mont Halouze*, one of the highest points in this quarter of France.

William the Conqueror and his sons, Henry I. and Henry II., made it their residence; Eleanor of Guienne, wife of the last, gave birth to a daughter here; Charles VIII. stopped here on his way to Mont St. Michel; and Charles IX. also, about the time that Montgomerie, the Protestant leader, was imprisoned in it. He had the misfortune to kill Henry II. in a tournament, for which Henry's Italian Queen never forgave him. It stood several sieges, the last of which was when Henry IV. took it, 1539.

*Notre Dame Church*, dating from the 11th century, is a ruin. There is a prison built, they say, by the English. The houses are old-fashioned, and the streets crooked and steep; the water is bad, but the air is pure, though sharp.

"*Domfront, ville de malheur; arrivé à midi; pendu à une heure; pas seulement le temps de dîner!*" (*Domfront, a bad place for me! Came at twelve, hung at one! Not even time for dinner!*) This curious speech, which has become current here, is attributed to an unlucky Calvinist officer in the religious wars, who, having fallen into the enemy's hands, was forthwith led to execution by his inhospitable captors.

Iron, glass, and paper works are near.

Rail to Mayenne and Laval (page 62), and to Caen by Coudé sur-Noireau (page 69),

## ROUTE 18.

**Laval to Fougères, Pontorson, Mont St. Michel, and Avranches.**

**Laval** to **Vitré** (22 miles), as in Route 15. Thence across the *Vilaine* to **Gérard** (4½ miles), **La Roche** (3¼ miles), **Châtillon-en-Vendelais** (4½ miles), ruined chateau, 14th century, **Parcé** (1½ mile), **Dompierre-du-Chemin** (2½ miles), **La Brebithère** (2 miles), **La Selle-en-Lintré**. Near here, on the rail to **Mayenne**, is

**Ernée** (11 miles), a pretty place, on the *Ernée*, which the *Vendéan* army crossed, 1793, in their advance northward. Population, 5,149. *Hotel*.—*De la Poste*.

**Fougères** (18 miles), a handsome, well-built sous-préfecture, in department *Ille-et-Vilaine*, in a healthy spot, on the *Nançon*, where several roads join. Population, 18,221. It was formerly one of the most important keys of Brittany, before its union with the crown. The ruined ramparts are 16th century. A point behind *St. Léonard's* Church commands a view of the charming *Valley of the Nançon*, and the old Gothic towers of *Raoul de Fougères' ruined Chateau*. In the forest, near this, are the *Monument* and *Pierre de Trésor (Standing Stones)*; also a subterranean passage called the *Celliers de Landeau*.

Vast numbers of *sabots*, or wooden shoes, are made here; besides which it has manufactures of linen and hemp cloths, and a trade in grain, oatmeal of well-known quality, beer, honey, &c.

*Hotel*.—*St. Jacques*.

Rail to **Vitré**, on the main line. A continuation of it from **Fougères** passes **St. Brice**, **Antrain**, and **Pontorson** (as below), for **Mont St. Michel**.

[About 12½ miles south-west, on the *Rennes* road, is

**St. Aubin-du-Cormier**, in a forest, with its tall, picturesque *Tower of the Castle*, built 1222, by *Pierre, Duc de Bretagne*. It is celebrated for the defeat sustained, 1498, by *Duke Francis II.*, (father of *Anne of Brittany*) and the *Duke of Orleans* (afterwards *Louis XII.*), from the forces of *Charles VIII.*, commanded by *Vicomte de la Trémouille*, then a young man of 18.]

**St. Erice-en-Oglois** (11 miles), on the *Oisance*, and the rail from **Fougères**, as above,

**Antrain** (8 miles), lower down the stream, where it joins the *Conesmen*. **Dol** (see *Route 19*) is 15 miles north-west.

**Pontorson** (6 miles), at the mouth of the *Cotesnon*, in department *Manche*, an old place, fortified by *Robert, Duke of Normandy*, and nearly all burnt in 1736. Church of 11th and 13th centuries. Population, 2,839. Omnibus to **Mont St. Michel** (see page 76), by a good road, and then over an embankment to the famous *Mont St. Michel* (½ miles north), which, as well as **Avranches**, reached *via* rail from **Pontorson** (by way of **Pontaubault** on the *Colane*), is described in *Route 14*, page 55.

## ROUTE 19.

**Rennes to Dol, Dinan, and St. Malo.**

By rail to **St. Malo**, 50 miles.

**Rennes**, as in *Route 15*. From here it is 36 miles to **Dol**, the junction of the line for **Dinan**, **St. Malo**, and **Avranches**. The line passes

**Betton** (8 miles) and **St. Germain-sur-Ille** (4½ miles) near the *Ille* and *Rance* Canal. Then **Montreuil-sur-Ille** (5½ miles) and **Cumbourg** (8½ miles). Chateau, 11th to 15th centuries, where *Châteaubriand* passed his childhood. A town of 5,568 inhabitants, with old houses near a lake.

**Bonnemain** (4½ miles). Here is a cross-road to **Dinan**, 15 miles. The next station is

**Dol** (population, 4,814) — *Hotels*: *Notre Dame*; de *France*—on a rock, above an inlet of the sea (4 miles off), on the old Norman frontier. It was held by the *Vendéans*, 1793. Some of the houses are granite built—in *Grande Rue*, for instance—but most of them are like those at **Dinan**, having the first floor overhanging that on the ground, and supported by pillars, which thus make an *arcade* in front. The old cathedral *Church*, once the seat of a bishop, is a large Gothic pile of granite, 13th to 16th centuries, with high towers, and a fine lofty nave, resting on four-shafted columns. On the sands, at the mouth of the creek is a granite rock called *Mont Dol* 200 feet, with a telegraph on it.

About 1 mile south of **Dol**, is the *Menhir* of the *Champ Dolent*, consisting of an immense granite block, 40 feet high, and 30 round at the ground, below which it sinks 30 feet.

The neighbourhood, formerly forest, and then overflowed by the sea, has been reclaimed, and protected by an embankment.

From Dol (17½ miles) to Dinan, passing by **Plerguer**, **Miniac** (rail to Châteauneuf) **Pleudihen**, and by a viaduct over the valley of the Rance to **La Hisse** whence it is 3 miles to

### DINAN,

A sous-préfecture, in department Côtes-du-Nord, and a fine old town, most picture-quely seated on a steep *granite rock*, 200 feet above the Rance, up which river vessels of 300 tons from St. Malo (19 miles) come, by taking advantage of the tide, which rises 30 to 40 feet, with great suddenness.

*Hotels*.—D'Angleterre; de Bretagne; de la Poste; du Commerce.

Miss Barr's English Boarding House.

*English Church Service*, every Sunday, at the pretty little church.

Population, 10,444. Dinan was a Roman station in the country of the *Curiosolites*. Duguesclin took it from the English, 1373; and De Clisson again, a few years later. The Leaguers of this part made it their head-quarters, but gave it up to Marshal Brissac, 1598.

Its old walls remain, so thick, that a carriage may drive on them; the moat outside is planted over. In one part, near Porte St. Louis, is the tall machicolated *Donjon*, built 1300, by Duchess Anne, now serving for a prison.

Like all old towns, Dinan has many narrow dark streets, of old-fashioned *wooden houses*; but the more modern ones are built of granite. *Place Duguesclin* is the site of a combat in 1359, between that warrior and a "Thomas of Canterbury." His statue ornaments one end, and his *house* stands in Rue de la Croix.

St. Malo's Gothic *Church*, with its spire, has various carvings of sacred and profane subjects. That of *St. Sèveur*, 12th century, Romano-Ogival, and contains bas-reliefs of the Loves of Psyche, and a monument over Duguesclin's *heart*, brought here in 1810, from the Dominican church.

The granite *Horloge*, or clock tower, ends in a *spire*; it is near the *Hôtel de Ville*, which was formerly a hospice, and holds the public library

of 3,000 volumes, besides portraits of Duclos the historian, the excellent La Garaye, and the soldiers Duguesclin and Beaumanoir. In the *Museum*, founded a few years ago by M. Olorici, are three curious old *statues of saints*, brought from Plumaudan church. Two pillars, of a single block of granite each, front the tribunal. There are also a college, hospital, *salle-de-concert*.

A fine viaduct, 820 feet long, 130 feet high, joins it to Lanvallay.

A pretty road leads out to the Coniniale *mineral Springs* (½ mile), in a deep valley; useful in cases of indigestion, &c.

The neighbourhood is exceedingly pleasant, abounding in many charming walks and points of view. Within a distance of 4 miles are the following:—

At *Léhon*, or Léon, only ½ mile off, on a round hill, are the massive walls and eight round towers of a *Castle*, built, they say, on the site of a Roman fort, and rebuilt about 1400. Close by is the Gothic chapel of St. Magllore's *Priory* (founded 850, by Nominoé), where the Beaumanoir family were buried. Near St. Esprit and the large lunatic asylum (½ mile west), under the care of the brothers of St. Jean de Dieu, is a Gothic *cross* of granite, worth notice.

*La Garaye Château* (1 mile north-west), in the Renaissance style, is the ruined seat of its benevolent owner, of the last century, who retired here with his wife, and turned it into a dispensary, &c., for the benefit of the poor.—Chesnan in the forest of Coëtquen, was the seat of Abbé F. *De Lamennais*.

*Corseul* (2½ miles north-west) was the capital of the *Curiosolites*, a Gaulish people, where remains of a *temple of Mars* (30 feet high), Roman epitaphs, altars, pieces of columns, coins, bronzes, &c., have been found. Many of the tiles in its walls were used to repair those of St. Malo. An inscription is seen on the church; and a Roman way may be traced. Montañlan Château is a ruin.—At St. Jurat, Quiou, &c. (5 miles south), fossil shells are abundant.—Gantrie (1 miles) has remains of the Roché-aux-Fées (Fairies' Rock), in granite; another monument (of quartz rock) is at Lesmonts (2½ miles), near Plouer; and a granite menhir of large size at St. Samson or Tremblais (2½ miles).

A steamer up and down the Rance daily, with the tide. Its banks are high and rocky, and in some parts well wooded.

Trade in butter, flax, honey, *souliers de pacotille* (shoes for exportation). Rail to Dinard, opened 1857.

**Dinard** is a small bathing place, population, 4,435, with an Etablissement de bains and several hotels. Good excursions to several fine spots.

*English Church Service.*

Mr. John Le Cocq, Banker and House Agent, may be applied to for particulars concerning Dinard, Dinan, St. Enogat, St. Briac, St. Lunaire. See Advt.

Rail to Dinan; thence to La Brohinière, and *viâ* Rennes to Paris (Route 15).

Steamer to St. Malo.

From Dol to St. Malo the line passes

**La Fresnais** (5½ miles), on to

**La Gouesnière.** Correspondance to Cancale, 5½ miles, see page 76.

Here there is a cross line to Miniac-Morvan (on the line from Lamballe to St. Ló), past CHATEAUXNEUF, on the Rance, in department Ille-et-Vilaine, a small old place, defended by a fort on Vauban's system, constructed 1777. Above is a seat and park, including remains of the old *Castle*.

At 5½ miles from La Gouesnière is

**ST. MALO.**

1 kil. from St. Servan.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel Franklin; de France; de l'Univers.

*Resident English Vice-Consul and Chaplain.*

*English Church Service.*

Rail to Rennes, &c. Steamer to Jersey, Tuesday and Friday.

A sous-préfecture of 11,896 population, third-class fortress, &c., and the best haven in this part of France, lying at the entrance to a difficult bay, at the mouth of the Rance, which is five miles across from Pointe de la Verde to Pointe du Decollé, and covered with rocks above and below water.

The town stands on the Ile d'Aron, joined to the main by a solid causeway, called le Sillon, 200 yards wide; which often requires repair on ac-

count of injuries occasioned by the sea. To the east of the Molo (carrying a fixed light) is the Port, which is left dry at low water, but is perfectly safe. The anchorage in the *Rade* or *Roads*, on the west, is protected by seven forts, one of which, on Ile Canchée (3 miles out), was built by Vauban; another is on Cézembre; and a third on Beys Rock, near the bar and the Rocher aux Anglais. Beacons are placed here and there to mark the channels between the rock, some of which are 20 to 30 feet high, and bear such names as Crolaute, Durand, Benetin, Grandes et Pettes Pointues, Grande Conchée, Pierre aux Normands, Roufereuse, Buharats, &c. The Light on Cape Frehel, 13 miles off, is within view. Near this light is *St. Cost's Château*, "celebrated," say the French, "for the victory of that name over the English, in 1758." The monument for perpetuating the recollection of this paltry affair (in which the assailants, while attempting to land, were perfectly helpless) was carefully restored in 1858.

St. Malo replaces the ancient *Aletum*, the name of which is preserved in Guich Alet Point, near this, and in that of St. Pierre d'Aleth, at St. Servan. It looks well, and has good hotels, and streets of tall houses, but is rather a dull place. There are pleasant walks, with prospects of the sea, &c., on the large high walls round the edge of the rock, which are strengthened by old towers and Vauban's bastions.

Two of its four gates, St. Vincent and St. Thomas, are close to the ancient *Château*, built by Anne of Brittany, now a caserne forming part of the fortifications. This *château* is a square pile, with corner towers, one of which is called *Qué qu'en grogne*, from an inscription put upon it by that strong-minded lady—" *Qui qu'en grogne, ainsi sera; c'est mon plaisir*,"—It will be done, whoever may grumble at it; it is my will.

The old cathedral *Church*, the seat of a bishop before the Revolution, is in the Gothic style. There are two other churches; a bourse, or exchange, two hospitals (one for foundlings), a school for navigation, tobacco factory, and Hotel de Ville, containing curious relics of Cartier, the navigator. Under Fort de la Cité is a suspension bridge to St. Servan, built 1817; and leading to the *marée graphé*, or tide-meter. A

ball rooms are attached to the *Baths*, which are much frequented in the season. Old house of the 16th century.

Opposite the cathedral is the statue of *Duguay-Trouin*, a brave seaman, and a native. *Châteaubriand* was born in Rue des Juifs, and is buried on an island near Soiddor fort. Millet's bronze of him stands in Place Châteaubriand. *Gartier*, who discovered Canada, 1534; *Maupeituis*, the astronomer; *Labourdonnaye*, who took Madras; and *Abbé Lamennais*, are also natives.

It was a great place for *privateers* in war time, and, as might be expected, was noted for smuggling, but this has fallen off. Some of the best sailors in France are found here. Ships are fitted out for the whale and cod fisheries, and the coasting trade (*petit cabotage*).

Cardage, lines, fish-hooks, sails, and soap are made. Chief exports are grain, potatoes, butter, and eggs; imports, cod and coal. There is a trade, also, in fruit, wine, spirits, salt provisions, *toiles de Bretagne* (linens), cider, honey, butter, wax, and oysters.

A steamer ascends the Rance to Dinan, in the summer months only. Sailing boats, 2 to 3 francs the hour.

Closely connected with St. Malo by a swing-bridge is the town of

[*ST. SERVAN*, a port and bathing-place, with 11,408 population (some of them English), separated from St. Malo only by a small bay, which dries at low water, when you may cross the sands in a cart in ten minutes; but at high water 50 feet deep. *Hotel*.—*De l'Union*—Boarding House. *English Church Service* on Sunday.

A vast stone Causeway, 87 feet wide, begun to St. Malo, now forms a harbour (32½ acres) of

this bay, which includes two little ports in it, . *St. Pére* and *Soiddor*,—the latter taking name from a *Fort* between them, on a rock, built in 1382. It is above 60 feet high, exclusive of the machicolated top, having round towers at each of the three corners.

The town is well built, and the neighbourhood a pleasant one; there is good bathing; and mineral waters may be taken.]

Two miles from St. Malo, along the Dol road, you come to *PARAMÉ*, 3 kilos. from St. Servan, a growing watering place, good sands, and English Church Service. *Hotel de la Plage*.—Excellent hotel facing the sea.

Grand *Hotel de Paramé*, beautiful first-class hotel, agreeably situated facing the sea. See *Advt.*

Steam tram every hour to St. Malo, whence rail to Dol and Rennes and steamer to Southampton and Jersey.

Here you leave the Dol road for St. Columb and *CANCALE* (9½ miles to the east), a town on the cliffs, overlooking a sandy bay, which stretches round (by Mont Dol and Mont St. Michel) to Granville. With the little port of La Houle, it contains a population of 6,578, fishermen and oyster catchers. The *oysters* (the *Hultres de Cancale*) are sent to Paris, or to replenish the beds of *native*, in the Thames. A church on the height commands a fine view of the bay, of the Herpin rocks at the *Grouin de Cancale*, and other objects.

A pleasant excursion may be made to Mont St. Michel (page 53), by train to Dol and Pontorson, the nearest station, from which vehicles run to the Mont. It is perhaps better to take the omnibus at Pontorson, which starts (during the season) after the arrival of every train. Return fare, 2 francs 50 cents.

## SECTION III.

### ROADS TO THE SOUTH-EAST.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHEMIN DE FER DE PARIS A LYON, ET A LA MEDITERRANEE, AND ITS BRANCHES; SUPPLYING MELUN, FONTAINEBLEAU, MONTEREAU, AUXERRE, DIJON, GRAY, DÔLE, SALINS, BESANÇON, BELFORT, CHALONS-SUR-SAÔNE, MÂCON, GENEVA, CHAMBÉRY (FOR MONT CENIS), LYONS, ST. ÉTIENNE, ROANNE, BOURGOIN, GRENOBLE, AVIGNON, MARSEILLES, TOULON, NICE, CORSICA, NIMES, ALAIS, BESSÈGES, MONTPELLIER, CETTE, &c.; IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF BOURBONNAIS, BRAUJOLAIS, DAUPHINY, CEVENNES, VIVAREZ, PROVENCE, LANGUEDOC, &c.

#### ROUTE 20.

**Main Line.**—Paris to Dijon (Mont Cenis), Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, Nice, and Corsica.

By rail, 318 miles to Lyons, or 526 miles to Marseilles. Trains to Lyons in 14 to 16½ hours for ordinary trains, and 8½ hours express. Through trains to Marseilles in 14½ to 17½ hours express. The quickest, known as the *Rapide*, has only a limited number of seats. The line passes through the hilly district of the Côte-d'Or, and down the Rhône.

Embarcadère in Boulevard Diderot. Omnibuses to all the trains from various points. Central office, 88, Rue St. Lazare.

The station is a large pile, of spans, 720 feet by 262, with a hangar or starting-place, 138 feet wide.

Leaving this, the train passes La Grande Plinte, among wine, spirit, and oil warehouses, which continue to BERCY. The railway passes through the gardens (laid out by Le Nôtre), belonging to the decayed *Château de Bercy*, of the time of Louis XIV. At the first station,

**Charenton-le-Fort** (3½ miles), near the new fort, it crosses the Marne by an iron five-arched Viaduct (three arches are 230 feet span, the others 276 feet) resting on an island, and not far from the old ten-arch bridge to Aisfort (four are of wood).

Charenton is in a pleasant, healthy spot, and has a country-seat which belonged to Henry IV.'s mistress, Gabrielle d'Estrées; with a large and excellent *Lunatic Asylum* for four hundred persons, founded as far back as 1642, and lately rebuilt in the Italian style. Population, 15,306.

At Conflans, at the junction of the Marne and Seine, was a palace of the Archbishop of Paris, pillaged by the mob, 1831, and now a religious house.

A connection is made, *viâ* Charenton and Juvisy, to Malesherbes and Montargis. See Route 35.

To the left, the Fort of Charenton; to the right, that of Ivry.

**Maisons-Alfort** (1 mile) is noted for its Government *Veterinary College*, founded 1766, by Bourgelat. Population, 7,853.

**Vincennes**, to the east (6 miles from Paris, from which there is a rail, *viâ* St. Mandé), in a forest, where nine roads meet, is remarkable for an ancient *Château*, now strengthened and repaired, and made a *Depôt of Artillery* for the capital. It was built in 1337, by Philippe of Valois, on the site of Louis le Jeune's country-seat (as old as 1137). *Henry V.* of England died in it, in 1422. Louis XI. lived here, and, as usual, made it a state prison. Charles IX. died in it, as did Cardinal Mazarin.



and here the unfortunate *Duc d'Enghien* was brought from across the frontier, tried, and shot, by Napoleon's order, 20th March, 1804. A marble pillar in the ditch marks the spot—"Hiccecidit" (herehefell). Louis XV. lived here when young; Mirabeau was a prisoner here; the ministers of Charles X. were also sent here; and, lately, it was the residence of the Duke of Montpensier. Here Thiers, Changarnier, and Cavaignac were confined on the memorable 2nd December, 1851; and here 400 communists surrendered May, 1871.

The Château is a moated space, 4,115 feet by 656, with remains of towers on the walls; and, besides three or four courts, includes the tall square *Donjon*, with round towers and turrets at the corner (now a powder magazine); and *la Sainte Chapelle*, a Later Pointed building of the 16th century (begun 1379, by Charles V.), having three spires, the Duc d'Enghien's tomb, good traceried windows, stained by J. Cousin, in which you see the *devices* of Henry IV. (an H.) and Diane de Poitiers (a crescent). Here are also a beautiful *Armoury*, or *Salle d'Armes*; and an *Ecole de Tir* (Shooting School). The *Bois* (wood) contains 3 to 4 square miles, with several falls and islands in the water.

A great Fête is held on August 15th. Under its trees the excellent *St. Louis* used, frequently, to administer justice to his people. To the south of it is *St. Maur-le-Pont*, on the right bank of the Marne, near a Canal of 3,640 feet tunnelled through the rock, for the purpose of cutting off a bend of the river.]

The line runs close to the Seine, to

**Villeneuve-St.-Georges** (4½ miles), a pretty spot under a hill, in department Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, where the Yères joins (crossed by a three-arched viaduct), among many country-seats. That of Beaurégard, on a hill, commands a fine view. Villeneuve, so called, is as old as Charlemagne's time. A suspension bridge leads over to Villeneuve-le-Roi.

Rail to Drameil-Vigneux. Conveyances to Limeil and Boissy-St.-Léger.

[Boiser (3 miles east) is on a hill covered with vineyards and country houses. Grosbois Château is near it.]

Cross the Yères, by a three-arched viaduct, to **Montgeron** (1½ miles), in Senart forest, which has two Châteaux.

Coaches to Crosnes and *l'Abbaye d'Yères*—the latter having (at a factory) traces of an old Benedictine house; *Crosnes*, the birth-place of *Boileau*, at a house in Rue Simon.

A large viaduct, 130 yards long, on 9 arches, crosses the valley of the Yères to

**Brunoy** (2½ miles), which is in a forest, and has a Château of Louis XVIII., who gave the estate, with the title of *Duc de Brunoy*, to our great Wellington; one of his many well-earned rewards, though scarcely heard of till his death. Rochefoucauld was at one time the owner. It stands on the site of a favourite seat of Philippe de Valois. There is a spire Church of the 13th century. Talma had a house here. Not far from here is

*Brie-Comte-Robert* (5½ miles east-south-east), the old capital of *Brie*, in a marshy but fertile spot, founded in the 12th century, by Robert de Dreux (brother of Louis VII.), who built the old ruined castle, or *Tour-de-Brie*. Robert II. built *St. Etienne's Gothic Church*, which has some old tombs. The *Hôtel Dieu* is nearly as old. Charles VII. took it from the English, 1440. *Brie cheese*, pens, tiles &c., are made, and there is a good trade in grain. Population, 2,772. There is a line direct from Paris (2¾ miles), passing through Vincennes (page 77) and Boissy (above).

Cross the Yères again by a viaduct of 410 yards, on 23 arches, nearly 100 feet high in some parts.

**Combs-la-Ville** (2½ miles), a pretty place on the Yères.

**Lieusaint** (3 miles), near to the forest of Senart, seen on the south.

**Cesson** (4½ miles). Correspondance to Seine-Port, on the Seine. At 4½ miles further, a *Viaduct*, 72 feet high, on three arches, each 131 feet span, leads over the Seine to

## MELUN,

28 miles from Paris.

**HOTELS.**—Du Grand Monarque; du Commerce. Population, 12,792. Capital of department Seine-et-Marne, and the *Melodunum* of Cæsar, in a pleasant spot at the foot of a hill, on the Seine, which winds round an island here, on which the oldest part of the town, with its broad quays, is seated,

PÈRE LA CHAÏCE



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Two bridges, one called the Pont-aux-Moulins (Windmill Bridge), on several irregular arches, join this part to the quarters on the right and left banks; the latter being the best built, and called *St. Aspais*, after an old solemn-looking Gothic Church of the 15th or 16th century, which has some excellent stained windows and slender columns down the aisles. It stands on Grande Place, near the *Préfecture*, which, with the ancient *clock-tower*, was part of St. Pierre's Benedictine *Abbey*, of very early date (when Clovis took the town 494, it had several convents, &c.), but damaged by the Normans in their invasion, and finally ruined by Henry IV. in the wars of the League. The *préfecture* gardens run down to the river, and it stands opposite the *Château* of Vaux-le-Peny, whence there is a good prospect. The *Hôtel de Ville* was built, 1847-8, in the Renaissance style, with a new tower, matching an ancient one, which it includes.

On the island you see the *House of Detention* for this and four other departments, an enormous square pile, with two towers, &c.; and *Notre Dame Church* of the 10th century, now restored. It is the site (built on, since 1740) of the *Château* or palace of the early French kings, where Philippe I. and Robert died, and Blanche, mother of St. Louis, kept her court; Isabella, of Bavaria, fled to it when driven out of Paris.

There are in the town, a palace of justice, in an old convent; a *Library* of 10,000 volumes at the *préfecture*, a theatre, large barracks, &c.

The English held possession of Melun between 1420-33. Bishop *Amyot*, grand almoner of France, and the translator of *Plutarch*, was born here, 1613. Trade in grain, wine, cattle, and Brie cheese. La Grange, the seat of the Lafayettes, is near.

*Conveyances*: By steamer to Paris, Montereau, &c.; *Correspondance* to Barbison, &c.

[At 4 miles north-east, on the Meaux road, is *Vaux-Praslin*, or Vaux-le-Vicomte, a fine *château*, in the Renaissance style, built by Le Vau, for Louis XIV.'s comptroller of the finances, Vicomte de Fouquet, at a cost of £1,500,000 sterling, and regarded, as Voltaire remarks, as one of the handsomest in Europe. It is richly adorned with sculptures throughout, and paintings by Lebrun and Mignard. The former artist enjoyed a salary of 10,000 francs, besides

being paid for each picture he finished. Louis XIV. was magnificently entertained here, 1661, but was so shocked at the display he witnessed that, a few days after, he sent its owner into banishment. It belongs to the Duc de Vaux-Praslin.]

Leaving Melun, the rail passes

**Bois-le-Roi** (3½ miles), at the border of the forest of Fontainebleau. The *Changés* viaduct, on 300 arches, and the *Châteaux* of Vaux-Pény (finely seated), and *Rochette*, are seen; then, 5 miles further, comes

## FONTAINEBLEAU,

30½ miles from Paris.

POPULATION, 11,222.

**HOTELS**.—Hotel de la Ville de Lyon; de France et d'Angleterre; de l'Aigle Noir; de Londres. Omnibuses wait on all the trains.

*English Service*, in Rue de la Paroisse.

This place, remarkable for its *Château*, where Napoleon abdicated, 1814, is a *sous-préfecture*, in department Seine-et-Marne, in a hollow of the *Forest*. It is well built, and has an *Hôtel de Ville* a church, built 1624; the *Palais de Justice*, in Place du Marché, with the *Bibliothèque* of 28,000 volumes; two hospices, founded by Anne of Austria and Madame de Montespan; a *château d'eau*, or reservoir, in Rue Bayer, for supplying the fountains; statue of General Damesme, erected 1851; and the *Obelisk* to the south, built 1770, when Louis XVI. was married.

The *Château*, or *Palace*, is an irregular pile, composed of five or six courts, of different ages and styles, chiefly of brick, with high roofs; joined together by galleries, adorned with wall paintings, Gobelins tapestry, china, &c. It originated, 1162-9, in a hunting-seat of Louis VII., called *Fontaine de Belle Eau*, after a spring here; though some explain it *Fontaine-Bleaud*, from a dog of that name.

Philippe-le-Bel died in it; Francis I. greatly improved it; it was the favourite seat of Henry IV.; Louis XIII. was born here, as was Henry III.; the great Condé died here, 1686, the year after Louis XIV. had signed here the *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes*; Louis XV. was married here, 1734. *Napoleon*, too, here married Marie Louise, 1810, and signed the concordat with Pius VII. (then a

amer) in 1812; and here he abdicated, 26th March, 1814. Here the late Duke of Orleans was married, 1837; since which the château has been in part restored. The School of Artillery, from Metz, has been removed here since the war.

A gate called the *Entrée d'Honneur*, in Place Ferrare (from which a railing of 340 feet divides it), leads into the *first court*, or *Cour du Cheval Blanc*, so called from the plaster casts of M. Aurelian's horse at Rome. It is the largest court; and since Napoleon took leave of his guard in it, 26th April, 1814, is commonly styled *Cour des Adieux*.

The *second*, or *Cour de la Fontaine*, opens out to the gardens, and has, on one side, the *Salle de la Belle Cheminée*. Here Charles V. was lodged with his suite, 1539. It contains the *Appartements des Reines Mères*, which were occupied by the Duke of Orleans.

The *third court*, or *Cour Ovale*, or *du Donjon*, the most ancient of all, is long and narrow, and entered by the *Porte Rorez* (with its frescoes), from the *Allée Maintenon*. Another gate is called *Porte Dauphin*, in memory of the birth of Louis XIII. It includes a balcony on 45 pillars, with several rooms or salles, as the *Salle de Bal*, or Gallery of Henry II., with pictures; the *Salles du Trône* and *du Conseil*; a library of 30,000 volumes in Francis I.'s chapel, whose Gallery of frescoes, by Rossi, is here, and the windows of which are stained from designs by the late Princess Marie d'Orléans; a small plain *Cabinet*, remarkable as that in which Napoleon signed his *Abdication*; the gallery of Diana, 1600, and its pictures, by Pujol, &c.

In the *Fourth Court*, or *Cour de l'Orangerie*, was the *Gallerie des Cerfs* (so called from being ornamented with stags' heads, but since divided off into separate apartments), where Christina of Sweden put her servant, *Monaldeschi*, to death, 1657. She lived in the next or *Fifth court*, *Cour des Princesses*, the smallest of all.

The last, styled *Cour des Cuisines*, with the kitchens, &c., was built 1609, and contains a Fountain with bronzemascarons or grotesque masques. The château is open daily, 10 to 5.

The *Chapel* was built 1523, by Henry IV., on the site of St. Louis's, and is richly decorated.

Statues, besides jets d'eau, are dispersed over the gardens; especially a *Telemachus*, by Canova, was Napoleon's favourite. The *parterre du*

Tibre is the oldest; the new one, on the south side, has a large pond, or *étang*, full of carp, and some waterfalls at the end, from which the canal goes off through the park, towards the old Church of *Avon* (where a stone records that "Ci-gît MONA-DELXI"). The park contains a *Jardin Anglais*, a labyrinth, &c., and the *trelles du Roi*, famous for the abundant supply of Chasselas grapes.

You walk from the town directly into the *Forest*, which is spread over an extent of 42,500 acres, about 55 miles round, on a white sandstone rock, with a very irregular surface. It is pierced by scores of *sentiers*, or paths; and is full of strikingly picturesque sites; some parts being green and well wooded, with magnificent shady *alleys* of oak and beech, nearly 100 feet high, and groves of fir; others, bare and rugged, or covered by patches of heath and broom. The whole has been thoroughly investigated by M. Demecourt, an enthusiastic resident, author of an excellent plan, and of some numbers of the "Délices de Fontainebleau," containing minute itineraries of the best promenades, and *points de vue*.

Trade in wine, fruit, and ornaments in juniper wood, called *genévrières*.

A steamer runs on the Seine to Paris.

From Fontainebleau (as above), a long viaduct leads into

**Thomery** (3½ miles), near the Seine, but still in the forest. It is noted for its choice Fontainebleau, or *chasselas grapes*, which grow in a pretty manner about the houses. Another viaduct, on 30 arches, 66 feet high, leads to

**Moret-sur-Loing** (3 miles), on the Seine, where the Loing falls in, having parts of its ancient walls and Castle, built by Charles VII.; and an old picturesque Church, built 1166, by Louis VII., and dedicated by *Becket*, when a refugee at Sens. The Allies took it, 1814.

The rail to Nemours, Nevers, and Lyons, by the *Bourbonnais line*, turns off here (below).

**Nemours** (17 miles from Fontainebleau), on the river and canal du Loing, has a good church, and the old *Castle* of the Ducs de Nemours, now used for a public Library (3,000 volumes), &c. It belonged to Gaston de Foix, before it came to the Orleans family. Most of the shares in the *Loing Canal* (the oldest in France, begun by

Sully, and finished in 1740) were the property of Louis Philippe and his sister, Mad. Adelaide, till confiscated by Napoleon III., 1852. Population 4,256. Near it is Bignon, where *Mirabeau* was born, 1749.

**Souppes** (6 miles), near *Château Landon* stone quarries.

**Ferrières-Fontenay** (7 miles), on River Loing.

**Montargis** (6 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Loiret, with 11,600 population, on the Orleans Canal, where the Canals of Briare and Loing join it; originated in a royal castle, built on a hill (mont), on the site of a Roman camp. One of its seigneurs married the sister of *Yolande*, Emperor of Constantinople. It was nearly taken by Warwick, 1427, but relieved by Dunois. St. Madeline's large old *Church* was begun by Henri II. The great *Castle* was nearly all pulled down, 1810. One of its frescoes was a painting of the famous *Dog of Montargis*, which, in the presence of Charles V., fought and vanquished the murderer of his master, Aubrey de Montdidier, who had been killed in the Forest of Bondy. P. Manuel, a member of the Convention, Girodet Trioson, the painter, and *Madame Guyon*, whose religious poems were translated by Cowper, were natives.

*Hotels*.—De la Poste; de France. Rail to Orleans; and to Sens, *viâ*

**Courtenay** (22½ miles), the old family seat of the *Courtenays*, on the *Clare*.

**Nogent-sur-Vernisson** (11 miles), on a small branch of the *Loing*. About 2½ miles from it is the *Château of Chenetière*, including remains of a Roman amphitheatre, made of great blocks of stone. At 4½ miles east-south-east of it is *Châtillon-sur-Loing*, which has the ancient *Castle* where the great Huguenot leader, *Admiral Coligny*, was born, his mother being sister to the Constable Montmorency. After St. Bartholomew's day his body was taken to Chantilly and then to Paris.

**Gien** (11 miles), on the *Loire*, at the old twelve-arched stone bridge, is on a gentle slant, at the top of which are the old spire *Church of St. Louis* (where King Jean-sans-Peur was married, 1410), and the *Château* (now *Hôtel de Ville*), built or begun in Charlemagne's time.

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At ½ mile north-east is *Vieux* (or Old) *Gien*, where Roman stones, medals, &c., have been found. *Gien* is connected by a short line with *Fontenay* (page 85).

**Briare** (6 miles), where the canal from *Montargis* falls into the *Loire*, is on the north bank of this river, on the road from Orleans to *Nevers* (see *Route 47*). Population, 6,684.

**Cosne** (19 miles), a sous-préfecture, up the *Loire*, of which it has a beautiful prospect and of several iron forges round. Population, 8,672.

*Hotel*.—Du Grand Serf.

**Sancerre**, described on page 216.

**La Charité** (19 miles), a pretty place of 5,448 souls, on the *Loire*, here crossed by a fine bridge.

**Nevers** (see *Route 45*). This is followed by

**Mars, St. Pierre, Villeneuve-sur-Allier** (see *Route 45*). Then comes

**Moullins** (37 miles from *Nevers*), capital of *Allier* (see *Route 45*).

**Bessay, Hauterive, and Varennes-sur-Allier** (18 miles from *Moullins*. *Route 45*).

**St. Germain-des-Fossés** (8 miles), near *Vichy* (see *Route 45*). **St. Gérand-le-Pay** (4½ miles).

**La Palisse** (7 miles), population, 2904, in the valley of the *Bèbre*, under an old castle which belonged to the Marshall de la *Palisse*, celebrated in song.

**Roanne** (41 miles from *St. Germain-des-Fossés*) on the *Loire*, described *Route 24*. Thence to

**Régny** (10 miles), near *St. Symphorien-en-Lay*.

**Tarare** (16 miles), under *Mont Tarare*, a ridge 4,500 feet high, pierced by a long tunnel. It is a sous-préfecture (population 12,387), of department *Rhône*, on the river *Turdunne*; noted for its fine muslins and silk. *Hotel*.—De l'Europe.

**L'Arbresle** (10 miles), the ancient *Abrautila*, with a fine Gothic castle, at the junction of the *Brevanne* and another river. Population, 3,576.

**St. Germain-au-Mont d'Or** (8 miles). About 9 miles further is

**Lyons**, described at page 96.]

**St. Mammés** (population, 960) is a small port where the *Loing* Canal falls into the *Seine*. R. to Orleans, by *Malesherbes* (page 163).

**Main Line Continued.**

**Montereau-saut-Yonne** (6½ miles), a *buffet*, 49½ miles from Paris, where the branch rail to Troyes turns up the Aube (see Route 62).

*Hotel*.—Du Grand Monarque.

Montereau, on the river Seine, where the Yonne joins it, is the site of the Roman *Condate*, under a hill, which has the château of Surville (*i.e.*, above town) on top, commanding a fine view of both rivers, their bridges, &c. Napoleon beat the Allies here, 1814. At the church, a tall conspicuous building, with a spire, is the *sword* (or a steel copy) of Jean-sans-Peur, of Burgundy, who was murdered, 1419, on the old bridge over the Seine, by Charles the Dauphin, for having killed his father. Till the Revolution, they used to show his skull with a gash in it. When Francis I. saw it, he observed that it seemed to be a very large hole. "Yes," said a canon, "it ought to be, for the English entered France through it,"—the murder being followed by a civil war, which encouraged them to invade the country. There is a large modern hospital.

Population, 7,672, who make good tiles, pottery, and porcelain; the latter work being carried on in the old Recollets' Convent.

**Villeneuve-la-Guyard** (6½ miles). Population, 1,767. Chaumont Château, and the tall spire church of Chapigny are in view.

**Pont-sur-Yonne** (6½ miles), at the narrow, winding bridge on the Yonne, at the foot of a hill, in a pretty wine country, was a fortified town, till the English ruined it. Its old church is now a forage store. Near Sens, you see St. Martin du Tertre, on a mound, or chalk hill.

**SENS** (7½ miles).

POPULATION, 14,006.

*Hotels*.—De Paris; de l'Écu.

A sous-préfecture, in department Yonne, seat of an archdiocese, and the old capital of the *Senones* in Cæsar's time, against whom they made a bold resistance. It stands in a pleasant spot on the Yonne, near where the Vanne joins; is well built, and watered by little brooks running through the streets, and is enclosed by promenades on the site of the ditches, made by Charles V., outside the old walls, which were added on top of those built by the Romans, on courses of large rough stones.

Some remains of them are yet visible near the *Porte Dauphine*, the only one left of its ancient gates, which with the walls have been removed since 1814. Roman roads are found in the neighbourhood, besides an amphitheatre. A council under St. Bernard met here, 1140, and condemned the works of Abelard; and here Pope Alexander sought refuge, 1163, as did Becket the year after. It was besieged by Henry IV., in 1590, and taken 1814.

St. Étienne's *Cathedral* is a fine structure in the early Gothic style, of the 12th century, replacing one burnt 970, which was built by St. Savinien on the site of a Pagan temple. The façade, 154 feet wide, contains about 90 figures in stone, a triple portal, the centre one deeply recessed, with a fine window over it, and a rose window and figure of Christ over that. The south tower, or Tour de Pierre, finished 1535, is composed of five stages, with a turret at top, and is 240 feet high; its bells are celebrated. The north tower, or Tour de Plomb, is only four stages high, and covered with lead at top. The transept, doors, and *stained windows* are of the 15th and 16th centuries, by Chambiges. Within, you see a large and richly decorated choir; a marble mausoleum of Louis XVI.'s father, by Coustou, with figures of Time, Conjugal Love, Religion, &c.; and the chapel of the Virgin; that of St. Savinien, with a bas-relief of his martyrdom; the beautiful bas-relief, nearly fifty feet long, round *Chancellor Duprat's tomb*, containing about 150 figures; and the primate's throne. There are eighteen chapels round the building. In the Treasury they show *Becket's mitre* and other parts of his dress, besides various relics, and portraits of prelates.

The chapel of the Hôtel Dieu deserves notice for its vaults, &c., now used as a corn hall. That of St. Savinien, the oldest here, has been badly restored. The *Officialité*, or bishop's court (restored), of the 15th century, is worth notice, for its dungeons, salle du tribunal and Renaissance door (1567).

At the *Hôtel de Ville*, which is in the Renaissance style, is the *Museum*, containing the original MS. of the *Office des Fous*, a festival like that of the boy-bishop, held here till the 16th century. Here are also some inscriptions and bas-reliefs from the old Roman walls. Public *Library* of 12,000 volumes, in the College, or Lycée. There are a priests' seminary; a quarry in St. Columbe's abbey; a

salle de spectacle, on the esplanade; a bronze statue of Thénard, the chemist, a native; baths, an orphan house, &c. No. 102, in Rue Dauphiné, is an ancient *timbered house*, with a carved genealogy of Jesus Christ on the face of it. M. Chaulay, a notary here, is in possession of a painting on wood, of *Jean Cousin*, an artist born about 1500, at Concy (close by), to whom a broken stained window in the cathedral is attributed.

Outside the town is Motte du Clar (a Gallic mound); and the old *Château de Fleurigny*. The hermitage of St. Bond stands on a hill, 328 feet above the river, near the station.

Razors and other steel goods are made, besides leather, &c.

Here the outer State rail from Chalons to Orleans, &c., intersects. It comes in from Troyes (Route 62) *via Estissac, Vulaines, Villeneuve-l'Archevêque, Pont-sur-Vanne*, and other stations; and from Sens passes on *via Courtenay* (p. 81), *Châteaurenard, Montargis* (page 81), *Bellegarde, Vitry-aux-Loges*, Orleans, Chartres, Dreux, and Ronen, as part of the Outer Circle round Paris.

[RIGNY DE FÉRON, near Vulaines station (above), up the Vannic, is remarkable for a *Church* with a fine window, stained by Cousin, with the genealogy of Christ, and the life of St. Martin. Cardinal de *Berulles* was a native; he takes his name from a village to the south-east, which has one of the best *Churches* in the department.]

Past Étigny *Church*, and its old Château, in which Catherine de Medicis met the Duc d'Alençon to take measures against the Huguenots, 1576. Then

**Villeneuve-sur-Yonne** (8½ miles), or Villeneuve-le-Roi, a pretty place on the Yonne, built by Louis VII. in 1170, along with the old bridge, 700 feet long, replaced by one of stone, in 1851. Its royal château was destroyed 1811, but Louis the Fat's *Tower*, 87 feet high, still remains. There are also two Gothic gates of the 13th century, and a church partly as old, and 233 feet long, with a Renaissance front, and a tall square tower. Population, 5,117.

**St. Julien-du-Sault** (5 miles), on the river, opposite Villorallier, which is joined to it by a

suspension bridge. Population, 1,816. It contains an old church and ancient houses. At **Cézy** (3 miles) is a suspension bridge, with remains of old fortifications.

**Joigny** (4 miles), a sous-préfecture, on the side of a chalk hill, at the bridge on the Yonne, takes name from *Flavius Jovinus*, its Roman founder. It is steep in some parts, but has good points of view, and a long quay on the river. The Hôtel Dieu was built by Jeanne de Yalois; and the half-ruined château, by Cardinal Gondi, of the 15th century, includes St. Jean's Church, on the hill. The law-court (tribunal) is placed in *St. André's* old priory *Chapel*. St. Thibault's stands among vineyards. Population, 6,218.

Good vin ordinaire, wine casks, &c., are produced here. Coaches to Alliant, St. Aubin, &c.

From Joigny along the Yonne, we pass by a bridge on five arches, to

**Laroche** (5½ miles), where the Burgundy canal and the river Armagnac join, and the branch line to Auxerre, Clamecy, and Nevers turns off.

[To AUXERRE, trains run in half-an-hour; distance, 12 miles. Cross the Armançon and Serein, by six-arch bridges, to

**Chemilly** (4½ miles). Rail to Pontigny (page 85), Héry, Seignelay, Chablis, and Laroche. **Chablis**, on the Serain, is noted for its white wine. A Roman road ran past here to Auxerre.

**Monéteau** (3½ miles), close to a suspension bridge, on the Yonne. At 3½ miles beyond, is

**AUXERRE**, 109 miles from Paris.

POPULATION, 18,036.

**HOTELS**.—De la Fontaine; de l'Épée. Capital of department Yonne, seat of a diocese, and an ancient town, on a healthy slope, in the Burgundy wine country, above the River Yonne. It was called *Autissiodurum* when Cæsar took it, A. D. 521, and had a bishop as early as 273. It was pillaged by the English, during the captivity of one of its counts, who had accompanied John of France to England, after the battle of Poitiers. The river itself makes a port for the conveyance of produce, opposite an island covered with trees and mills. The streets are in general narrow. The



good prospects from the boulevards; on the Promenade de l'Arquebuse a *cattle Fair* is held monthly.

The fine *Cathedral* dedicated to St. Étienne (Stephen), on the hill, built between 1035 and 1543, is 328 feet long, 111 feet high to the vault, with a spire tower (the last built) 230 feet high. It is chiefly in the flamboyant (Tudor) style, and much admired for its regularity, its fine *portal* of the 16th century, columns, figures, &c., and especially the large number of richly *stained Windows*. The oldest part is the Romanesque *Crypt*, of the 11th century, which deserves notice. The altar is simple but grand, and has near it figures of the patron Saint, of Bishop Amyot, the translator of Plutarch, and Bishop Colbert, brother of the minister. *St. Eusebius* bears marks of the Romanesque style, having a spire tower of the 12th century. Another church, *St. Pierre*, or St. Père, originally founded in the 8th century, was rebuilt in the Renaissance style, and has a finely carved portal. *St. Germain's Abbey* (now part of the *Hôtel de Ville*) covered the relics of above sixty saints, including the one commemorated by the Parisian church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and it holds the tombs of the old counts. The crypts of the 9th century, and the Romanesque tower of the 11th century, with a choir, &c., are all that remain of its church.

The *Prefect's Hôtel* was the bishop's palace. Its Romanesque gallery, or arcade, of the 12th century, is 72 feet long. Here Napoleon received Ney in 1815, styling him the "bravest of the brave." At the Bibliothèque, or public library, are 40,000 volumes, 200 MSS., and Baron Denon's collection of medals, &c. The *Clock Tower*, or Tour Gallarde, on a gate near the old house of the dukes of Burgundy, was erected 1493, and marks solar and mean time, with the changes of the moon. The spire of open ironwork is a modern addition since the fire of 1825. There are also a large foundry, hospital, college, theatre, baths, barracks, a departmental lunatic asylum, and a Botanic garden, in which stands the statue of J. J. Fourier, once Secretary of the Academy, and a native. Another native was Marshal Davoust,

to whom there is a statue. Trade in wine, as *petit vin d'Auxerre* (used to flavour Burgundy), *Châblis* (white), *Côte de la Chânette* and *Côte de la Mevrène* (both red); timber for casks; and a few woollens.

[At 19 miles south-west on the line from Auxerre to Gien. Is

St. SAUVEUR, in the beautiful country of Puisaye, having a *Château*, an ancient tower, and the ruins of Moutier Abbey.—At 7½ miles further to the west, towards the Loire, stands the fine *Château of St. Fargeau*, in a great park; founded as far back as 980, and belonging to the Marquis de Boisgelin. Station, St. Fargeau.]

**Cravant**, the fourth station from Auxerre (11 miles). Here a *branch line*, opened 1875, towards Dijon, goes to Vermenton, Arcy-sur-Cure, Sermizelles (for Vézelay), and Avallon, as under—

**Vermenton**, in a pretty part of the Cure, under a hill, has an old *Church*, with a recessed porch.

At **Arcy-sur-Cure** are some noted *Caves*, which include several chambers, the largest being above 1,200 feet. They are visited in dry weather, about August or September.

**Vézelay** has the very ancient *Madeleine Church*, which belonged to an abbey founded in the 9th century, where St. Bernard preached a crusade before Louis VII., in 1145. *T. Besa*, the reformer, was a native.

**Avallon**, a sous-préfecture of department Yonne, in a charming valley on the Cousin, is the Roman *Aballo*, and had a castle of the dukes of Burgundy. Petit Coura, the site of a *Roman camp*. It stands on blue limestone. Pop. 6,076. The church has a curious porch. From Avallon, the line is continued to **Autun** (page 91), 55 miles. Another line runs from Avallon to Les Laumes (page 87), on the main line from Paris to Dijon, *via Maison Dieu, Guillon, Epoisses* (famous for its cheese), **Semur** (page 86), and **Pouillenay**.

From Cravant (above) through Mally-la-Ville and Châlet Censeur to

**Coulanges-sur-Yonne** (17 miles), followed by **Clamecy** (5 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Nièvre, of 5,518 inhabitants, on the Yonne and Beuvron, with a good trade in wood, char-

coal, &c., and some good churches. Near it are the Villette paper factories.

The rail from Clamecy to Nevers, 28 miles, joining Auxerre to the Bourbonnais line, passes **Varzy, Arzembouy, Frémery, Poiseux, and Urzy.**

From Clamecy a line goes up the Yonne to Tannay, **Corbigny, Vandenesse** (for **St. Honoré**, with an établissement thermal and alkaline springs) to **Cercy-la-Tour** (page 92).

From Clamecy a branch to Triguères (on the Sens-Montargis line) runs past Fontenoy (line to Gien, page 81) and Toucy.

**Toucy** on the Onane, was the place where Hugh Capet's brother, St. Héribert, built a château, and died 995.

#### Main Line Continued.

Returning to La Roche, the line follows the Armançon to

**Brienon** (5½ miles), a port, with a carrying trade in wood. Population, 2,541. Cross the Armançon, by a viaduct on 9 arches, to

**St Florentin** (5½ miles), on the Armançon, where the Armanche joins it, and where the Canal de Bourgogne turns off by an aqueduct over the latter. It is an old town, in a pleasant spot, with good prospects, especially from the hill near some Friary ruins, after which it was christened "Mont Armanche," during the Revolution. One of its Counts (created Duc de la Vrillière) was a favourite of Louis XV. The old church of St. Sepulchre was begun 1376, on the site of a rural château, and has some stained glass, with a good choir. It is a conspicuous object, to which 35 steps lead from the street below.

[Rail to Troyes (page 253), 35 miles by Ervy, Anxon, Jeugny, &c.

**ERVY** (12 miles east-north-east), on a rocky height above the Armanche, in department Aube, commanding a fine view around, has some old houses and a porte, or gate, of its ancient walls.]

**Flogny** (7½ miles), near the Armançon, which has a *Roman camp* on its banks, and is crossed by a suspension bridge. The church is ancient; there is a modern Château.

[At **PORRIGNY**, 6 miles (on the line from Chemilly to Laroche) on the Serein, is the fine

Gothic Church or a Clustorelan abbey (founded 1114), 210 feet long, 71 wide, and 67 high.

The line passes the old church of Dammemoine, and that of Épineuil in the midst of vineyards.

**Tonnerre** (8 miles), 123 miles from Paris.

*Hotels.*—Du Lion d'Or; des Courriers.

Population, 4,734. A sous-préfecture, in a fertile wine country, on a rocky hill over the Armançon, belonging to the Marquis de Louvois, whose old *Château* was the seat of Margaret of Sicily, St. Louis's sister-in-law, and founder of the rich Hospital here, for the sick, now forming the Chapel to the new building, raised in 1848. It has on its face a large gnomon or dial, placed there, 1786, by Feroullact, a monk of St. Nicholas' old abbey, which was founded 980. Notice the effigies of Margaret, with those (by Girardon) of Louvois, Louis XVI.'s war minister, and eight stone figures, in the calvary.

Parts of the town walls remain. The best promenade is the Pâ:is. In Faubourg Bourbureau, a spring called *Fosse Dionne* falls into a basin, 42 feet diameter, used by the washerwomen. *St. Pierre's Church*, near the hospital, on a steep rock, which overlooks the town, has a Romanesque front and Gothic clock-tower. Notice the old restored Church of Notre Dame. Two pretty cemeteries. In Rue de l'Hôpital is the curious old Hôtel d'Uzès. At the Hôtel de Ville is a portrait of *Marshal Davoust*. The theatre was an Ursuline convent. There is a large horse market (marché-aux-chevaux) held here. The Canal de Bourgogne is a pleasant walk, bordered by trees.

It was sacked by the English, 1359, and occupied by the Germans in 1871. The *Chevalier d'Eon* was a native; his house is near the station.

Trade in white and red wine, force-meats (andouillettes), snails, stone for sculpture, &c.

**Tanlay** (5 miles) has, in its Church, an altar brought from St. Martin's old abbey; but is most remarkable for the fine *Château* of the Marquis de Tanlay, one of the best preserved in this part of France, and a good specimen of the *Renaissance style*, which succeeded the Gothic. It was begun (on the site of an earlier) 1559, by François de Coligny, brother of the Admiral who was killed on St.

Bartholomew's day; and finished 1642, from designs by Le Muet, having cost about four million francs. It forms a high-roofed quadrangle, with low, round, domed towers at each end of the open side, and a gateway in the middle. In the interior is a large *Picture Gallery*, with frescoes of the leaders of Coligny's day; also a highly decorated chapel; while the grounds comprise gardens, avenues, a canal, *château d'eau* (water works), an ancient lime tree in the park, the ruins of Quincly Abbey, &c.

The line passes a tunnel of 582 yards, to

**Lexinnes** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a street of houses, on the Roman way to Sens. Stone quarried here. Cross the Armançon and the canal, the former by a handsome bridge of five arches; then comes the tunnel of Pacy, 1,094 yards long, and its quarries, followed by another bridge over the Armançon.

**Ancy-le-Franc** (5 miles), among forests and forges, is a bustling port on the Armançon. Here is a fine *Château*, bequeathed by the late Marquis de Lévrais to M. de la Salle, and built between 1555 and 1622, from the designs of Primaticcio—a square pile, with pavilions at each corner, one of which is a chapel, decorated with frescoes from the *Pastor Fido*, by Niccolò del Abbate.

**Nuits-sous-Ravières** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles) has a gate left of its old fortifications. At Ravières are an old church and *château*, and the ruins of *Rochefort Castle*, on a scarpred rock.

[Branch line to Avallon (page 84), *viâ* L'Isle-sur-Serein and L'Isle-Angely,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and another branch *viâ* Sennevoy, &c., to Châtillon-sur-Seine (21 miles), where it meets a branch from Troyes, *viâ* Bar-sur-Seine (Route 62). A continuation from Châtillon to Chaumont is open (see page 254). A line from Châtillon to Is-sur-Tille and Dijon.

**Châtillon-sur-Seine**, a sous-préfecture of 5,127 population (department Côte d'Or), in a hilly but healthy spot on the Seine, where the little Douix joins. It was one of the first seats of the Dukes of Burgundy, and, in 1814, was noted for the conference between Napoleon and the Allies. Among the buildings are, the Hôtel de Ville, in the old Benedictine convent; St. Nicholas' church, of the 12th century; a chapel which belonged to the ducal castle; a library

, a college, hospital, &c., and

a large *château* (at Chaumont), built by *Marshal Marmont*, who was born here. A Roman way to Auxerre may be noticed. Trade in iron, wood, wool, paper, &c. *Hotels*.—De la Poste; de la Côte d'Or.]

**Aisy-sur-Armançon** (5 miles), or **Aisy-sous-Rougemont**, the latter being a village in department Côte d'Or, from which there is a fine view of a Roman tower, and the valleys of the Armançon and Brenne. The country here becomes more hilly and wooded. Leave the Armançon, with the village of Buffon (derived from *bis fons*) in view, for

**Montbard** (6 miles), a pretty spot on the Brenne, in department Côte d'Or, the birth-place of *Buffon* and Daubenton. The *Château* of the former stands among gardens and avenues, on the hill, at the top of which are the walls of the great naturalist's *study*, called the Tower of St. Louis. There is a bronze *statue* to him, by Dumont. There is also a square donjon *Tower* of the old castle of the dukes of Burgundy. Population, 2,509.

In the neighbourhood are the remains of *Montfort Castle*, which belonged to the Princes of Orange, before the Revolution; and of *Fontenay Abbey*, the church of which, 240 feet long, was built by an Englishman, Everard, Bishop of Norwich. Road to Semur, Saulieu, Avallon, Époisses, Rouvray, &c., which are also accessible by rail.

[**Semur** (11 miles south), a railway station (see page 84), or Semur-en-Auxois, on a picturesque granite rock, over the Armançon (crossed by a high one-arched bridge, and another bridge), is a sous-préfecture of 3,908 souls, and was the old fortified capital of the *Auxois* district in Burgundy, to which Henry IV., in the troubles of the League, 1490, transferred the Dijon parliament.

It is divided into three parts, the Bourg, the Donjon, and the *Château*. That which gives name to the last is now a barrack; and the four great towers of the *Donjon* are close to the bridge. *Notre Dame Church*, built 1065, by Robert I., 218 feet long, has a triple portal between square towers in the front, an ancient pulpit, and bas-reliefs over the west porch, representing the death of the founder's predecessor, Dalmace, whom, they say, he poisoned. MS. of the 11th century at the Library,

which contains 15,000 volumes. There are also a college, theatre, new abbatoir, &c.

*Salmasius* was a native; his defence of Charles I. produced Milton's "*Defensio pro populo Anglicano.*" Several falls of the river are near, and on *Mont Aurois* is a Roman camp.

Druggets and coarse woollens are made; trade in wine, cattle, corn, fruit, honey, &c.

*Hotel.*—De la Côte d'Or. Rail to

**SAULIEU** (18 miles south-south-west of this) is an old walled-up place, among woods and lakes, having two ancient churches, with traces of a Roman temple, and of a way to Autun. *Vauban* was born at *St. Leger-de-Foucheroise*, near this.

**CHÂTEAU CHIRON** (13 miles south of this, 5½ miles from Cercy-la-Tour Station, p. 92), a small sous-préfecture, 1,900 feet above sea, in the midst of woodland, near the source of the Yonne. The air is sharp and cold. Population, 2,673.]

#### Main Line Continued.

From Montbard, the line crosses the canal and the Brenne (on a bridge of four arches). *Fins-les-Montbard* is opposite the site of the camp of *Vercingetorix*. Past Grignon Château, to

**Les Laumes** (9 miles), on a plain between the Brenne and the Oze, near *Alise Ste. Reine*, the *Alisia* of *Cæsar*, which *Vercingetorix* held against him for seven good months. Here is *Millet's* statue of *Vercingetorix*, of beaten copper, about 38 feet high. It stands on the slope of *Mont Aurois*, a ridge 2,187 yards long, and 475 yards high, isolated on three sides. *Ste. Reine's* chapel and spring are much visited in September. The rail from Avallon and Cravant (page 84) comes in here. Branch line to *Epinac*, through *Vitteaux* and *Arnay-le-Duc*, page 91.

[**VITTEAUX** (12 miles south), a pretty little place on the Brenne, among vineyards, rocks, and woods, with parts of an old château, razed 1638. Woollens are made, and it is noted for its prunes, &c.]

We next pass *Mont Pavenel*, the old château of *Thenissey*, *Boux-sous-Salmaise*, at the mouth of a combe, under a hill, 1,640 feet high, and the old tower and walls of *Salmaise*.

**Darcey** (6 miles). Correspondance to

[**FLAVIGNY** (6 miles), population, 1,063, on a scarp and almost inaccessible rock, pre-

serves its old walls and gates, houses, an interesting church, with a Dominican priory, established by *Abbé Lacordaire*, and an older Carmelite convent, on the hill.

The *Château de Bussy-Rabutin*, belonging to *Comte de Sarcus*, and first founded in the 12th century, deserves a visit for its collection of paintings. It forms three sides of a square, with a donjon, chapel, &c., and belonged to *Mad. de Sevigné's* cousin, *Roger de Rabutin*, who wrote "*Histoire Amoureuse des Gaules*," in which she with others was satirised.]

**Verrey-sous-Salmaise** (8 milles). The château is used for a *magnanerie*, or nursery for silkworms. We here approach the summit of the Côte d'Or ridge, which divides the sources of the *Seine*, *Armançon*, &c., on the north, from the streams which flow to the *Loire* and *Rhône*. That part between *Blaisy-Bas* and *Mâlain* stations should be traversed on foot, for the view it affords over *Burgundy* and *Franche Comté*, and of the *Jura*, *chain*. A long cutting precedes

**Blaisy-Bas** (5½ miles), which, with *Blaisy-Haut*, whose picturesque old castle appears on the heights, is a small village, remarkable for its *Tunnel*, opened 1849, after 3½ years' labour, as many as 2,500 men being sometimes employed by the contractor, *M. Debains*. Its length is 4,100 mètres (13,452 feet, or 2½ miles), and it runs through a mountain, 1,940 feet above the sea, or 643 feet above the railway, which here attains its highest level. One of the twenty-one shafts is 656 feet deep. Though the tunnels of *Mont Cenis*, *Mauvage* (on the *Rhine* and *Marne Canal*), and *La Nerthe* (on the *Avignon* and *Marseilles* line), and others exceed this length, it once ranked as one of the greatest works of the kind in Europe. The cost was above £400,000. The line now passes into the basin of the *Rhône*.

Coaches from the station to *Sombornon*, an old castle of the dukes of *Burgundy*, and *Salut-Selne*.

[**St. SEINE**, or *SEINE L'ABBAYE* (8½ miles north-east), in a deep valley among the hills, has a good Church of the 15th century, which belonged to a *Benedictine* abbey, founded 534, by *Seyne*, son of *Comte de Mémont*. Among the remains stands *Dr. Guettet's Water-Cure*,

established 1816. About 6 miles north-west is the *Source of the Seine*, in a wood; and near that, of the *Ignon*.]

The line comes out of Blaisy-Bas tunnel at a decline of 40 feet below the culminating point at its entrance, and descends through the rolling hills and valleys (called *combes*, as in Devonshire) towards Dijon, by a succession of tunnels and viaducts.

Leaving the cutting under the cliffs of Baulme-la-Roche, it passes over a viaduct 623 feet long, 84 feet high, on 12 arches; then a tunnel of 1,076 feet to

**Malain** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) and its old château, near Signal-de-Malain, a mountain 1,994 feet high. The nuts here are noted, and vines begin to appear. At *Château d'Urcy*, Lamartine wrote his *Meditations*. It was the property of his grandfather and uncle.

Pass **Léo Viaduct**, 525 feet long, 75 high, on eleven arches, with a hill in view 1,533 feet above sea level; then, deep cuttings, and a corresponding embankment 82 feet high, to the *Combe de Fain*, traversed by a viaduct of 721 feet, on a double row of arches (18 over 7) 144 feet high. A deep curve brings us into the valley of the Ouche, with distant prospects of Mont Afrique, and other points of the Côte d'Or mountains; the pilgrim chapel of Notre Dame de l'Étang is passed. Then, *Combe Fouchères* viaduct on five arches, 59 feet high; a tunnel; Combe Bouchard viaduct, 492 feet long, 125 feet high, on another double row of arches (11 over 7); and another tunnel. Matoye viaduct, 295 feet long, 73 high, on five arches, is succeeded by that across Combe Neuvon, 774 feet long, 73 feet high, on 15 arches. The Combe of Champ-Moron contains a model farm in the ruins of a priory.

**Velars** (6 mls.). Here are paper mills, blast furnaces, nail and wire factories.

**Plombières** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in a pleasant hollow on the Ouche and the Canal, has an old church and Priests' seminary. Its walnuts and cherries are celebrated. The rocks, which border the river for the next 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, are traversed by deep cuttings, viaducts, and four short tunnels; and the terminus common is a good view of the Côte d'Or mountains, and the spires and towers of the old city of

## DIJON.

A *Buffet*. 195 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Paris, 123 $\frac{1}{2}$  from Lyons. The embarcadère, near the Botanic Gardens and Porte Guillaume, was opened by Napoleon III., 1871. POPULATION, 63,428.

**HOTELS**.—Hotel de la Cloche, very clean and well ordered, near the Protestant Church.

Hotel du Jura, near the railway station.

Hotel de Bourgogne is well situated, and commands a splendid view; du Nord.

*French Protestant Service* at the Ducal Chapel, where there is good sculpture.

**Bankers**.—Dunoyer and Co.; Gniot and Co.

**Post Office**.—At Hotel de Ville.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Churches of Notre Dame, St. Michael, &c.—Hôtel de Ville—Château—Palais de Justice—Theatre—Bossu's house—Statue of St. Bernard.

A fine old town, the capital of department Côte d'Or (formerly of *Burgundy*), seat of a bishopric, an university (or college), a military division, &c., and centre of the Burgundy wine district; in a rich plain on the Ouche, where the Suzon joins it, about 800 feet above sea level, near Mont Afrique and the Côte d'Or hills. This plain stretches to the Jura range, of which there is a view in clear weather. The Suzon, formerly a torrent, is now dry half of the year.

The Germans captured it October, 1870; and here, 21st January, 1871, being surprised in a fog, by Menotti Garibaldi, they lost a flag, after hundreds of its defenders were killed.

Dijon was the Roman *Dibio*, and after being a separate lordship, came to the dukes of Burgundy, who reigned here (with some interruptions) from about 1080 to the death of Charles the Bold, 1477, when Louis XI. took possession. It was nearly taken in a siege by the Swiss, 1513.

The houses are of stone, seldom more than two storeys high. There are five gates in the old walls, which are now turned into handsome public walks, among which are the Marronniers, near the Guillaume Gate (rebuilt as an arch, 1738, on the Paris road); the *Botanic Garden* (where there is an enormous poplar, 25 feet round, planted 1550); and the *Parc*, laid out by Le Nôtre, near the Ouche. Near the Château is Jouffroy's bronze *Statue of St. Bernard*, born at Fontaine-les-Dijon, 1091.

*St. Bénigne's Cathedral* is a Gothic pile of the 12th century, 221 feet long, by 93 wide, and 89 high, having a good wooden spire of 323 feet, erected 1742. Over the portal (which is of the 10th century) is carved the Martyrdom of Stephen, by Bouchardon. Within are the statues of St. Joseph, St. John the Baptist, and St. Augustine, by the same artist; St. Thomas (and busts of other apostles), St. Médard, &c., by Dubois; the tomb of Vladislas (1388), King of Poland; and those of Philippe le Hardi, and his son, Jean-sans-Peur, whose bodies were found in good preservation, 1841. The relics of Jean's daughter, Anne of Burgundy (and duchess of Bedford), were added in 1353. The *crypt* is of the 10th century.

The old cathedral church of *Notre Dame*, built between 1232 and 1334, is 151 feet long, and is to be restored. It has a curious west front, almost square, composed of a plain triple portal below, and above, two rows of delicate columns, 16 in each row, from which the statues have been torn away. There are also a spire, a well-balanced roof, and a group of the Assumption, by Dubois. The ancient clock, made by Jacques Mard, a Dutchman, was given by Philippe le Hardi, in 1382: it is placed in a spire tower in the west front, the only tower completed. From this Dutch machinist many French clocks are called "jacquemards." *St. Michael's* church, of the 15th century, is a handsome mixture of Gothic and Italian (or Renaissance) styles, about 200 feet long, with a rich-looking triple portal, by H. Sambin. *St. Anne's*, at the orphan's hospital, has a dome, 52 feet across.

Before the Revolution, Dijon possessed 33 churches and chapels, most of which have been removed or secularised. *St. Stephen's* (the most ancient) is the corn market; the gate of its abbey remains. The *Carmelite Church* is a military prison, and the Couvent a barrack. *St. Philibert's*, opposite the bishop's palace (a modern pile), with its stone clock-tower, is a forage store. The nave of *St. John's*, where Bossuet used to preach, and sometime used as a market, is now restored as a church. St. Nicholas's *Romanesque tower* is a belfry. The church of *St. Pierre* is modern (1855), in the Gothic style of the 13th century, by M. Lassus.

The *Palais des Etats*, or *Hôtel de Ville*, in Place d'Armes, which belonged to the dukes, and was

afterwards used by the provincial States, has been newfronted, with a portico, &c., so that there is little that is ancient about it. What remains of the old palace are the great square *Tower* (now the Observatory), 152 feet high, finished by Charles the Bold; the *Tour de Bar*, in which King René was shut up; the guard room, the kitchen, and a carved mantel-piece, 30 feet high. Charles the Bold, Jean-sans-Peur, and others, were born here. Here are a cabinet of natural history; and a Museum, which includes 1,000 pictures of various schools, pieces of sculpture, the cup of St. Bernard, and the fine *effigies* of Dukes Philippe le Bon, and Jean, which, before the Revolution, stood in the Chartreuse convent (on the Semur road), now partly converted into a lunatic asylum. The *Trimolet Collection* of rare paintings, enamels, china, stained glass, jewellery, &c., was bequeathed 1880.

Near Porte Guillaume are remnants of the walls of the old *Château*, built 1473-1512, repaired by Henry IV.; afterwards used as a prison for Mirabeau, Toussaint l'Ouverture, &c., and now occupied by the gendarmerie.

The *Préfecture*, built 1750, by Lenoir, and *Palais de Justice*, are large buildings; the latter begun by Louis XI., and completed in the Renaissance style, was the seat of the Burgundy parliament. The *Théâtre*, in Place St. Étienne, is also a large building, being 200 feet by 70, with a portico of eight pillars. Here are also a Public Library of 78,000 volumes (besides 600 MSS. and 24,000 medals) and the archives of the duchy. The public *Baths* are in Place d'Armes.

The *École de Droit* is in the old Jesuits' College. Notice the Maisons *Milana* and *Richard*, in Rue des Forges; *Hôtel Vogue*, behind Notre Dame, a renaissance house, belongs to Marquis Vogué; and some other old houses. There are, besides, a general hospital (containing Dubois's "Charity"), founded 1206; lunatic asylum in the Chartreuse; cavalry barracks, a college, school of arts, and botanic garden.

*Bossuet* (Bishop of Meaux), Crébillon, Piron, Mad. Ancelet, the Duc de Bassano (Maret), Admiral Roussin, Marshal Vaillant (son of a poor man) are among the natives of Dijon. *Bossuet's House*, is No. 10, Place St. Jean; Crébillon's, No. 37, Rue Porte d'Ouche; Dubois, the sculptor's, No. 38, Rue Bel-

bisey; the house of Buffon's family, No. 34, Rue Buffon; and Prudhon's, No. 23, Rue Prudhon.

Trade in wine (Chambertin, Beaune, Vougeot, Regnier, &c.), grain, wool, leather, vinegar, good mustard, &c.; a few woollens, cottons, and silks are made. It is famous for gingerbread and its *confitures d'épineviolettes* (berberry).

A line, 86 miles long, to **Bourg** (page 133), runs past a number of small places to **Louhans** (page 93), joining at St. Amour the line from Besançon to Lyons.

Besides the smooth hills and mountains of the Côte d'Or round Dijon, *Excursions* may be made to *Fontaine*, 2 miles from Porte Guillaume, the birth-place of St. Bernard; and Talant (close to it), the *Aix Talentina*, where the Ducs de Bourgogne had a fortress.

From Dijon, the main line crosses the Ouche, and Burgundy canal, with the branch line to Dôle, &c., on the east, and approaches the *Burgundy Wine* district, which extends over about 70,000 acres. The best soil is found about half-way up the slopes, from 790 to 1,050 feet above sea level. Two classes are distinguished—those of *Côte de Nuits*, for richness of colour and body, and the *Côte de Beaune*, for delicacy and bouquet. At *Chenôve*, which the line passes, are the *clos* (enclosures) or vineyards of *Clos du Roi* and *Chapitre*, which were specially reserved for the ducal table and the canons of Autun. In the neighbourhood of Fixin (known by its church tower of the 14th century) are the vineyards of *Perrière*, *Chapitre*, *Arvelets*, *Tremble*, *Echeseaux*, and *Clos Napoleon*—the last taking name from a bronze statue to the emperor, by Rude, erected 1846, by M. Nolsot, who accompanied him to Elba. *Brochon* and *Clos de Crébillon* (where that writer held property) are also of first quality.

**Gevrey-Chambertin** (8½ miles), at the entrance of the picturesque Combe de Lavaux, is divided into *Les Baraques* (i.e., huts), *Rue Basse* and *Rue Haute*; and contains a church of the 13th century, with a tower of the same age, built by the abbots of Cluny. Population, 1,800. *Rue Basse* belonged to the family of *Chambertin*, the first cultivator of the famous wine of that name. *Clos de Bèze* stands almost as high in character.

The vineyards of *Clos de Tart*, *de Laroche*, *Morey*, &c., are next passed. *La Grognot* hill

is formed of curious-shaped rocks. *Musigny* is another excellent growth.

**Vougeot** (3½ miles), on the Vouge, where the finest Burgundy is produced, at the *Clos de Vougeot*, a field of 125 acres, which belonged to Cîteaux Abbey, and is now the property of M. Ouvrard. The *Cuvierie* contains 34 vats, holding 450 puncheons each; two cellars will hold 16,000 puncheons. The price is 6 to 8 francs a bottle, for the oldest.

The next vineyards are those of *Gilly* and *Grands Echeseaux* and *Romanée Conti*, at Vosne.

**Nuits** (3½ miles), a small town, once fortified, on the Muzin, under Côte Nuitonne. It was taken by the Germans in 1870. Population, 3,654. Here are two churches, &c., and the *Clos de St. Georges* vineyard. On a solitary hill, to the north-west, about 560 yards high, is *Vergy Château*.

Coaches to Cîteaux and Ambigny le Maguy.

[*Cîteaux Abbey*, 7½ miles, founded 1098, by St.

Robert, was the residence of St. Bernard. It produced four popes, and at one time had 1,800 monasteries for men, and 1,400 convents for women, in connection with it. It was suppressed 1790, and was almost destroyed. What remains is now an agricultural Reformatory.]

Cross the Muzin to *Prémear*, with its vineyards, stone quarries, bridge, and sulphur spring; then the viaduct on the Courtavaux, where the hills begin to lower, and the quality of the Côte de Nuits wines decreases in consequence.

**Corgoloin** (3½ miles) has a church with a Romanesque tower, restored since 1636.

Close to this, but at some short distance from the station, is *Serrigny* (population, 1,320); then Aloxe and the chapel of Notre Dame du Chemin, where the *Côte de Beaune* wines begin, under the names of *Corton*, *Charlemagne*, &c. Not far from here is the village of

**SAVIGNY** (population, 1,800), which produces *Vergéesse* wine and has a Château of the 14th century.

Cross the Roin to

**Beaune** (5½ miles).

*Hotels*.—De la Poste; de France.

A sous-préfecture and centre of the Burgundy wine trade, &c., on the Bouzoise, with a population of 12,470, mostly wine dealers and coopers. The

Vin de Beaune is deservedly appreciated on the Continent, but seldom met with at English tables. Beaune was a Roman military post, and, in the 13th century, noted for its scarlet dye, and the excellence of its iron and steel articles. Two round towers of Louis XI.'s castle remain.

The Collegiate Church of Notre Dame, a curious building with several low spires, begun in the 12th century, was restored in 1852. It has some old tapestry. Chancellor Rollin's Hospital, or Hotel Dieu, founded 1443, is in the Gothic style, with a court, &c., and Van der Weyden's "Last Judgment"—a fine altar-piece (restored) in nine panels. There are a Library of 30,000 volumes, a Museum, theatre, &c., with Rude's statue of Monge, the mathematician, a native.

Near here, on the Bouzolsse, are POMMARD (population 1,170), on the line to Arnay-le-Duc, and VOLNAY, both noted for fine wines.

MEURSULT (4½ miles) has a spire church, and an old country-house. Population, 2,564. Its white and red wines are noted. PULIGNY, further on, is the seat of the exquisite Montrachet wine; then come Chassagne and its vineyards.

Cross the Dheune by a skew viaduct, to

CHAGNY (5½ miles), once a fortified post, now a great centre for wine. Population, 4,736. A tower (used as a prison) of its old castle still remains. This was in 1365 the head-quarters of a gang of freebooters, called Ecorcheurs. The church has a Romanesque tower.

Conveyance by rail to Epinac, Autun, Etang, Montchanin, Le Creuzot, Désize, Digoin, &c., on the Nevers and Moulins lines, which come in here.

[(A)—Chagny to Nevers.

NOLAY (9 miles from Chagny), in a white wine country, at the bottom of a narrow valley, has a good spire church, and the tower of its old châteaux. Carnot was born here. At *Bout-du-Monde* (End of the World), at the source of the Cusanne (2½ miles off), is the fine Fall of Manevault, 66 feet down, into a rocky hollow below. Population, 2,404.

EPINAC (17 miles), among coal and iron mines, and glass works (population, 4,061), from which a goods rail runs north to the Canal de Bourgogne. Line to Les Laumes (page 87), on the Paris-Dijon line, 46½ miles long,

passing through Arnay-le-Duc (2,876 inhabitants), opened in 1892. From Arnay-le-Duc to Beaune (page 90), 26 miles, passing through Pommard (above).

AUTUN (43 miles south-south-west), on the Arroux, where seven roads meet, is a sous-préfecture, in department Saône-et-Loire, a bishopric, &c., remarkable for its Roman remains. It stands in a good sporting country, among hills and forests, 1,500 feet to 2,500 feet above the sea. Population, 15,187. Hotels.—De la Poste; de la Cloche.

Autun was the Roman *Bibracte*, or *Augustodunum*, one of the chief places in Gaul, and was burnt by the Saracens about 730. The present town is on a slope, under three hills (*Mont Drad* or *Druid*, *Mont Jeu* or *Jove*, and *Mont Cenis*, which has a lake supplying the town with water), occupying about one-third of the old site, within the ancient Walls, which are solid and entire in most parts, and about 3½ miles round.

Two gates out of four are left, composed of arches on arches, with pilasters, &c. One is Porte St. André (46 feet by 66 feet), close to St. Andrew's Church; the other and the best, Porte d'Arroux, or *Porta Senonica*, is 53 feet by 46, and leads over the river, past the site (circular) of the Temple of Pluto, to the mouth of the Tarenal, which joins the Arroux here, and is crossed by a sort of bent Roman Bridge, or causeway, on seventeen arches, more than 300 feet long.

Between this and the bridge of St. Andoche, on the *Chauemar*, or *Campus Martius*, stands another relic, the *Temple of Janus*, a square pile, of which three sides remain, 56 feet long, 72 high. The Marchau is the *Martiale Forum*, at the centre of the old town, where the two leading roads met. Place de Ladre, in the Ville, or lower town, has around it the sites only, of the Emperor's palace, the temples of Hercules, Apollo, and Minerva (called Tour St. Andoche), the baths, the Menian schools, &c.

In the upper town, or Château (where the capitol stood), is St. Lazare, or Lazarus Cathedral, of the 12th century, having a fine crocketed spire, 167 feet high; four quaintly carved pillars in the entrance; a good choir; statues of Presi-



dent Jeännin (a native of Autun); fourteen chapels; a window, stained with the Virgin's genealogy; and Ingres' "Martyrdom of St. Symphorien." *Talleyrand* was at one time bishop of Autun. An Ionic Fountain adorns the Place (square) in front.

Other buildings are, the Bishop's palace, a large pile; the *College*, founded by the Jesuits, to which Joseph and Lucien Bonaparte were sent; and the modern *Hôtel de Ville*, which contains a Museum of 3,000 coins, specimens of natural history, and a *Library*, among which are many rare books and MSS.

The tower of Francis I. is a ruin; the ruins also of the Roman *theatre* and amphitheatre are visible, inside the old walls (to the east); and traces of the *naumachia* (in a hollow) lie without. On a hill to the south is the *Pierre de Couhard*, a kind of stone pyramid, 72 feet by 59, and 65 high. Carpets and rough bed coverlets are made here.

**Conveyances:** By rail to Sanlien, Avallon, Creuzot, &c.

In the neighbourhood are *Uchon* and its logan stone; the *coal mines* of Epinaç, Creuzot, &c.; Champéry, where *Madame de Genlis* was born; and the old *Château de La Rochepot*, marked by four good towers, and overlooking a wide expanse of corn land and vineyards. It was bought by the late Count Montalembert (born in London, 1810), who almost transformed the estate by his judicious management.

**Etang** (5½ miles), where the branch from Creuzot falls in. Rail to Roanne.

**Cercy la Tour** (33 miles). See page 85.

**Decize** (9 miles), the Roman *Dicetia*, on a rock in the Loire, near iron and coal mines. Population, 4,977. Down the river to

**Nevers** (22 miles), as in Route 45.

(B)—**Chagny to Le Creuzot and Moulins.**  
**St. Leger** (9 miles), on the Canal du Centre. *Montchanin*, or *Montchanin les Mines* (population, 4,014), where a loop line turns off to Etang and Nevers (above), *vid*

### LE CREUZOT,

(4 miles), the seat of the great iron-works of M.M. Schneider and Co., employing 16,000.

Population, about 28,600. The foundries, shops, and yards are traversed by above 20 miles of railway. One chimney of wrought iron is 279 feet high. Locomotives and railway plant of every kind are made, coal and iron being found on the spot. Statue of Schneider. Here Assi, a Communist leader, got up an insurrection, 1870.

Follow the Moulins line from Montchanin to **Paray**, or **Paray-le-Monial** (32 miles), in a fertile valley of department Saône-et-Loire. Here the line from Mâcon, *viâ* Charolles, falls in (see page 94). Many pilgrims flock here to visit a Chapel dedicated to Marie Alacoque, who died 1690, and first instituted the worship of the Sacred Heart. A party of English Roman Catholics, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, came to it in 1873.

**Digoin** (7½ miles), on the Loire, where the Canal du Centre falls in. Population, 4,880; with a trade in pottery and salt.

**Moulins** is 3½ miles further. See Route 45.]

### Main Line Continued.

The line passes under the Canal du Centre, by a tunnel of 256 feet, then through the Chagny tunnel, 580 feet long, and through cuttings ending in a view of the four towers of *Rully Castle*. Agneux camp (a Roman work) is near.

**Fontaines** (1½ mile), at the foot of Mont St. Hilaire, 395 yards high. It has an old church.

We cross the Thalle to *St. Cosme* cutting; then on to

### CHALON-SUR-SAONE

(8½ miles), or **Chalon**, as it is often called, 239 miles from Paris.

POPULATION, 21,786.

HOTELS.—Des Trois Faisans; du Chevreuil. *French Protestant Chapel.*

A sous-préfecture in department Saône-et-Loire, and an ancient place, on the Saône, where it is navigable to Lyons, and whence the Canal du Centre (cut in 1791) proceeds to join the Loire at Digoin. The town suffered greatly in the inundations of 1810.

It is Cæsar's *Cabillonum*, a town of the *Ædui*, which he made a Roman granary. Both Augustus and Constantine visited it. Atilia took it after a siege, 451; and the Saracens, in 732. It suffered in

the wars between Louis XI. and his restless vassal, Charles the Bold, who held it as part of Burgundy. The Austrians took it, 1814.

Its broad Quay offers a rather good view; and they say the Dauphiné Alps, though 120 miles off, may be seen (?) in clear weather. A stone *Bridge* of 5 arches, with its piers carried above the parapet in the form of obelisks, joins it to the suburb of *St. Laurent*, on an island in the river, where there is a *Hospital* (1528) with public *Baths* attached, and a promenade.

The *Cathedral Church of St. Vincent*, of the 12th and 15th centuries, and another church *St. Pierre*, are the only two left out of fourteen.

The other noticeable objects are, a new *Hôtel de Ville*, *Bibliothèque* of 10,000 volumes, *salle de spectacle*, a pretty cemetery, a prison on the solitary system, a modern *halle aux grains*, a fountain, with a figure of Neptune, in the *Place de la Beaune* (which has an old gate near it); a college; and a granite obelisk (surmounted by a Madonna, since 1871), in *Grand Rue*, on the canal.

Denon, member of the Institute, and Niépce, one of the inventors of photography, are natives of Chalon. There is a statue of the latter.

Manufactures of oil from cole-seed (for which there are crushing mills), bricks, tiles, glass, beet-root sugar, white beer, iron barges, and *écailles d'ablettes*, for mock pearls. Trade in these, Burgundy wine, grain, timber, charcoal, &c., which find their way here, as an entrepôt for the north and east of France.

At 2 miles to the east is the *church of St. Marcel's Abbey*, where Abélard died.

*Conveyances*: Steamers to Lyons, daily in summer; three times a week in winter. By rail to Cluny; to Besançon; to Geneva; to Lyons, and to Lons-le-Saunier and Bourg.

[The latter passes *St. Germain du Plain* and *Louhans* (21 miles), a sous-préfecture of 4,548 population, in a fertile plain, on the Saône, with a good trade in corn and poultry, and manufactory of iron. The houses are old, and there are traces of Roman possession. *Hotel*.—*Du Cheval Blanc*.

**Lons-le-Saunier** (17 miles), on the line from Bourg to Salins. See Route 21.

**CUISKAUX** (on the above line), among the Jura mountains, has a large Church, with many eccentric carvings about it.]

From Chalon the banks of the Saône are flat, at first, but cultivated with fruit trees and vineyards. Barges traverse the stream all day long. The railway takes the direction of the road, on the west side of the river.

It passes by *St. Remy*, and *Taise Château*, where Henry IV. and Mayenne signed the treaty which put an end to the civil war; *Luz*, so called, because Constantine, it is said, saw the Cross there; *St. Loup*, its pilgrim fountain, and old castle; *Marny* and its paper mills; *Ormes*, which had a bridge in Roman times; to

**Varennes-le-Grand** (3½ miles), in a pleasant meadow tract of country. Population, 1,440. Ferté was the seat of Baron Thénard, the chemist. Cross the *Grapilotte* and *Grosne* to

**Sennecey-le-Grand** (5½ miles). Population, 2,437. Here are iron works, mulberry gardens (first planted 1824), and remains of *Ruffey Château*. The old Chapel of the *Sires de Lagny*, on a hill, was restored in 1854. Coach to *St. Gengoux-le-Royal*. Across the *Natouze*, to

**TOURNUS** (6½ miles), an ancient town of 5,025 population, at the new suspension Bridge on five piers. It has a *Hôtel de Ville*, with a black granite pillar in front, found in the Saône, and said to be Roman; a hospital of the 13th century; an old half-Romanesque Church; part of *St. Philibert's Abbey*, founded 875, and restored, 1850, &c. There is a slab (over the house where he was born, 1725) to *J. B. Gruze*, the painter, some of whose works are in the *Madeleine Church*.

Manufactures of pottery, leather, beer, sugar, covertures, and silk thread.

*Hotel*.—*Du Sauvage*.

From Tournus, the line passes *Villars Church* and *château*—the former of the 12th century; and *Uchisy*, with a population of 1,522, mostly descendants of Illyrian settlers, who came here in the last century, and still remain a distinct people. There is a suspension bridge at

**FIEURVILLE** (8½ miles), where Roman remains were found when the rail was made, 1858. At *St. Albain* are the battered walls and tower of an old *Château*, and its church is ancient. Coaches to *Lugny, Romenay*; and to *Pont de Vaux*, near the east bank of the *Saône*, a pretty village in *La Bresse*, in department *Aisne*, noted for its *capons*. About 5 or 6 miles to the west of *St. Albain* is *Cluny*, as below.

**Senozan** (3½ miles), a pleasant place, with some good paintings in its church. There are a few traces of a *Château*, which, having been bought by a man who made a fortune by hawking lace, came to *Talleyrand's* brother, who married a descendant, and who was one of the last victims of the *Reign of Terror*. Many country-houses and vineyards are seen on the hills around *Mâcon*, which is 7½ miles from the last station.

### MÂCON,

A *buffet*. 273½ miles from *Paris*, 44 from *Lyons*. Here the direct line to *Geneva*, *Aix*, and *Chambéry* parts off (Route 23) for through trains to *Geneva*, *Turin*, and *Brindisi*, *via* *Mont Cenis*. (See *Route 23*.)

POPULATION, 19,573.

**HOTELS**.—De l'Europe, well-situated first-class hotel, recommended to families and single travellers.

Des Champs Elysées, not far from the railway station.

Grand Hotel de France et Des Etrangers, first-class hotel, well situated at the entrance of the drive leading to the station. See *Advt.*

Du Sauvage.

This chief town of department *Saône-et-Loire*, and head-quarters of a military division, on a low hill, in a fertile spot, was once the Roman *Matisco Edwurum*, seat of a diocese, and of a country called the *Mâconnais*, sold by the Burgundian dukes to France, 1241. It was ravaged by the Huns and other invaders, and suffered in the religious wars of 1562 from both parties. The Austrians took it, 1814, after a little fighting.

Like all old towns, most of the streets are narrow and dirty; but it has pretty walks and good prospects on the quay and in the neighbourhood. From the 12-arch bridge leading over to *St. Laurent*, and lately altered and improved, they say you may even see *Mont Blanc*. The bridge itself replaces a *Pont Jui*, built by some Jews.

*Vincent's Church*, in *Place d'Armes*, on the hill,

of brick and stone, was built 1810-16, by *Napoleon's* order, and stands opposite *Sonflicot's* hospital (1758-70). It was designed as a substitute for the old cathedral church, which was demolished 1793, except the two octagon towers (one crowned by a low spire, visible all round), and parts of the front and cloisters. *St. Peter's* church, formerly attached to the *Cordeillers' convent*, is now used by the *gendarmerie*.

The *Préfecture* is on the site of the citadel (pulled down 1585), and was the bishop's palace. A public library and theatre are at the *Hôtel de Ville*, the old seat of the *Counts Montrevel*.

There are two hospices for incurables and orphans; a *palais de justice*, in pretty grounds; a departmental asylum, to which a *Romanesque* chapel was added, 1853; and some old houses in *Rue de l'Oratoire*, with another worth notice, in *Rue Dombey*, on the quay. One of the best buildings is the *Hôtel de Sennecey*.

The *Mâconnais* women wear a peculiar head-dress, consisting of a black felt hat over a white cap.

About 3,000 Roman coins were found here, 1764, with a few marbles; and a Roman way may be traced towards *Autun*.

*Lamartine*, the Republican statesman and poet, was a native, and had a seat at *St. Point* (7½ miles), in a beautiful spot among the *Charolais* hills, near an old castle, which pecuniary difficulties obliged him to part with. His statue stands in the *Place*.

Pottery and leather are made; there are dye and printing works, and a copper foundry, and a trade in wine (called *Thorins*, *Moulin-à-Vent*, *Romanèche*, &c.), grain, cattle, and timber.

Conveyances: By steamer, to *Lyons*, *Chalon*; by rail, to *Bourg* and *Mont Cenis* (Route 23), to *Cluny*, *Charolles*, &c.

The Rail of the *Compagnie des Dombes et des Chemins de fer du Sud-Est* passes *Cluny*.

[*Cluny* (14 miles) has the cloisters, abbot's house, a chapel, and two towers of the famous *Benedictine Abbey*, the head of that order, which was destroyed at the Revolution, 1789. Its church was 600 feet long. It was rich in MSS.; and had a revenue of 70,000 *livres*. Then comes *Charolles* (24 miles), a sous-préfecture in department *Saône-et-Loire*, of 3,246 souls; was the capital of *Charolais*, a county in *Burgundy*, and

stands between two hills, on one of which is an old castle. Crucibles are made. One of its counts, of the royal blood, in the time of Louis XV., amused himself by firing on the passers by, and having killed a man, asked the king for letters of pardon. They were granted. "But," said the king, "I have also signed a pardon for the man who may kill you by way of reprisal." Further on (9 miles) is **Paray-le-Monial** (page 92) on the rail to **Digoin** (near the Loire) and **Moulins**.]

Leaving Mâcon, we pass St. Clément (noted for its cream), where the branch line to Geneva turns off across the Saône (Route 33); then cross the Petite Grosne, to

**Crèches** (4½ miles), which has a beet-root sugar factory in its old Château. Cross the Arliots to

**Pontanevaux** (2½ miles). Then the Mauvaise, by a 3-arch bridge; and pass the suspension bridge at **St. ROMAIN**, a village of 80 or 90 houses, which was overwhelmed by the flooding of the river in 1840, all but its church.

**Romanèche** (2½ miles), *i.e.* *Romanesca*, a place where Roman remains have been found. Population, 2,297. It has mines of manganese, and is noted for the *Moulin-à-Vent* and *Thorins* wines. The Jura hills in view. Correspondance to Thoisse, in the Dombes country (across the bridge), to the east.

Cross the Ardrière to

**Belleville** (5 miles) a small town (population, 2,892) and port, the Roman *Lunna*, in a cultivated spot, in department Rhône, which was inundated in the year 1840. Its Romanesque abbey Church, founded by the sires of Beaujeu, contains some of their monuments. There is also a richly endowed hospital, and a suspension bridge spans the river.

Branch *Rail*, 8 miles long, past Cercié and Durette, to Beaujeu.

[**Beaujeu** (9 miles) has a church of the 12th century, and remains of an old château on the hill above it, once the seat of the lords of *Beaujolais*, a district long celebrated and to this day noted for its wines, a sort of half claret, half-Burgundy.]

At Montmerle, on the east bank of the Saône, is a high tower, on the hill, with a suspension bridge

(across an island), which with the quay was rebuilt 1840. Population, 1,960. Cross the Vauxonne to

**St. Georges-de-Reneins** (3½ miles), with a population of 2,593, and a chapel, *Notre Dame des Eaux*, resorted to in times of drought. Coaches to Montmerle, Blacé, Salles, St. Étienne, Vaux, Triviers.

Beauregard Bridge and the Iles de Guerrein are next passed, and the Morgon, by a nine-arch bridge, to

**Villefranche** (5½ miles), or Villefranche-sur-Saône.

*Hotels*.—De Provence; du Faucon.

A pretty sous-préfecture of 12,928 souls, in department Rhône, among vineyards, and good points of view from the hills around. It was founded by Humbert, Count of Beaujolais, who granted his vassals a *franchise*, in the shape of land at three deniers a fathom, and the privilege of beating their wives. The latter are good-looking, however, and are noted for their liveliness.

Among the buildings are, the Hôtel de Ville, in the Renaissance style; a Gothic church, of the 14th century, restored 1856, and some statues added to it; and a Jesuit Seminary. The church spire was burnt, 1566, by the negligence of the plumber, who was in consequence *burnt alive* before the church. There are some old houses in Grande Rue. The earliest Cordelier church in France was founded here by Guichard III.

Cottons and liven are made here, but the former trade has not lately been flourishing.

Further on is Pommies, which has supplied Lyons with stone for many centuries; and below the bridge of St. Bernard is

**Anse** (2½ miles), in a spot proverbial for its fertility, according to the old rhyme—

"De Villefranche à Anse

La plus belle lieue de France."

Population, 1,957. This was a Roman station, *Assa Paulini*, or *Antium*, and remains were found in 1844, near the site of Cæsar's palace, now a chapel. The old *Château* is used as a gendarmerie barrack. Cross the Azergues, a branch of the Saône, by a four-arch bridge.

**Trévoux** (8 miles), on the west, in department Ain, at the new suspension bridge, with an island

In front, is a sous-préfecture, and has remains of a Castle on the hill; also the house where the Jesuits printed their *Journal de Trévoux* and *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*; and the old palace of the Parliament of Dombes, now the Palais de Justice. The terrace commands a fine prospect. Population, 2,687. Trévoux, they say, comes from *Tres Via*, because three Roman roads met here. Here wire is drawn for gold and silver lace, but the business has declined.

Further on, you leave on the right, *Mont d'Or*, so called from its rich appearance in autumn, and having a view which takes in the fine plains of Burgundy and Lyonnais, and the Dauphiné Alps. Ile Bone is near.

**St. Germain-au-Mont d'Or** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles) is at the foot of the mountain, which rises in three peaks, 2,050 feet above sea level, at the highest. On one peak, *Mont Ceindre* is a pilgrim Chapel, reached by omnibus, commanding a fine view. Its goats' milk cheese, known as "Mont d'Or," is held in esteem. At *Chasselay* is a lead mine.

Rail to Roanne by Tarare; see page 81.

**Neuville** (2 miles), on the east bank, joined to *Villevert* on the west by a suspension bridge. Population, 3,239. Fricizes, cotton and silk thread, &c., are made here.

Albigny and its four wooded islands take name from a battle fought here between *Albinus* and *Septimius Severus*, in 171, when the former was defeated. The Saône now narrows between hills, covered with villas and gardens.

**Couzon** ( $\frac{1}{4}$  mile), a pretty spot, formerly noted for its wines, now for its stone quarries. Those of *St. Cyr* and *St. Didier* yield many fossils. Near the bridge is *Rochetaillé*, so called from a cutting (*taille*) through the rock, made by *Agrippa* for his Roman way, and part of an old château.

Through *Pelonnière tunnel*, 525 feet long, to

**Collonges** ( $\frac{1}{4}$  mile), at the foot of *Mont Ceindre*, with a population of 1,050. FONTAINES, opposite it, possesses many oil, corn, and print mills, turned by its five streams. About ninety of its houses were carried away by the floods of 1810. Omnibuses run to Lyons.

A suspension bridge from each side of the river rests on *Ile Barbe*, which is crowned by the very ancient *Abbey of St. Rambert*. Pass through the tunnels

of *St. Rambert* and *La Mignonne*, 820 feet and 174 feet long, to

**Vaise** ( $\frac{1}{4}$  miles), a suburb of Lyons and a station for passengers and dépôt for merchandise. Its church is a modern Byzantine structure; and its houses suffered in 1840. Lyons, from the Saône side, appears in a fine spot (something like the Avon, at Clifton) extending along the banks of the Saône and Rhône, backed by a picturesque amphitheatre of hills, with country-seats, gardens, and vineyards spread over the landscape. The grey, rough rocks are seen here and there, looking out between the tall houses.

Cross the high road from Paris, &c., by skew bridges; then pass *Mont Irénée*, by the *Quarantaine tunnel*, 7,146 feet long, 302 feet below the top of the hill, and ventilated by six shafts. Pass over the Saône and its quays, by the *Pont de la Quarantaine*, of iron (a previous stone bridge fell down), and enter the *Gare de Perrache*, at the south end of Lyons (3 miles from Vaise), the general station for all the lines, which meet here, covering 20 acres. Bridges have been built for the joint use of the railway and of the carriages and passengers. Omnibuses wait on the trains.

### LYONS, or Lyon,

318 miles from Paris, 218 from Marseilles.

**HOTELS**.—Grand Hotel de Lyon, a first-class hotel for families and gentlemen, and charges moderate, not out of proportion to the comfort.

Grand Hotel Collet et Continental.

Hotel de l'Univers, at the side of the Railway Station of Perrache.

Hotel de l'Europe.

Grand Hotel d'Angleterre et des Deux Mondes, Place Napoleon.

Grand Hotel Belle Cour, Place Belle Cour. Well situated; comfortable and good.

Hotel de Bordeaux et du Parc, the nearest to the Station of Perrache. Excellent Restaurant.

Hotel du Globe.

De France, Rue de l'Arbre Sec; Du Nord, Rue Lafont, &c.

**Cafés, Restaurants**.—Café Casati, Rue de la République; Maison Dorée, Place Bellecour; Maderni; Bouillons Duval, several establishments, breakfasts and dinners at most cafés. A cup of chocolate

taken before dinner (2 o'clock) is  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; dinner, 2 to 3 fr. The small loaves, cakes (brioche), beer, bridge), and the land thus reclaimed and called Perrache, after the architect who, about 1770,

of the Saône, is act includes the Midi, Place de by the Chaussée to the water, ades.

y Lucius Muna- Lucidunum and west side of the 9th century), St. Just, where eat roads, made th (through the bataille, i.e. cut d Italy. Mark of which there other places. by the Saracens ndy, and was at bishops. The gistrates, 1196. France, 1310. ts wars of the stants of the f their leaders, rise, 1562; but t of Henry IV., 1628, carried

re Girondists, punished by sent against siege of three es which fol- lot d'Herbois l terrible as te of Lyons," st be blotted te *Affranché*; a monument d the punish- cription shall , *Lyonis is no* were demo-

br... .. (un passes) is TISHED, "au nom de la loi;" and prisoners des- some distance south of the old junction (near Ainay) patched on the scaffold and by fusillade

in front, is a sous-préfecture, and has remains of a Castle on the hill; also the house where the Jesuits printed their *Journal de Trévoux*; and the Dombes, now the commands a fine plain, they say, and Roman roads met here and silver lace, but

Further on, you are called from its rich view which gundy and Lyonnais Bene is near.

**St. Germain-a-** the foot of the mountain 2,050 feet above sea peak, *Mont Ceindre* omnibus, command cheese, known as "At *Chasselay* is a let

Rail to Roanne by **Neuville** (2 miles) *Villevert* on the west station, 3,239. Fricz are made here.

Albigny and its from a battle fought Septimius Severus, defeated. The Saône covered with villas and

**Couzon** (1½ mile) for its wines, now for St. Cyr and St. Didier bridge is *Rochetaille*, through the rock, made way, and part of an canal Through Pelonnies

**Collonges** (1½ miles) with a population of 10,000 possesses many oaks, of its five streams. About away from

of St. Rambert and La Mignonne, 820 feet and 174 feet long, to

gh the tunnels fasts and dinners at most cafés. A cup of chocolate

taken before dinner (2 o'clock) is  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; dinner, 2 to 3 fr. The small loaves, cakes (brioche), beer, pork sausages, and river fish are noted.

*Railway Stations.*—Perrache, Sathonay (Croix Rousse), Brotteaux, St. Paul, Vaise, St. Clair, George-du-Loup. The two steep inclines at Croix Rousse and Fourvière are worked by stationary engines.

*Omnibuses and Trams* run to most of the best points near the city, and to several pretty villages round it: such as, Ile Barbe, Oullins, and Longchène water cure, Charbonnières and its springs (8 kil.), Mont Ceindre, near St. Cyr, St. Bonnet-le-Froid (10 miles) on a hill, St. Foy, Roche-Cardon, Collonges, Ecully, &c. *Cabs* may be hired in Place Perrache

*Central Post-Office*, Place Bellecour.

*Telegraph Office*, 53, Place de la République.

*Resident English and American Vice-Consuls.*

*English Church*, Quai del'Est.

*Chapel le Evangélique*, 8, Rue Lanterne.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Views from Fourvières and Guillotière Bridge—Place Bellecour—Statue of Napoleon—Cathedral—St. Martin d'Almay Church—Bourse—Palais de Justice—Palais des Arts and Museum—Hôtel Dieu—Arsenal.

Population, 416,029. This includes Lyons proper, with the suburbs of Fourvière, St. Foy, &c., containing two-thirds of the whole; La Guillotière and Les Brotteaux, the richest quarters, on the east, or left bank of the Rhône; Croix Rousse and St. Paul, to the north, where the weavers live (the master manufacturers, in St. Clair); Vaise, to the north-west, on the Saône.

This old and populous city is the capital of department Rhône, head of a military division, seat of an archbishopric, and of the silk trade, &c., on the grand route to Marseilles and Italy, in a fine spot, at the junction of the Saône and Rhône, backed by hills crowned with country-seats, vineyards, and mulberry trees. Great part, called the *Bourg*, stands on the tongue of land between the rivers—the Saône, as the poets long ago remarked, stealing quietly by and losing itself in the Rhône, which rushes past with a strong tide towards the Mediterranean. The point where they now join (Mulatière bridge, over which the St. Étienne rail passes) is some distance south of the old junction (near Almay

bridge), and the land thus reclaimed and called Perrache, after the architect who, about 1770, effected it by turning the course of the Saône, is now laid out and built on. This tract includes the Cours Charlemagne, Cours du Midi, Place de l'Hippodrome, &c., and is bordered by the Chaussée Perrache and Cours Rambaud, close to the water, planted, in some parts, for promenades.

The Roman city, founded 43 B.C. by Lucius Munatius Plancus, the consul, and called *Luciudunum* and *Lugdunum* after him, occupied the west side of the Saône (which was not crossed till the 9th century), on the hills of St. Sebastian and St. Just, where Fourvières church now stands. Great roads, made by Agrippa, went hence to the north (through the Pierre Scise, or Petra Scissa and Rochetaille, *i.e.* cut rock), and to Spain, Marseilles, and Italy. Mark Antony constructed the *aqueducts*, of which there are remains on Mont d'Or, and other places. Lyons was taken by the Huns, and by the Saracens (725); became the capital of Burgundy, and was at length a seignury, held by its archbishops. The people began to choose their magistrates, 1195. Philippe le Bel incorporated it with France, 1310. It suffered much from the religious wars of the sixteenth century, when the Protestants of the Cevennes were hunted down. One of their leaders, the Baron des Adrets, took it by surprise, 1562; but it revived upon the issuing of the edict of Henry IV., as mentioned below. A pestilence, 1628, carried off 35,000 people in three months.

At the Revolution it sided with the Girondists, and was, therefore, unmercifully punished by the Jacobin leaders, who, in 1793, sent against it an army of 60,000 men; after a siege of three months it yielded, when the scenes which followed, by order of the infamous Collot d'Herbois and Couthon, were as bloody and terrible as the Noyades at Nantes. "The name of Lyons," said Barrère, the Conventionist, "must be blotted out. It shall be henceforth called *Ville Affranchie*; and on the ruins of this infamous city a monument shall be erected, attesting the crime and the punishment of the enemies of liberty. Its inscription shall be, '*Lyons made war against liberty, Lyons is no more.*'" Many of the best buildings were demolished, "au nom de la loi;" and prisoners despatched on the scaffold and by fusillade,



hundreds, daily. The Austrians took it 1814, and carried the keys to Vienna. It opened its gates to Napoleon, 1815, at the commencement of the Hundred Days, and he was so touched by his reception that he cried out "Lyonnais, je vous aime,"—words now carved on his statue, in Place Ferrache. It was the scene of insurrection, 1831-34, at the cost of hundreds of lives.

The Lyonnais people are intelligent and jocose, fond of nick-names, of argument, and fighting (as the events of 1793, 1831-4, prove); but they are small-sized and almost as poor and miserable as the Spitalfields weavers, who are their cousins by a few removes, being descendants of the Protestant exiles driven out of Lyons and other parts of France in 1685, at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This edict, when passed by Henry IV., 1598, brought peace to the French Protestants, and especially to Lyons; but its Revocation by Louis XIV., sent 100,000 families into foreign countries, and so reduced this city, that a century after (1787), there were but 7,500 workmen left in it. This act of wicked folly made Christina of Sweden say, that Louis XIV. had cut off his left hand with his right.

The *silk trade*, its chief staple, was introduced in the 15th century, by Italians, who fled from the civil wars of their own country. Colbert encouraged the planting of mulberries; Ferrandines were invented 1630, by Ferrand; poplins, about 1700; velvets and molrées, 1730; and the Jacquard loom, 1802. There are many silk mills, and 70,000 looms employed (one-fourth in the city). The increase of power-looms is continuous, competition extinguishing home-work.

Other staple trades are dyeing, hat-making (45,000 yearly); gold and silver lace (800 looms), and bijouterie to the value of 12 million francs; cotton, hardware, chemicals and varnishes, stained papers, beer and liqueurs, soap, tanning, steam-engines, and machinery—water-power for the works being close at hand. Design is promoted by the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* (school of fine arts), founded in the year 13 of the Republic, under five professors; and by the Martinière Institution, or *Ecole des Arts et Metiers*, i.e., practical arts and trades, near Pont du Champ, supported by a bequest of General Martin, who made a fortune in India. The *Condition des Soies*, or test house for silk, was first established by

the Republic. A *Conseil des Prudhommes*, i.e., a standing committee of masters and men, settles disputes about wages, &c. It was first established here by Napoleon, and has been highly beneficial.

A good view of the city may be had from the heights of La Pape, near the Strasbourg road, where you see it spread below you, with its rivers, quays, bridges, and faubourgs, and catch a prospect of the country, with the Dauphny Alps, and even Mont Blanc in the distance (100 miles away). Another view may be had from Mont St. Irénée, or from the *Church of Fourvière*, or at the Belvedere, above the west bank of the Saône, reached by the funicular railway from the Pont de Tilsitt. Go also to Quai St. Clair, and to Guillotière Bridge, at night, when the city is lit up.

An *Encceinte*, with bastions and a double zone of *Forts*, strengthens the city, many of them built since 1834, when the insurgent weavers were put down with great bloodshed. The largest are Forts Montessuy, Brotteaux, Villeurbanne, and Irénée. A large artillery barracks stands between Les Brotteaux and Part-Dieu Forts. Barracks at Croix Rousse.

Broad *Quays*, as usual in French ports, line the river banks, the best of which are—Quais St. Antoine, des Célestins (near the theatre and cafés), de la Charité, and de l'Hôpital (on the Rhône), and St. Clair, the finest of the whole.

The *Rhône* is about 660 feet broad, on the average, and crossed by nine bridges, besides the new one higher up, for the Geneva line, on seven arches, each 105 feet span. These are (beginning from the north), as follows:—St. Clair, suspension bridge. Morand, of wood, built 1774, leading to Brotteaux. La Fayette, foundation on stone piers, 700 feet long. De l'Hôtel Dieu, suspension, opposite the Hôtel Dieu, or general hospital. *La Guillotière* (having a good prospect), the oldest and longest (widened to 86 feet), and shortened, 1839, being 1,152 feet from end to end, on eleven stone arches (when first built, 1190, it had 20); here 238 persons were killed in a crowd, at a fête, 1711. Pont du Midi, opposite the Cours du Midi, one of the latest built. Then comes the railway bridge for the Lyons and Mediterranean line, of stone and iron, on five arches, with ways for carriages and foot passengers accompanying it.

Eleven or twelve Bridges cross the *Saône*, which

is from 330 to 500 feet broad. Beginning at the south, where it joins the Rhône, we have the double Mulatière bridge, for the use of the St. Étienne railway and foot passengers, 575 feet long, on four iron arches, replacing a wooden bridge, carried away by the floods of 1840. The tubular Pont de la Quarantaine, for the Paris line. The Pont du Midi, suspension, in line with that over the Rhône. Ainay, near the church of that name, 476 feet, on five wooden arches, restored 1835. St. George's, a suspended passerelle. *Tilsit*, one of the best, 492 feet long, 44 wide, on five stone arches, built 1808. Palais de Justice, suspension, 538 feet, replacing one carried off in 1840. Du Change, rebuilt 1843,—there was an old one here as early as 1050, with houses on it. De la Feuillée, suspension (suffered in 1840), very elegant, with lions at the ends. St. Vincent, a passerelle, rebuilt since 1840. De Serin, of stone, built 1815, to the new Quai de Vaise. Du Mouton, suspension. De la Gare, suspension, 558 feet; and the suspension bridges of Ile Barbe. A bridge is projected below Pont de Serin, near the Pierre Scise (a rock cut through by the Romans), and the wooden statue of Cléberger, the Homme de la Roche.

Some of the bridges are longer than would seem to be required, on account of the floods, which swell both streams, after continued rains. *Inundations* are recorded in 592, 1570, 1612, 1711, and especially in 1810, when boats floated in Place Bellecour, Place de la Préfecture, and Les Brotteaux. The houses in the last still show traces of the height to which the flood of 1856 rose, in May of that year, after breaking its banks. By means of its rivers and the canals which fall into them, Lyons is able to communicate cheaply with all the great towns of France.

The *Houses* are in general high, but the streets narrow and badly paved, so that, however pleasant the town looks in summer, it is scarcely so in rainy or snowy weather, when, from its situation, the atmosphere is very misty. Great improvements, however, have been effected since 1848, by widening and draining the old streets, and building new ones. The *Rue Impériale*, now *Rue de Lyon*, 105 feet wide, in which stands the new Exchange and Bank, was built 1855-6. The *Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville*, running parallel, and *Rue Centrale*,

behind it, are new streets in the densest part of the city. In the new quarters of Les Brotteaux and La Guillotière the streets are handsome and well planned. The Passages, or *galleries*, de l'Argue and de l'Hôpital, are covered arcades of modern date.

There are many public *Places* or squares. *Place Bellecour*, the most fashionable, is 1,017 feet by about 690, fills 15 acres (Lincoln's Inn Fields is 13½) and had a bronze of Louis XIV., by Lemoit, put up 1828, to replace one thrown down, 1793, by Couthon, the terrorist, who also ordered some of the best houses here to be razed. Bellecour Theatre is here. *Place des Terreaux* is small, but contains the Hôtel de Ville, the Palais des Arts, and a pretty fountain, erected in 1856. Here the band plays, and reviews are held. A flower market is also established here. Here Cinq Mars and De Thou, after their confinement in Pierre Scise Castle, were executed, 1642, for conspiring against Richelieu; and the guillotine was set up, 1794. *Place du Méridien*, or *des Cordeliers*, a good point of view, has a Column 70 feet high, with a channel in it showing the direction of the *meridian*, and a figure of Urania on the top, put there 1768, by Payet. *Place des Célestins*, with a theatre and fountain. In *Place du Change* is a Protestant Temple. *Place Sathonay*, so called after a mayor, is close to a railway station. *Place Perrache*, near the station at Perrache, is both large and square, and planted with trees. On one side is Le Cours du Midi, and on the other side of the station is the Place de l'hippodrome. Here stands Niewerkerke's equestrian *Statue of Napoleon*, put up in 1832. *Place Louis XVI.*, at Brotteaux, is also a regular square. Near this is *Place Pothin*, and its monument to the 210 victims of Collot d'Herbois' fusillades. *Place St. Jean*, near the Cathedral and the Palais de Justice, contains a fountain group of the Baptism of Christ, by Bonzassieux, and the fruit market. There are few other fountains worth notice. The Botanical Gardens have been moved to the Parc de la Tête d'Or, which has been laid out and has a lake, &c.

Of the eighteen Churches, the *Cathedral of St. Jean* is the first. It stands on the west side of the Saône, under Fourvières Hill, where the Roman city was begun. The oldest part is of the 12th century. It has a high front, with three deep

doors in it, ornamented with statues; a rose window, and low towers at the outer corners. There are also two other towers (in one is one of the largest bells in France), a nave, 260 feet long, stained windows (lately restored), a large high altar, several side chapels (the *St. Louis or Bourbon Chapel* being richly carved), and a curious super-annated *Clock*, made by Bâlois, 1598, which showed the saint's days, changes of the moon, &c., besides having figures to strike the chimes, and a cock to crow the hours.

*Noire Dame de Fourvière*, near it and the Observatory tower on the hill above, whence the fine view is obtained, occupies the site of Trajan's *Forum Vatus*, and is full of offerings to an image of the Virgin, which adorns it. It was built before 1168, and rebuilt 1872 and 1893. A gilt bronze of the *Virgin* was placed on the new spire tower (172 feet high) in 1861; while two paintings by Daussigny and Orsel (the latter a native artist) commemorate the deliverance of Lyons from the cholera, and the inundations of 1840. Lyons is assumed to be peculiarly under the Virgin's patronage, and her worship is therefore greatly cultivated here. Her statue, above mentioned, bears this inscription:—"O Marie, Mère de Dieu, Cette Ville est à vous, Protégez-la." About a million and a half of pilgrims visit this church annually. From the House of Abbé Caille, near this, Pope Pius gave his benediction to the city in 1805. *St. Irénée Church* (modernised in 1890) has a crypt where Irenæus was buried, when martyred by Severus, in A. D. 197.

Ainay, or *St. Martin d'Ainay*, abbey church, on the site of Caligula's Athenæum, to which Juvenal refers, has the granite pillars of a small *Temple*, built here by Augustus; and below are the *dungeons* where the martyrs Pothinus and Blandina were confined. It was first built in the 6th century, rebuilt in the 10th and 11th centuries, in the Byzantine style, and has been completely restored. In the chapel of the Virgin is her *statue* by Bonnassieux. *St. Nizier*, formerly a cathedral church, is large, and a good specimen of flamboyant Gothic of the 15th century, having a lofty vault, the Virgin chapel, with another *statue* by *Cossevox*, good carving in the choir, an ancient crypt, and a tall spire, to which a companion has been added. *St. Paul*, a

small, pretty, Gothic church, replaces one built by Charlemagne.

The *Chartreux church*, founded by Henry III., on Croix Rousse Hill, has a good dome by Soufflot, a well-proportioned choir, and a fine marble altar. *St. Bonaventura's* or the Cordeliers' church, built 1326-1468, has a good front and stained windows, but is most remarkable for being the scene of many events in the history of Lyons. It was the headquarters of the insurgents in 1834, many of them being killed at the altar. At *St. George's* there is a tall spire. It was founded in the 6th century, and afterwards used by the Knights of Malta, was ruined at the Revolution, but is now restored. *St. Pierre* is a modern church, with a curious Romanesque *portal* of the 9th or 10th century. *St. Just's* was rebuilt 1661. *St. Polycarp*, lately enlarged, is also modern, and has the best organ in Lyons. The *diocese* of Lyons is one of the oldest in France, dating from the 2nd century.

The pretty new *English Church*, built 1872, by English residents, on the Quai de l'Est, cost 9,000.

The *Protestant Temple*, built 1749, by Soufflot, was used as an exchange till 1810. A chapel, in the form of a pyramid, occupies the place where the massacres of 1793 took place, at Brotteaux. A new *Synagogue*, in Rue Lanterne.

The new *Palais de Justice*, on the Saône, built 1835, by Baltard, has a colonnade of twenty-four pillars, and is adjacent to the old one, which was the seat of the Counts of Roanne, now a *prison*.

*Hôtel de Ville*, built 1646-55, by S. Maupin, in Place des Terreaux. In the front, 157 feet long, marked by a clock-tower, &c., restored by Mansard, 1702, are a bas-relief of Henry IV. on horseback, and figures of Hercules and Pallas. The wings, with their high roofs, are 333 feet long, down to Place de la Comédie, and include two courts, over the first of which the club-room rises, 141 feet high. In the vestibule are the Coustous' bronze *figures of the Rhône and Saône*, from Louis XIV statue, which stood in Place Bellecour; one mounted on a roaring, the other on a quiet, lion, as characteristic symbols of the two rivers. Blanchet's *mural paintings* are seen further on up the grand *staircase*, which is admired for its construction. The archives are placed here, and it has

also a curious collection, made by M. Rozaz, of medals, proclamations, caricatures, and pamphlets, between 1789 and 1840. Opposite the Hôtel de Ville stands the

*Palais des Beaux Arts*, a large square of 334 feet, with a figure of Apollo in the midst, built 1667, by Valsinière, on the site of St. Pierre's Benedictine convent (of which the cloister and chapel remain), and restored 1851. It includes a *gallery* of 500 pictures, chiefly by Flemish and Lyons artists, one being a view of the old bastille, on Pierre Scias (pulled down 1789); Roman mosaics and other marbles, especially the *bronze tables* of the Emperor Claudius (a native); a *Museum* of medals, silk, machines, subjects of natural history, works of art, busts of natives, a portrait (in *silk*) of Jacquard, &c.; and a special *Library* of 65,000 volumes and 22,000 engravings. This is open from 11 to 3, by passport. One noticeable object is a *Globe* made by Pére Gregoire, 1701, full of Geographical information of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The *Bourse* is in the Place des Cordeliers. At the public *Bibliothèque* on Quai de Retz, in part of the old convent of Trinity, is a rich collection of 110,000 volumes, and 2,000 MSS.; one room is 164 feet long. The College, or *Lycée*, is close to it. The *Ecole du Commerce*, in Rue de la Charité, is an excellent practical school for boys.

Among the *Charitable Institutions* are, the General Hospital, or *Hôtel Dieu*, a vast pile on the Rhône, 355 yards long, first founded, they say, by Childebert, in the 6th century, but rebuilt with its large dome, since 1793, by Soufflot, and enlarged 1842. It contains 1,800 beds. In the herb garden is the tomb of *Narcissa*, of Young's "Night Thoughts." She was brought hither from Montpellier. To the south of it is the *Hospice de la Charité*, as large, if not a larger building, founded 1617, for 400 poor people, besides orphans, &c. Behind this is an excellent *Military Hospital*.

The *Hospice de l'Antiquaille*, for 600 incurables, lies on the west side of the Saône, on the site of the Roman emperor's palace, afterwards of a monastery. A *Dépôt de Mendicité* stands on the east bank, on the site of a Chartreux convent. There is an old hospice (asylum) on Quai de Flaudre, and

an Institution for *Sourds-Muets* (deaf and dumb), on Monté Balmont, near St. Just.

The *Grand Théâtre*, in Place de la Comédie, is large and plain; another, called Cercle Musicale, is on Quai des Célestins, in the remains of an old church. The large Theatre de Bellecour, in Rue de la République, includes a café, &c. There are Baths in all parts of the city; the largest being opposite the College.

The Cemetery de Loyasse (near that fort), large and well planted, is at Fourvières; another, de la Madeleine, near the Guillotière Church. The *Douane* (custom-house) and salt stores are near the Tilsitt bridge, on the site of the old *arsenal*. Veterinary school and large barracks at the ends of Pont de Serin. The government *tobacco factory* is on Cours du Midi. At Perrache is the *Artillery Arsenal*, built 1840-50, by Baltard, on the banks of the Saône,—a large establishment, where everything necessary for an army is made. Here is also the new prison of St. Joseph. Abattoir at Vaise.

The corn and wine *markets* are worth notice; as well as the large *Hôtel des Monnaies* (or mint), in the old Ursuline convent; and the *Manutention Civile*, near St. André's Church, in the Guillotière.

Further up the Saône, in a charming spot, is *Ile Barbe*, an island covered with trees, and the buildings of St. André's old abbey, Charlemagne's house (?), and a church; it is joined to the mainland by suspension bridges. The Lyonnais always visit this at Easter and Whitsuntide.

At Fort de la Motte, on the east side of the Rhône, Henry IV. was married to Marie de Medicis. The Fountain of Rozet, near *Roche Cardon*, stands in a wood. There are remains of three *Roman Aqueducts*.

Some of the eminent *natives* of Lyons are the Emperors Caracalla and Claudius; Germanicus; St. Ambrose; Jussieu, the botanist; Louise Labé, or la belle Cordière, a poetess of the time of Francis I.; Bichat, the surgeon; Mad. Récamier; Roland, the Girondist minister; J. B. Say; Jacquard, buried in Oullins church; and Marshal Suchet, whose statue is placed on Quai St. Clair. Herod, the tetrarch, was banished to Lyons by Caligula, A.D. 43.

By *steamer* to Avignon, in summer, 8 hours Valence, 8½ hours.

[The direct rail to **Bourg**, under the *Compagnie des Dombes et des Chemins de fer de Sud-Est*, passes through the marshy principality of Dombes, to **Sathonay** (branch to **Trévoux**), page 96.

**Mionnay** (11 miles), **Villars-Chalamont** (20 miles), and **Marlieux-Châtillon** (25 miles), with branch to **Châtillon**, and

**Bourg** (35 miles). (See Route 23). From Bourg the line to Besançon passes

**Moulin-des-Ponts** (10½ miles), **Colligny** (3½ miles), **St. Amour** (3 miles), in department Jura,

**Cuisseaux** (5½ miles), with an old church, **Beaufort** (6 miles), and

**Lons-le-Saulnier** (8½ miles), where the line from **Chalon-sur-Saône** falls in.

[The line to **L'Arbresle** and **Saint Bel**, 16 miles long, connects with Montrond and Montbrison.]

#### LONS-LE-SAUNIER.

POPULATION, 12,610.

HOTELS.—De Paris; de l'Europe. *Buffet*.

This capital of department Jura is in a gorge under four peaks of the Jura mountains, covered with vineyards. Fine views over the Bresse country. It is noted for its *salt springs*, which were worked by the Romans, from whence it received its name, *Lodo Salinarius*.

The church is on Place d'Armes, which has a fountain and pedestal, which, till 1830, bore a statue of Pichegru. Covered galleries or arcades line the principal street, which is lit with gas. General Lecourbe was born here; a statue has been raised to him in Grande Place.

At the north end of the town, near the old castle of Montmorot, are the *Puits des Salines* (salt springs), rising into a great pit 65 feet deep, whence the brine is carried by pumps and wooden gutters to vast buildings, for filtering and boiling it. About 20,000 quintals (of 100 lbs. each) are made. There is a good trade also in wine, eau-de-vie, and Gruyère cheese.

From Lons-le-Saulnier, rail to **Champagnolle** (28 miles), thence to

**St. Laurent**, 14½ miles (see Route 22), in the Jura Mountains on the Swiss border,

Our line goes on to **Polligny** (18 miles), under the Jura mountain. Population, 4,433. It is a sous-préfecture of the old *Castrum Olinum*, at the head of the Golantina, in a gap of the mountains; and has part of an old fort, and a Roman way called *Chemin Parsé*.

**Arbois** (7½ miles), 946 feet above sea, a Spanish-looking town up the Cluse; with a population of 4,355, and factories of paper, and red and yellow Vin de Paille (grapes dried on straw). The Hotel de Ville, Halles, and Theatre were once churches, &c. Here Pichegru was born.

*Hotel*.—De la Poste. **Mouchard** (5½ miles), a junction station, 5 miles from Salins, 38½ miles from Pontarlier, 20 miles from Dôle.

**Byans** (12 miles), near *Quingey* and its stalactite grotto; thence down the Rhône and Rhine Canal to **Besançon** (18½ miles). See Route 21.]

ROUTE 20 is continued on page 104.

#### ROUTE 20A.

Lyons to Nîmes by the Rive Droite (of the Rhone).

174 miles in 8½ to 12 hours. From Perrache Station.

The line runs over the embouchure of the Saône and through the Mulatière tunnel, thence following the west bank (*rive droite*) of the Rhône, which is never far distant, until the line nears Nîmes.

From Lyons to **Givors-Canal** (12½ miles), where the line to St. Etienne turns off, the only place of any size is **Outlins** (population 7,535), with two châteaux, which indeed are somewhat numerous on this line.

At Givors Canal a viaduct of 20 arches crosses successively the canal, the Gier, and the principal station of Givors. Then a tunnel of 1,100 yards to

**Loire** (3 miles). Pass St. Romain-en-Gal, with a very old church, to

**St. Colombe** (4 miles), which is joined by a bridge to Vienna, on the Lyons and Marseilles line (page 105).

**Condrieu** (7½ miles), noted for *white wines*, rivalling Champagne. It was founded by Archbishop Raynaud, in the 12th century, and gave rise to the family of Villers. *St. Pierre* and *Limony*, a little further on, are noted for their wines.

**Chavanay** (3½ miles) and **St. Pierre-de-Bouuf** (2 miles). Then

**Serrières** (5 miles). A small town half destroyed by floods in 1840. Hence, over a long viaduct and through a tunnel, to

**Peyraud** (2½ miles), with an old castle of the Roussillon family, where the line to Annonay is crossed. Tunnel to

**Andance** (6 miles), amongst vineyards; connected by a suspension bridge with *Andancette*, on the *Marselles* line. Across the *Doux* and through two tunnels to

**Tournon** (7 miles), a *sous-préfecture* in department *Ardèche*. At the *Mairie* are remains of the old *Castle* of the *Comtes de Tournon* (one of the most ancient names in French history) and the *Ducs de Soublise*. *Cardinal Tournon*, prime minister under Francis I. and three other kings, whose life was written by Henry Terna, a native of this town, founded a College here, 1542. It was the first held by the *Jesuits*, in France, attracted many scholars, and was not given up till 1766. It is now a *Lycée*, surrounded by fine gardens. The *Castle* is near the two suspension bridges to *Tain*, one of which, built 1825, by M. Seguin, is the oldest in the country. Population, 5,146. *Hotels*.—*De la Poste*; *de Monet*.

**Mauves** (¼ miles).

**St. Peray** (6 miles). Population, 2,555. Ruins of the castle of *Crussol*. The wine grown here is a variety of the *Côte Rôtie*, which district terminates hereabouts. On the opposite bank is the town of *Valence* (page 107).

**Soyons** (4½ miles). Prehistoric grottoes, and an old tower, out of the prehistoric.

**Beauchastel** (5 miles), on the river *Eyrrieux*, is so called after a castle which belonged to the bishops of *Valence*, and has a wire suspension bridge across its little rapid stream, which here tumbles into the *Rhône*.

**La Voulte** (3 miles), behind a group of islands, called *Ile de Roussillon*, &c. Population, 3,148, in the foundries, which now occupy the rather fine remains of a *Castle* (called *La Völta*, in the romance language, because the *Rhône* turns round the rock it stands on) of the house of *Levy* and the princes of *Rohan*. There used to be in the old chapel a

picture of the *Virgin* appearing to her *relation*, the ancestor of the *Levys*, as he stood with his cap in his hand. A label out of his mouth was inscribed, "*Je vous salue, ma Cousine*," to which she was made to answer, "*Couvrez vous, mon Cousin*."

**Le Pouzin** (3½ miles), at the *L'Ouzève's* mouth, where the line to *Privas* (see *Route 29*) turns off, suffered much in the religious wars of the time of *Louis XIII.*, and was taken after a long siege by *Montmorency*, 1628.

**Baix** (3 miles from this), a little beyond the *Payre's* mouth, was another of the *Protestant* strongholds, and the birth-place of *Archbishop Audibert de Lussan*. Several islands face it.

**Cruas** (3½ miles), with an interesting *Romanesque* church, as old as 1095, which once formed part of the *Abbey of St. Benoit*.

Bridge over the *Lavezon* to

**Rochemaure** (6 miles). Here is an old castle, built of basalt, on a lava cliff, 320 feet high, once the seat of the *Adhémar's*, and a catholic stronghold. The *Volcan de Chenavari*, a mass of basaltic columns, is near here. One part is called the *Pavé des Géants* (*Giants' Causeway*).

**Le Tell** (3 miles), at the bridge below *Luizene Island*, which was taken and reduced by *Louis XIII.*, in 1632, and is noted for its pottery.

Near it are the *Marquis of Jovicac's seat* (with a gallery of *Roman inscriptions*); the *Roches des Dames* (at *Aps*), where some of the persecuted *Albigenses* were once hid; and *Melas* on the river *Frayol*, which runs into the *Rhône* a little south.

Rail to *Alais* (page 158), by *Ruoms* and *Robiac* (see *Route 29*), 63 miles.

**Viviers** (6 miles), the old walled capital of the *Vivaraïs*, now seat of a bishopric with 3,468 souls (it once had 15,000). It grew out of a *Roman* town called *Alps* or *Aps*, on the *Escoutaye*, which runs up by it; but fell into decay after the religious wars here. The choir and tower of the *Cathedral*, standing over the town, are *Gothic*; the nave is more modern. The *Bishop's Palace* is a fine building, with good grounds about it. The new priests' *seminary* stands close by. *Richelieu* visited this place in his ascent of the *Rhône*, 1642, with

his two victims, Cinq Mars and De Thou. A road to Villeneuve de Berg goes off to the west.

**Bourg St. Andéol** (8 miles), which has a large and good Church, built in the 10th century, by the bishops of Viviers, on the site of the relics of *St. Andéol*, a disciple of St. Polycarp. It was one of the chief seats of the bishops, and had many convents before the Revolution. Population, 4,250. At the fountain of Tourne is a *grotto*, with a rude carving of Mithras sacrificing the bull, with his dog, an altar, and traces of an inscription.

**St.-Just-St.-Marcel** (about 3 miles), in the Ardèche, has a part of the old seat of the Bernis family, where a Cardinal of that name was born, 1755.

Bridge across the Ardèche to

**Pont-St.-Esprit** (8½ miles), just below the river Ardèche, which falls in here and gives name to the department. It is a dirty place of 5,262 souls, with a citadel. Its remarkable *stone Bridge* of twenty-six arches, 2,622 feet long, was built 1263-1309, by a brotherhood of masons, &c., called the Frères-du-Pont, with subscriptions collected in Holy Ghost (St. Esprit) Chapel, hard by. The centre arch is 108 feet wide. It will be observed that the bridge itself is not built *straight*, either from the difficulties of finding a good foundation, or, probably, to withstand the current.

The town was occupied by both parties in the religious wars in the time of Louis XIII., and was sacked by the Baron des Adrets. *Hotel*.—De l'Europe.

Tunnel and bridge over the Cèze.

**Bagnols-sur-Cèze** (7½ miles), a manufacturing town of 4,454 inhabitants.

**Bouquemaure** (10 miles) is so called from the dark colour of the cliffs (as in the Latin *maurus*, a Moor). According to some, it is the spot where Hannibal crossed the Rhône on his way to Italy, 218 B.C., and is further noted as the place where Clement V. (on his way to his native town, Bordeaux) died, in 1314. He was hardly dead when his attendants went off with everything they could lay their hands on, leaving his very body half burnt by a torch which fell on it. Trade in wine, eau-de-vie, olive oil. Population, 2,461. About 1¼ mile

to the left is *Sauveterre*, a fortified retreat against robbers in old times.

Tunnel to Villeneuve-lès-Avignon (8 miles), a small town with 2,622 inhabitants; old fort, and Abbey of St. André; Chartreuse Convent, and its ruined church; fortified Church of Notre Dame, 14th century. Tomb of Innocent VI. in the Hôpital. In the Museum is, amongst other pictures of Mignard, that of Madame de Ganges, the *belle Provençale*, whose fate was a melancholy one.

**Pont d'Avignon** (¼ mile) and **Remoulins** (4½ miles). *Buffet*. Population, 1,376. Ancient ruins. Rail to Tarascon, Uzès, and Alais. Bridge over the Gard.

**Lafoux** (¼ mile). Hydrotherapeutic establishment.

**Marguerittes** (9 miles), a town of 1,905 inhabitants. From here it is 2 miles to Grezan (see page 151) and 2½ miles further to Nîmes (page 151).

## ROUTE 20—Continued.

**Lyons to Avignon, Marseilles, and Toulon.**

By rail to Marseilles, 218½ miles. Trains, 7¼ to 12 hours. Opened throughout in 1856. Close to the east side of the Rhône. The St. Étienne line follows the west bank as far as Givors.

The Rhône is navigable with difficulty above Lyons, but its descent is easy and rapid, though obstructed by sand banks. To Avignon (about 150 or 160 miles) 8 hours are allowed; to ascend it, against the current, takes 45 hours.

From the Perrache station the line crosses the Rhône to the suburb of *La Guillotière*. The first station out of Lyons is

**St. Fons** (3¼ miles), or St. Fond.

**Feyzin** (3 miles), opposite Irigny, the first village in Dauphiny, has a seat of the Comtesse de Brison-Chaponay, whom Josephine and her daughter visited here, before the Revolution. Near this, on the Rhône, is SOLAISE, which has a Roman military, or mile-stone, standing on the ancient way to Vienne, with the figures, VII., on it. St. SYMPHORIEN d'Ozon contains part of an old Castle of the counts of Savoy.

**Sérégain** (8¼ miles), near which is TERNAY, with an old château; and St. Mayeu's Romanesque priory

*Church*, founded in the 12th century. Through a valley which hides the river, to

**Chasse** (3 miles), having railway communication with **Givors** station on the west bank. It stands opposite *Île Blanche* and other islands in the river *Chasse*, or *Seysaue*, as it was called, which gave name to the *Saxeolum wines*, of which *Pliny* speaks. There are ruins of a château of the *Vienne* archbishops.

**Estressin** (5 miles). Close to the next station, **Vienne**, there is a *Tunnel* of 2,640 feet, and a *viaduct* over the *Gère*, on two arches of 52 feet span, with another on 25 arches, over the port, at its mouth.

**VIENNE** (1½ miles).

POPULATION, 24,817.

HOTELS.—Du Nord; de la Poste. *Buffet* here.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Museum—Temple of *Augustus*—Arcade du Forum—Aiguille—Aqueduct—Cathedral—Church of *St. André-le-Bas*.

This very old town, a *sous-préfecture* in department *Isère*, and once the seat of a diocese, is on the *Rhône* and the *Gère*, at the suspension bridge to *St. Colombe*, in an amphitheatre of vine-covered hills. It was the *Vienna Allobrogum*, or chief town of the *Allobroges*, and came to be an important Roman city, "pulchra Vienna," of *Martial*, "Vienna opulenta," of *Ausonius*; but declined after the *Burgundian* kings sold it to the archbishops.

The *Musée*, where many Roman marbles and inscriptions are collected, was itself a temple to *Augustus* and *Livia*, afterwards used as a church; it is something like the *Maison Carrée* at *Nismes*; was restored in 1858, and contains also a library of 6,500 volumes. Near the theatre is an ancient *Portico*, now called the *Arche de Triomphe*, or *Arcade du Forum*. Its principal arch is 49 feet by 25.

Outside the *Porte d'Avignon* is the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, 52 feet high, a quadrangular pyramid, resting on four open arches, with *Corinthian* pillars at the corners, having formerly been a portion of the *spina* of a circus. Remains of *aqueducts*, and of an *amphitheatre*.

The large *Cathedral Church of St. Maurice*, near the river, is partly of the 11th and 12th centuries, the latest addition being in 1515; it has two towers, a sculptured portal, approached by 22 steps, and a balustrade, a high vault on 49 pillars, a tomb of *Bozon*, King of *Arles* (1200), and a fine altar by

*Sloozt*. In 1312, a council by order of *Philippe le Bel* pronounced against the *Knights Templars*.

*St. Andre-le-Bas Church*, which was partly made out of a Roman temple, was the burial-place of the *Rurgundian* kings, as far back as 993; it has a light *Romanesque* tower, and some ancient cloisters. There are remains of *St. Pierre's* monastery, founded in the sixth century.

*Herod Archelaus* was banished from *Judea* to *Vienne*, by *Augustus*, in the year A.D. 9; and to this place, also, *Pontius Pilate* was banished, by *Tiberius*, about A.D. 38. It became the seat of one of the earliest Christian churches in *Gaul*.

Steamers to *Lyons*, besides those from *Avignon*, which touch here. At *Pont l'Evêque*, on the *Gère*, lead mines are worked.

Opposite *Vienne* are *St. Colombe* and *St. Romain-en-Gal*, both abounding in *Roman* traces, which turn up now and then. In the *Cordeliers' Convent*, which still exists, *Philippe le Bel* and *Philippe de Valois* stayed at their visits to *Vienne*, 1312 and 1343. Further south is *St. Cyr*, nearly opposite to the old church of *Notre Dame de l'Île*, which belonged to a priory of the 12th century, the cloisters of which are standing. The next station to *Vienne* is

**Vaugris** (3 miles), to the north-west of which, across the river, is *Ampuis*, which was known as *Ampucius* in the 6th century, and has a seat of the old family of *Maugiron*. The red wines of *Côte Rotie* begin here, and at *Tapin* (1 mile further); and it is known also for its apricots and melons. The *Côte Rotie* vineyards, first planted, they say, by the Emperor *Probus*, extend to *St. Péray*, near *Valence*. *Mont Pilas* in the distance (south-west), 3,500 feet high, is round-topped.

**Les Roches-de-Condrieu** (4½ miles), near the villages of *Auberive*, *Cionas*, &c.

**Le Péage-de-Roussillon** (5½ miles) has a château, in which *Charles IX.* ordered the adoption of the *Gregorian Calendar*. Here, according to a common belief, the real "climate of the South" begins.

**Salaise** (2½ miles). Opposite is *Servières*.

**St. Rambert d'Albon** (2¾ miles), close to the river again. Here the *branche* to *Grenoble*, of the *Dauphiné Company*, turns off (page 106).



Another line to Firminy, on the south-west, crosses the river and passes through **Peyraud** (3½ miles), **Midon** (5½ miles), and **Annonay**.

**Annonay** (5 miles), an old town in the Ardèche, on the Déone. It is the Roman *Annonensis*, and is noted for the manufacture of gloves, excellent paper, and white silk. Mulberry trees are planted all round it, and both rivers are lined with factories; some belonging to the *Montgolfiers*, of the same family as the brothers Joseph and Stephen (natives), who went up in their first balloon here, 5th June, 1783. An obelisk to their honour stands in Grand Place. It has a statue of Boissy d'Anglas, president of the Convention, also a native. Population, 17,626. The factories for preparing glove skins employ 2,000 persons. About 330,000 dozens are prepared annually. *Hotels*—Du Midi; de Provence. Hence, 28 miles, by **Bourg Argental** (page 136) to **Firminy**, an industrial town of 14,511 inhabitants (page 147). There is a short line, 12 miles, from Firminy to St. Just-sur-Loire.]

[The *Grenoble Line*, above mentioned, was opened 1858. Distance, 56 miles. The stations are as follow:—

**Beaurepaire** (12½ miles).

**La Côte St. André** (10½ miles).

**St. Etienne de St. Geoirs** (4½ miles).

**Ircaux** (3½ miles).

**Rives** (3½ miles). Here the road from **Bourgoin** station falls in (see Route 25). Rives stands on the Fure, at the edge of a pretty valley, where manufactures of linen, paper, iron, steel are carried on. Population, 3,083. Château d'Alivette is near. Soon after this, we come into a beautiful part of the Isère, called the *Valley of Grésivaudan*, richly cultivated.

**Voiron**, 6½ miles (see page 137). A manufacturing town, near the Morge. Population, 11,604. Conveyances to St. Laurent du Pont, for the **Grande Chartreuse**.

**Moirans** (4½ miles), near a fine pass.

**Voreppe** (3 miles); conveyances to *Grande Chartreuse* (see Route 25).

**St. Egrève** (7½ miles). Then

**Voiron** (3 miles), see Route 25.]

### Main Line continued.

Between St. Rambert, on the main line, and the next station is **CHAMPAGNE** and its curious Romanesque Church, half fortified, once part of a Benedictine abbey, founded by the Dauphins, and built out of a Roman temple. It is covered with quaint carvings.

**Andancette** (3½ miles) has a tower of the old counts of Grésivaudan.

Before the next station you pass near **Ponsas**, and the ruined tower of *Château Pilate*, so called after Pontius Pilate, who, they say, drowned himself here after his banishment to Vienne.

**St. Vallier** (4½ miles), at the mouth of the Galauré, a place of 3,856 souls, who make silk and pottery. It has a Roman pillar, and belonged to the brother of Diane de Poitiers, whose Gothic *Château*, on the cliffs, with large gardens laid out by Le Nôtre, is now a private residence. The old *Château des Rioux*, to the north, is used as a factory for chemicals; that of *St. Barthélemy de Vals*, up the Galauré, stands most picturesquely over a narrow gap, called *Rochetaillée*. A suspension bridge leads over to Sarraz; and thence a road goes to Annonay. *Hotel*.—Merle.

**Serves** (3½ miles), opposite Arras. The scenery improves in character, and the Dauphny Alps appear.

Soon after we pass **Crozes**, standing behind the *Côteau de l'Hermitage*, where the famous *Hermitage Wine* is grown, so called from a hermit's cell at the top.

**Tain** (5 miles) is the Roman *Tegna*, and has, in the Place du Taurobole, an *Altar*, found in the 16th century, at the top of the *Côteau de l'Hermitage*, just mentioned. Trade in wine, silk, and grain. Population, 3,085. The church was part of the Benedictine priory in which Charles the Dauphin was married to Jeanne de Bourbon, 1350. Excellent grey *granite* is quarried at Pierre Aiguillon. Two suspension bridges cross the river. Conveyances to Tournon, on the west bank, and Romans.

**La Roche de Glun** (5½ miles), carries on a trade in wine, wax, &c., and is named after a rock, crowned by the old *Castle* of a feudal seigneur, who used to take toll of passers by.

Cross the Isère, which passes *Châteauneuf* a little above, and joins the Rhône opposite *Châteaubourg*, so called after a *Château*, lately restored, and once held by *Barjac de Piorregourde*, who figures in the civil disputes of this part. *Mont Blanc* (80 miles off) may be seen here in clear weather. *Cornas*, a little further south, is noted for its red wines. Cross the Isère by a handsome viaduct, the centre arch 118 feet wide. At 5½ miles from *La Roche* is

### VALENCE.

*A buffet.* 6½ miles from Lyons, 15½ from Marseilles. POPULATION, 25,288.

HOTELS.—Du Louvre et de la Poste.

English Pension, 36, Rue la Croisette.

Cafes in Place d'Orleans, &c.

Chief town of department *Drome* (in the old province of Valentinois in Lower Dauphiné), seat of a diocese, &c., and of an artillery school, where Napoleon studied, 1785. It stands on the east bank of the Rhône, here crossed by a large *suspension bridge*, built 1823, which affords an extensive prospect.

It was the capital of the *Sigulami*, and called *Valentia* by the Romans, who have left remains of pavements and inscriptions. It suffered from the Visigoths, Huns, and subsequent invaders. After being held by the bishops as a county, it became the head of a duchy, which was united to the French crown under Charles VII. Protestantism took root here from the first; so that in the religious wars, the Baron des Adrets made it his head-quarters, after slaying the Roman Catholic governor at his own door. Here, also, *Pius VI.* died a prisoner, 1799, at the *Hôtel du Gouvernement*.

The streets are narrow and dirty. Parts of the old fortifications are left, having their bastions on the town side, and so placed, it is said, by Francis I., to overawe the citizens. The Citadel commands a view of *St. Péray* Castle, and of the mountains of *Vivaraix* opposite. Another view is to be had from the Polygon, or Champ de Mars. In Place aux Clercs stands a bronze monument to *General Championnet*, a native. Near this, in *Grande Rue*, you see *M. Auriel's* library, a curious half-Gothic house, called *Maison des Têtes*. Bonaparte lived in the same street.

*St. Apollinaire's Cathedral*, having been often burnt and restored, is a mixture of various styles

(beginning with Romanesque), between 1098 and 1604, marked by a tall square clock-tower, burnt 1822, and rebuilt 1838. It has the Apostles' Door, and two other doors. There is a marble cenotaph to Pope Pius VI., with his heart, and a bust by Canova, besides a painting of *St. Sebastian*, by Carracci, &c. Among the side chapels is that called the *Pendentif Chapel*, a small square building, with a hanging vault on four piers, built 1548, by Canon Mistral, in the Renaissance style, and having the arms, &c., of his family, with many good carvings. The Bishop's Palace is ancient. A handsome Palais de Justice was built, 1826. There are a Botanical Garden, Museums with antiquities, &c.

One of the Scaligers was, by some accounts, professor of the university here, before its removal to Grenoble. About 1661, *Racine*, in a letter to *La Fontaine*, says, that when he travelled south of Lyons, the Provençal *patois* prevailed to a general degree. The women are noticeable for their good looks and liveliness. The Comte de Montallivet was born here. Trade in silk and handkerchiefs.

By rail to Grenoble and Chambéry.

[*Valence to Grenoble*, by rail, up the Isère, 61½ miles. It passes

**Romans** (12½ miles), in a pretty spot on the Isère, across which is a stone bridge to Péage, *i.e.*, a ferry. Founded in the 9th century, it has parts of its old walls left, with a church of the 10th century. Here *Humbert II.*, the last native dauphin, made over his dominions to Philippe of France, 1349. Population, 16,545. Tanning is the chief employment; and it is also noted for its wine, truffles, and liqueurs. *Hotel.*—De l'Europe.

About 16 miles to the south-east is the *Castle of La Chartronnère*, in the beautiful alpine valley of *St. Jean-en-Royans*.

**St. Marcellin** (17½ miles), a small sous-préfecture on the Isère, in a fine spot. Population, 3,392.

**Tullins** (15 miles), population, 4,701. A manufacturing town, with mineral springs, and a bathing resort.

**Moirans** (5½ miles), near the junction of the lines from *St. Rambert* and Lyons (see page 106). **Yoreppe** (8 miles), whence the *Grande Chartreuse* may be visited (Route 25).

**Grenoble** (8½ miles), as in Route 25, on the way to Chambéry.]

The beautiful suspension bridge, from Valence, leads over to Gùilheraùd, and the *Château de Crussol*, the old ruined seat of Geraud Bastot and his descendants, finely seated on a parapet of cliffs: the gables of its keep are called the Cornes de Crussol by Rhône sailors. About 1 mile further is *St. Peray*, celebrated for its light, sparkling wine, and also for its stone quarries. In the latter were found, in Louis the Dauphin's time, the bones of "a man 2¾ feet long," most likely a fossil of the saurian tribe. Beaugerard Château, which was a prison, is now turned into a wine store.

Islands begin to abound in the river from this point, and its banks become more irregular. Views of the Dauphiny Alps, on the east, and of the Cévennes mountains to the west, are obtained across the fertile plain, which borders the Rhône on both sides.

**Etolle** (6½ miles), opposite Ile St. Marcel. Population, 2,894. *Charmes*, on the west of the Rhône, a little way up the small river Embroye, has, on the rocks behind it, the ruined *chapel* of a Castle—one of many feudal castles which lined this river.

**Livron** (5 miles) is on the Drôme, which falls into the Rhône, three miles below. It has a population of 4,070, with some part of a *Château*, besieged by the Roman Catholic leader, Bellegarde, and demolished by Louis XIII.

From Livron there is a line, 34 miles, to **Die**, through **Crest**, **Aouste**, the Roman *Augusta*, **Saillans**, and **Pontaix-Ste.-Croix**.

**Crest** (10 miles), on the Drôme, and the rail from Livron (below); the old capital of the Valentinois, under *Roche-Courbe Hill*, having a castle, and took part with the Aibigenses against Simon de Montfort. Population, 5,569. General Digonnet was a native.

About 8 miles south of Saillans is the picturesque *Hermitage of Félines*, in a very solitary spot, reached by 50 steps in the rock.

**Die**, on the Drôme, a sous-préfecture of 3,729 souls, among the mountains, was the *Dea Vocontiorum* of the Romans, who left some relics, which are collected at the old bishop's house. *Porte St. Marcel*, a triumphal arch, in

the ancient walls of the Gap road, is worth notice. It was the head of the Diois Comté (joined to Dauphiny, 1189), and seat of a diocese till the time of Louis XIV., when the cathedral Church (ruined in the religious wars) was rebuilt; length 265 feet by 75 broad, without a single pillar.

Trade in silk, oil, fruit, and excellent white wine, called *Clairrette de Die*.

*Hotels*.—St. Dominique: des Trois Faisans.

In the neighbourhood are, *Montagne de Glandaz* (6,644 feet high), where the bear, chamois, and white hare are found; *But de St. Genie* (4,950 feet); *Montagne de Forduries* (near St. Julien, 6 miles off), on which are a grotto and lake, where a June cattle fair is held; *Montagne de Solore*, and its grottoes; the *Mont Inaccessible* (6 miles), which only the chamois can reach, but which a Sieur de Domjulien scaled, 1492, by the help of ropes, to please Charles VIII., and planted crosses on the top.—*Douvante*, 12½ miles north-east, is a fine spot among the mountains of the Roynais, near the head of the Bourne.

[From Die there is a carriage road over the Col de Cabre (3,870 feet), about 32 miles, to **Veynes**, a junction on the Grenoble and Marseilles line, where a line turns off to **Gap** (pages 39 and 40). The road passes *Pont de la Salle* (over the Drôme) then *Recoubeau*, over the Béoux and the Drôme to **Luc-en-Diois** (fountain with antique basin, &c.), **Beaurières**, on the Maravelle, 5 miles from which is the pass, then **La Baume-des-Arnauds**, with picturesque rocks and a waterfall of nearly 200 feet, over the Chaurane to **Fontaine-Vineuse**, which is esteemed one of the seven wonders of Dauphiné; from here it is about 4 miles to Veynes.]

On the opposite bank of the Rhône stands **La Voulte**, to which there is a rail from Livron; thence to Le Pouzin and Privas, page 150.

Cross the Drôme by a viaduct (below Boucher's Bridge, constructed for the road) to

**Loriol** (2 miles), which is chiefly supported by the carrying trade along this route. Population,

3,506. It is the Roman *Aureolum*, founded, some say, by Aurelian. Faujas, the naturalist, died at his house of St Fond, 1819.

**Saulcé** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), nearly opposite Cruas.

**Lachamp-Condillac** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles) is near the hamlets of Logis Neuf, and the half ruined *Tower of Lèn*, on a stream of that name, so called after a Princess Bèlène, who retired here a leper.

At Condillac (omnibus in summer) is a gaseous iron spring.

The line passes close to ANCONE, below Ile Blanc, the ancient *Ancunum*, taken by storm by Lesdigùères, 1586, when the fortifications were reduced. It is opposite *Meysse*, on the river Lavezon, on the west of the Rhône, which has a quarry of gun-flints.

**Montélimar** (7 miles), or **Montélimart**, a sous-préfecture (of 13,764 souls), in department Drôme, on the rivers Roubion and Jabron, in a fertile spot, cultivated with vines, mulberries, olives, and oranges. Some ancient Gothic *ramparts* and gates, and a *Château*, now turned into a citadel, remain. It belonged, till 1198, to the Adhemars (from whom its name is derived); was dreadfully injured during the religious wars; and gave birth to D. Chamier, a Protestant minister, who was shot while defending a breach at Montauban, 1621, and who, therefore, according to a joke of the Catholics, died *canonised*. There was a fight on the bridge between the Duke of Angoulême's troops and those of Napoleon, 1815. It has a good mineral spring, and a trade in *Nougat cakes* (of honey and almonds), fruit, wax, oil, grain, cattle, and morocco leather. *Hotels*.—De la Poste; des Princes.

[At 16 miles from Montélimar are the remains of the fine

*Château de Grignan*, half demolished at the Revolution, and remarkable as the residence of *Madame de Sevigné*, who has made it familiar by her charming *Letters*, and died here in 1676. It stands on a rock above the town, contains many windows, has a wide terrace round it, and became the head of a comté, 1550. Frederic Barbarossa once resided here. The plain church contains the tomb of *Madame*; of whom there is a portrait at the *château*.]

Coach to Châteaunef-du-Rhône, Valréas, and Nyons. At *Altan* the first mulberry (from Italy) was planted in France, 1484, on a spot which is carefully marked.

[At 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles east is DIKU-LE-FIT (*i.e.*, God made it), an industrious little place at the head of the Jabron, noted for its *mineral waters*, useful in bilious and other complaints. Hot terebinthine baths. A curious *grotto*, called by the good English name of "Tom Jones," near it, has a high vault, and many beautiful stalactites. Population, 3,546.]

**Châteaunef-du-Rhône** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the slope of the hills, has part of a Roman camp and various marks of an ancient town. Population, 1,450. It gave birth to an adventurer called the Marquis de Courbon, who led the Venetian armies at the siege of Negropont, and fell when thirty-nine years old. The river from this part is less hilly on the banks, but more winding in its course, and broken with islands. On the sloping cliffs, on the west bank, lies Viviers.

**Donzère** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), opposite Ile Toncheloz, was given to the bishops of Viviers, 877, who had an abbey here, and built a *Château* of the 16th century, of which there are some fragments on the cliffs above. They were styled princes of Donzère. It commands a view over the plains of Vaucluse, and is noted for its red wine. Romanesque church. A large group of islands (2 miles long), called the Margiries, divides the Rhône into two branches below this point.

**Pierrelatte** (5 miles), with a trade in wine, silk, fruit, and grain. It had a castle on the rocks (*Pierre*), 300 feet high, taken by the Baron des Adrets, with great bloodshed. Population, 3,184.

[Correspondance from Pierrelatte, 5 miles, to ST. PAUL TROIS-CHÂTEAUX (or Three Castles), a very old place under a hill, and the capital of the Tricastins, when the Romans came in, who called it *Augusta-Tricastinorum*. Remains are seen of an *Amphitheatre*, of a wall (in St. Jean quarter), mosaics, bas-reliefs, and a *Gate* (one of three), called *Fan Jou*, *i.e.*, Fanum Jovis, because it was part of a temple of Jupiter Old Romanesque Cathedral of 11th and 12th centuries.]

**La Palud** (5 miles), the first place in department Vaucluse, and once a fortified town, belonging to the Knights Templars, with a spire church. A road goes off to Nyons.

**Bollène** (2½ miles). Carriage road to Tulette on the road from Orange to Valson and Nyons.

[**VAISON**, a little lower down the Ouvèze, in department Vaucluse, is the Roman *Vaisio*, with remains of a circus, *aqueduct*, temple, and a good bridge of one arch.]

**NYONS** (21 miles east-north-east), or **NIONS**, on the Aigues or Eygues, is a *sous-préfecture* (population, 3,349), in department Drôme, and the ancient *Neomagus*, finely seated over the beautiful valley of the river, under the Col de Devoz, Mont de Vaulx, and Mont de Garde Crosse. It had a château of the Dauphins, and in 1622 made a worthy defence against the Duke of Savoy, headed by the daughter of Marguerite de Charce. *Hotel*.—Du Louvre.

The town proper, called the *Haïles*, from an arched building here, is divided from the *Bourg* and forts (where the castle stood) by old walls and gates. In the lower part at the defile of Filles, a very old, if not Roman, *Bridge*, crosses the river by a single stone arch, 127 feet wide, 65 high, having a square tower in the midst.

The valley of the Aigues is like a garden all the way from the Rhône, between high hills covered with vineyards, olive-yards, mulberry-grounds, &c. It is remarkable for a healthy wind, called *Vent Pontias*, blowing down the valley from the mountain of that name at the head of it, every day till noon, when it is succeeded by another blowing up it, called *Vésine*, which is hot and enervating. A road turns off to Carpentras.

**NOLLANS** (1½ miles south), in a picturesque ravine on the Ouvèze, under Chatelard and other mountains. It has a sulphur spa, &c.]

**Mondragon** (3 miles), standing on the river *Lez*, under an old ruined *Castle* on the rocks, was held by the archbishop of Arles, with the title of prince. Population, 2,368.

**MORNAS** (3 miles), nearly opposite St. Étienne-de-Sorts, is an ancient place, with a ruined *Castle* above it, which was taken, 1562, by one of Des Adret's fierce captains, Dupuy Montbrun, and its defenders forced to jump from the rock on the pikes of his soldiers. Their bodies were then put in a boat to float down the river, with this notice to the people of Avignon, "Pass these merchants, as they have paid their passage at Mornas." The line diverges from the river, to

**PIOLENC** (1½ mile), a small fortified post, with a ruined *Castle* near its church, in a spot abounding with wine, corn, and fruit.

[About 4 miles south-west, across the Rhône, is **CODOLET**, near the mouth of the Cèze, noted for its wine, and, formerly, for the château of the Marquis d'Ancezune-Cadart, who received Louis XIII. here, in 1662. A few grains of gold have been picked up in the little stream.]

After leaving Piolenc station, and crossing the Aigues and Arais (now the Meyne), we reach

**Orange** (4½ miles), in a well-watered plain.

*Hotels*.—Des Princes; de la Poste. *Buffet*.

☞ **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Roman Arch and Theatre—Church.

Orange, now a *sous-préfecture* in department Vaucluse, with 9,859 souls, and much decayed, was the *Arausio* of the Romans, who placed the second legion here, and have bequeathed a famous *Arch* and a *Theatre* to present times. It was also the seat of an archbishop; but an Englishman will be pleased to look upon it as having once belonged to our great deliverer, William, *Prince of Orange*, through his ancestor, René de Nassau, who succeeded to the *principality*, on the death of his uncle, Phillibert de Chalons, 1530. After the death of William III. it was seized by Louis XIV., but the title and arms are still borne by the eldest son of the King of Holland.

It has narrow straight streets, with several fountains, and a new College; near which is its greatest curiosity, the Roman

*Triumphal Arch*, called the "Arch of Marius," though the founder and date are uncertain. It

stands across the Lyons road, on the north side of the town; is nearly square, 70½ feet wide, and 72 feet high, with a centre arch and two side arches, supported by Corinthian pillars, and carved with bas-reliefs (different for each face) of fruits, cornucopæ, syrens, ships, military trophies, &c., all in good condition. Formerly it was enclosed within a castle of the Princes of Orange. The Roman

*Theatre*, called the "Cirque," rises over a hill to the south, close to the remains of the old citadel. It is well preserved, and forms a large half circle, with two rows of arcades, and a heavy wall across it, formed of great blocks joined without mortar, 334 feet long, 120 high, and 13 thick. It would hold about 6,000 persons. You may see in the wall, above the cornice, the holes for the poles which the awning was spread upon. A *Museum* of Roman marbles, &c., has been collected within it. Parts of Roman baths and aqueducts are noticed elsewhere. St. Entrophe's Church is of the 10th and 11th centuries.

Trade in silk, wool, oil, scented wines, and truffles.

Rail to Carpentras (from Sorgues, as below). Roads strike off towards Mont Ventoux to **Vaison** and **Nyons** (see preceding page).

Close to the east bank of the Rhône is

**CADEROUSA**, just past the large island of Piboullette, which is noted for its fertility. It was given by Pope Alexander VII. to the Dukes of Avignon, and now belongs, with a handsome seat, to the Duke of Gramont-Caderoussa. Population, 2,935. Nearly opposite stands

**MONTFAUCON**, with St. Genies-de-Comolas behind it.

**Courthézon** (5½ miles), a little fortified place on the Sella, where *Jos. Sawin* was born. Population, 3,279. Across the Rhône is Rochemaure, on the west bank rail.

**Bédarrides** (3 miles). Population, 2,015. This is the nearest station to

**CHÂTEAUNEUF-DU-PAPE**, opposite Ile d'Oiselet, so called from a fortified country-seat of the popes, built by them on the sloping heights near the river, when they reigned at Avignon. Towers, walls, and gates still remain.

**Sorgues** (3 miles), a little way up the river Sorgues, which falls in here, is on a bend of the Rhône, round the large *Ile de la Berthelasse*. Sorgues, with a population of 4,047, stands in a wide plain, on which Cæsius Enobarbus defeated the Celtic barbarians. It has a curious old four-arch *Bridge*, and the walls of a castle of the Counts of Toulouse, which Urban V. enlarged for a country-house.

[Here a *Branch Rail* of 10½ miles to **Carpentras** passes by **Entraigues** (3½ miles) and

**Monteux** (7½ miles).

**Carpentras**, a sous-préfecture, with a population of 9,778, under Mont Ventoux, over the deep ravine of the Auzon, in a fertile spot. It was *Carpentoracte* and *Forum Neronis* of the Romans, who settled a colony here; was pillaged by Crocus, the Pomeranian leader, in 266; and by the Lombards, Saracens, &c.; but revived again under the encouragement it received from Popes Clement V. and Innocent VI. The former began the *Aqueduct*, 6 miles long, from Mont Ventoux, finished 1720-34, part of which, 2,790 feet long, crosses the river on forty-eight arches. It still retains its old turreted walls and four gates; that of Porte d'Orange bore a great tower. There are good walks outside the faubourgs, with delightful prospects. The *Canal* from the Durance is about 44 miles long.

The fine façade of the Hospital was built in 1751. The Gothic cathedral *Church* includes a tower of Charlemagne's time, and *pillars* (in the front), brought, they say, from the Temple of Diana, at Venasque, 7½ miles off, with many ruins. Near the Palais de Justice, in the Place, is a very much decayed Roman *Arch of Triumph*. The public *Library*, given by Bishop Ingulmebert, comprises 22,000 volumes and 2,000 MSS., many of which belonged to Peyresc, the scholar, besides engravings, paintings, 6,000 medals, and inscriptions, &c. There are also a large *lavoir public* (or baths), theatre, new prisons, and market halls.

*Hotels*.—D'Orient; de l'Univers.

Rail to L'Isle sur-Sorgue, page 113.

At 7½ miles north-east is Bedoin, where the *Ascend to Mont Ventoux* begins: it takes from four to five hours to reach the top (6 miles), which is about 2,086 yards above the sea level (the highest in all this quarter), and looks like a cone placed on the top of a dome. Prof. Ch. Martin, of Montpellier, says there are six botanical zones on the south side. The north side, on the Drôme border, is steep and almost inaccessible. At the summit (covered with snow three parts of the year) is a *Chapel*, near a lake, whence there is a splendid panorama, which takes in the Rhône, the Alps, and Cévennes.]

**Le Pontet** (3½ miles), from which it is 3½ miles to the old papal palace, &c., of the city of

### AVIGNON,

143½ miles from Lyons, 75½ from Marseilles. A *buffet*.

POPULATION, 43,458.

HOTELS.—De l'Europe, good and moderate; du Louvre; du Luxembourg.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—City Walls—Cathedral—Papal Palace—Museum—Bridge.

This old city of the popes, chief town of department Vaucluse, seat of an arch-diocese, &c., is in the valley of the Rhône, where the Durance joins it, in a country of orchards, vineyards, mulberry and olive grounds. The Romans when they colonised it, called it *Avenis*. It afterwards came to the Burgundians and Ostrogoths; was for a while kept by the Saracens; and at length was divided between the Counts of Provence and Toulouse. Louis VIII. took it after a siege, 1226, for favouring the Albigenses.

Pope Clement V. (a Frenchman), on leaving Rome, came to live here, 1305, under the protection of Philip IV., of France; and in 1348, Clement VI., the anti-pope, bought it of the Countess of Provence. The last resident pope, or anti-pope, was Benedict XIII., whom the French drove away, 1404; but it was garrisoned by his successors, under a vice-legate, till 1791, when it was forcibly annexed to France. The Inquisition was established here. While the pope held the town, the river

belonged to the King of France, who kept him in check at Villeneuve.

It lies almost entirely within its machicolated Walls, ramparts and towers, partially destroyed by the inundations of 1856, but restored by Viollet-le-Duc. Outside the walls are boulevards which command very pleasing prospects of the country, the green islands of the Rhône, Provence, and the Alps. Boulevard de l'Oule, facing the river, is the most frequented. Houses of stone; the streets narrow and winding. Rue de la Ferraterie is the most bustling; Rue Calade contains several fine buildings. The Jews live in the Juiverie. The quays are large. A long wooden bridge leads over to Ile de la Bertholasse, near the picturesque remains (three or four arches, with a chapel) of a stone one, built by St. Benezet in the 12th century. A suspension bridge leads to Villeneuve-les-Avignon.

The *Cathedral*, called Notre Dame des Doms, on the Rocher des Doms (which forms a level ridge at the back of the town, and is mounted by steps), was rebuilt by Charlemagne; but the oldest part of the present building is a doorway of the 11th century. It has monuments of Archbishop Libelli, John XXII., Benedict XII., and the brave Crillon, a native, with the papal (now archbishop's) marble throne, Charlemagne's chapel, some old frescoes, and modern paintings. Close to it is the large

*Palace of the Popes*, an irregular Gothic pile, now used as a barrack and prison. It was begun by John XXII., finished by Urban V. (1336-70), and was flanked by seven great towers. The south side hangs over a precipice. *Rienzi*, the "last of the Tribunes," was kept a prisoner here by Clement VI., his foot being chained to the roof of his prison. It has traces of *frescoes*, probably the work of Simon Memmi; the *Salle de la Question* (where heretics were tortured), and the *Glacière Tower*, whence the revolutionary mob threw their prisoners, 1791. Opposite the Palace, overlooking the Rhone, is the Papal Mint, now the Conservatoire de la Musique. The Rocher des Doms, now laid out with flowers, is worth ascending, were it only for the fine view from its top.

*St. Pierre's Church*, of the 14th and 15th centuries, has a good front, built 1512, and a black marble pulpit. There are 16 other Churches; at one time there were 60, and as many religious houses. *St. Agricol* (named after the patron saint of Avignon) offers a fine nave, of the 14th century, and the tomb of Mignard the painter. At *St. Didier's* (a church of the 14th century) is part of a curious *bas-relief* of Christ carrying the Cross, by King René, the other part being in the Museum. The ruined *Dominican Church* and its cloisters are used as a cannon foundry. A fragment is left of the *Cordeliers'* church, which had the tomb of Petrarch's *Laura de Sade*, whom he first saw here, 1327. A cypress marks the spot.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is a handsome building, built 1862. It stands in Place Hotel de Ville, formerly Place de l'Horloge (so called from the Jacquemart, or Belfry tower), where most of the cafés are; also the Theatre, built 1847, and a statue of Crillon. Near it, at the Hotel du Palais Royal, on Place de l'Oulle, Marshal Brune was assassinated by the royalists, 1815. The public *Library* of 85,000 volumes and 2,500 MSS. is placed in the *Musée Calvet* (so named after the founder), with Roman and other inscriptions, 22,000 medals, sculptures, the *Inquisition seal*, rare books, pictures by Italian and Dutch masters, the Vernets, &c., and a cabinet of natural history and geology. One of the pictures is Vernet's "Mazepa," and here is the remainder of King René's bas-relief. The *Musée Requiem*, in Rue Bonaparte, has a collection of natural history, a fine ivory Crucifix, by Guillemin, and other works of art, the gift of M. Ragner, geological specimens, &c. *Hôtel de Crillon* of the 17th century, is in Rue de la Masse. The Préfecture is a modern building; near it is the *Protestant Temple*, about 150 years old. A vast pile, called the *Hôtel des Invalides* (for soldiers), was suppressed in 1850, and has been revived again in connection with the one at Paris. *John Stuart Mill* and his wife are buried under a marble sarcophagus in the cemetery, outside the Boulevard d'Avignon, on the Vaucluse road, near the Durance Canal. His house, in which he died, is close by, in view of Mont Ventoux.

The women of Avignon are handsome. Its climate is soft but variable. North and north-west winds

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blow vehemently; but the people comfort themselves with a proverb founded on experience—

"Avenio ventosa,  
Sine vento venenosa,  
Cum vento fastidiosa."

The *manufactures* are silk, leather, honey, cantharides flies, olive oil, &c. *Madder* (now superseded by the discovery of aniline, to the great loss of Avignon and neighbourhood) was first introduced by a Persian, styled *Jean Athen* on the bronze statue erected to him by the grateful Avignoneze, on the Rochers des Doms.

*Conveyances*: By steamer to Valence and Lyons (being against the stream,—the steamer takes three or four days to go up). Rail to Cavillon, Apt, l'ertuis, Sallon, St. Remy, &c. A caleche may be hired to *Vaucluse* (17 miles) there and back, 22fr. including the driver (see below). Senany Abbey and Pont du Gard are near (see below). *St. Ruf's Romanesque Church* is also within a short run.

[Avignon to **Vaucluse, Cavillon, and Apt.**

The line goes past **St. Saturnin d'Avignon** (8 miles), in department Vaucluse. Population, 2,020. **Le Thor** (3½ miles), with a Romanesque church. Population, 2,861. **L'Isle-sur-Sorgue** (3 miles), on the Sorgue, noted for its eels and trout. At 4½ miles to the left is

**Vaucluse**, at the head of a deep cleft (*vallis clausa*) in the limestone of Mont Ventoux, where the Sorgues takes its rise, in precipices 500 feet high. In summer it is seen trickling down from many parts of the rock; but when the snows melt at the beginning of spring, it falls like a cataract, from an arched cave (over-shadowed by a fig-tree), into the dark pool of *Fountain of Vaucluse*, below. Petrarch describes it in his Letters, and they show his little country seat on a hill to the right, with remains of the bishop of Cavillon's castle. An ugly pillar stands close to the pool. Here the 5th centenary of Petrarch's death was celebrated, 1874, by pageants, when several local poets were crowned. *Hotel*.—De Laure.

**Cavillon** (5 miles), on the north bank of the Durance; once a Roman colony and a bishop's see, in a fertile spot, where vermicelli and silk



are made. It has a triumphal Arch, and a *Church* of the 11th century. Here one branch rail parts off to Cadenet, Bonnieux, and Apt; another, *vid Orgon*, to **MIRAMAS** (page 116), 22 miles, on the main line to Marseilles; while our Durance rail follows the river to Cadenet and **Pertuis** (page 147), 27 miles. **Orgon**, once a Roman settlement, with old walls.

**Cadenet**, near remains of a Roman station; the church font is Roman.

**Apt**, 19 miles, a sous-préfecture of 5,725 souls, in department Vaucluse, on the Cavalon, founded by Cæsar, as *Apta-Julia-Vulgentes*. Old walls run round it, and it stands in a cultivated valley. Its Church of the 11th century contains an old crypt. Pont Julien is ancient. From Apt the line was extended, in 1891, a distance of 30 miles to **VOLX** (page 147), on the line between Grenoble and Aix, shortening the route from Avignon to Digne.

**To Pont du Gard**. About 18 miles by rail from Avignon is

**Pont du Gard**, a noble Roman remain, being part of the great *Aqueduct* (25½ miles long) which carried the waters of the Azure to Nîmes; and looking like a screen across the valley. It is a mass, 900 feet long and 160 high, of *three rows of arches*, one over the other—the lowest, a row of six arches; the next, eleven of the same size; the third, twenty-five small arches, having the water way above them, where it ran 6½ feet wide and deep. It was used as a road before a separate bridge was built, 1747, close to the bottom of it. Being half-way between Avignon and Nîmes, it is common for picnic parties from both towns to meet here to pass the day.]

From Avignon, the Marseilles line crosses a plain on an embankment high enough to escape the inundations of the Rhône and the Durance, the latter a brawling changeable stream, here traversed by a handsome *Viaduct*, constructed by M. Didion, 1,794 feet long, on twenty-three arches of 66 feet span, resting on piles. The suspension bridge for the road, and the castles of Barbantane and Château-Renard, are in view.

**Barbantane** (3½ miles), at the foot of the rock of *Montagnette*, has a castle of the 14th century,

built by Archbishop Rostand, of Arles. We are now in department Bouches-du-Rhône, part of Provence. Pass Rognonas to

**Graveson** (3½ miles), near Cadillan.

**Tarascon** (5½ miles). Here the *raù* to Nîmes, Montpellier, and Cette, turns off (Route 80), crossing the river, near the suspension bridge, to Beaucaire. Tarascon is an old fortified town, of 9,263 population, having a fine ruined *Castle* (Château du Roi René), a square machicolated pile of the 15th century, with two round towers, on a rock above the Rhône. St. Martha's church, of the 14th century (the portal is Romanesque, 1187), contains seventeen curious *Paintings* of the Saint's life, by Vien. At St. Jacques' is a picture by Vanloo. There are also a Palais de Justice, Hôtel de Ville, library, theatre, and a ship-yard. The Rue des Halles and its arcades, are worth notice. Trade in silks, wine, oil, eau-de-vie. *Hotel*.—Des Empereurs. *Buffet*. Rail to **Orgon**, 22 miles, *vid*

St. Remy (8 miles east), in a fine spot, on the Réal canal; *Roman remains*, part of a triumphal Arch and a Mausoleum of beautiful design.

A line, 56 miles long, connects Tarascon with Le Martinet (junction at St. Julien de Cassagnac, page 158), near which are the hot springs of *Les Fumades*, with five établissements de bains; hotels, &c.

**Segonnaux** (4 miles). The country is flat to

### ARLES (6½ miles).

POPULATION, 24,288.

**HOTELS**.—Du Nord; du Forum. *Buffet*.

☞ **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Roman Amphitheatre—Cathedral—Obelisk—Theatre—Aqueduct, &c.—Allscamps Cemetery.

This town, remarkable for its Roman remains and its beautiful women, is a sous-préfecture, in a marshy but cultivated spot, at the head of the delta of the Rhône, about 24 miles from the Mediterranean, to which a canal runs down as far as Port de Bone. Notice the bridges over the Rhône which is here very wide, and has two branches.

It was the Roman *Arelas* or *Arelata*, a busy port, which Constantine improved and called *Constantina*.

It fell to the Goths, and after Charlemagne's time was the head of the *Kingdom* of Burgundy (including Provence, Dauphiny, and Savoy), under Bozon and his four successors; then became subject to the Emperors of Germany, and was given up to France in the time of Charles VI.

Aries stands on a rock; its streets are irregular and narrow; a bridge of boats leads to Trinquetaille, which Constantine founded. Place Plan de la Cour is shaded with trees. In Place Hotel de Ville is the *Hôtel de Ville*, built by Mansard, in a rich Corinthian style.

*St. Trophime Cathedral*, also in Place Hotel de Ville, begun 626, by St. Virgilius, has a richly decorated *portal* of the 12th century, with niches, grotesque sculptures, a Romanesque tower, and a fine *Coister*, half Romanesque and half Gothic, adjoining the old palace of the Archbishop. At the middle of the Place is an ancient *Obelisk*, which was a single block of plain granite, 50 feet long, when brought here by the Romans; it remained on the ground till set up, in 1676, in honour of Louis XIV., with a pedestal and lions, and a globe and sun, for an apex, added to it, making a total height of 65 feet.

The Roman *Amphitheatre* is in pretty good condition. It is an oval, 338 feet by 460, in three stages of about 60 arches each, chiefly in the Composite style. It had four principal entrances, with upwards of forty rows of seats, and would hold above 25,000 persons. Two later towers have been built on it. The interior has been cleared out, and a light railing erected round it, to preserve it from injury. Here a real *Bull-fight* was performed in 1853, by artistes from Spain. Near it and the old house of La Miséricorde, are some arches of a vast Roman *Theatre*, with two *columns* of breccia marble on the site of the stage, remains of seats, and a gate, not far off. In Place St. Lucien, or du Forum, the site of the market place, are two granite *pillars* of a Temple of Minerva, near the Hotel du Nord, and some other fragments, supposed to be of the Pantheon. Ruins of an *Aqueduct* are also seen. The *Tour de la Trouille*, near the old house of the Grand Prior of Malta, was built, they say, by Constantine. In some respects Aries looks more like a decayed Roman town than any other place in France.

St. Anne's old church, now the *Museum*, contains a good collection of bas-reliefs, busts, altars, grave-stones, of the times of the lower Empire (from Alysamps), and a famous *head of Diana*. The public *Library* numbers 12,000 volumes. There is a school of navigation, with a college. Good walks on the *Lice* (*i.e.*, Lists) promenade, by the Craponne canal.

Notre Dame de Grace church, with its eight-sided steeple, stands in the old *Roman Cemetery*, called Alysamps, or *Elicamp* (*Campus Elysius*), where many ancient gravestones remain, on a hill outside the town, now occupied by the railway workshops. The Pagan tombs are marked by "D. M." ("Dīs manibus"); the Christian, by the cross. On another hill are the ruined *Church* (partly as old as the 10th century) and cloister, the machicolated tower (built 1369), 85 feet high, and St. Avix, or Crucifix, chapel (in shape of a Greek cross, built 1019), all belonging to the *Abbey of Mont Majeur*. On the Montagne des Cordes are traces of a Celtic town. *Les Baux* is a deserted town, with several ruined houses cut out of the rock, and an old castle. It was built by the "Three Kings," and blown up by Louis XIII.

The Emperor Constantine's son was born here.

Manufactures of silk, soap, brandy, good sausages and a trade in corn, wine, oil, manna, salt, wool, cattle, and horses. *Conveyances*: By coach to St. Louis, &c.; rail to Lunel, Aix, &c.; steamer to Marseilles.

[*Aries to Lunel, &c.*, by rail. It passes

**La Camargue** (7½ miles), on the *Camargue*, or delta of the Rhône, below Aries; a salt marsh, full of lakes, where the pelican, flamingo, and beaver breed, and vast numbers of horses and cattle, and 150,000 sheep, are pastured. In the hot season the sheep are driven up the hills, with a file of goats at their head. One part, called the *Crau*, is a desolate flinty plain, without tree or shade; across which the mistral blows with terrible keenness. There used to be a saying, that the Durance, the parliament, and the *mistral* were the three curses of Provence. "It is difficult to give," says Trollope, "an adequate idea of the detestableness of the climate under the influ-

ence of this scourge. The same sun is shining in the same bright bluesky, but the temperature is glacial. The boisterous blast chills the very marrow bones. The whole air is so full of dust that it is impossible to stir out without getting the mouth and nostrils filled with it. The inhabitants hurry through the bleak streets, cowering, as best they may, under their hooded cloaks. The Rhône is blown into white-crested little waves. And all this may very likely continue for the next week, or month, perhaps."

**St. Gilles** (3½ miles), on the Beaucaire Canal; with a fine abbey church; a good trade in wine. Population, 5,947. See page 134.

**Gallician** (7 miles).

**Le Callar** (4½ miles).

**Aimargues** (2 miles). Both these places are also on the line from Nîmes to Aigues-Mortes.

**Marsillargues** (1½ mile), in a dull spot, on the Vidourle, noted for its wines and alcohol, and having a *Castle*, built 1623, with Diana of Poitiers' cypher upon it, and many portraits of the Calvisson family, to whom it belongs. The annual *errades*, or meetings for baiting and marking the wild bulls from the Camargue, offer great sport here.

**Lunel** (2 miles) on the line from Nîmes to Montpellier and Cette (see Route 30).]

[Rail from Arles to **St. Louis du Rhône**, 26 miles, a new and rising town on the sea coast.]

Leaving Arles by the Aliscamps Railway works, we cross the plain by a viaduct of 2,526 feet, on 31 arches. The arches of the Craponne canal (named after its constructor, in the 16th century) are seen. It is used for irrigating the arid soil of the plain of Crau, over which the line passes.

**Raphèle** (4½ miles), with the very old *Castle* of Baux, on the left.

**St. Martin** (5½ miles). **Entressen** (7½ miles), in the midst of the desert.

**Miramas** (3 miles), and its old *Castle*. Here the rail from Cavallion (page 113) comes in. The great Marseilles Aqueduct is seen now and then. Branch rail of 16 miles to the Gulf de Fos, in the mouth of the Rhone, *via* **Rassuen Fos**, and **le Bouc**.

**St. Chamas** (3 miles), a small port on the Étang de Berre (13 miles long), having a Roman bridge, called *Pont Julien*, of one arch, 70 feet long (besides the cross arches at each end). There are large government powder factories, and an old church, on a ridge which divides the town into two parts, connected by a tunnel. Population, 2,319.

Here the hills appear again.

The uneven valley of the Touloubre is traversed by a picturesque *Viaduct*, 1,263 feet long, and at a height varying from 26 feet to 82 feet. It rests on 49 Gothic arches, formed by interlaced semi-circles, with the solid mass above each pier hollowed out for the sake of lightness. Cross the Arc, to

**Berre** (8½ miles), in a pleasant but marshy part of the lagoon, or *Etang de Berre*, with a good trade in oil and almonds. Population, 1,695.

Another viaduct on 6 arches, to

**Rognac** (3½ miles), in a fertile plain, near the same lagoon.

Here the *branch rail* to Aix turns off (Route 27).

The main line passes over the Grande Beaume and Baou viaducts to the hill of

**Vitrolles** (3½ miles). Here is a *Hermilage* on the site of an old castle, at top, which gives an extensive prospect. Several cuttings, and the Cadière viaduct on seven arches, bring us to

**Pas-de-Lanciers** (2 miles). Another deep cutting leads to the *Tunnel of La Nerthe*, the greatest work of this kind in France, exceeding Blaisy tunnel by 1,765 feet. It is 33 feet high, and 15,215 feet, or nearly three miles long; and ventilated by 22 shafts, one of which is 607 feet deep. It cost 19½ million francs. The *Mediterranean* appears soon after with the splendid panorama which surrounds Marseilles. Here a branch turns off *via* **Marignane**, &c., to **Martigues** (population, 5,918), a fishing port in the mouth of the Étang de Berre (above), near **Port de Bouc**.

**L'Estaque** (5 miles), near the *Roman Pyramid* of Penelle, is followed by the viaducts of Riaux (6 arches) and Château-Follet (5 Gothic arches), a deep cutting, an embankment 56 feet high, protected from the sea by a solid wall, another tunnel





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(St. Louis) of 1,510 feet, and a viaduct across the pretty valley of *Aygüdes*, and at length the large and handsome *D'abarcadère*, near the old cemetery, 6½ miles from L'Estaque, commanding a fine view of the city and the Mediterranean.

### MARSEILLES (*French, Marseille*),

218 miles from Lyons, 536 from Paris, 720 miles from Calais, about 810 miles from London.

POPULATION, 403,749. About 7,000 Italians.

**HOTELS.**—Grand Hotel Noailles, Rue Noailles, *Cannelière Prolongée*.—A large and first-rate hotel, combining superior accommodation with moderate charges.

Grand Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix.—A very fine new hotel, in a good situation, and affording extensive accommodation.

Grand Hotel (formerly Grand Hotel Marseille), first-class hotel, centrally situated near the station. Affords every modern comfort. See Advt.

Grand Hotel Beauvan.

Grand Hotel de Genève.

Grand Hotel de l'Univers et de Castille; de la Paix; Luxembourg, 25, Rue St. Ferréol; Ambassadeurs, 8, Rue Beauneau.

Maison Dorée, Café Restaurant.

**Railway Stations**—Near the Arc de Triomphe; near Place Castellane; Bassin des Entrepôts (Dock Station). Connection open between **St. Charles, La Blancarde**, and the **Prado**.

*Funicular Railway* to Notre Dame de la Garde.

**Omnibuses** run to all parts of the city from the station. Steam Tramways to L'Estaque and St. Louis.

*Resident English and American Consuls.*

*English Service* at the church, Rue Sylvabelle, and at the English Sailors' Home, 20, Rue Mazenod.

*Sea Baths*, on Bassin d'Arcenc, 1½ fr., including omnibus; lodgings, 6 to 7 fr. per day.

*Post and Telegraph Office*, Rue Colbert. Telegrams addressed "Bureau Restant," are delivered here only.

*Submarine Telegraph* to Algiers.

Time from London, about 30 hours.

**CHIEF OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Harbour—Prado—The *Cannobiè*—Hôtel de Ville—Consigne—Docks—Triumphal Arch—Cathedral—Museum and Gallery—Crystal Palace.

This large city is the capital of department *Bouches du Rhône* (which was part of *Provence*), head-quarters of a military division, seat of a bishopric, &c., a consulate, and the chief port and packet-station in the Mediterranean. It stands about 27 miles east of the delta, or mouths of the *Rhône*, in the *Golfe du Lion* (*i.e.*, of the *Lion*—not Lyons, as it is usually called), and 450 miles from Algiers, the settlement of which has greatly stimulated its prosperity. It is the *oldest place* in France, or in western Europe, having been founded as far back as 600 B.C., by Greek settlers from *Phocæa*, in *Ionia*, under their leader *Euxenus*, who called it *Massalia* or *Massilia*. From hence they colonised *Nicea* (*Nice*), *Antipolis* (*Antibes*), *Agatha* (*Agde*), and other little republics; while the mother city increased in power and fame, in spite of the jealousy of Athens and the Carthaginians. It was taken by Hannibal, punished by *Cæsar* for siding with Pompey, ravaged by the *Visigoths* (A.D. 483), the *Burgundians*, *Ostrogoths* (588), the *Saracens* (735), and at length came to the Counts of *Provence*, 1257. *Alphonso* of Arragon sacked it, 1421, and held it for two years; but it revived under *le Bon Roi, René of Anjou*, who died here, 1480. In his time it was noted for its soap and glass-works, its furs and hides. Under *Louis XI.* it became part of France; the *Duke of Guise* occupied it for *Henry IV.*; *Louis XIV.* entered it through a breach in the walls, in token of his displeasure for its resistance to him, and curtailed its political rights. It was ravaged by the plague 1580, and again by the *Great Plague* of 1720-21, when 40,000 or 50,000 out of 90,000 were carried off, and *Bishop Belzunce Chevalier Rose*, and others exerted themselves so admirably. At the Revolution it supported the  *Girondist party* with great fervour, and was, therefore, visited with the bloody vengeance of the Terrorists, who sent *Fréron* and *Barras* here to purge the city. The famous *Marseillaise* song, to which it gives name, was composed at *Strasbourg*, by *Rouget de l'Isle*, and first sung here at a banquet given to the Deputy, *Barbaroux*.

As seen from *Viste hill*, for example, on the

road, Marseilles appears most happily placed in a picturesque and convenient spot at the bottom of a natural inlet, which opens right out to the Mediterranean; limestone hills rising gradually all round, to a height of 550 feet in some parts, with a clear and beautiful sky overhead. Thousands of *bastides* (as they call the country-seats here) dot the sides of this amphitheatre, and numerous gardens of vines and olives are dispersed about; but the soil being white and dry, it is excessively hot in summer; then, gnats and mosquitoes bite, the keen north-west *mistral* blows, and perhaps a scorpion may be found in one's bed. The aspect of the country is however much improved by irrigation, for which water from the Canal furnishes supplies.

The town surrounds the harbour like a horse-shoe; the oldest part, with its narrow dirty streets, being on the north side, while the modern and better built quarters are on the east and south.

A wide street, called Rue de la République, through the old part, has effected a great improvement. The more modern quarters on the east and south are well laid out. The *Prado*, in a line with the Porte d'Aide, Rue de Rome, and Place Castellane, is one of the finest avenues in France. It is joined near the race-course by *Chemin de Cétature*, a beautiful road running from the Château du Pharo, under the hill of Notre Dame de la Garde, along the side of the Mediterranean Sea. The Cannebière and the Rue de Noailles running nearly east and west are bustling and frequented thoroughfares. The Marseillais are very proud of the Cannebière, and are accustomed to say: "Si Paris avait La Cannebière, Paris serait un petit Marseille." The Jardin Zoologique is a fine promenade with good views. In Cours Belzunce is Ramus's bronze statue of good Bishop Belzunce, set up 1853. He figured in the plague of 1720.

Most of the Places (or squares) and Promenades are ornamented with *Fountains*, supplied by subterranean cuts from the Huveaume, &c., and the *great Canal* from the Durance. That of Place St. Ferréol was raised to the memory of those excellent persons who attended on their townsmen in the great plague. One in Rue d'Aubagne is actually dedicated to "Homer, by the descendants of the Phœaciens;" another stands in *Place Royale*. That in Place des *Ménages* is a black marble obelisk, 28½ feet high, on lions. The *Fontaine de Puget*, in Rue de

Rome, is a little pyramid placed before the old house of this Marseillais architect and painter, whose works once served to adorn his native city, but were swept away after the Revolution. He was known in England as the builder of Montague House, the old British Museum. Place de Lenche was the site of Roman baths. The large *Place St. Michel*, or Champ de Mars, a Roman site, is now ornamented with a *basin*, in the midst of which an island darts up a *jet of water* 164 feet high.

The large Corinthian *Triumphal Arch*, at the Porte d'Aix, was begun, 1823, in honour of the Duc d'Angoulême, but remained unfinished till the Revolution of July, when it was dedicated to the "military glory of France." M. Penchard is the architect. The figures of Courage, Resignation, Prudence, Foresight are by David d'Angers.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, a small building, of no particular merit or character, has bas-reliefs on its front, with Puget's bust of Louis XIV., and a Latin inscription; on the staircase, a statue of Liberty, and some pictures in the hall. The *Bourse*, or Exchange, is a handsome pile, built 1860, in Rue de Cannebière, near the head of the Old Port. In front is a statue of Puget, erected 1857.

The *Prefecture*, in Rue de Rome, on one side of a wide court, has two façades, and is one of the largest public structures in the city. It was built by Roux, a rich banker of the last century, who died Marquis of Brue, after impoverishing his fortune by making war, on his own account, against England, because one of his ships had been insulted. On this occasion he issued a manifesto, beginning with—"George Roux to George Roy," in the style of Ancient Pistol. Near this is the Post Office, the Palais de Justice, with nothing to distinguish it. The new Prisons, built 1823, are at Porte d'Aix.

Among the market places, or *Halles*, are the Fish Market, and the Flower Market; Halle Neuve (new), rebuilt 1801, on the site of an older one. The Abattoir has been removed.

Most of the churches are plain buildings. The new *Cathedral*, in the Byzantine style, on the Quai de la Rive, replaces one on the site of a temple to the "great goddess Diana," whose worship the Greeks brought here. *St. Victor*, now the oldest, is near Fort St. Nicholas and the Carénage basin, on

the south of the old Port; it stands over the burial-place of an early martyr, which became the site of a cathedral in the 5th century. It is

a *Museum of Natural History*; a *Picture Gallery*, of about 140 paintings of the French school (89 specimens, by Puget, Serre, and others), Italian and

(*sc.*) The y, with its sarcophagi, end of the e the Canal, is the new established aspect. rden, in the .0, contains

*lire*, with a on of Paris, *mass*, stands *Palace* (burnt Concert Hall *Baths* at the oucas Blanc, vapour, and the Mediter- s, behind the

r Places de la *maï* stands in e road to Fort .pies the most 145 feet high. *Chapel* of the I. built the multitude of At the Fête carried about braces a beaut, the sea, and way from the St. Nicholas, at e Fort St. Jean the Knights lier tower by restored. Close e *Ecole de Méde-*: here are many brated for their flavoured with

1,200 MSS., open every day, excepting Sunday; saffron.



road, Marseilles appears most happily placed in a picturesque and convenient spot at the bottom of a natural inlet, which opens to the Mediterranean sea. The house of this Marseillaise architect

ferranean; lime round, to a height clear and beautiful *pasides* (as they call the sides of this ample of vines and olive soil being white in summer; then, in north-west *mistra*, may be found in country is however for which water flows

The town surrounds the oldest part being on the north better built quarter

A wide street, through the old pavement. The more to the south are well laid the *Porte d'Aide*, a lane, is one of the joined near the race a beautiful road; *Pharo*, under the hill along the side of *Cannebière* and the nearly east and west thoroughfares. The of the *Cannebière*, the *Paris avall La Cas. Marseille.* The promenade with gold is *Ramus's* bronze set up 1853. He figures

Most of the *Place* are ornamented with ranean cuts from the *Canal* from the *Dura* was raised to the nations who attended plague. Ordered to "He another *Fainéan* on four

, 22½ feet high, Greeks brought here. *St. Victor*, now the oldest, is near Fort St. Nicholas and the *Carénage* basin, on

the south of the old Port; it stands over the burial-place of an early martyr, which became the site of a rich abbey, founded in the 5th century. It is Romanesque for the most part, and has crypts of the 11th century (one of which was re-opened 1857), with Pope Urban's two towers, built 1350; and an image of the Madonna, to which the people came to pray in long seasons of drought. Pilgrim Church of *Notre Dame de la Garde*, with a Fort of the same name, on a hill 500 feet high, accessible by funicular rail. *St. Vincent de Paul* is in the Allées des Capucins. *Notre Dame du Mont*, rebuilt 1822, except its old clock-tower, contains pictures by Serre, with good carved work in the choir, &c. That on Mont Carmel, near the Triumphal Arch, has a good prospect. A new circular church stands close to the *Flèche des Accoules*, which overlooks the town, and is the tall Romanesque clock-tower of a large church pulled down at the Revolution. There is another at a little distance from it. The *Chapelle du Château Babon* belonged to a castle on the site of Fort St. Jean. A pretty *Chapel* of the 17th century, called the *Madeleine*, or *Chartreux*, outside the town, has a good nave, and light campanile towers. There are *Protestant* and Greek churches, the former in *Rue de Grignan*, near the Jews' Synagogue.

*Hôtel Dieu*, or *Hôpital du St. Esprit*, behind the Town-hall, was founded 1188, and is a large irregular mass in the heart of the old city, having beds for 660, and a chapel built, 1600. *La Charité*, near it, founded 1640, for 850 old people and orphans, forms a court, in which stands an oval chapel, by Puget, with a dome. Among the other charitable institutions are the two hospices of St. Joseph and St. Lazare: the asylums for *Aliénés* (lunatics) and for the Deaf and Dumb (*sourds-muets*); the former, a large building in Avenue Baille. The new Military Hospital is in *Rue de Lodi*.

Most of the learned societies are established in the old convent of the *Bernardines*, in Boulevard du Musée, which has several long galleries in it, a tower and a cruciform church, crowned with a dome. Here are the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, and the College or High School. The handsome *Palais de Longchamps*, built 1870, contains a large public *Bibliothèque*, or library, of 90,000 volumes and 1,300 MSS., open every day, excepting Sunday;

a *Museum of Natural History*; a *Picture Gallery*, of about 140 paintings of the French school (89 specimens, by Puget, Serre, and others), Italian and Flemish schools (*Rubens' Boar Hunt*, &c.) The *Museum of Antiquities* at Château Borély, with its cabinets of Greek and Roman busts, sarcophagi, inscriptions, &c., and of coins, is at the end of the Prado, near the *Zoological Gardens*, where the Canal de Roquefavour comes in. Here, also, is the new *Observatory*. A school of Navigation is established in the Observatory, which has a fine prospect.

The *Jardin des Plantes*, or botanic garden, in the Chartreux quarter, opened since 1810, contains many exotics, including an orangery.

In Place Royale is the *Grand Théâtre*, with a portico of six columns, like the Odéon of Paris, built 1787. *Théâtre Français*, or *Gymnase*, stands near the Allées de Meilhan. *Crystal Palace* (burnt 1882), in Rue du Théâtre, including a Concert Hall and Rink, Hippodrome, and Casino. *Baths* at the Hotel Victoria, on the Prado; at the Roucas Blanc, on a large scale, including hot, cold, vapour, and mineral baths, and open swimming in the Mediterranean; and at the Hotel des Catalans, behind the Imperial Palace.

The Gendarmerie Barracks are near Places de la Porte d'Aix and du Terras. The *Arsenal* stands in Cours du 4 Septembre, not far from the road to Fort *Notre Dame de la Garde*, which occupies the most commanding point above the city, 545 feet high. It is so called from a pilgrim's *Chapel* of the 13th century, round which Francis I. built the fortress, and is still crowded with a multitude of curious votive gifts from sailors. At the Fête Dieu, its image of the Bonne Mère is carried about in procession. The prospect here embraces a beautiful panorama of the city, the coast, the sea, and islands. There is a funicular railway from the centre of the city to the top. Fort St. Nicholas, at the entrance to the old Fort opposite Fort St. Jean (the chapel of which belonged to the Knights of Malta), was built round an earlier tower by Louis XIV., and has been lately restored. Close by is the Château du Pharo, now the *Ecole de Médecine*, and very much altered. Near here are many restaurants and gulguettes, celebrated for their *bouillabaisse*, a sort of fish-soup, flavoured with saffron.

The old *Harbour*, or *Port*, forms an oblong of 3,080 feet by 980, or about 70 acres, and is extremely safe, though the mouth is narrow. It is generally crowded with shipping, of which it will hold 1,230, with water deep enough for those of 600 tons. A great disadvantage is, that the ebb and flow of the tide being very small, the *stench* of the sewers opening into it is constantly felt; but this has been much remedied by sluicing it with the surplus water brought down by the city aqueduct. It is lined with narrow quays, where all the costumes and languages of the Mediterranean may be seen and heard.

On the south side, or *Rive Neuve*, are the Custom House and magazines, with a canal running round them, the place-aux-hulles (oil stores), ship yards, stores for soap, bones, &c. Along the opposite side, or *Quai du Port*, you see the Consigne or Board of Health, the fish market, the *Hôtel de Ville*, stamp office, bazaar, shops for ship chandlery, &c. At the Consigne are some noticeable pictures, &c.—*Puget's Plague of Milan* (a bas-relief); Gerard's *Plague at Marseilles*; H. Vernet's *Scene during the Cholera*; and David's *St. Roch praying for the Victims of the Plague*. A wet dock, or *Bassin de Carénage*, lies just outside the harbour, on the south, close to Fort St. Nicholas, which guards this side of the narrow entrance, the opposite side being guarded by Fort St. Jean. The *new Harbour*, on the north, has been taken, as it were, out of the Mediterranean, and is joined to the old Harbour by a canal inside Fort St. Jean, from the *Bassin de la Joliette*, the first of the new docks. The next is the *Bassin de l'Entrepôt*, where the sea-side branch of the railway comes in; then comes the *Bassin du Nord*, beyond which a still larger dock is making. These docks are protected by a dique, or breakwater, and are lined with fine quays and bonded warehouses. On the *Quai de la Rive*, inside the *Bassin de la Joliette*, is the new Cathedral.

About two miles west of the harbour is the *Ile d'If*, and the fort of Francis I., in which Mirabeau was confined. A little beyond it are two larger fortified islands, *Pomègue* and *Ratonneau*, joined by a causeway 980 feet long, making the *quarantine port* of *Diudonné* (God-given), where 200 vessels may lie. Here Cæsar's fleet anchored when he took

*Marseilles*; and, at the present day, when a foolish man forgets himself, they call him "*Roi de Ratonneau*," in allusion to the story of a poor lunatic soldier, who assumed the title of king, and turned the guns on his comrades, in 1765.

For sanitary purposes, there are a *Lazaretto*, where infected persons are fumigated; and the *Consigne*, or quarantine office, in the harbour. A large Cemetery is laid out beyond the city, near the railway station. An abundant supply of water is now brought in by the great *Canal* cut from the *Durance*, 25 miles off. It is the work of M. Montrieux, and passes through several tunnels, and along the great *Aqueduct of Rochefavour* (1,200 feet long), over the *Arc*, coming into the city at a point 400 feet above the sea.

Large new abattoir and cattle lager.

The *Customs duties* of this port rise to a fourth or fifth of all those collected in France. Here the galleys of France were constructed before the formation of the port of Toulon.

In the *Suburbs* are the villages of St. Genie, Capellette, St. Pierre, La Madeleine, Chartreux, St. Charles, Barthélemy, St. Just Passet, Belle de Mai, Bon Secours, Canet, and others; some of them seated on the little rivulets, Huveaume, Jarres, Flombières, and Ayglades. The last has an old Castle on it; and on the Huveaume is the aqueduct of *Ville-à-la-Pomme*, with *Château Bouilly*, a fine seat near the sea, built by a Marseilles banker. The *Valley of the Giménos* is remarkable for rugged grandeur. St. Pons, Masargues, and *Chaine de l'Etoile* are worth visiting. Further off is the *Madrague de l'Estagne*, where the large tunny fish is caught. Near it, a part of a Roman aqueduct may be seen; also the *Bouido*, which spouts up after rain, and the *Maoupasset*, a seat of King René's, where they show some of his paintings. Wild fowl swarm in the *Étang de Martigues*; and at Christmas crowds of sportsmen go out to shoot wild ducks. A branch rail to the Sea Baths at *Mont Prado* was opened 1873.

*Puy de Mimet* ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east of the city), is noticeable for the experiments made there by Baron Zach, the astronomer, for measuring the density of the earth. It has a grotto, much frequented for the views about it.

White, red, and Muscatel wines are produced in this corner of France. The language is a peculiar form of Provençal (or corrupt Latin), with a slight tincture of Greek and Celtic.

Pytheas, an early navigator, who sailed to Britain and Iceland, and to the Baltic from this place, was a native of it. In modern days it reckons *Puget*, the sculptor and painter, and Barbaroux, a member of the Convention.

*Conveyances:* By rail, to Aix, Toulon, Nice, Draguignan, Mentone, and Genoa. Steamers to **Corsica** (see page 123).

The *French* mail Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes run to China and Japan, Pondicherry and Calcutta, Mauritius, Naples and Alexandria, Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea, Syria, and Algiers. A quarantine of five or six days may sometimes occur, against which the traveller should provide.

The Boats of the Compagnie Marseillaise (Frais-sinct & Cie.) leave every Wednesday for Cannes, Nice (12 hours), and Genoa. Every other day for Cete (8 hours). Every other day for Agde. On Wednesdays for Greece, Smyrna, and Constantinople. On Sundays for Genoa, Constantinople, and the Danube Ports.

Several of these places are also reached by the Boats of Valéry and Co.; whose steamers also run to Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvi, Palermo, and other ports in Corsica and Sicily. Those of the Compagnie de Navigation Mixte run to the Algerian ports. See "Alphabetical List of Steamers," in *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

### ROUTE 20—Continued.

From Marseilles, on the rail, to Toulon, the stations are—

**La Pomme; St. Marce; St. Menet; La Penne; Camp-Major;** as far as

**Aubagne** (10½ miles), a town of 7,885 souls, on a hill by the Huveaune, with a ruined *Château* and a Roman bath in the neighbourhood. Its old name, *Albania*, or Oubagno, was derived from the bare white rocks around. The *Abbe Barthélemy*, who wrote the "Travels of the June Anacharsis," was a native. *Hotel.*—De Notre Dame.

[A branch rail of 11 miles to **Valdonne**, from which it is 14 miles by road to Aix.]

The whole coast from Marseilles to Toulon is a

succession of hilly ranges, naked and sterile. There are five tunnels between Aubagne and Toulouze.

**Cass's** (6 miles), the *Carsicis ortus* of Antonine's Itinerary, with a good port. Good Muscatel wine.

**La Ciotat** (6 miles), the Greek *Civharistes*, is beautifully situated on the coast; in the first half of the century a poor fishing village, now the chief repairing dock of the Messageries Company's Steamers. Coral fishery here. Short rail from La Ciotat (Gare) to La Ciotat (Ville).

**St. Cyr** (4½ miles), near *Le Beausset*, which has a trade in oil and wine.

**Ollioules** (8½ miles), near a wild, deep *Pass*, called the Gorges d'Ollioules (*olla*, a plate), with a ruined castle over it. A good trade in *immortelles* is carried on here

**La Seyne**, close to which is **Les Tamaris**, a bathing place of some repute, with every accommodation.

Grand Hotel. Comfortable and well situated.

At 3 miles from this is

**TOULON** (41½ miles from Marseilles).

POPULATION, 77,747.

*Hotels.*—Grand Hotel; Victoria; de Univers; de la Place d'Armes.

*Restaurants.*—Café de Paris, Place du Champ de Bataille. Gibert and Moulard, the same place. Daumans, ditto.

*Ca'és.*—De la Marine, Militaire, and De Paris, Place de Champ de Bataille; De l'Europe.

*Resident English Vice-Consul.*

*Post-Office.* Rue Racine.

The chief naval station in the Mediterranean, and a maritime préfecture (in department Var), on a fine circular harbour or bay (called *Telo Martius*, by the Romans), with a roadstead outside, and a picturesque range of naked hills behind. It is as old as the 10th century; was taken by Charles V., in 1526; fortified in the 17th century, by Vauban; and besieged by Prince Eugene and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, 1707. It was blockaded by the English fleet, 1791, under Lord Hood, when 42 ships were burnt or taken, and 15,000 royalists received on board as the republicans entered it, after a three months' siege, their success being due to the skill of *Bonaparte*, then a young officer of artillery. It is strongly defended by *batterie* on all the commanding points.

In the old town the streets are narrow and crooked, but a new town has sprung up at the railway station, communicating with the old town by Cours Lafayette and Rue Chaudronniers. A wide Quay faces the Darse Vieille, or Commercial port, on the east; and here are the principal Cafés and shops. The Darse Neuve, or Military port, is on the west. It has a Hôtel de Ville on the quay, in front of which is Daumas's colossal Genius of Navigation, and two carved *caryatides*, by Puget, whose house is behind it, in Rue de Rome. Some of Puget's work is seen in the cathedral of *Eglise Majeur*. The other churches are Notre Dame and St. Louls. The maritime Préfecture stands on Place d'Armes, a large open space. There are also in the town a civil hospital, a college and bibliothèque of 10,000 volumes, and a botanic garden.

The Port includes the Port de Commerce, or Ancienne Darse, constructed by Henry IV., with its long wide quay; and Louis XIV.'s Nouvelle Darse, or *Naval Dock-yard* and *Arsenal*, to the north-west, which has been greatly extended, and covers above 240 acres; it is joined to the old Darse by a turnbridge, while the mouth of both is shut up at night by enormous chains. At the entrance is an ornamental gate, by Lange, 1738. There is also an Ateliers des Forges, or engineering works, at La Seyne.

Since the great fire of 1845, which destroyed £800,000 worth of property, there are five building slips, on which 15 ships may be constructed at once, and two of which, covered over, are 300 feet by 65½. Here are workshops, 90 blacksmiths' forges, steam saw mills, mast house, rope and sail lofts; a general *Magazine*, 328 feet by 56, and three storeys high; cannon foundry; a park of artillery; a salle d'armes, or armoury; a *Corderie* or rope house, on 68 arches, about 1,100 feet long, begun by Vauban, and finished by Riquet, the planner of the Languedoc Canal; a naval artillery school, founded 1822, with laboratories, models, library, &c.; a surveyor's office, to which a school of design and library are attached; and a naval *Museum*, in three classes, viz., models of ships, machines, and general objects.

One relic here is the port admiral's ship, *Le Mésiron*, which brought Bonaparte from Egypt. Three graving docks (*basins de radoub*) are near

the large *Bagne*, built for 4,000 forçats or convicts, who have been removed. The new *workshops for Steamers* are in Castigneau faubourg. The entrance to the Inner Road is defended by Louis XIV.'s Grosse Tour, and the modern batteries. The Outer Road is formed by the Peninsula of Sepet, having Cape Brun on one side and Cape Sepet on the other, while Fort Malgue commands both roadsteads. On a hill is the large *Naval Hospital* of St. Mandrier, containing 2,000 beds. At *Cape Sepet*, a look-out well known to the English fleet in the great war, is the tomb of Admiral Latouche-Tréville, near the Semaphore. He commanded the port when Nelson was blockading it, 1804-5. The Lazaret is near St. Mandrier. Toulon has benefited by the colonisation of Algeria, the expedition for reducing which sailed hence in May, 1830.

The *rail* is continued to Hyères (*viâ La Garde* and *La Pauline*). For Draguignan, Cannes, and Nice, see Route 25.

**Hyères** (14 miles), a winter station, with a mild climate, on the slant of an amphitheatre, sheltered from the north by hills nearly 1,000 feet high. It has orange and citron gardens, and a few date trees, with olives, mulberries, vines, fig, pomegranate, myrtle, &c.; with sea baths, a Maison de Santé, excellent hotels, pensions, shops, boulevard, and numerous villas and boarding-houses for invalids and visitors, who have been attracted hither of late years. Many villas have sprung up among the healthy pine woods at Costebelle and Sylvabelle, where the invalid may choose his own climate. Hotel de Ville; Old Church; Théâtre; Casino; Racecourse. Great drainage improvements have been made. In Place Royale stands a pillar to *Massillon*, the preacher, who was born here, with the statue of Charles, Count of Provence. In the old town are remains of a castle. Trade in wine, oil, and fruit.

POPULATION, 14,982.

**HOTELS.**—Grand Hotel des Îles d'Or, magnificent first-class hotel, beautifully situated, with a splendid garden. E. Weber, proprietor.

Grand Hotel d'Orient, first-class establishment, beautifully situated.

Hotel et Pension de l'Ermitage, well situated in the Pine Forest.

Hotel des Etrangers, good, and well situated; the same proprietor as of the Hotel du Louvre, Allevard-les-Bains.

Hesperides Hotel and Pension, very good; English house. W. Martin, proprietor.

Des Ambassadeurs, first-class hotel, well situated, and very moderate prices; d'Albion; Grand Hotel des Palmiers; de l'Europe; Grand Hotel du Parc.

Grand Hotel de Chateaubriand.

*English Bank.*—R. J. Corbett & Co.

*English Church;* and resident *English Physicians.*

Excursions to the Maurettes, the Roman port of *Pomponiana*; to Mont des Oiseaux and other points of view; and the Islands of Hyères, the ancient *Stachades*.

Rail from Hyères to St. Raphael (page 141), passing La Foux, the station for

St. TROPEZ, a pretty fishing town on the gulf of Grimaud. Traces of the Roman *Heraclea Caccabaria* are found in the shape of inscriptions, columns, and coins. Population, 3,538.

**Les Salins d'Hyères** is 5 miles.]

After **La Pauline** comes La Farède; then

**Solliès-Pont** (3½ miles), on the Gapeau.

**Cuers** (3½ miles), among vines and olives.

**Carnoules** (7½ miles), where the line from **Aix, Gardanne, Trets, and Brignoles** (below) comes in. On the right is *Garde-Freinet* (ancient *Frazinetum*), among the mountains, where the Saracens, or "Maures," built the stronghold of Freinet or *Fraisinet*, about 890, which they kept till driven out by Guillaume de Provence, in 978. It stood on a point of difficult access, commanding the passes used by pilgrims, where traces of it may yet be seen.

[**Brignoles** (1 mile north), a sous-préfecture in department Var, with 4,811 souls, in a fertile and healthy spot on the Calami, was once the second city in Provence, and carries on a trade in prunes, fruit, oil, soap, wine, and liqueurs. *Raynouard*, a writer on the poetry of the Troubadours, was born here. *Hotel.*—De la Cloche d'Argent.]

**Pignans and Gonfaron stations.**

**Le Luc et Le Cannet**, near a factory of Bohemia crystal glass. It is noted for its chestnuts.

**Vidauban** (5½ miles), a pretty place among cork trees, &c., on the Argens, which, at St. Michael's Chapel, on the road to Tholonet, falls over a rock in fine cascades.

**Les Arcs** (3½ miles), where a branch of 8 miles turns off to **Draguignan**. (See Route 25.)

The next stations are **Le Muy** (5 miles), **Roquebrune** (3½ miles), &c., to **Préjus** (5 miles), for which and continuat'on to **Nice**, &c., see Route 25.

### From Marseilles to Corsica.

CORSICA, being French territory and containing the birth-place of the Bonapartes, it may be useful to give a short description of one or two routes in this island. Steamers from Marseilles every Thursday and Sunday for Bastia, and for Ajaccio, &c., every Friday. A run of 170 to 180 miles to the south-east brings you to the *Gulf of Ajaccio*, about 10 miles in length and breadth, with good anchorage, and the most southerly but one of several fine, open, blue bays on the west side of Corsica, such as St. Florent or Florenzo, Calvi, Porte, Sagone, and Valinco. Population of Corsica (1891), 288,596.

### AJACCIO,

(pronounced "Ayacheo"), the capital of Corsica, at the head of the Gulf, under a line of picturesque hills which shelter it from the east and north, is a favourite winter resort for invalids suffering from asthma, bronchitis, &c., the seat of the prefect, bishop, &c., and is further distinguished as the place where *Napoleon Bonaparte* was born, 15th August, 1769, according to the register preserved here. Population, 20,197.

**HOTELS.**—The Cynos Palace Hotel, first-class, with large orange garden. English comforts. See Advt.

Hotel Continental; Hotel de France; Hotel du Nord; Hotel Belle Vue; Schweizerhof; Londres. *Resident English Consul.* *English Resident Physician.* *English Chaplain* at a Church built by Miss Campbell.

It was called *Urcintum* by the Romans, being noted for the making of earthen wine-bottles. **1345** it stood lower down in a marshy sit-

remains of buildings may be still seen. The town was founded by the Genoese, 1492, and made the capital by Napoleon, 1811, at the request of his mother. The houses are yellow-looking, with red tile roofs, in narrow steep streets; the broader Boulevards are lined with acacias. Some good shops. Rue de Marché, one of the best streets, has a fountain and a marble Statue of Napoleon, in the Place, facing the quay. Here, also, is the Hotel de Ville, with a library. In Place Bonaparte, or Cours Grandval, is a bronze equestrian Statue of the Emperor and his four brothers, erected 1865. The Cathedral, built 1535, has a tower and dome; here Bonaparte was baptised; and here, his mother and her brother, Cardinal Fesch, were buried. In Rue Fesch is the Palais (a large building), founded by Cardinal Fesch, with a library of 25,000 volumes; and a collection of pictures (presented by King Joseph), minerals, &c., and a bronze statue of the Cardinal. Close to it is the *Chapelle Bonaparte*, to which the monuments of Bonaparte's Mother and Cardinal Fesch have been removed, from the Cathedral. Other buildings are the Pre'ecture and the new Hospice Eugénie, with the botanical gardens. The Citadel was built 1534, by Marshal de Thermes. The climate is very mild (55°-65° in winter); the oleander, cactus, and lemon tree are seen growing. There is little rain, fog, or wind; snow rarely falls, though seen on the distant mountains, 20 miles off.

*Napoleon's House* (Maison Bonaparte), in Place Letizia, which belongs to his mother's family, the Ramolini, is a plain, three-storeyed building, one of the best in the town; it is preserved in its original condition, and contains his bed-room, portraits, and a small cannon, about three feet long, and thirty-two pounds weight, which the future soldier used to play with. At the age of ten, his father, Carlo Bonaparte, a noble by descent from a Tuscan family, and assessor to the law courts of Ajaccio, sent him to the military school at Brienne. Curiously enough, his first piece of active service, as lieutenant of artillery, was to attack his native town (February, 1793), which Paoli held against the Convention. The family removed to Marcellies in May of the same year, when the English took Corsica.

Here were born also his brothers, *Lucien* (1775),

Prince de Canino; *Louis* (1778), King of Holland and father of the late Emperor, Louis Napoleon, by Hortense Beauharnois; *Prince Jerome*, late Governor of the Invalides, formerly king of Westphalia; and his three sisters *Eliza* (Duchess of Lucca), *Caroline* (who married Murat, King of Naples), and *Pauline* (Princess Borghese). Joseph, King of Spain, was born at Corte (see below). His father, *Carlo*, and mother, *Letizia*, (1750) were also natives of this town. Another native was *Pozzo di Borgo*, the Russian statesman (born at Alata, close by); his family and Napoleon's belonged to the two opposite parties which divided the island. One of his descendants has built, near Ajaccio, a splendid residence out of the stones of the Tuilleries.

In the neighbourhood stands a neglected country seat of the Bonapartes, the garden of which contains a granite rock, called Napoleon's Grotto—his favourite retreat. "When the family property was divided, his share was an olive yard." (FORSTER'S *Rambles*). There are also the tombs of a colony of Mainote Greeks, settled here by the Genoese, 1676.

Excursions to St. Anthony's Chapel and Rocks; Iles Sanguinaires; Monte d'Oro and Sorba Forest; Inzecca Gorge.

*Driving Excursions*.—From Ajaccio (8 a.m.) to 1. **Calcatoggio** (Hotel Belvidero) lunch; then to **Vico** (Hotel de France) dine and sleep; leave next day 9 a.m. to **Eviss** (Hotel Gigli) dine and sleep, drive before dinner to the Pine Forest of Aitone; leave next day 8 a.m. to **Piana** (Hotel Versini) lunch; then to **Cargese** (Hotel Belle Vue) dine and sleep; leave next day 9 a.m. to Calcatoggio, where lunch and reach Ajaccio to dine. This is the favourite drive, Carriage, 20 francs a day, and 5 francs a day for coachman. 2. From Ajaccio to **Cauro** (Hotel de France) lunch; then to **Bastelica** (Hotel Firroloni), forest of Spanish chestnuts, house and statue of the patriot Sampiero; dine and sleep. Leave next day 9 a.m. for Cauro (lunch) and dine at Ajaccio. N.B.—Telegraph beforehand for lunch, dinner, and bed, or you may come short.

Railway to **Vivario** (page 126) on the road to **Corte**, passing through Caldaniccia, Mezzana-Sarrola, Carbuccia, Ucciani, Tavera, Bocognano (see page 125), Vizzavone, and Tattone. This will probably eventually be carried through to Corte.

A good road is open to Bastia, about 152 kil. or 94 miles long, made by the French soldiers, with another round the island; both traversed by diligences.

Travelling in the interior is best done by mule, as the road often runs up and down rugged hills of granite and limestone, threaded by deep savage gorges, so difficult that they are called *scale*, or ladders, with brawling rivers at the bottom; and through vast forests of pines, oaks, chestnuts, cork, box, ilex, &c. The region of pines and oaks is next the snow line, which runs from 7,500 to 8,000 feet above sea level. All the lower parts, down to the coast, are covered with exuberant groves of olives, orange, lemon, figs, almonds, &c., and a thick underwood, or shrubbery, of aromatic plants, called *macchia* or *makis*. The chestnuts, which grow to an immense size, and are found at the height of 5,000 and 6,000 feet, yield the chief food for the natives, who, with a bag of them and a gourd of water, are independent of want.

The men employ themselves in keeping flocks and herds, but are too proud to work; this is left to the women, or to the industrious Italians, who come over every year, to the number of 6,000. Though indolent, the Corsicans are a quick and intelligent race, always ready to fight for their liberties, strong friends and strong enemies, and free and inquisitive in their manners. One of their chief amusements is boar-hunting. The *mouffton*, or wild sheep, an animal between a sheep, deer, and goat, exists here; foxes are plentiful, while hares, red partridges, and other game would furnish abundant sport. Carrying arms is forbidden.

Like the old Scottish highlanders, they are prone to indulge in the *vendetta* or private revenge, which they transmit from father to son; but the strong and effectual measures taken by the French government, especially the late prohibition of carrying arms, have greatly tended to diminish this crime. Previously, the murders were 160 a year; in the last century they reached 900 yearly. The men dress in a cap, with a short brown jacket and breeches; the women much in the Italian style. Their language is Italian, with a mixture of Moorish and Spanish words.

The villages, called *paese*, are not found on the unhealthy flats near the coast (which resemble the Roman Campagna), but are perched round the hill tops up the mountains, within a height of 1,700 feet,

where the winter is not felt, and pomegranates, peaches, and tamarisk grow. But charming and picturesque as the villages appear at a distance, they are found on a nearer approach to be a conglomeration of tall shapeless houses, frowning and black with age, with unglazed windows, guarded by iron railings, looking like the holds of banditti, while the filth of the publicus is unutterable.

The people are all devout Roman Catholics, believing, of course, that there can be nothing good out of their church. When Boswell travelled here (1765), he relates, "That while stopping to refresh his mules, a strong black fellow in the crowd cried out, '*Inglési! sono barbari; non credono in Dio grande.*' (The English are heathens; they don't believe in God). I said to him, 'Excuse me, sir, we do believe in God, and in Jesus Christ too.' 'Um,' said he, '*e nei Papa?*' (And in the Pope?) 'No,' '*E perchè?*' (And why?) This was a puzzling question in these circumstances, so I thought I would try a method of my own, and very gravely replied, '*Perchè siamo troppo lontani.*' (Because we are too far off)." This ingenious argument, he adds, perfectly satisfied the subtle querist.

The road out of Ajaccio leads up the Gravone, which enters the Campo del Oro, a fertile pass between the main line of mountains, which run nearly north and south through the island. The first stage is

CARAZZI (11 miles), having, some distance to the right of it (beyond the Prunelli), Cauro, near the Col St. Gorgio (2,600 feet high), with a fine prospect of Ajaccio. Fourteen miles further is

**Bocognano (Station)**, in a deep gorge, 680 yards above sea level, near the head of the Gravone, among forests of chestnut. Hence you still ascend by a zigzag road to the top of the pass, which is 4,000 feet above sea, and lies under *Monte d'Oro* (or Gradaccio), the *Mons Aureus* of Ptolemy, in Vizzavona beech forest, at the centre of Corsica—a granite peak, 8,710 feet high, covered with snow nearly all the year, and whence there is a noble view of the whole island, of Sardinia and Elba, and even of the coasts of Italy and France. *Monte Cinto* is seen, 9,240 feet high, the highest point in the island; *Monte Rotondo* is 9,070 feet; *Monte Vaglierba* is 8,695 feet; to the east is Mont Capella, and to the south, near Porte Vecchio, is Monte Calva. Several of the lower peaks are mica slate.



Iron and asbestos have been found. A bye-road turns off to Bastelina, near the head of the Prunelli, with a population of 2,000.

**Vivarlo** (station), a fine spot, on the descent of the pass, 2,000 feet high, in the midst of pine forests, has a campanile church, and leaves Mont Rotondo on the left, with its *lakes* near the top, which are frozen all the year round.

**Corte** (14 miles.) Population, 5,029.

*Hotels*.—Hotel de l'Europe, clean and moderate; Hotel de France, a cheap hotel.

Corte, in a beautiful spot, on a rocky height of mica, where the Restonica falls into the Tavignano, was the seat of *Pascal Paoli's* government, when Boswell visited that virtuous patriot at his country house, *Sollaccaro*, near the sea side. He was born at *La Stretta*, a hamlet of Morosaglia, near the road to Bastia; and was the son of Giacinto Paoli, a leader in the first revolt against the Genoese. When the Corsican Assembly met here and proclaimed their independence, 1755, Pascal Paoli was chosen their general and leader, under the protection of England, whither he afterwards retired, the Genoese having sold the island to the French, 1768-9. He came back in 1794-6, when it was again held by the English, as part of the British Empire, under Sir G. Elliot, as viceroy; but finally returned to England, and died there 1807. He was buried in St. Pancras old church, from which his remains were brought, 1867. His bronze *statue* is in Place Paoli, the principal square, with those of Arrighi and Joseph Bonaparte. He founded an university at his house, the Palazzo di Corte, now styled a College (to which Boswell contributed Johnson's and Addison's works, and some of Foulis's classics); and established a newspaper and printing office. They still show his study, and the window shutters lined with cork. A statue was erected 1868 to General Casanover, a native. The house of Gaffori, the patriot leader against the Genoese, is also shown, with the shot holes still in it. The *Casile* is perched on a rugged and inaccessible rock, and was only taken by the French by starving the garrison. It commands a magnificent view of the valley, the gorges of the rivers, and the mountains around. Here Napoleon's eldest brother, *Joseph*, was born, 1768, his father being then secretary to Paoli; who, it is said, solicited the viceroy to find

employment for the future Emperor in the English service.

Monte Rotondo (9,070 feet) may be visited from Corte; also Soveria, on the Golo, the birth-place of Cervione, one of Napoleon's best generals; Alando, where Sambruccio, the patriot leader, was born; and Niolo, a fine basin, approached by steep and difficult passes.

The Tavignano runs down to the east coast at the Torre di Aleria. At Bozzo, near Corte, the first revolt against the Genoese broke out, 1729, when the collector had seized the goods of a poor woman for fivepence taxes. MONTE ALBANO (7½ miles).

PONTE-ALLA-LECCIA (5½ miles), at the bridge on the Golo (which runs white and milky), on the banks of which, at *Borgo*, which the road passes, the Corsicans beat a superior force of the French, under Marbœuf, 1768; but they were finally defeated at

PONTENUOVO (5 miles), in 1769, the year of Napoleon's birth.

LUCINA (8 miles), near the Golo's mouth and the east coast, not far from *Vescovato* (Station), the seat of *Casabianca*, who, with his son, was blown up in the Orient, at the battle of the Nile.

BIGUGLIA (6 miles) is close to a narrow lagoon of the same name, 8 miles long, and abounding with fish and wild fowl. To the left of it is *Murata*, with a church shaped like a Turkish mosque, built of black and white marble, by the Pisans.

**Bastia** (5½ miles). Population, 23,397.

*Hotels*.—Hotel de France; Hotel de la Europe; Hotel du Nord.

*Resident English and American Vice-Consuls.*

Telegraph, *via* Cape Corte, to Spezia.

The seat of the supreme courts of the island, and a fortified town, opposite Italy and Elba, 35 miles from the latter. The English bombarded it, 1745; and took it, 1794, *Nelson* aiding in the Agamemnon. It stands at the foot of some hills, on a little bay, which, with the help of a mole, makes a harbour for small craft, defended by a Genoese Tower.

Bartolini's statue of Napoleon in Place St. Nicholas. The houses are in the Italian style, and the best buildings are the Cathedral church of St. John; Sta. Croce Chapel, a pretty structure; a palais de justice, or cour impériale; college, or high school, with a library of 30,000 volumes.

There is a fine view of Elba and its mountains, the table-land of Pianosa, Capraja, and Monte Cristo, and the Tuscan coast, especially from the mountain of Sierra di Pigno (3,500 feet), close to the town. *Monte Cristo*, which now belongs to Mr. W. Taylor (Forester's *Rambles*), gives name to Dumas' well-known novel. From Bastia, the line of mountains strikes south-west, dividing the island, popularly, into *di quà* and *di là dei Monti*, or, *this side* (east), and *that side* (west) of the centre ridge.

Steamer to Marseilles, Leghorn, Nice.

Railway from Bastia to **Ghisonnaccia**, following the east coast, 5½ miles. The principal stations are Casamoza, Prunete-Cervione, and Aleria. At Casamoza the line for **Corte** (page 126) diverges to the right to **Ponte-Leccia**, whence a line runs in a north-westerly direction through Palasca, Belgodere, Isle Rousse (below), &c., to Calvi (below). From Ponte-Leccia (above) the Corte line runs through Francardo, Omessa, and Soveria to Corte.

A narrow peninsula, 7 miles by 22, stretches from hence, north, to *Cape Corso* (the ancient *Sacrum*), traversed by a ridge of slate and marble, which is 4,340 feet high at Monte Stello, about the middle of it, near the *Grotto of Brando*. At Olmeto (from *olma*, an elm), Marshal Sebastiani was born. On the west side of it, at 6 miles west of Bastia, is

ST. FLORENT, OR ST. FIORENZO, which is well built, but unhealthy, with a good harbour or road, where the English squadron used to anchor in the war. It was taken by General Dundas and Sir J. Moore, 1794; and by Nelson in the *Agamemnon*. To the north of it are the towers of Farinole and Negro, with another called *Mortella*, which furnished the original model for the *Martello Towers* on the Kentish coast.

Further on are the towers of Sisco, and of *Seneca*; the latter on a sharp peak, and so called after the Roman philosopher (though of a later date), who was exiled here by Claudius, and relieved his discontent by writing a treatise on Consolation. He mentions the scorching heat of summer, and the sirocco winds, which bring sickness. Another wind, called *tramontana*, blowing from the mountains, brings snow; and there is also a fierce gusty wind called the *Non wind*.

Near Cape Corso is Porto Centaro, where Boswell landed, 1765; struck, not only with the prospect of the mountains, covered with vines and olives, and the odour of the myrtle and other aromatics, but with the sight of the peasants, all carrying arms. The first house he visited was Signor Antonetti's, at Morosaglia, about a mile up the country.

A coast road from St. Fiorenzo leads past Monte Arazzo to Ile Rousse, or

**Isola Rossa (Station)**, a little town of 1,958 souls, founded by Paoli, opposite an island of the same name, and now turned into a fortified post. Here the Calvi steamer touches. The pass to Calvi, over the Col di Tenda, is 4,520 feet high, near Mont Asto (5,000 feet).

Calvi (about 12½ miles further), on a rocky point in the Gulf of Calvi, has a good harbour, and a large old *Castle*, which Marshal de Thermes attempted to take without success. Population, 2,000. It was bombarded by Nelson, when he lost his right eye. The church has marks of English shot.

Bastia, by St. Fiorenzo, or Ponte-alla-Leccia, the latter passing Belgodere and the beautiful *Plain of Balagna*.

A winding road or path of about 37½ miles, which sometimes bends deep inland, under Monte Fagliorba (8,690 feet), Rotondo, and passes Vico (whence a road goes to *Guagno Baths*, a fine mountain spot, and Corte), brings you to

CAERGHÈSE, on the Gulf of Sagone, which belongs to about 700 descendants of the Greeks, whom the Genoese brought over in 1676, and is the best cultivated spot in the island. One of their little hamlets was called *Paomia*. The natives showed the most cruel jealousy towards them. At first they used the Greek, but, since 1822, they have used the Roman liturgy. A convent of St. Basil, founded by them, was abolished by the Genoese.

At 18½ miles further on is Ajaccio, described p. 123.

The road hence to Bonifacio is extremely interesting, being up and down mountain ridges and round the tops of hills, with distant prospects of the sea. The first places you come to are Cauro and Col San Gorgio. About 18½ miles from Ajaccio is

ST. MARIA, to the north-east of which are the *Guitera Baths*, near the head of the Taravo, which is full of picturesque scenery and old castles. Near

OLIVETO is Monte Buturetto, 3,000 feet high, on which stand the ruins of Arrigo della Rocca.

Further on we pass the Taravo, down which, near another castle height, is *Solvacaro*, a spot at which Boswell had his first interview with Paoli, at an old house of the Colonnas (where Dumas lays the first scene of his "Corsican Brothers"). "For ten minutes we walked backwards and forwards through the room, hardly saying a word, while he looked at me with a steadfast, keen, penetrating eye, as if he searched my very soul." This soon wore off, and they became excellent friends. Boswell did his best to please the Corsicans; went about in a Corsican dress "with an air of true satisfaction," played to them on his flute, sang Italian and Scotch songs, and finished with Garrick's "Hearts of Oak," which he translated into Italian for them, to their great delight. "Cuore di quercio," cried they, "bravo, Inglese!" It was quite a joyous riot, adds Boswell. The road now skirts the Gulf of Valinco to

SAMTENE (about 31 miles), near the river Valinco, which has a population of 5,615, living in granite houses, black with age. The Taliano wine produced here is the best in the island. It is drunk on the spot by the growers. Some good wine is grown at Ajaccio and Cape Corso. The other Corsican wines are poor, though capable of great improvement. Up the country is the *Monte Incudine*, 6,510 feet high, and its elevated pass, or col, which comes into view, with the Sardinian mountains. Ste. Lucia produces beautiful orbicular granite. At 19 miles from this is

**Bonifacio**, a fortified town of 3,703 souls, perched on a high cliff at the south end of the island, hanging over a bay in the the Strait of Bonifacio, which divides Corsica from Sardinia. It is thought to be the site of Ptolemy's *Palæ*, and was founded in 830, by the Marquis of Bonifacio, one of Charlemagne's peers. Alphonso of Aragon long besieged it, 1421, and the French took it in 1553. It is a curious closely-packed place; hotels defective; tourists live on the steamers. Everything is carried up to it on the backs of asses and mules. Three old churches and an ancient tower. The sea has undermined the limestone cliffs here into deep caves and grottoes. There is a striking walk called the Redragon Stairs, up a limestone valley, between high regular cliffs, to the ruins of St. Julian's convent.

*Hotel: Du Nord.*

Trade in coral, wine, and oil. Coach to Bastia and Ajaccio. Excursions to Porto and Piana Rocks, *via* Carghese.

The islands of Perduello, Cavallo, Lavazzi, &c., lie in the *Strait*, which is 5 miles broad across to Point Longosardo, near Porte Torres, where the Genoa steamer calls weekly. "Agincourt Sound," near La Madalena, was Nelson's head-quarters during the blockade of Toulon. Sardinia is essentially different from Corsica in character, though only separated by a narrow strait. The coast road from this now turns north, past Gulf de Santa Manza, to

PORTO VECCHIO (13½ miles), or Old Port, on the bay of the same name, which makes a safe, deep harbour, 5 miles by 1½, in the midst of an unhealthy marsh, which, however, yields good salt. It is the *Ælium* of Ptolemy, and is fortified. Here Paoli embarked on board an English frigate, in 1769, when obliged to leave the island, after the fatal battle of Fontenuovo, while his brother, Clement, retired to Vallombrosa. Pearl mussels are found; and granite is worked in the neighbouring hills, which, at *Monte Calca*, are 5,130 feet high. It has a trade in the red wine of Sari, &c. Population, 3,018.

After this, you pass by an uninteresting road all the way, the towers of Pinarello, Fuclo, Salenzara (at the mouth of a stream which comes down from Sari), Seposa, and others, which belong to a chain raised in past times by the Genoese, for securing their conquests, and for defending the coast against pirates; and come to

*Torre di Aleria*, at the mouth of the Tavignano (60 kil. from Porto Vecchio). This marks the site of a tower founded by the Dictator Sylla, now half a mile from the sea. On the tomb of the Scipios, at Rome, we read, "He took Corsica and the city of Aleria;" or this place, from which a Roman way went to *Palæ*, near Bonifacio. A little north of it, at the *Torre di Diana*, is part of a temple, built by Marius, when he founded *Mariana*, between two lagoons, or sea lakes. *Monte Capella*, 3,750 feet high, lies to the west. The road hence passes Sta. Luciana, Torre S. Pellegrino, &c., for 60 kil. to Bastia, again. This flat *littorale* is highly pestiferous in summer, but produces rich crops of grass and corn.

The circuit of Corsica thus made is upwards of 420 kil., or 261 miles. Its greatest length is about 114 miles, and greatest breadth, 53; area, 3,380 square miles; of the total population, about 32,360 are landed proprietors.

Ptolemy called this island *Coornos*. It was occupied in whole or part by all the nations who successively figure in the history of the Mediterranean—the Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, &c., and at length by the Genoese, who, however, held but a nominal possession for 400 years, till 1729; when the natives revolted, and in 1736 placed a German adventurer, *Theodore de Neuhoff*, who was page to the Duchess of Orleans, on the throne. He levied troops, coined money, and even created marquises, one of whom was Paoli's father. Being obliged to fly, he mortgaged his little "kingdom" to pay his debts, died in the King's Bench, 1746, and was buried in St. Anne's, Soho. The French, who at various times came to the assistance of the Genoese, acquired possession of it, as above mentioned, after 1769.

## ROUTE 21.

**Dijon to Auxonne, Gray, Dôle, Salins, Besançon, Belfort, and Mulhouse.**

By rail, 116½ miles to Belfort; four trains a day, five to six hours.

**Dijon Station**, as in Route 20. The next is

**Magny-sur-Tille** (8½ miles).

**Genlis** (3 miles), on the Tille.

**Collonges** (2½ miles).

**Auxonne** (5½ miles), a junction on the line between Chalon-sur-Saône and Gray. The principal stations from Chalon to Auxonne are St. Jean de Losne, Pagny, Seurre, and Allerey, see below.

Auxonne, on the Saône, in department Côte d'Or, a military post, fortified by Vauban, 1675. Pop. 6,695. *Hotel*—Du Grand Cerf. It has an arsenal, barracks, powder magazine, &c.; and it was here that the *sledges* were made for Napoleon, when he carried his ordnance over the Great St. Bernard, in the winter of 1800.

[**ST. JEAN DE LOSNE**, an old village, in a green spot, down the Saône, where the Canal de Bourgogne joins, and near the mouth of the Canal du Rhône au Rhin. It sustained a hard siege in 1636.

**SEURRE**, 14 miles lower down the Saône, where it becomes navigable, has a population of 2,413, and a good trade in grain, wood, charcoal, &c.

The stations from Auxonne, on the line to Gray, are as under, all on the Saône:—

**Lamarche** (7½ miles). **Pontallier** (2½ miles).

**Talmay** (3½ miles), on the Vingeanne.

**Mantoche** (6½ miles), in department Haute-Saône. **Gray** (3 miles), as in Route 62.]

Following the main line from Auxonne, the next station is

**Champvans** (3½ miles). Then a tunnel, 340 yards, and

**Dôle** (2½ miles), where the *branch line* to Salins turns off. A sous-préfecture in department Jura, pleasantly situated on the Doubs, near the Canal du Rhône au Rhin, with some fine prospects round it. Population, 14,253. The streets are steep. Besides remains of a Roman *Amphitheatre* and *Aqueduct*, it has an old Hôtel de Ville, Vergy Tower (now the prison), the College de l'Arc (which belonged to the Jesuits), a library of 6,000 volumes, with a museum of paintings, by natives of Franche Comté, of which this town was the capital. It was given up to France in the time of Louis XIV. Iron and coal are found here. Rail to Neuchâtel, &c. *Hotels*.—De Genève, well situated, comfortable, and clean; Hotel de la Ville de Lyon.

[From **Dôle**, the stations to Salins are the following:—

**Montbarry** (8½ miles); **Chateley** (3 miles);

**Arc-Senans** (3½ miles); **Mouchard** (3½

miles), whence the line goes on to Pontarlier, Neuchâtel, Bienne, Bern, and Lausanne, see page 131.

**Salins** (4½ miles) is a town of 6,068 souls, in a bracing spot, in a rocky gorge among the Jura mountains, at the head of the Furlieuse; and has been rebuilt since the great fire of 1826, by a contribution of 2,000,000 francs from all parts of France. Here are government salt works (*salines*), an immense pile, above 900 feet long, where salt is boiled from the brine springs in the red gypsum, which corresponds to the new red sandstone of Cheshtre. *Mineral Baths* at the Etablissement des Bains; the waters are a good tonic, like Kreuznach. *Hotels*.—Grand Hotel des Bains; des Messageries. St. Anatole's church has some carved work; St. Maurice has the Saint's statue on horseback; Muséum, some Bruges tapestry. Pretty Fountains. Trade in wine, wax, honey,

and cheese. Mont Poupet, near it, is 2,490 feet above the sea. Excursion to **Nans**, where they make creamy glazed ware, at the source of the Lieson; and to **Arbois**, page 102. See Route 22.]

Returning to **Dôle**, on the main line, we pass down the Doubs and the Rhône and Rhine Canal, to **Rochefort** (4½ miles).

**Orchamps** (5½ miles). **Labarre** (1½ mile), where the *Loop line* turns off, *viâ Ougney* (7 miles), **Valay** (8 miles), &c., to **Gray** (9½ miles). See Route 62.

**Ranchot** (1¼ mile). **St. Vit** (5 miles). **Danne-marie** (8½ miles), in the department of Doubs.

**François** (8 miles). And 4½ miles further is **BESANCON**,

57½ miles from Dijon, 254 miles from Paris, 146 miles from Lyons, *viâ* Bourg and Lons-le-Saunier.

**HOTELS**.—De Paris; du Nord; de l'Europe; National. *Post Office*.—Grande Rue.

☞ **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Roman Arch—Cathedral—the Chamars Walk.

Chief town of department Doubs, a first-class fortress, seat of a military division, of a college, archbishopric, academy of sciences, &c. Population, 56,055.

This finely placed old town, one of the strongest and best built in France, lies in the old province of Franche Comté, and is the centre of its watch-making trade. It is the *Vesontio* of Cæsar, on the *Dubis*, now the Doubs, which still surrounds it exactly as in his time, *ut circino circumductum, penes totum oppidum cingit* (girdling it nearly quite round, as if drawn with a pair of compasses). It stands in a fertile valley, bordered by vine-covered hills, strengthened by forts commanding the approaches. The upper part, or *La Ville*, is the site of the old city, where Vauban's citadel stands on a mass of rocks in the peninsula made by the river, over which an old Bridge, resting on great piers, made by the Romans, crosses to the Basse Ville. The streets are broad and well built, and the promenades ornamented by fountains; one of them is a Nymph, with the water flowing from her breasts. *La Chamars* (Campus Martius) on the river, is the longest walk, between fine plane trees; another is the garden of Cardinal Granville's old palace. There are six gates.

*La Porte Noire* (Black Gate), is a Roman *triumphal Arch*, with two columns, and some statues left. Remains of an amphitheatre at Porte Taillée, baths, inscriptions, &c. *St. John's Cathedral*, of the 11th century, has pictures by Vanloo (the Resurrection), Fra Bartolommeo (a St. Sebastian), Del Piombo (Death of Sapphira), and others. *St. Madeleine's* church has a fine portal, built 1830. *St. James'* was built 1707. At *St. Francis Xavier's* are several pictures.

Hotel de Ville of the 16th century; Préfect's Hôtel; College founded by the Granvelles, opposite Palais Grauvelle, now a bank; the palais de justice, near the préfecture, built 1745-49; large caserne, or barracks; the salle de spectacle, with a Doric portico of six pillars. Public Museum and Library of 125,000 volumes, and some rare MSS. *Musée Paris*, founded by M. Paris, a native, having many coins, antiquities from *Ataise* (the Roman Alesia), old watches (one of Vergnand, the Girondist); paintings by A. Dürer, the Moro portraits, Titian's Grandvulle, and two by Velasquez. Arsenal; a school of artillery; and *St. Jacques'* hospital.

Cæsar called it the first town of the *Seguani*, in Belgic Gaul. It was taken by Attila, in the 5th century; afterwards became part of Burgundy, and an imperial city, till given up to Spain, 1648, and to France (with Franche Comté) in 1674. Louis XIV. built *Porte St. Martin*, at Paris, on the occasion.

Here Hecker and Struve organised the disastrous revolution of Baden in 1849. Among the *natives* are Charles Nodier, Jouffroy (statue by Pradier), Victor Hugo (born 1802), Fournier, Prudhon, Suard, General Moncey, and M. Droz.

Watches (an increasing trade) are made; with clock-work, hats, druggets, carpets, coarse woollens, thread, yarn, &c. The canal du Rhône au Rhin passes by.

In the neighbourhood are the Châteaux de Montfaucon (built by Louis XI.) and Montferrand; and near Boussières, down the river, are the large caverns, or *Grottoes of Osselles* 2,620 feet long.

By rail to Vesoul, 60 miles (page 257).

A line runs to **L'Hôpital du Gros Bois** (junction for **Ornans** and **Lods**), **Morteau**, and **Lodé**.

[**ORNANS**, in the valley of the beautiful Loue. Here is the one-storey cottage of Courbet, the painter, who overturned the Vendôme Column,

and had to set it up again. To the north-west, on a high point, stands the old *Castle* of the dukes of Burgundy. Population, 3,092. There is a waterfall at hand, called *Syratu*, nearly 600 feet down altogether. In the neighbourhood are the grottoes of La Brème, Beaumaché, Bonnevaux, &c. About 10 miles further is the source of the *Loue*, issuing out of a cave in a precipice, 340 feet high.

**Morteau**, on the Doubs, a small town with *Hôtel-de-Ville* of 1590. Thence to Brenets-Col-des-Roches (Swiss Douane) and Le Locle for Neufchâtel.]

The next station to Besançon, down the Doubs and the canal, is

**Roche** (5½ miles). **Laissey** (6½ miles).

**Baume-les-Dames** (7½ miles), the ancient *Balma*, is a pretty sous-préfecture, on the Doubs, under five peaks of the Jura, on one of which is a ruined *Castle* of the dukes of Burgundy, destroyed 1476. The Halle au Blé is part of an abbey, founded in the 8th century. Gypsum quarried here.

[At Chaux-les-Passavant, a few miles off, is one of those remarkable subterranean glaciers which are met with in various parts of the Jura range.] Coach to Guillon (6 miles), with sulphur springs.

**Clerval** (4 miles). Population, 1,070. A pretty place, with a castle, and furnaces round it.

**L'Isle-sur-le-Doubs** (6½ miles), on a peninsula of the river. Population, 2,358. Pins and wire are made here. **Voujaucourt** (10 miles). Then

**Montbéliard** (2½ miles), a thriving place of 9,561 souls, mostly Protestant, in the fertile valley of the Allaine, in Franche Comté, which is overlooked by a feudal tower, now a prison; and is the birthplace of *Curier*, to whom there is a bronze statue by David d'Angers, with a College Cuvier, Theatre; Library and Museum of relics from **MANDURE** (the ancient *Epomanduodurum*), where traces of Roman walls, baths, temples, are seen. Clocks, musical boxes, cotton, &c., are made. *Hotels*.—Du Lion Rouge; de la Balance.

This is the nearest station for the *Glaz Institution*, the oldest evangelical training College in France. Its object is to prepare teachers, missionaries, &c., for that country, free of charge; and it has sent out nearly 300 to different parts since its establishment.

From Montbéliard there is a short line, opened 1886, to **St. Hippolyte** (20 miles), a fine spot, at the meeting of three gorges of the Jura hills. Hence to **Morteau** (see above) and Les Pargots, for the Falls of the Doubs (page 132), across a lake, near **Les Brevents**.

[A short *Branch Rail* here turns off *viâ Beaucourt* (7½ miles), **Morvillars** (5 miles), &c., to **Delle** (5 miles), on the Swiss frontier; thence to **Basile** by Porrentruy and Delémont.]

**Héricourt** (5 miles), in Haute Saône. Population, 4,720, in the cotton manufactures, and nearly all Protestants, as are most of the people of this quarter of France (see page 257). Hence it is 6½ miles to

**Belfort**, on the line to Mulhouse, as in Route 69.

## ROUTE 22.

Paris to Dijon, Dôle, Pontarlier, Neuchâtel, and Lausanne.

By rail to **Mouchard**, as in Route 21. Thence to

**Mesnay-Arbois**, whence Arbois may be reached, where Pichegru was born. **Andelot** (16 miles), where a branch turns off for Champagnole (8½ miles) towards Geneva, page 132.

From **Andelot**, the Pontarlier line passes on to **La Joux** (4½ miles), **Boujailles** (3½ miles), **Frasne** (5 miles), and **La Rivière** (3 miles), then

**Pontarlier** (7½ miles), a border town and sous-préfecture, of 6,118 population, under the second chain of the Jura mountains, at a height of 2,750 feet above the sea, well built, with a college, barracks, *Hôtel de Ville*, library, &c.; besides manufactures of iron, paper, tools, leather, and wormwood. Here Bourbaki's army concluded a Convention with the Swiss Government in 1871, and were allowed to retire to Switzerland. From a hill called the Gros Taureau, 4,350 feet, is a fine prospect. Curious rocks, called *Les Dames d'Entreportes*.

*Hotels*.—De Paris; Poste; National.

*Conveyances*.—By Rail to Lausanne and Neuchâtel (in SWITZERLAND). See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland*. Lausanne is reached by the direct line *viâ* Vallorbes and Cossonay, 44½ miles. Not far from Vallorbes is

*Fort de Joux* (2½ miles), near the defile of La Clause, on a precipice about 640 feet high, where Mirabeau and the unfortunate *Toussaint l'Ouvrier*

confined. Pontarlier past Verrières, Couvet, Travers, &c., to NEUCHÂTEL, on the lake of Neuchâtel, is about 41 miles, down the picturesque Val de Travers; which gives name to one kind of asphaltic now used for road-making. From Neuchâtel a short branch rail turns off to Chaux de Fonds and Locle, the great seat of the Swiss watch trade, in a gorge of the Jura.

The *Doubs* rises under Mont Rixon, in the Jura range, 3,120 feet above the sea, and about 18½ miles south-south-west of Pontarlier. At 18½ miles north-east of this town, near *Morteau*, in a rocky defile, only 32 feet wide, it tumbles over a fine fall, called the *Saut-de-Doubs*, about 86 feet down.

From Andelot, as above-mentioned, on the road towards Geneva, there is a *raill* to Champagnole and St. Laurent.

**Champagnole**, in a pretty spot on the ascent of the Jura, under Mont Rivel, on the Ain, which turns mills for making wire, &c. *Hotel*.—Dumont. Fine view from Les Planches.

**St. Laurent** (7½ miles), at the top of the Jura range, has an old castle commanding a wide prospect. *Hotel*.—De l'Écu.

From Champagnole by rail, 28 miles, to **Lanquar-le-Sannier** (page 102).

From St. Laurent by carriage road down a fine pass to

**Moréz** (7½ miles), in a narrow gorge of the Bienne, lined with mills and forges. Population, 5,124. *Clockwork*, spectacle glasses, electro-plate, tournebroches (jacks), pins, nails, and cotton thread are made; and there is a good trade in Gruyère cheese, timber, and wine.

**Les Roussez** (2 miles), on a lake near the Swiss frontier, and Mont Dôle (5,620 feet), in the highest part of the Jura mountains, which may be ascended for the prospect. Spectacles and fine watch-work are made. The last French custom-house is here; and here also the rivers divide, towards the North Sea, and towards the Mediterranean. (A road turns off, past St. Cergues, to Nyon, on the Lake of Geneva.)

**LA VATTAX** (3 miles), or **LAVATAX**, a small collection of chalets, from which there is a short cut towards Gex, through the narrow defile of *Mont Faucille*, which brings you to the south side of the mountain, and all of a sudden reveals one of the

*finest prospects in Europe*, taking in the Lake of Geneva, Mont Blanc, part of Savoy, &c. The traveller for Geneva must look out for this, by all means, especially towards sunset. If he proceeds direct to Nyon (as just mentioned) the prospect is equally grand.

**Gex** (9½ miles), a small sous-préfecture (in department Ain) of 2,659 souls, at the bottom of Mont St. Claude, on the Jorrens, between the Jura mountains and Lake of Geneva, of which it commands a fine view, as well as of the Alps and the Jura chain. *Hotel*.—Du Commerce. Omnibus to and from Collonges (page 135) in 4 hours. At 4½ miles, **Divonne-les-Bains**, a hydropathic station.

[About 17½ miles to the west-north-west is

**St. CLAUDE**, another sous-préfecture (in department Jura), and a seat of a diocese, in a picturesque wooded valley in the Jura range, where the Bienne and Tacou join. The cathedral has richly carved stalls and a triptych, by Holbein. Many toys in bone, ivory, wood, inlaid work, rules, chaplets, pipes, &c., as well as jewellery, false diamonds, buttons, musical instruments, nails, and copper goods (quincaillerie), are made. Population, 9,788. *Hotel*.—De l'Écu. Accessible by rail from La Cluse (page 133), 27½ miles.

Excursions to the falls of Finnen and Qneue-de-Cheval (i.e., Horse Tail)—Foules Cave—the intermittent springs of Notre-Combe—the Pont de la Pile on the Ain—and the Pass leading to Tour-du-Meix. **Sept-Moncel** (7½ miles), noted for its cheese, and manufacture of stone-carving, and its gem and diamond polishing works, by water power, which abounds everywhere.]

**FERNÉY** (7½ miles), or **FERNÉY-VOLTAIRE**, is a small village of watchmakers, on a beautiful part of the Geneva lake, formerly the residence of *Voltaire*, from 1759 to 1778. They show (all as he left it) his sitting-room and chamber, with portraits of him, of Frederick the Great, Catherine II. (in tapestry, worked by herself, Franklin, &c.); also a pyramid (which once held his heart), set up by the Marquise de Villette, his adopted daughter, with the words "*Son esprit est partout, mais son cœur est ici*" (his spirit is everywhere, but his heart is here). The theatre is gone, but the Church he built, "*Deo erexit Voltaire*," remains. **Mont Blanc** is in view. At 4 miles further is

**Geneva**, to which omnibuses run; and thence there is railway communication with Lausanne, Lyons, Chambéry, &c.

## ROUTE 23.

(Mont Cenis Rail.)

Paris to Mâcon, Bourg, Chambéry, Mont Cenis, and Turin; with branches to Lyons and Geneva.

Distance from Mâcon to Geneva, 101 miles; to Chambéry and St. Michel, under Mont Cenis, 78 miles.

**Mâcon**, as in Route 20. Cross the Saône by a *viaduct* on five arches, each 118 feet span, into department Ain, a district of wet marshes and lakes, but very fertile, up the Veyle, to

**Pont de Veyle** (5 miles). **Vonnaas** (5½ miles). **Mézériat** (2½ miles). The Jura mountains in view.

**Polliat** (3½ miles). Population, 1,500. And 54 miles from this is

**BOURG, or Bourg-en-Bresse,**

on the line from Lyons to Besançon (see page 130), 47 miles from one, 97 miles from the other, and 23 miles from Mâcon. Population, 18,968.

**HOTELS**.—De France; de l'Europe; du Midi.

The chief town of department Ain (formerly *La Bresse*), in a fine spot on the *Reysouze*; founded by the Dukes of Savoy, and given up to France, 1350. One fountain is dedicated to Général Joubert. Bronze statue of *Bichat* the surgeon, by David. *Notre Dame Church* contains some noticeable carvings. At the *Hôtel de Ville* is the *Musée Lorin*, bequeathed 1856. Prison on the site of the ducal Château, and a large hospital.

In Faubourg de Bron is the fine Gothic Church of *Brou*, built in 1506-22, by Margaret of Austria (Charles V.'s aunt), whose motto, "Fortune, infortune, fort une" (*i.e.*, "Let fortune or misfortune come, here is one strong soul"), is repeated all over it. It is 228 feet long. This rich gem of florid gothic is dedicated to her husband, Phillibert le Beau. It contains many arabesques, stained windows, a rood loft, and three marble tombs, supported by sibyls and boys, of Phillibert (while alive and when dead), his wife, and his mother, Margaret of Burgundy. The dial was set up by *Lalande*, the astronomer, who was born at a house marked "*Observatoire, 1792.*"

Here the line of the *Dombes Company*, 80 miles long, from Châlon and **St. Germain du Plain** comes in; *old Cuisery, Mantenay, Attignat.*

The line, *old La Cluse*, to **Nantua** and **Bellegarde** (page 136), completes the line to the Simplon, which runs south of the Lake of Geneva.

[**Nantua**, population, 3,400, on a lake between the mountains in the Jura chain, having a Lombard Church, where Charles the Bold was buried. *Hotels*.—Du Nord; de l'Ecu. From La Cluse there is a short line, 27½ miles, to **St. Claude** (see page 132), past **Oyonnax**.]

From Bourg, through the forest of Seillon, to **La Vavrette** (6½ miles). **Pont d'Ain** (5 miles), on the Ain (a suspension bridge), the gorge of which is crossed by the rail. On Mont Olivet (about 1,000 feet high) is an old Castle of the Dukes of Savoy. Population, 1,518.

[**CERDON** (8 miles) is near the *fine Fall* of Marcelin, and the great *Fall of the River Fogue*, in a wild spot.]

**Ambronay** (3 miles), near a Roman fort, called *Motte Sarrasin*. The Gothic church was part of an abbey founded by St. Bernard.

**Ambérieu** (4½ miles), at the junction with the direct line from Lyons (see A, below). Population, 3,635. It stands at the foot of the Jura mountains, on the Alberine. The source of the Gardon is at hand, near Mont Laisandre, which stands 2,653 feet above sea. Across the Rhône (to the south) is the large and curious *Grotto de Balme*. A fall in this direction, 11 miles long, was opened 1875 to **St. Sorlin, Villebois, and Montallieu**.

[A. The stations towards Lyons are as follow:—

**Leyment** (4½ miles), in a gorge. **Meximieux** (5 miles), under an old castle. Population, 2,137. **Montluel** (8 miles), stands below the ancient *Mons Lupelli*, on the *Séraine*. Population, 2,686. It was the capital of Valbonnes. **Beynost** (2½ miles). **Miribel** (2½ miles). Population, 3,420. Thence to St. Clair, on the Rhône, and over to Les Brotteaux, in the suburbs of Lyons. See Route 20.]

From Ambérieu, the rail passes up the valley of the Alberine, among wooded heights, to

**St. Rambert-en-Bugey** (7 miles), or St. Rambert-de-Joux, where the river Brevon falls in, on the Alberine, among mountains, with a population of 3,765, employed in the manufacture of paper.

**Tenay**. The line ascends, and then descends to the valley of the Rhône, at

**Rossillon** (8½ miles), through a tunnel of 1,883 feet, to



**Virieu-le-Grand** (4½ miles). Population, 1,189. Branch to **Bolley** (below) and **St. André-le-Gas** (page 137).

**[Bolley** (20½ miles) a sous-préfecture and bishopric, on the Furan, near the suspension bridge on the Rhône. It was rebuilt after a fire in 1385 by the Dukes of Savoy, and given up to France, with Bugey, 1609.

The *Cathedral* has two pillars of a Roman temple to Cybele. *Hotels*.—*Loyola; Tissot.*]

**Artemare** (2 miles). Here *Mont Colombier*, and the *Fall of Cerveyrieu* (4 miles) may be visited. The mountain (close by) is 5,030 feet above sea. The tooth-like peaks of the hills are called *molars*.

**Culoz**, 5 miles (*buffet*), on the Rhône, under the south side of *Mont Colombier*. Here the *branch line* to Geneva parts off, *viâ Scyssel, &c.*, see page 135. The direct line to Chambéry crosses the Rhône by a bridge of 685 feet, into department Savoie; passing under *Dent du Chat*, along the beautiful lake of Aix, or du Bourget, to

**Châtillon** (5 miles). Then, through four tunnels, 10 miles to

**Aix-les-Bains** (*the x is sounded*), surrounded by hills. Population, 6,296.

**Hotels**.—Grand Hotel d'Aix; first-rate establishment, near the Casino; highly recommended. Grand Hotel du Louvre, near the baths and station, facing the Casino. See Advt.

Grand Hotel Britannique and Grand Hotel Thermal, both well situated near the baths. Lift. See Advt.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe et du Globe, first-class hotel. Splendid Hotel; Grand Hotel du Nord; Beau Site; Chateau Durieux.

Grand Hotel de l'Univers et des Ambassadeurs. Beautiful garden.

Hotel Damesin et Continental; comfortable and moderate, in a fine situation.

Hotel Venat and Bristol; first-class hotel, with a large garden. Grand Hotel du Parc. Grand Hotel Beau Séjour; du Louvre.

*English Church Service.*

This is the Roman *Aquæ Gratianæ*, near Bourget Lake, still much frequented for its warm sulphur springs—temperature 100° to 117°. **New Etablissement Thermal**, with baths, and pump room. Among Roman remains are a Doric triumphal

Arch, pieces of baths, and a Temple of Venus. Omnibus to Marlioz Spa. *Excursions* to Haute Combe Monastery, founded 1225; Bourget Castle; and Bourdeaux, under *Dent du Chat* (5,210 feet).

[The line from Aix to Annecy passes through the fine Gorge de Fier, under the Semnoz Alp, to **Albens, Rumilly**, and

**Annecy** (25 miles), the old capital of the Duchy of Savoy, now chief place of department Haute Savoie, which extends to the Lake of Geneva and *Mont Blanc*. The town (population, 11,947) stands on a plain among mountains, near *Annecy Lake*, which is 8 miles by 2, and gives outlet to the Fier, a branch of the Rhône. It has a museum and library (12,000 vols.) at the Hotel de Ville; a Castle of the former Counts, now a barrack; bishop's palace, and Cathedral; St. François church, where St. Francis de Sales, one of its bishops, was buried, 1622. Eugène Sue died at La Tour, 1857. Fine views from the Paquier promenade, and from La Tournette, over the lake (7,740 feet high). *Hotels*.—*De Verdun; de Savoie; d'Angleterre; de l'Aligle.*

*Excursions*, on the Lake, to Château Duingt, and Château de Menthon, where St. Bernard was born. It is 22 miles to Geneva, and 30 to 40 round to Chamonix and Martigny, under *Mont Blanc*. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland*).

Rail from Annecy, past La Roche-sur-Foron, to Annemasse, the junction for Geneva. At **La Roche** there is a branch line of 15½ miles, passing through **Bonneville** to **Cluses**, which is to be extended to **Chamonix**.]

From Aix the *Mont Cenis* line proceeds for 10 miles to

### CHAMBERY.

POPULATION, 20,922.

**Hotels**.—Hotel de France; close to the railway station; very clean and moderate; Hotel de l'Europe; well situated, Rue d'Italie; clean and moderate.

The ancient *Campertacum*, on the Leysse, and former capital of Savoy, now the chief place of department Savoie. It has a Cathedral; a Sainte Chapelle, at the Castle, built 1230, by the Counts of Maurienne, its old feudal owners; Palais de Justice, Academy, Theatre; with a Poor House and Hospital, founded by a wealthy native, General de Boigne, who was in India, in Scindia's service. He spent £150,000 on his Château here, and died

1830. The public monument to him has four elephants spouting water from their trunks. Statue of Pros. Favré, on Place Grenette. Count Joseph le Maître, born 1754. Walks in the Botanical Gardens, and at the Terrace. To the *Grande Chartreuse*, on foot, from

**Montmélian** (9½ miles), or Montmeillan, a fortified post on the Isère, where the line from Grenoble falls in (see Route 25). Branch to **St. Pierre and Albertville**, for **Brides-les-Bains**, and its bath establishment, casino, a church, built by Madame Blanc. Follow the river to *Chamousset* (8 miles), which may be further ascended by road to Moutiers and the little St. Bernard Pass; also round to Annecy and Chamounix; but the rail ascends the valley of the Arc, to **St. Pierre d'Albigny** (5½ miles), with a ruined castle, **Aiguebelle** (7 miles), **La Chambre** (14½ miles), **St. Jean de Maurienne** (8½ miles). The line between this and St. Michel was for a time blocked up, 1872, by a land slip ¼ mile long.

**St. Michel de Maurienne** (7½ miles), where the Pass and Tunnel routes of **Mont Cenis** part off. It is about 50 miles by either to Susa, on the Italian side. The *Pass Route*, along the diligence road, was traversed by Fell's climbing rail in 4 hours. The *Tunnel Route* strikes off near **Modane**, to the southwest, and passes through Col de Fréjus by a *Tunnel* nearly 8 miles long, to Bardonnechia on the Italian side, shortening the distance by two hours. It was opened December, 1870, after 12 years' labour. (See Special Edition of *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). Luggage examined at Modane.

**HOTELS**.—International; Lion d'Or. *Buffet*.

From Culoz, towards Geneva, the rail passes

**Seyssel** station (8½ miles), opposite the village, which lies on the Swiss side of the river, and is reached by a suspension bridge. Here *Seyssel Asphalt* is quarried. Over the iron *Viaduct of the Vizéronce*, 121 feet high. The *Pyrimont Seyssel* mines of asphalt are close by. The Rocky banks of the Rhône in this fine Highland district are pierced by a succession of *tunnels*; the longest being **Paradis**, 1,120 yards, opening out upon the *Credo* mountains (5,360 ft. high), and *Ariad Castle*.

**Bellegarde** (11½ miles), a *buffet*. From here, a branch line runs to St. Julien-en-Genève, **Annessas**, on the Arve, St. Cergues, Thonon, Evian, and Bouveret, in Haute Savoie. From Bouveret

there is a short line to St. Maurice, where the line to the Simplon runs up the Rhône valley.

**Evian-les-Bains**, an alkaline mineral spring, useful in gout and liver complaints. Hotels, *Etablissement des Bains*, and plenty of lodgings. Picturesque and cool situation.

Leaving *Bellegarde*, we enter the grand *Credo Tunnel*, 4,265 yards long, ventilated by six shafts, the deepest being 705 feet down to the line. It took 2½ years to make.

The fort of *Ecluse*, built by Vauban to guard the deep pass, becomes visible. Two short tunnels of 279 feet and 606 feet, to

**Collonges** (7 miles). Population, 1,075. From here omnibus to **Gex** (see page 132), in 4 hours.

**Chancy** (1½ mile). **La Plaine** (3½ miles), the first place within the Genevese territory. **Satigny** (3 miles). Population, 1,044. **Meyrin** (2½ miles). Here the line attains its culminating point, 1,384 feet above sea level, and a glimpse of Mont Blanc may be caught.

**Geneva**, 100½ miles from Lyons, 114 from Mâcon, 389 from Paris. For this and places in the French province of Haute Savoie, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Switzerland*.

## ROUTE 24.

### Lyons to St. Etienne, Andrézieux, Monthrison, Roanne.

By railway, 84½ miles, 4 to 5 hours. Over the Saône, at Mulatière Bridge, to

**Oullins** (3 miles), on the west bank of the Rhône, in a pretty spot, having a church in which *Jacquard* is buried; and the Château du Perron, which belongs to the Lyons Hospital.

**Irigny** (3½ miles).

**Vernaison** (2 miles), opposite Solaise.

**La Tour-de-Millery** (1½ mile).

**Grigny** (1½ mile), opposite Ternay, is a little port, and has remains of a fine château of the Moulceau family.

**Givors** (2½ miles) is placed where the canal and the Gier join the Rhône, and has a basin 880 feet long. Population, 10,857. *Hotel*.—De Provence. There are important glass-works and foundries here, and a large new *Church*, in the Grecian style. A junction of 3 kil. places it in communication with **Chasse**, on the Marseilles line, across the Rhône.

**St. Romain** (3 mile-).

**Trèves-Burel** (2½ miles).

**Couzon** (3 miles), near a tunnel of 2,950 feet.

**Rive de Gier**, close to the last station, a manufacturing town of 13,134 souls, on the Gier, where the canal to Givors ends in a large basin at the middle of the best coal-field in France. They make glass, steel, machinery, railway carriages, silk, &c., here. *Hotel*.—Du Nord. It is in department Loire. Some distance to the right, at Champonost, are many arches of a Roman Aqueduct.

**Grand Croix** (3½ miles), or **Les Rouardes**.

**St. Chamond** (3 miles), under a cultivated hill, where the Janon joins the Gier. Population, 14,963. It is well built, and has two churches, a college and library, public baths, and a ruined château, with many foundries, cotton and silk mills. Ribbons, lace, nails, and copper goods are made.

*Hotels*.—De la Poste; du Lion.

Many fossil plants, of the usual tropical character, are found in the *coal mines*.

**Terrenoire** (5 miles). Then through a *Tunnel* of 4,280 feet (only a single line), to **St. Etienne** (1½ mile).

**ST. ÉTIENNE** (35½ miles from Lyons).

*Buffet*.

*Hotels*.—De l'Europe; de France; du Nord; de la Poste.

*Post Office and Telegraph*, Place Marengo. Population (1891), 133,443. In 1804 it was only 24,000.

A sous-préfecture in department Loire, on the Furens, with little to recommend it beyond its *manufactures* of fire-arms, tools, cutlery, hardware, ribbons, and coke, some of the most important in France. It stands under Mont Pilat (4,396 feet high) on a rich bed of coal and iron; and the river turns above a hundred factories of various sorts. Grindstones are quarried in the neighbourhood, of the white sandstone of which the houses are built.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the Grand Place, is a large pile, including the bourse (exchange), chamber of commerce (conseil de prud'hommes), prefecture, and a Bibliothèque. The Church of St. Etienne is of the 11th century; Notre Dame is of the 17th century. Here are, also, a Palais des Arts, Museum of minerals and practical Arts, Jardin des Plantes, a school of mines, school of fine arts, a college, government gun factory, and a salle de spectacle (theatre). The *ribbons* produced here are of great value, and worth upwards of 75,000,000 francs

yearly. About 500,000 tons of coal are exported. Promenade in Boulevard Villeboeuf.

*Conveyances*: Rail to Le Puy (see Route 28), Montrbrison, &c.

[Across the Mont Pilat ridge, dividing the basins of the Loire and Rhône, lies BOURG-ARGENTAL, on the line from Firminy to Annonay in the valley of the Déôme, under an old *Castle*, and is noted for its *white silk* manufacture. **Annonay** (see Route 20) is 9 miles further.]

From St. Etienne to Andrézieux (as below) is the oldest bit of railway in France, opened 1828.

**Villars** (3½ miles).

**La Fouillouse** (2½ miles) and **St. Just** (2½ miles), where the line to Montrbrison turns off.

[It passes **Andrézieux**, near the Loire, **Benson**, where the branch to **St. Bonnet-le-Château** turns off (see page 137) **Rury-le-Comtal**, **St. Romain-le-Puy**, whence it is 4½ miles to

#### MONTBRISON.

POPULATION, 7,088.

*Hotels*.—Du Nord; de la Poste; du Lion d'Or. This town, from which there is a line to Clermont (see Route 53), was chosen for the capital of department Loire, being near the middle of it; it stands on the Vizezy, under a *volcanic rock*, which bears some remains of a castle built by the counts of Forez, and gives name to the place.

The old town walls are gone; it is ill built; and the only edifice worth notice is *Notre Dame Cathedral Church*, founded 1205, by Guy IV., Comte de Forez, whose marble effigy, with a lion at the feet, is inside. It is a plain Gothic building, having but one tower completed, and a lofty vault. St. Maurice church has a dome. The Préfecture belonged to the brethren of the Oratory; a library of 15,000 volumes is at the College. There are a corn market, Palais de Justice, barracks, and a hospice, founded 1220. Charles VII. signed a treaty here with the Duke of Savoy. It was ravaged by the Calvinist leader, the Baron des Adrets, 1562. In the neighbourhood are three *mineral Springs* on the river.

A line is open from here to Lyons, *via* Montrbrond (next page), and Tarare (Route 20). A line is also open *via* Thiers to Clermont (Route 53).

About 1 mile south of Montbrison, at *Moingt*, is a round building, about 130 feet diameter, faced with pilasters, and commonly called the *Palace of the Saracens*. It is supposed to be the site of the Roman *Mediodunum*. Further south (13 miles from Montbrison) is **St. Bonnet-le-Château** (page 136), near Agrippa's Roman way, on the top of a hill, on which stood the camp of Varus, afterwards styled *Château-Vair*.]

**La Renardière** (3½ miles). **St. Galmier** (3 miles) gives name to a gaseous table water.

**Montrond** (6½ miles), a little place on the Loire, 9½ miles from Montbrison (as above), having the ruins of an old *Castle*, with another, called *Bellegarde*, not far off. Here the line from L'Arbresle, *via Bossenay* and *Meys*, comes in.

The next station on the main line, is

**Feurs** (6½ miles), on the Loire, the old capital of *Forez*, and the site of the Roman *Forum Segusianorum*, of which traces are seen, in parts of the church, and in a mosaic, in a house hard by, besides parts of columns, aqueducts, &c. There is a bronze statue to Colonel Combes, who fell at Constantine, in Algiers. Population, 3,215. Outside is an unfinished church, begun by Louis XVIII., as a memorial to the victims of the Revolution. *Mont Lezore*, a basalt hill, is near.

**Balbigny** (5½ miles); then comes

**St. Jodard** (6½ miles), on a double incline.

**Vendrange St. Priest** (3 miles), near *St. Symphorien de Lay*, which has remnants of old walls and cotton factories.

**St. Cyr** (3½ miles) and **Le Coteau**.

**Roanne** (4½ miles). *Buffet. Hotels.*—Du Nord du Commerce. The Roman *Rhodunna*, and a sous-préfecture in department Loire, on that river, with 31,380 population, and a good carrying trade in wines (called *Renaison*, *St. André*, &c.), cotton, gingham, grain, iron, charcoal, &c. It has a good bridge over the Loire, a large church, baths, a theatre, and a library of 10,000 volumes at the college. (See page 81.)

Hence the rail proceeds to **St. Germain des Fossés**, near Vichy and **Moulins** (see Route 45), where the junction with the Orleans rail is formed, the direct railway distance of Roanne from Paris being 260 miles.

## ROUTE 25.

**Lyons to Bourgoin, Grande Chartreuse, Grenoble, Gap, Digne, Draguignan, Cannes, and Nice.**

**Lyons Station**, in Perrache, as in Route 20.

**Venissieux** (4½ miles), in department Isère.

**St. Priest** (3 miles).

**Chandieu-Tousieux** (3½ miles). Correspondance to

**St. Laurent-de-Mure** (population, 1,200), so called from its mulberry trees.

**Heyrieux** (2½ miles). **St. Quentin** (2½ miles).

**La Verpillière** (2½ miles), and its old château, in a pretty spot.

**Vaulx-Milleu** (2½ miles). **La Grive** (2½ miles).

**Bourgoin** (2½ miles), on the Bourbre, has a population of 7,217, and manufactures of cotton, linen, paper, and leather. *Buffet. Hotel.*—De l'Europe. From here the line proceeds towards Grenoble as below,

**Cessieu**, on the Bourbre.

**La Tour du Pin** (9½ miles), a sous-préfecture, with 3,520 souls, on the Bourbre, with a trade in wine, grain, leather, &c.

**St. André-le-Gaz** (4½ miles), where a line runs off north, crossing the Rhône, to Belley and Virieu le Grand, page 134. From *St. André* a line (27 miles) runs to **Chambéry** by Pressins and Pont de Beauvoisin.

[**PONT DE BEAUVOISIN** (6 miles), on the Guilers, which is spanned by a single-arched bridge of the 16th century. Population, 2,032. *La Chaille* pass leads on by *Les Echelles-de-Savoie* (15 kil.), *St. Thibault-de-Cour* (7½ miles), by *Chambéry* (7½ miles), whence rail *via* *Mont Cenls Tunnel* to Turin, in ITALY.]

**Châbons** (10 miles), and **Grand Lemps** (2 miles), followed by **Rives** (1½ mile), where the line to *St. Rambert* turns off, and

**Voiron** (6½ miles), in the richly-cultivated valley of Grésivaudan. Population, 11,604. Rail to *St. Laurent-du-Pont*, for the *Chartreuse* (page 138), continued to *St. Béron* on the line between *St. André-le-Gaz* and *Chambéry* (above).

**Moirans** (4½ miles), 3 miles from **Voreppe** (population, 2,815), from which latter place conveyances may be taken for the *Grande Chartreuse*.

joining the route from Voiron, which takes about 6 hours to reach by mule, 5 fr. there and back.

There are diligences from Voiron, through St. Laurent (10½ miles), to the convent. Passing from Voreppe through the valley, covered with fir, &c., on one side you come to *La Placette* (1½ hour); then to *St. Laurent-du-Pont* (1½ hour), about half-way (10 miles) from Voreppe, on the little mountain stream of *Guisers-Mort*, up which the road lies. At *Fourvoirie* (¼ hour), the path suddenly narrows, at a rustic bridge, thrown across the stream. A gateway leads on to the rugged path made by the monks through this *desfile*, which is lined by cliffs, several hundred feet high, covered with trees, and is so narrow and obscure that the sun can hardly be seen; the river all the while foaming at the bottom. After *Pont St. Bruno* bridge (¾ hours) is crossed there comes a second gateway and a pointed rock, called the *Ouellette*, or *Aiguillette*, from which the pass widens up to the spot where the *Monastery* stands, in a circle of forests and irregular peaks, 3,206 feet above the sea.

The *Grande Chartreuse* (1½ mile), the head of that monkish order of which Charter House in London was a branch, was founded, 1084, by St. Bruno. The present pile, an irregular collection of high-roofed buildings, is of a much later date. A stone gallery, 720 feet long, leads to the General's apartments, church, kitchen, refectory, &c.; another to the cloisters, chapter-house, and the cells for about 60 brethren and servitors. In the Hall are portraits of the "Generals." Higher up the stream is a Chapel, which occupies the place of St. Bruno's cell.

Gentlemen can stay at the Monastery, but not more than two days without special permission. Ladies are not allowed in the Monastery, they must stop at the Infirmary. The manufacture of the liqueur called *Chartreuse* brings in £20,000 annually. The monks make vegetable *Elixir* and *Eau de melisse*, distilled from the plants around; also tooth-powder, and mineral paste called *Bouie d'acter*. Ascention of the Grand-Som (6,670 feet) with guide. Return by the same road, or round to Grenoble, by Sappey, in six hours.

**St. Egrève** (7½ miles), from which it is nearly four miles to

### GRENOBLE,

97½ miles from Lyons by rail, *via* St. Rambert; 75 miles *via* Bourgoin, direct. Population, 60,489.

**HOTELS.**—Hotel de l'Europe, first-class hotel; Hotel Monnet; Grand Hotel; des Trois Dauphins.

*Post and Telegraph Office*, Place Vaucanson.

☞ **OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Statue of Bayard—Palais de Justice—Museum—Fortifications.

An ancient fortified town, chief place of department Isère, head of a diocese, and of a military division, finely seated on the rapid Isère (which cuts it in two), under a hilly ridge 3,510 feet above sea, called Mont Rachais. The best view of it is from this ridge, which commands a wide prospect of 80 leagues, taking in even Mont Blanc. The Drac joins the Isère, near the town. The old *Province of Dauphiné*, of which it was the capital, took its name from the *dolphin*, or Dauphin, borne, at first, in the arms of its old counts and their successors, and then by the eldest son of the reigning sovereigns.

It was called *Ularo* by the Romans, till the Emperor Gratian changed it to *Gratianopolis*, whence the present name is derived. The oldest part is St. Laurent, on the north bank, where the old wall stood, below the ridge just mentioned, which has the new Citadel on it, enclosing a piece of the ancient Bastille. Two bridges (one, a suspension bridge) join this, to the Bonne, or largest half, on the south side, which contains some good houses (on the quays) and streets. It has seven gates, with many Fountains; and a Hôtel de Ville near some Roman remains.

Among the promenades and objects worth notice, are Place Grenette; Place Notre Dame and its Cathedral, a Gothic structure of no mark; Place St. André, containing a bronze statue of the famous *Bayard*, "le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche" (the knight without fear or stain), who was born near Grenoble; and a Church which held the tombs of the Dauphins, whose old Gothic Palace is now the Palais de Justice, opposite; the Cours, handsomely laid out; the public Gardens (with a figure of Hercules), near the quay and the Préfecture; Botanical and Zoological Gardens, Esplanade, and Artillery ground, near the Arsenal.

The crypt of St. Laurent's Church, which dates from the eighth century, is in the quarter of that name. At the Hotel des Trois Dauphins is a room occupied by Bonaparte on his return from Elba.

His statue is in the Place d'Armes. There is a *College*, or high school. The public Library of 170,000 volumes and 600 MSS. are in the handsome new *Museum*, which, besides pictures, minerals, &c., contains busts of Condillac, Mably, Vaucanson, who were all natives, as were Casimir Périer, Barnave, Rollin (?). The *Fortifications*, as planned by Vauban and General Haxo, render this frontier town a place of great strength. Good views from Forts Rabot and de la Bastille.

Manufactures of good *gloves* (£1,200,000 annually), liqueurs, lime, cement, and a trade in marbles, fir timber, and walnut tree (for furniture). Two residents here, in 1853, invented a machine which sews gloves perfectly.

*Conveyances* to Allevard, Aspen-les-Veynes, Laragne, Lus-à-Croix, &c.

Several *Excursions* may be taken from this point, among which are that to *Sassenage* (3½ miles west), a charming spot among hills, woods, and waterfalls, with large grottoes; to *Grande Chartreuse* (as above); also the *valleys* up and down the Isère, Drac, &c.; the mineral springs of *URIAGE* (8 miles near an old château); and *Bayard's Château*. At five miles from Grenoble, where the Drac joins the Isère, is a hill at a fine point of view, marked by a chapel called *La Tour-Sans-Vent*; one of the so-called Seven Wonders of this part, which has given origin to a saying that poisonous animals die when they come near it. But the name, it seems, is merely a corruption of San Verena or St. Vrain, to whom the Chapel is dedicated.

[From *Grenoble to Chambéry by rail*, opposite the old Roman way, up the Isère, you pass **GIÈRES-URIAGE** (a watering place, with alkaline and sulphur springs), **Brignoud**, and **Le Cheylas**, near *Fort Barraux*, a frontier post for defending the pass. Opposite it, on the bank of the river, are remains of

*Bayard's Château*, standing on a height, and including the court, terraces, stables, &c., and the *room* where the hero was born, 1476. **Allevard**, not far from this, a bathing place and *whisky* cure (Grand Hotel), and a good point for excursions, in a fine spot, and noted for its sulphur and iodine springs. Then **Pont-charra sur-Bréda**, &c., to Montméliand and Chambéry.]

From Grenoble, the *rail to Marseilles via Aix*, now open, is 18 miles shorter than the Rhône line,

and touches at Vizille, *Vif* (from which the *road* to Sisteron is 65 miles), then Chelles, Veynes (branch to Gap, page 140), and Sisteron (Route 27); traversing a hilly and picturesque country, by means of several viaducts, bridges, and tunnels. Crozet viaduct is 981 feet, Brian tunnel is 3,880 feet (under the Col de Croix Haute, 5,250 feet).

The line passes up the Drac to **Pont-de-Clair** (4 miles) and its single-arched bridge of 140 feet; then another bridge; next the rock called *Saut du Moine*; and then

**Vizille** (5 miles), an old military station on the Romanche, with a *Château* built, 1610-20, by the Constable Leadgüières, nearly burnt, 1825, but since restored by the family of Casimir Périer, the French statesman, who have established cotton spinning and print works here. Here the States of Dauphiné met, 21st July, 1788, to address Louis XVI., previous to the Revolution. Population, 3,905.

Bridges over the Romanche and Drac. **Vif** (4½ miles), with part of a Romanesque Priory; **Monestier de Clermont** (13½ miles), in the Gresse valley, near the Fontaine Ardente (carburetted hydrogen gas), one of the Seven Wonders of Dauphiny, and the *Grand Veymont*, a fine peak, 7,710 feet high; **Cielles** (9 miles), under *Mont Aiguille*; **Lus-la-Croix Haute** (15½ miles), near Col de la Croix Haute, 3,840 feet, and Grand Mont Ferrand; **St. Julien-en-Beau-Chêne** (4½ miles); and **Veynes**, junction for Gap, see next page.

The *Carriage Road* from Vizille to Gap passes the following places:—

**LAFREY**, or **LAFREY** (4½ miles), near the spot where the troops sent from Grenoble to capture Napoleon I. on his way to Paris, 1815, came over to him, upon his crying out, "If any one wants to kill his emperor, let him fire;" at the same time opening his breast, as represented in the well-known picture. There are two pretty lakes, Grand Lac and Lac Mort. **LES BOUCHONS** (7 miles), in a deep valley, near *Mont Aiguille*, which is 6,920 feet above sea. [To the east, in a beautiful mountain spot, is *La Salette*, noted in the present day for a supposed appearance of the Virgin Mary, in September, 1846. She showed herself, they say, to two shepherd children of the country, on a rock, now marked by the prints of her feet, and by a "miraculous" spring, the water of which is sold to

pilgrims, who flock here, and for whose use a chapel has been built.] CORPS (9 miles), in a wild and elevated district. Population, 1,360. Then LA GIX-QUERRE-DE-BOYER (9 miles.) At 14 miles further is

**Gap**, 74 miles from Grenoble, on the branch from *Veynes*, through **Embrun** to **Briançon**.

**HOTELS**.—Du Nord; de Provence. Population, 10,478. The chief town of department *Hautes-Alpes*, seat of a diocese, &c., in the old province of Dauphiné. It was the Roman *Vapincum*, afterwards the capital of *Gapençoise*, which belonged, first, to the Counts of Forcalquier, then to the bishops. It stands on the Luye, about 2,400 feet above sea, in a fertile hollow, among hills.

It has a small Gothic *Cathedral* (rebuilding), *Hôtel de Ville*, theatre, library and museum, and the marble effigy (by Richier) of Constable *Lesdiguières* (born at St. Bonnet, on the Drac), at the Préfecture; with a statue of Baron Ladoucette.

Napoleon stopped here on his way from Elba. *Farel*, the reformer, was born at Fareau or Farel (7½ miles) to the north of this, on the Buzon, under Bayard's Mountain. A few cottons and lincens are made, and a trade carried on in grain and cattle.

By rail to Embrun and Briançon.

**Chorges** was a town of the *Caturiges*, and has traces of a Roman *fort*, with other signs of their occupation, and a *Church* on the site of a temple of Diana. **Prunières** (14½ miles from Gap).

[**BARCELONNETTE** (diligence from Prunières) a sous-préfecture in department *Basses-Alpes*, on the Ubaye, and one of the prettiest and best built places in this part. It was founded 1330, by Raymond, Count of Provence. In the Place, near the old clock-tower, is a fountain in honour of *Manuel*, with an inscription from Béranger, the poet, signifying that "arm, head, and heart, were all found in him." Population, 2,000. A road leads hence across the border, for about 65 leagues, on to Genoa.]

**Embrun** (7½ miles from Gap), a sous-préfecture and fortified rock, over the Durance, the Roman *Ébrodunum*. The Gothic Cathedral of *Nôtre Dame* has a good half Romanesque spire. The *Palace*, now a barrack, is close to the old tower called *Tour Brunè*. Population, 4,017. *Hotel*.—De la Poste.

From Embrun it is 23½ miles to

**Briançon**, an important sous-préfecture in département *Hautes-Alpes*, and a strongly fortified military frontier town, on the Durance, in the Dauphiné Alps; about 4,340 feet above the sea, in an amphitheatre of heights, crowned with *nine Forts*. Its streets are very steep and irregular; a bridge of 130 feet span crosses the deep bed of the Clairée, built 1731. Population, 6,580. It was the Roman *Brigantium Vians*, and is the key of France, on this side of the Alps, and a good centre for mountain trips and the *Vaudois* district. *Hotel*.—De la Paix.

La Vachette, at the foot of *Mont Genève* (11,615 feet high).

From *Veynes*, the line runs along the Durance, past **Chabestan**, **Laragne**, &c., to

**Sisteron** (31 miles), an ancient place and sous-préfecture, at the bottom of a narrow pass, commanding the valleys of the Durance and the Buech (which join here), and the old way into Provence. It was the Roman *Secustero*, and was sacked 1562. It is defended by a *Citadel* (in which Casimir V., King of Poland, was confined) on a high rock, near the bridge; on another rock is perched the faubourg of La Baume. An old church, a college, and a pretty walk near *Porte d'Aix*. Population, 3,996. *Hotel*.—De la Poste.

The rail proceeds down the Durance to **St. Auban**, whence there is a branch of 13 miles through **Les Grillons** to Digne.

[For remainder of the line to Marseilles, see Route 27, in inverse order.]

#### DIGNE.

POPULATION, 6,770. **HOTEL**.—Boyer.

The Roman *Dina* or *Dinia*, capital of department *Basses-Alpes*, in Dauphiné, seat of a bishopric, &c., on the Bléonne, which runs swiftly by, to the Durance. The town is divided into la Tete, le Mitan, and le Pied. The oldest part is on a rock, below Boulevard Gassendi (so called after *Gassendi*, who was born in this neighbourhood, and to whom there is a statue, by Ramus), where the best houses are placed, with a fountain. *Notre Dame Cathedral* has been restored; the bishop's palace is now a prison. Remains of the old Cathedral, with traces of wall paintings, are on the *Barcelonnette* road. *Brignolles prunes* are grown.

In 1891 a line was opened to **Mexel** (9 miles), which is continued southwards to **Saint André-de-Méouilles**, through **Barrême**.

[From Digne, on the carriage road to Draguignan, you pass **BARREME** (18 miles). Then

**CASTELLANE** (15½ miles), an old town and sous-préfecture in department Basses-Alpes, in a defile of the mountains, on the Verdon, which is crossed by a bold one-arched *Bridge*. The cliffs have a view of the *Mediterranean*. Parts of the ancient wall are left. **CAMPS** (10 miles), and 15½ miles further is **Draguignan**.]

From **St. Auban**, through **Volx**, **Manosque**, **Mirabeau**, and **Pertuis** (see page 147, in inverse order) to **Meyrargues**, the junction for

### DRAGUIGNAN,

POPULATION, 9,816.

**HOTELS**.—De France; Bertin.

The small capital of department *Var*, in the old province of Dauphiné, founded in the 5th century, on the *Pis*, or *Nartubie*, under *Malmont Hill*, in a fertile plain bordered by an amphitheatre of hills. The climate is mild and healthy.

Before the Revolution it had a palace of the bishop of *Fréjus*. Notice the prefecture, museum and library, a square *Clock-tower*, the hospital, the palais de justice, and the botanical gardens.

[Rail from **Draguignan** to **Nice** (page 143), passing through **Fayence**, **Montauroux**, **Grasse** (page 142), and **Colomars**, 71 miles.]

A short line of 8 miles joins **Draguignan** with **Les Arcs** on the direct rail *Marseilles* to *Nice*, *Route 20*.

**Le Muy** (5 miles) is noted for a *Castle*, where some *Provençal* gentlemen conspired to take *Charles V.* at the head of his army.

**Fréjus** (8½ miles), a diocese near the mouth of the *Argius*, or *Argæus*, on the *Mediterranean*, on the site of *Forum Julii* (whence the name comes), a naval port on the *Via Aurelia*, founded by *Augustus Cæsar*, who here stationed the third legion, and the fleet taken at *Actium*. Population, 3,135.

*Hôtels*.—Du Midi; de la Poste.

**St. Etienne's** *Romanesque Cathedral*, of the 12th century, has some *Roman* stones in it, and an eight-sided *Baptistery* on granite pillars. The bishop's house is *Gothic*. Among *Roman* remains are—parts of the *Walls*; an oval *Circus* of stone and brick (about 650 feet round); *aqueduct*, 50 feet high; and

the *Porte Dorée*, or gold gate, which led to the harbour (another was called *Cæsar's Gate*, and there were two besides), where a quay or *Mole* may be traced; and two granite posts and a *Pharos*, or lighthouse, are seen. The *Roman harbour* is now a swamp, filled up by the muddy river, with an *étang*, or pool, in the midst. Portions of an *Aqueduct* still exist. At *Villeneuve* farm (1 mile) are remains of a *Temple*.

**St. Raphael** (2½ miles).

*Hôtels*: Des Bains et Continental; the most central first-class house. *Grand Hotel*.

An improving winter resort. *English Chuyeh Service*. Here *Napoleon I.* landed from *Egypt*, October, 1799; and here he embarked for *Elba*, 1814. *Julius Agricola* (the father-in-law of *Tacitus*) and *Abbé Sibyes* were born here.

**L'ESTEREL** (8½ miles), is near the sea, under the range of broken porphyry hills called the *Esterels*, or *les Mauves* (after the *Saracens* or *Moors*), which shelter this part. They are 1,800 to 2,400 feet high, covered with cork, arbutus, and other trees, and were first explored by *De Saussure*, 1789. The line runs by tunnels and cuttings along the base of the *Esterels* to

**Agay** (5 miles), followed by

**CANNES** (15 miles).

POPULATION, 19,988.

*Grand Hotel de Cannes*.—Well situated on the principal promenade. *Garden*.

*HOTELS*.—*Hotel Beau Séjour*, beautifully situated.

*Hotel Westminster*.

*Hotel Metropole*.

*Hotel Beau Site*.—Charming situation on the west side of *Cannes*. Recommended in every respect.

*Prince of Wales Hotel*.—A new first-class hotel, well sheltered, and beautifully situated, near *St. Paul's Church*.

*Hotel des Anglais*.

*Hotel Mont Fleury*, 130 rooms, moderate.

*Hotel Richemont*.

*Hotel Continental*.

*Hotel de Belle Vue*.—Well situated and recommended. Splendid *Hotel* on the public garden, in the best part of the town.

*Pavillon Hotel*.—Well-situated hotel, comfortable and good.

*Hotel Gray et d'Alblon*.—First-class establishment, situated in the finest quarter of the town; large garden. Recommended.

*Hotel Grande Bretagne*.

*Savoy Hotel*.

*Central Bristol Hotel*.

*Hotel de la Terrasse*, well situated, opposite *Christ Church*.

*Hotel de Provence*.



Hotel Central.—First-class, with a large garden.  
 Hotel St. Charles.  
 Windsor Hotel.  
 Hotel Splendid.  
 Hotel Californie.  
 Pare Hotel.  
 Hotel de l'Esterel, situated in the west-end of Cannes.  
 Hotel des Princesses.  
 Hotel des Angers.  
 Hotel Beau Lieu.  
 Hotel du Louvre; Grand Hotel de Cannes.  
 Hotel Royal; Hotel Gonet.  
 Hotel Beau Rivage.  
 Hotel de Russie.  
 Grand Hotel Alsace Lorraine.—Family hotel, on the Boulevard du Cannet.  
 Hotel Pension and Villa de la Tour.—Family House, well situated at the West end of Cannes.  
 Hotel de Hollande.  
 Hotel des Pins, well situated, first-class hotel, newly opened.  
 Hotel du Paradis, Boulevard du Cannet, close to St. Paul's Church.  
 Hotel de France, situated full south, on the Boulevard du Cannet.

An *English Vice-Consul* and several *Physicians* are resident. Four *English Churches, Scotch Free Church, &c.* See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

ENGLISH HOUSE, ESTATE, AND GENERAL AGENCY, Messrs. John Taylor and Riddett, wine merchants, Rue de Fréjus. Mons. Roux is a House and General Agent (French), and publisher of a *Visitors' List, maps, &c.*

*Post and Telegraph Office, Rue Bossu.*

*Boats* in the port, 12 to 15 fr. a day, with two men. *Steamers* to the Islands, &c.

*Carriages*: 1 horse, 2 persons, 1 fr. the course, 2 fr. an hour. Omnibus to La Bocca, Le Cannet, Vallauris (manufacture of artistic pottery), and Antibes.

Cannes, formerly a small fishing village, now grown into a flourishing town, is beautifully situated under the hills, on La Napoule Bay, in the Mediterranean. It stands on the site of *Oxibia*, which the Saracens destroyed. It owes its prosperity to its mild, dry, winter climate, sunshiny and free from fog; and has been much resorted to by consumptive and delicate persons since Lord Brougham made it his residence in 1834. There is a memorial of him in the Cemetery; besides a statue dedicated at the centenary of his birth, 1879.

The old town lies under Mont Chevalier, at the top of which are the old Church, and a square tower of an old Château. Parallel with it is the Boulevard de la Plage, at the west end of which is the Cours, with promenades and fountains. Bathing is excellent, the sandy beach being one of the best on the coast. Church of St. George, with the *Albany Memorial Chapel*, erected 1887, in memory of the duke, close to the Villa Nevada, where he died, 28th March, 1884. Jardin d'Acclimatization and Skating Rink, in the English quarter, on the west side, near Villa Brougham; Château des Tours, and other seats. Many garden villas have sprung up here and towards Le Cannet, Vallauris, Napoule, &c. New streets and drainage improvements have been made; water is supplied by an aqueduct from the Siagne. Plantations of wholesome pine and eucalyptus. Good mutton, game, fish, and poultry are plentiful. At the Hotel de Ville collections of natural history, geology, and antiquities, the latter worth seeing. New Casino. New Post Office and Collège Communal, with other new public buildings.

The environs are delightful. Wild flowers abound; and gardens of heliotrope, hyacinth, and other sweet flowers are grown for perfumery. Excursions to La Croisette, past Villa Scott, California Tower, St. Anthony's Church, 656 feet high; Grand Pin and Le Pézon, 875 feet; Clausonne and the Roman aqueduct.

In front of the bay are the well-wooded *Iles des Lerins* (rabbit shooting). On Ile St. Marguerite is a tower, in which Richelieu confined the *Man with the Iron Mask* (a twin brother of Louis XIV.; his mask was really velvet). It was also the prison of ex-Marshal Bazaine till his escape.

[At 12 miles north by rail is *Grasse*, an ancient town and sous-préfecture in department Alpes Maritimes, among gardens of oranges, lemons, roses, and scented flowers, for distilling essences. Population, 14,015. The principal hotel, the Grand, was occupied by Queen Victoria in 1892. Cathedral; traces of a palace, built by Jeanne, Countess of Provence, are seen; besides a Roman tower near the Hôtel de Ville, and St. Hilaire's old hospital chapel (three pictures by Rubens). M. Malvilan has paintings by Fragonard, temp. Louis XV.]

**Golfe-Jouan-Vallauris** (4 miles). At Vallauris art pottery is made.

**Antibes** (3 miles), a port in a fine spot under the Maritime Alps, with a jetty made by Vauban. Population, 7,401.

It was founded as *Antipolis* by the Greek colonists of Marseilles; and has a church, on the site of Diana's temple, two *Roman Towers*, traces of a Roman *Theatre*, and a pillar to Louis XVIII. The bridge over the Brague was carried away by the floods of January, 1872; the train went over, and drowned thirty passengers. Flowers of all kinds are grown for essences and perfumery.

**Vence-Cagnes** (5 miles), with an old castle, and **Var** (4 miles), or *St. Laurent-du-Var*, at the bridge (262 feet long) over the Var, in department Alpes Maritimes. Four miles further is

### NICE,

A famous winter residence, called *Nizza* by the Italians. Population, 88,278.

**Hotels**.—Grand Hotel, Quai St. Jean Baptiste.

Westminster Hotel, first-class family hotel.

Hotel de France, first-class hotel, situated in the best part of the town. Deservedly recommended.

Hotel des Anglais; first-class, facing the sea.

Hotel de la Mediterranée.

Kraft's Hotel de Nice, kept by Mr. C. Kraft (Bernherhof, Berne); very good situation; excellent.

Grand Hotel Paradis.

Hotel de Rome.

Hotel de la Grande Bretagne; Hotel Cosmopolitan; and Hotel de l'Elysée, now belong to the Societé Anonyme de la Grande Bretagne.

Hotel d'Angleterre, first-class hotel, beautifully situated on the "Jardin Public."

Splendid Hotel, Boulevard de la Buffa.

Hotel du Louvre, well situated, full south.

Grand Hotel des Isles Britanniques, corner of Boulevard Longchamps.

Hotel Jullien, corner of Boulevard Dubouchage et Avenue Beaulieu (Carabacel).

Hotel du Luxembourg.

Hotel de la Paix.

Grand Hotel Terminus, opposite Railway Station.

Hotel des Princes.

Grand Hotel Milliet; Hotel St. Petersburg;

Hotel et Pension Suisse; Grand Hotel des Palmiers; Hotel Raissan.

Hotel et Pension du Midi, oppositè the railway station.

Hotel d'Albion, Boulevard Dubouchage (Carabacel); full south.

Pension Anglaise, Marine Villa, on the Promenade des Anglais.

*House Agents*.—Anglo-American Express, Jardin Public. C. Jouglu, dépôt for *Bradshaw's Guides*.

*Resident English and American Consuls*.

*Resident English Physicians*.

*English Churches*.—Trinity, in Rue de France; St. Michael's, in Rue Bergère; Christ Church, Carabacel. *Scotch Church*.—Boulevard Longchamp. *American Episcopal Church*.—Rue Carabacel.

Electric tramway to Cimiez.

Nice, perhaps the most widely known of all European winter resorts, is situated in the department *Alpes Maritimes*, and built chiefly on alluvial soil, not more than 2½ feet above the sea level, formed by the Var and the Paillon, at the foot of the low hill known as the Vieux Château, sheltered on the north by Monte Calvo (2,700 feet) and Monte Boron, and on the east by Monte Albano.

The air is pure and absolutely free from fog. Average temperature of the winter months (December, January, and February), 48° Fahr. In summer the heat rarely exceeds 85°. Rain falls abundantly during three or four weeks in September and October, and again, not quite so copiously, in May. The number of rainy days in the year averages about 36, against 250 in northern Europe. The climate is specially adapted for winter residence in all cases of debility, in chronic bronchitis (unaccompanied by inflammation), liver complaints, disturbance of the urinary secretions and similar exhaustive diseases, a distinct advantage being that invalids can enjoy the open air every day in thoroughly sheltered walks, snow and frost being almost unknown. The Paillon has been covered over, and all the town sewerage is carried in pipes out to sea, quite apart from the river.

Nice is divided into the old and new towns, the latter having the suburbs of Carabacel and Cimiez, which are preferred for their higher situation and distance from the sea. The old town lies low, and some of its streets being below the level of the torrent, or river Paillon, should be visit-

precaution by delicate invalids. The new town is well built, with boulevards. The beautiful Promenade des Anglais runs for a mile or more along the shore, from which it is separated by a shady walk, well planted with southern trees. Bathing establishments on the shore in front. The tide only rises about six inches.

Nice is a bishop's see. The Cathedral of St. Reparata dates from 1650; the interior is richly ornamented. The Church of La Miséricorde has a diptych of the 14th century. There are a French Protestant Temple, and Italian and French Theatres, the latter rebuilt since the disastrous fire of 1881, when 70 persons were burnt. Several clubs, the largest being the Cercle de la Méditerranée, Promenade des Anglais. Hotel de Ville; Préfecture; Museum of Natural History and Public Library of 60,000 vols., open daily. Jardin Public, opposite to the new Pier, where a band plays nearly every day. Statue of Massena (in Place Massena) and of King Carlo Felice. A marble cross commemorates the meeting of Charles V. and Francis I. in 1538. The Castle Hill is laid out in shady walks, gradually rising to an elevation of 320 feet; ruins of the Old Castle, destroyed in 1706 by the Duke of Berwick. Garibaldi was born here. Lyte, the author of "Abide with Me," lies in the cemetery of the English church (Rue de France), and Gambetta in the Town Cemetery.

Fruit and fish are abundant. The olive, fig, mulberry, carob, citron, orange, and lemon flourish luxuriantly. The eucalyptus, palmetto, and date palm grow freely, but the latter produces no fruit.

At Cimiez are ruins of a Roman amphitheatre; and the Convent of the Recollet Frères, with frescoes in the church, worth visiting.

Excursions to the Vallon Obscur, not far from the Convent of St. Barthélémi; to the Abbey of St. Pons; to St. Martin Lantosque, &c.

Rail 37 miles through **Colomars** to **Puget-Théniers**, whence omnibus to **St. André** (page 141) on the rail to Digne.

The beautiful Corniche Road runs to Genoa, along the Riviera di Ponente (Western Strand), generally near the rail, but undulating continually.

**Villefranche** (2½ miles), on a fine sandy bay.

**Beaulieu** (1½ mile), among olive and fruit trees,

is a rising place, on a beautiful bay. New hotel, and English church service.

**Eza** (2 miles), where was a Temple of Isis.

**MONACO** (4 miles). *Hotels*.—Hotel de Londres, in the Gardens, facing the Casino; Hotel des Anglais, first class, at the Public Gardens; Grand Hotel, fine situation; Grand Hotel Victoria, first-class; Hotel de la Terrasse Boulevard des Moulins (private hotel); Hotel Beau Rivage, first-class; Grand Hotel de Paris.

An independent principality, 6 miles square, belonging to the Goyon-Matignon family, containing the old town of **MONACO**, with a semi-Moorish fortified Palace (open on Tuesdays and Saturdays), situated on a promontory; the Condamine, the new town, in front of the small port (here are the bathing establishments), **Monte Carlo** with its Casino and gaming tables, and the little town of Moulins.

*Resident English Physicians.*

*English Church Service* at St. Cyprian's Church.

See "Monaco, the Beauty Spot of the Riviera," by Dr. Pickering. The climate is something like that of Nice, but Monaco itself is too exposed, though the old town is perfectly healthy, well paved, and sewerred, and much cleaner than the corresponding parts of Hyères, Nice, or Mentone. Condamine, well sheltered, contains many English residents. Fine Art Gallery. There are daily concerts, reading-rooms with English newspapers, many amusements, and interesting walks. Access to the gaming tables is by ticket, and only allowed to those over 21.

Excursions to Eza, Tête de Chien, Mont Agel, and La Turbie. The station for Monte Carlo is 1½ mile beyond that of Monaco. A mountain rail has been laid from Monte Carlo to **La Turbie**, on the Corniche Road, a favourite centre for excursions.

At **Cabbé-Roquebrune** (2 miles) is a ruined Castle, on the rugged cliffs.

**MENTON**, or **Mentone** (2½ miles).

POPULATION, 9,050.

*HOTELS*.—Hotel des Anglais, beautifully situated.

Grand Hotel, large and beautiful hotel, situated full south.

Hotel des Îles Britanniques; fine and healthy situation.

Grand Hotel Cosmopolitain. Close to the station. Fine and convenient situation.

Hotel de Nice.

Hotel de Belle Vue, beautifully situated.

Hotel Beau Rivage, well situated, near the Caravan Station. Full South. See Advt.

Grand Hotel de Mentone.

Hotel Splendide.

Hotel de la Paix.

Hotel Grande Bretagne.

Hotel d'Italie (English house); old established hotel, with a large garden.

Hotel du Louvre.

Grand Hotel Victoria.

Hotel National; Hotel Alexandra; Grand Hotel de Paris; Grand Hotel de Venise; Hotel Méditerranée.

Hotel du Pavillon Prince of Wales, in the West Bay.

Hotel Westminster, first-class hotel, newly built.

Hotel et Pension du Midi, Promenade du Midi.

Hotel et Pension de Londres.

Grand Hotel et Pension du Parc, Avenue de la Gare.

Hotel des Princes.

Hotel et Pension d'Angleterre.

Hotel et Restaurant de la Gare.

*English Church Service; Scotch and French Protestant Services.*

A winter and summer residence, in a beautiful spot, with a mild equable climate, between two bays, under mountains 4,000 to 5,000 feet high. It contains some steep streets of tall houses; St. Michel's Church (1811); a Club; and Museum of bone remains from the caves. The Queen, at her visit in March, 1882, stayed at Mr. Henfrey's Chalet des Roisiers in East Bay. The river Coreille leads up among the hills to Castiglione behind. Lemon gardens. Mr. Hanbury's beautiful gardens at La Mortola. Fine views from St. Agnès (2,400 feet), and Mont Baudon (4,160 feet).

The climate of Mentone is unquestionably slightly warmer, more equable, and less exciting than that of Nice or Hyères, and the quietness of the place also fits it for delicate invalids. Average winter temperature about 49° Fahr. The best proof of the mildness of its winters is afforded by the luxuriant lemon groves which bear, more or less, all the year round, and the fine old olives, some of which date even from Roman times, and have never been destroyed by frosts, as has sometimes been the case in other parts of the Riviera.

The rail passes over the Italian frontier (7 miles from Mentone) to

**Ventimiglia.** See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Italy.*

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## ROUTE 26.

**Grenoble to Briançon, Embrun, and Turin.**

To Briançon, about 42 miles, by a fine road.

**Grenoble**, as in Route 25. From this by rail to **Vizille** station (9 miles), then by road to **LIVER**. **BOURG D'OISANS** (8 miles), on the Romanche (2,543 population), near Mont de Lens. The valley of Venéon leads to Mont Allo-Froide, or *Mont Pelvoux*, the *highest peak in France*, 12,973 feet above the sea, and covered with glaciers. Through the wild Alpine passes of L'Infernet and Malaval to **GRAVE** (16 miles), near several falls. **VILLARD D'ARNE**, at the bottom of the **COL DU LAUTARET** (2½ leagues), a pass 6,850 feet above the sea. **MONETIER** (2 leagues), in the valley of the *Guisanne*, has some warm *Sulphur Springs*, which are used in the season. Population, 2,068.

**BRIANÇON**, see page 140.

**BOURG MONT-GENÈVRE** (2 leagues), where the *douane* or frontier custom-house is placed.

The first place on the *Italian* side is *Cesanne*; thence to **SUSSA**, and from **Susa**, by rail, to **TURIN**.

The carriage road from Briançon to Embrun passes

**LA BESSÈRE** (10½ miles), near the Val Louise (which leads up the Mont Pelvoux), and near to a cave called *Baume des Vaudois*, where 3,000 of them were smothered, or slain, by Charles VIII., in 1488.

**LAROCHE** (4½ miles), leads into Val Fressinière, where *Felix Neff* is buried. He lived chiefly at *La Chap*, in Val d'Arvieux.

**PLAN DE PHAZY** (6 miles), on the Durance, near Mont Dauphin Fort. Up the Gull, through the valley of *Queyras*, to *Guillestr*. Then to Veyer and the deep gorge of Chapelue, and to Ville-Vieille, opposite *Fort de Queyras*, in the midst of snowy heights.

*Val d'Arvieux*, *Val Veran*, &c., which stretch around this, are consecrated by the labours of *Felix Neff* among the Protestant Vaudois who made this desolate region their asylum. Dormelleuse Peak, over Neff's house, is 10,570 feet high. At the head of the Gull is *Monte Viso* and its glaciers, 12,643 feet high, on the *Italian* border.

**EMBRUN**, see page 140.

## ROUTE 27.

**Marseilles to Aix, Digne, and Draguignan.**

By rail, *via Gardanne* (branch to Trets and Carnoules). **Aix**, **Meyrargues** (branch to Aste-

non and to **Draguignan**, Manosque, St. Auban (see page 147) branch to Digne.

From **Gardanne** to **Luyes**, 3 miles. Thence 5 miles, across the Arc, to

### AIX.

POPULATION, 28,357.

**HOTELS.**—De la Mule Noire; des Princes; du Louvre; Nègrecoste.

A sous-préfecture of department Bouches-du-Rhône, seat of an archbishopric, academy, &c., and a watering-place; first founded as the Roman *Agus Sextius*, by C. Sextus Calvinus, about 124 B. C., and became the *capital of Provence*, under the Troubadours.

It stands near the Arc, in a fertile, sheltered valley, separated by hills, to the north and south, from the Durance and the coast; Mont Victoire lying to the east. The old square-shaped town, with its dirty streets, half-ruined walls, and six gates, lies on one side of the Cours or High Street, which has David of Angers' *Statue of King René*, three fountains (one of warm water), and statues of Portalis and Siméon, placed there 1847. Outside the town are the mineral springs, for visitors, called the *Fontaine de Sextius*, with a bathing-house, offering but middling accommodation. The season for using them is May to October. They are beneficial in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, and skin diseases.

The *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Sauveur, is composed of a Romanesque aisle of the 11th century, a gothic nave of the 14th century, with a front and tower of the same date (the carved cedar doors are later), another aisle of 17th century, a large and well-shaped choir, built 1285, and the ancient cloisters of 11th century. The old *Baptistry* annexed, with its eight large granite pillars, was, they say, part of a *Temple to Apollo*. Notice, also, a sarcophagus (in St. Mitre's chapel), with bas-reliefs of Christ preaching, a painting of the Virgin and Child, with *portraits* of King René in it, a triptych of Moses and the Burning Bush, of René's time, sculptures by Cleastel, and two lions from René's throne—also the monuments of Archbishop Fanard and Fabri di Peiresc, an equestrian figure of St. Martin, and an old niched image of the Virgin, held in great veneration by her worshippers.

At *St. John's Gothic Church*, which belonged to a priory of Malta, and was built, 1231, by Raymond Berenger IV., are the tombs of the *Counts of Provence* (restored 1828), some paintings, and a good *Clock-tower*, 218 feet high. St. Madeleine is 200 feet long, and adorned with various *paintings*, one being by Albert Durer.

There are five or six other Churches and chapels. At the *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1668, are Coustou's statue of Marshal Villars, and a large and valuable *Library* of 120,000 volumes, chiefly the gift of the Marquis de Méjeanes, and 1,100 MSS., with urns and busts; that of Vauvenargues is by Ramus, a native artist. Near it is a *Clock-tower*, built 1512, with a clock and figures moved by machinery. The old priory contains a *Museum* of Roman and Greek antiquities; besides a gallery of *pictures*, among which are Gros's Night of the 20th of March at the Tuilleries, and Forbin's Siege of Granada. Opposite the fountain of St. Louis is the *Ecole des Arts et Metiers*. The new *Palais de Justice* is a large building, worthy of notice.

Among the eminent men it has produced are Adanson and Tournefort, the naturalists; Entrecaesteaux, the navigator; and General Miollis. Pope Alexander V. founded the university here, 1409. The *Procession of the Fête Dieu*, first instituted by *le bon Roi René*, was revived with great splendour in 1851.

Rail to Draguignan (Route 20); to *Rognac* (on the line to Avignon) *via* Les Milles, *Roquefavour* (giving name to the Marseilles aqueduct), and Velaux.

At about 1½ hours' distance up the Arc, is the *Aqueduct of Roquefavour*, above mentioned, 260 feet high, for carrying the water supply for Marseilles over the river.

Excursion, 9½ miles, to the old fortified castle of *Vauvenargues*, 14th century, close to the cascades of the Val de l'Infernet, thence to

[*Mont Victoire*, so called from the famous victory of Marius over the Teutons, 125 B. C. It has a castle of the 14th century, with a Hermitage at the top of the mountain, 3,180 feet high where a fête is held, 24th April.]

The stations after Aix are **Fuy-Ricard**, &c., to

**Meyrargues** (16 miles), on the Durance, which the rail follows to **Pertuis**, **Mirabeau**, **Manosque**, **La Brillanne**, **St. Auban**, **Feipha**, &c., to **Sisteron** and **Gap** (Route 25).

**Pertuis**, a town of 4,927 inhabitants. Towers of the 13th century.

**Mirabeau** has Mirabeau's family *châteaux*, where he lived when a boy.

**Manosque** (12½ miles), on the Durance, a town of 5,572 souls, with a trade in olives, truffles, &c.

**Volx** (4½ miles). Rail to **Forcalquier**, with a church of the 12th century. It was formerly the capital of the *Mémeint*. Rail also to **Apt** (page 114).

At **St. Auban**, a short line of 14 miles runs off to **Digne**, see page 140.

A line was opened in 1890-1891 in successive sections from Meyrargues to Draguignan (61 miles), and from Draguignan to Grasse and Nice, opening up a through connection between Marseilles and those delightful health resorts. The most noteworthy stations up to Draguignan, commencing with Meyrargues, are

**Peyrolles**, above which rises the *Grand Sambuc* (2,410 feet); **Jouques**, with ruins of the *château* of **If**; **Rians**; **Varages**, in a pretty valley; **Barjols**, at the confluence of the Fouvey and the Ecrevisses; **Sillans**, where is a fall of the Bresse, 155 feet high; **Salernes**, with an ancient Moorish castle; **Lorgues**, a small manufacturing town; **Draguignan** (see page 141).

## ROUTE 28.

**Lyons to St. Etienne, Le Puy, Mende, and Albi.**

This route runs through *Auvergne*, and the romantic country at the head of the Loire, Lot, &c.

**Lyons to St Etienne**, as in Route 24.

Then to **Bellevue** (3½ miles), tunnel, 2,280 yards, and **Firminy** (page 106), in a hilly country.

**Aurec** (6 miles), **Bas-Monistrol** (6½ miles), and **Pont de Lignon** (3 miles). Here the line crosses the windings of the Loire, by several viaducts, with many tunnels.

[**Monistrol** (3 miles from Bas-Monistrol) has remains of an Ursuline convent, and the

country-seat of the bishop of Puy, now a ribbon factory. Population, 4,719.]

**Retournac** (7½ miles), followed by

**La Voute-sur-Loire** (13 miles). Rail to **Yssingeaux** (14½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Haute-Loire. Population, 7,859. Ribbons and laces are made. *Hotel*—De l'Europe. Then comes

**LE PUY** (7½ miles), or **Puy-en-Velay**.

In the volcanic country of Auvergne, 58½ miles from St. Etienne.

POPULATION, 20,308.

**HOTELS**.—Hotel des Ambassadeurs, good; de l'Europe.

Capital of department Haute-Loire (formerly of *Velay*, in Auvergne), seat of a diocese, &c.; near the Roman *Reussio*. It was at one time called *Ville d'Anis*, and then *Puy*, or *Puech*, i.e., a peak, from the volcanic mountain on whose north and west sides it lies, sloping in a remarkably picturesque way towards the valley of the *Borne*, which joins those of the *Doléon* and *Loire* close by.

This conical peak, in the midst of a circle of other rugged volcanic hills covered with vineyards, &c.; is 2,050 feet above the sea, or 450 feet above its own spreading base; from which the lava-built houses, with their tiled roofs, rise in tiers, past the Cathedral, and the gardens of the seminary, to the top, called the *Rocher Cornelle*, and crowned by a statue of the Virgin, 52 feet high, made from the cannon taken at Sebastopol. Viewed from the *Pont St. Jean*, this top offers a rough likeness to *Henry IV.*, with his aquiline nose, moustache, and beard.

On the east of *Mont Anis* is a sharp peak of volcanic breccia, nearly 300 feet high, called *Rocher d'Aiguille* (the needle rock), on which is the little spire *Chapel of St. Michel*, seemingly inaccessible, but reached by a spiral of 249 steps. It is in the Romanesque style of the 10th century. Below, between the peaks, is the "temple of *Diana*," a little eight-sided Romanesque *Chapel of St. Clair*, dating from the 12th century. From the very sloping position of the town, the streets are too irregular and steep for carriages; they are paved with lava; but the new town has a broad boulevard and public gardens. A new *Hôtel de Ville* is in *Place du Breuil*, where is a modern

fountain; and at the *Museum* is a collection of pictures, Roman antiquities, minerals, and fossils; also a *Salle des Dentelles*. One old Gate has great machicolated *Towers* on each side. A flight of 120 broad steps brings you up to the

*Cathedral*, which stands with its back to the rock, and is built of lava, in a half Romanesque style. It has two pillars of red porphyry in front, an isolated pyramidal spire and low towers, a nave of three aisles on great pillars, good carved pulpit, a painting of the Innocents, a carving on wood of St. Andrew's Martyrdom, and an altar of divers colours, on which stands an *ebony image* of the Virgin in gold brocade, brought (they say) from Egypt, by St. Louis on his return from the Crusades, 1254; a gift which produced many pretended miracles, besides an abbey and convents, and many royal visits. The bishop of Le Puy was, by custom, president of the States of Velay.

The Museum contains interesting collections and some fair pictures. At the College (which has a chapel with an Italian front) is a library of 5,000 volumes. *St. Laurent's* great Church in Basse Ville, near the bridge, contains the modern effigies of Duguesclin, copied from those destroyed by the Baron des Adrets, when he and his fierce Calvinists attacked the town.

The rail is continued to St. Georges d'Aurac and Langeac (page 159) on the Clermont-Ferrand and Nîmes line. Coaches to Mende.

Among the various *Objects of notice* in the neighbourhood (of which the Rocher Cornelle commands a fine prospect), are—the Orgues d'Espally (west), the *Châteaux* of Polignac, St. Vidal, and Londez (north-west), château of Ceysac (south-west), *Roche Rouge*, or Red Rock (east), the Cavernes des Fées, the lac de Limagne, and numerous volcanic peaks.

[POLIGNAC (3 miles) is a village near the Borne, round the base of a basalt mass, crowned by the fine keep and round towers of the ruined Castle of the Polignac family, which stands on the site of a Temple of Apollo (*Apollonicum*, whence the present name), and was destroyed at the Revolution. Its seigneurs were styled "Kings of the Mountains." At 11 miles beyond this, up the river, near Allègre, is the Cratère, *Ôme de Bar*, a perfect crater, 1,590 feet

diameter, and 127 deep, the sides being planted with beeches.

*Orgues d'Espally* (2 miles west of Le Puy), on the Borne, is a striking pyramidal mass of *basalt pillars*, like the pipes of an organ (*orgues*), at the top of which are traces of a château, where Charles VII., when nearly all France was lost to him, was proclaimed by the States of Velay, 1424. One of the best views of le Puy is got here.

At 18½ miles south-east-by-south of le Puy is

*Mont Mézenc*, in the Cévennes, the highest of the volcanic range of Ardèche (1,940 yards above the sea), at the head of the Lignon, Gazelle, Erioux, &c., and not far from the Gerbier de Jones (1,710 yards), at the Loire's head.

Mont Mézenc has the two fine *Falls* of la Roche and la Baume, on the west side, 82 and 98 feet down: and commands one of the noblest views in France, taking in the French and Swiss Alps, &c.]

A rail (25 miles) is projected from Le Puy to Langogne (below).

Follow the Mende road to CHACORNAC (8½ miles). About 2 miles west of this is *Bouchet Lake*, in the crater of a volcanic peak, 14,760 feet round, and 92 feet deep. COSTAROS (4 miles).

PRADELLES (10 miles) where a road turns off to Aubenas in Ardèche (see Route 29).

LANGOGNE (3 miles), a station on the Nîmes and Clermont-Ferrand line (see Route 31).

L'HABITARELLE and CHÂTEAUNEUF-LE RANDON (12 miles), on a rocky height, belonged to the seigneurs of Gévaudan, and was defended by the old Castle of Randon, which the English held, 1380, when they gave it up to *Duguesclin*, who died in the meantime, and to whom a pillar was set up at L'Habitarelle, 1820. Duguesclin was a gentle soldier for that rugged age. On his death-bed, he desired his people to remember, that wherever they made war, churchmen, women, children, and the poor, were not their enemies.

At 15 miles further is

### MENDE.

POPULATION, 7,878.

HOTEL.—Manse. The nearest station for this place, on the Clermont and Nîmes lines, is Villefort.

Chief town of department Lozère, seat of a bishop, &c., in the fertile valley of the Lot, among the Margaride mountains (a range of the Cevennes), one of which, *Mont Mimat*, 3,600 feet above the sea, or 650 above the town (to which it gave name), has the hermitage of *St. Privat*, who was martyred here by the Vandals. He is called the *Apostle of the Gabale*, or people of Gévaudan. The streets are narrow and crooked, but ornamented with many fountains. Country houses are perched on the hills around.

The *Cathedral*, with two tall Gothic spire towers (one slender and well carved), stands on the site of *St. Privat's* grave. At the old episcopal palace, now used for the *Préfecture*, is a gallery of pictures; some by Bénard. The library contains 7,000 volumes. Hermitage of *St. Privat*, partly cut out of the rock.

In the neighbourhood are the following:—Pont Gothique, a bridge of five arches, one in ruins. Lanuéjols ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles east), near the Lot, has a fine *Roman Mausoleum*, about 25 feet square, with Corinthian pilasters, &c., on each face.—Bagnols ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and the sulphur springs higher up the Lot.—*St. Julien-de-Tournel*, 5 miles higher up, a seat of the lords of Gévaudan. Mont Lozère, a peak 4,900 feet above sea. The *Causées*, immense desolate calcareous plateaux, with romantic scenery (see page 160) may conveniently be visited from here.

From Mende, a rail to Rodez passes

**BARJAC** (9 miles), on the Lot; then **Le Monastier**, junction for **Marvejols**, a sous-préfecture of 4,672 population, in the valley of the Colagne. It was nearly destroyed by the royal forces under the Duc de Joyeuse, but was restored by Henry IV. The line is continued to Neussargues (page 229).

After **Le Monastier** comes **Champagnac** then **Banassac-la-Canourgue**, in a fertile valley, where the serge stuffs of Canourgue are made; has remains of an ancient fort of *St. Amand*. Much Roman pottery was found here, 1829. At 3 miles to the north of it is the church of *St. Salmon*, built by Pope Urban V. A bridge over the Lot leads from it to the village of *Mont-Jesieu*, so called because a colony of Jews were once settled here.

**Severac** ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles). in department Aveyron, is on the Blaur, above which is the old square Château of its marquis's, built in the 17th century.

Junction for **Rodez** (see Route 52).

**Millau** (19 miles) or **Millau**, a sous-préfecture in Aveyron, of 17,429 souls, and the ancient *Emilianum*, in a pretty part of the Tarn. It suffered in the Albigensian wars, and was one of the first to accept the reformed faith, in 1534, when the marriage of the Benedictine prior with the Abbess of Arpajonc took place here. General assemblies were frequently held in the town, and it is still chiefly Protestant. The stone Bridge was rebuilt 1817; a suspension bridge is of later date. There are good walks about. *Hotel*—*Du Louvre*. Good ewe-milk *cheese* (called *Roquefort*), gloves, vellum, and thread are made. *Roquefort*, where it is made, is a small place, 10 miles west of Millau, 7 miles from *St. Affrique*, on *Mont Cambelon*, in the caves of which the cheese is kept. Above 10,000 sheep are fed in the environs. Generals Sarret and Sollignac were natives.

From Millau, the line runs down to **Béziers** (page 287); past *Tournemire*, where a branch of 8 miles goes off to *St. Affrique*, (below), *Montpaon*, *Lunas*, *Latour*, *Bousquet*, *Bézarieuz*, &c. (See Route 66.)

**St. Affrique** ( $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles) or *St. Fric*, a sous-préfecture of 7,223 souls, and a railway station (as above), in a rocky part of the Sorgue, has many old Gothic houses, and parts of the walls, built 1357, but which Louis XIII. dismantled for its attachment to Protestantism. An old hospital is used for the *Mairie*, and stands opposite the new palais de justice. The neighbouring hills are covered with vineyards and orchards. Good cloth is made. *Hotel*—*Du Cheval Vert*.

[At  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-south-east are the warm mineral sulphur waters of *Silvanes* ( $104^{\circ}$  temperature), which are used from June to September. About 4 miles south-west of this, near the little village of *Pont-de-Camarès*, on the Dourdou, are the cold *Eaux-gazeuses*, or carbonic acid gas springs of Andabre and Prugnès, which taste something like soda-water.]

From *St. Affrique*, by road (rail projected), to **St. SERNIN** (20 miles), on the Rance, at the bottom of a circle of mountains. Then to **Alban** (12 miles), with cave dwellings and dolmens.

**LA FRATASSE** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in department Tarn; 16 miles beyond which is **Albi** (see Route 52) on the line to **Toulouse**, which is about 30 miles further.



## ROUTE 29.

### Valence to Livron, Privas, and Alais,

Through the *silk country* of Ardèche, and among the *Cevennes Mountains*; by rail, 85 miles from Livron.

Valence Station, as in Route 20. Then Livron (page 108), where the branch line turns off by a serpentine line across the Rhône, past La Voulté (on the main line Lyons to Nîmes), to Le Pouzin (page 103), at the mouth of the Ouvèze; from which a branch of 1½ miles runs *viâ St. Lager*, &c., to

**PRIVAS** (19 miles from Livron).

POPULATION, 7,312.

HOUSES.—De la Croix d'Or; du Louvre.

This small capital of department Ardèche (the old *Vivarois*), in a hilly spot, where two little streams join the Ouvèze, among vineyards and silk works, was an old Protestant town, taken in 1629, after eight weeks' siege, by Louis XIII., when the walls were razed, and the garrison put to the sword. Some modern streets are well laid out. It contains a Catholic church, Protestant temple (on the castle site), Palais de Justice, with a four-column portico; museum; college for 200; and library of 2,000 volumes. Silk goods, leather, oil, and spirits are made. Hence to Le Puy as in Route 46.

The main line of rail (*rive droite*) proceeds from Le Pouzin to **Rochemaure** (12 miles) and **Le Teil**, page 103, where the Alais line turns off past **Aubignas** (8 miles), **Villeneuve-de-Berg** (8 miles), **Vogué** (3 miles), **Ruoms** (8 miles), **Gagnières**, **Robiac** (branch to **Bessèges**), **St. Ambroix**, to **Salindres** and **Alais**.

**Aubignas** (5 miles from Le Teil). Thence through a tunnel and over 5 viaducts, past the Ecoutay, to **St.-Jean-le-Centenier** (4½ miles), in the valley of the Cladugène.

**Villeneuve-de-Berg** (4½ miles) population, 2,047. Obelisk and statue in honour of Olivier de Serres, a native, who wrote the *Théâtre d'Agriculture*, and first planted the mulberry.

**Vogué** (3 miles), on the Ardèche. Short rail to Aubenas (below) continued to La Bégude, for Vals (below), and Niegles-Prades.

[AUBENAS, a dépôt for the silk trade (population, 2,24), among the volcanic peaks of the Vivarois

mountains, which are covered with vines, olives, mulberries, &c. It stands on a hill, over the river Ardèche, above which rise its spire and domed churches, and the towers of its *Hôtel de Ville*, once a Castle of the Ornano and Harcourt families. Notice the town walls; the Chateaux Vieux and St. Claire. *Hotel*—Du Nord. To Le Puy by road, Route 46.]

**La Bégude** (3 miles), coach to

[VALS (1½ mile), up the Volane, which makes several falls, in a most picturesque spot, is noted for its tonic *mineral Waters* (drunk from June to September); and is near the *Pont de Bridon*, where the lava beds and basalt rocks, above mentioned, begin. At Vernet are effervescing waters. Population, 3,684.

At 8½ miles north-west is *Thueysis*, round which are vast heaps of lava, with *volcanic ranges*, which rise towards Mézenc and the source of the Loire. See Route 46.

**Niegles-Prades** (2½ miles) termination of the short line from Vogué.]

From Vogué it is 8 miles, past Balazuc, to **Ruoms**, a small, but ancient town. In the neighbourhood are megalithic remains in a wild rocky part of the Ardèche (especially at the *junction of the Voisin*), where the river worms itself through caves and round masses of rock of the most fantastic shape (some are regular cubes); while the banks on both sides, in one part, rise, at an angle of 45°, by immense steps made by the wearing away of the rock.

At Vallon (which has a famous stalactitic grotto), 4½ miles lower down, are two curiosities—1st, the *Fall of Ray Pic* (122 feet down, over a basalt rock), under the curve of which you may take *shelter in rain*, like the Hepste fall in Brecknockshire, and which freezes in winter; and 2nd, the remarkable *Pont d'Arc*, a rugged, *natural bridge*, of hard, grey limestone, stretching in one arch across the river, about 173 feet span, and 96 high; the uneven roadway upon it being more than 200 feet above the water, and 40 feet wide. It has been used from Roman times; Louis XIII. built a fort to command the pass; and cottages stand hard by it. In the neighbourhood is the *Gouffre* (or gulf) *de la Goule*, a savage pass, in the *Usège Mountains*,

Correspondance from Rooms to **LARGENTIÈRE** (9 miles), in the deep, rocky valley of the Ligne; is a sous-préfecture of 2,820 souls, and so called from the *ead mines* (from which silver, or *argent*, is extracted), worked here since the 12th century. The old Gothic *church* is a light building, and rather elegant; and there is the ancient *Castle of Fanjou* on the cliffs. Near it is a grotto, including several caves.

[*Jaujac* (9 miles north of Largentière) lies among balastic rocks and volcanic peaks, in department Ardèche, and on the Ardèche river.]

**JOREUSE**, a town of 2,082 inhabitants, on the Baume, at the foot of the Cevennes, is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Rooms.

**Beaulieu-Berrias**, near the Chassezac, where the road to Villefort and Mende, in Lozère, turns off. **St. Ambroix** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the Cèze, in department Gard (page 158). Thence to **Salindres** (7 miles) and **Alais** (5 miles), on the Nîmes railway. See Routes 30 and 31.

## ROUTE 30.

**Avignon to Tarascon, Nîmes, Montpellier, and Cette.**

Distance from Tarascon, 65 miles; time  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

**Avignon to Tarascon**, 18 miles, as in Route 20. Thence, by a viaduct on 7 solid arches, over the Rhône, to

**Beaucaire** (2 miles); is noted for a large *Fair*, lasting from 22nd to 29th July, formerly attended by merchants from all parts of the Mediterranean. As many as 300,000 people sometimes collected. It is held on the canal and the banks of the river. It is referred to in Dumas' famous novel, "Monte Christo." On the broken rocks above the town are the ruins of an old Provençal *Castle*. Notice the old carved *Hôtel de Montmorency*.

Population, 8,947. *Hotel*—Du Luxembourg.

A bridge of boats here was replaced by Sequin's noble *Suspension Bridge*, hanging on four bends, each 426½ feet long. It is the largest in France, but inferior to the Menai, which is itself second to that of Fribourg.

The Aurellian way to Nîmes and Spain went through this place, which was the ancient *Ugernum*. When its *square* castle was built, the name was altered to *Belium-Cadrum*, *Bel-quadro*. &c., from

which the present form is derived. Outside the town is the pretty Gothic *Oratory of St. Louis*, of the 14th century. The Canal runs down to the sea, below Aigues Mortes, in connection with the Canal du Midi, joining the Rhone and Garonne. At  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-north-east is the famous *Pont du Gard*, as described in Route 20.

**Bellegarde** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Several cuttings in the scarpèd rocks are traversed.

**Manduel** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), beyond which is *Beaulieu Castle*, and Regagnach hill, on which megalithic remains are found. Pass a curved viaduct on 28 arches; then a cutting in the rocks, which sometimes look like ruined castles; then a tunnel; and at length

**Grezan** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Here the West Bank Rail from Lyons comes in.

## NÎMES.

$30\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Avignon, 450 from Paris. Here the line from Clermont Ferrand falls in (see Route 31).

POPULATION, 71,628, one-third of whom are Protestants: there are 150,000 in the department.

**HOTEL**.—Grand Hotel du Luxembourg. An excellent first-class hotel for families and gentlemen. *Post Office*.—Boulevard du Grand Cours.

*Telegraph Office*.—Place de la Salamandre.

☞ **OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Maison Carrée—Amphitheatre—Temple of Diana—Tour Magne—Porte de France—Porte d'Auguste.

This interesting old city, the capital of dept. *Gard* (part of *Languedoc*), seat of a bishop, a Protestant consistory, a college, &c., is most remarkable for its monuments of Roman antiquity. It stands in the dusty, unattractive, though fertile plain of the Vistre, near the Garrigues hills, or beginning of the Cevennes range. Some think it was founded by the Marseilles Greeks; the Romans, however, who took it, 121 B.C., and called it *Nemausus*, were its greatest benefactors, and, under Agrippa, built the baths, aqueduct (from Pont du Gard), &c.; while Antonine, whose ancestors were natives, constructed the amphitheatre. It was then two or three times larger than now. The Vandals (407), Saracens (720-7), and others, so reduced it by their ravages, that, in 1336, it had only a population of 400. It was a sort of republic, under consuls, &c., from 1226 till 1555, when it was finally joined to the French crown.

The best general view of Nîmes is from the hill, near the barracks, or from the *Tour Magne*, which overlooks a vast range of country. The old town, or *Cité*, is a heap of small dirty streets, surrounded by boulevards and the faubourgs of the modern town. These boulevards are well planted, and set off with delightful gardens. In Cours Feuchères, near the station, is a handsome fountain, erected 1847; and on the beautiful *Place de l'Esplanade* is a still finer fountain, by Questel, with colossal figures by Pradier. On one side is the Palais de Justice. Many of the streets are named after celebrated men connected with the town, as Adrian, Vidal, Baduel, Petit, Saurin, the divine, and Traucat, who planted the first mulberries here.

*St. Castor's Cathedral*, in the *Cité*, is an irregular pile, lately rebuilt, with bits of all styles in it, from the Byzantine downwards; the oldest part being of the 11th century (the base, they say, was part of a Roman temple); the rest belongs to the 13th and 15th centuries. It contains tombs of Flechier and Cardinal Bernis.

*St. Paul's*, in Place de la Madeleine, is a modern building, in the Byzantine and Romanesque styles, begun 1835, by Questel, and much admired by the Nîmois. Length, 200 feet; height of spire, 177 feet. The figures over the portal are by Collins, and the *Wall paintings*, which form some of the most considerable works, in this style, of the present day, are by H. Flandrin.

The Church of St. Baudille, in the ovigal style, was rebuilt in 1877. There are two Protestant churches, Grand and Petit Temple (a Protestant church was founded as early as 1559, by G. Moget); and a synagogue in Rue Rousny.

An *Hôtel Dieu*, founded 1313, by Raymond Rosi, was rebuilt 1880; Richard's large *Hospital*, for old people, &c., was founded 1686, and enlarged 1811. The new *Hospital* is worth notice. The Palais de Justice, in the Greek classical style, was built 1826, on the site of Plotinus's Roman basilica, near the railway station and Cours Feuchères.

The *Maison Centrale de Detention* (House of Detention), on the site of Vauban's citadel and Fort de Rohan, serves for 13 departments, and has room for 1,200. The Bibliothèque of 50,000 vols. and MSS. is connected with the cabinet of natural history. On Recollets convent is the *Theatre*, by

Meunier, with an Ionic portico of 16 pillars. Not far from this is one of the great antiquarian treasures of the city, the

*Maison Carrée* (i.e., Square House), the common name of a beautiful *Temple*, founded either by Augustus or Agrippa (the inscription being gone), and thought to have been part of the public forum. At one time it was used as a church (St. Etienne), then, in the 11th century, as the *Hôtel de Ville*, then as a stable (by one Brueys), and latterly as part of the Austin convent; but it is now restored with great care, and occupied as a *Museum of Antiquities*, which is well worth inspection.

It stands inside a railing, on a stylobate or base-ment, 21½ feet high, to which fifteen steps lead; is externally 82½ feet by 40; and is surrounded on three sides, by fluted Corinthian pillars, having rich capitals, supporting a well-carved cornice and frieze. Of the pillars, ten are in the north portico (six in front); and the ten down each side are (some of them) half let into the wall, but not at equal distances. The door under the portico, 9½ feet by 9½, leads into the temple itself, which is 52½ feet by 36, and 36 feet high, and lit from the roof. Cardinal Alberoni was so charmed with this work that he said it ought to have a gold case; and Colbert and Napoleon I. thought of transporting it, stone by stone, to Versailles. It is open to the public on Sunday, but may be visited at any time by strangers with passports.

The *Arènes* (arena), or *Amphitheatre*, the best preserved one existing, after that at Verona, stands in an open space, and is an oval, lying east and west, 487 feet by 332 outside; 226 feet by 124 inside; 1,175 feet round; 70 feet high (inside, the ground is some feet lower). It is composed of two rows, of sixty equal arches each, in a plain Tuscan or Doric style, with a cornice between the rows, pilasters between the arches in the first row, and pillars between those in the second. These arches communicate with the corridors and passages leading inside. Four principal entrances front the points of the compass, that on the north being distinguished by a pediment and two carved bulls. On the north-east side you may trace bas-reliefs of fighting gladiators, and the story of Romulus and Remus, suckled by the wolf; and round the top (which is broken towards the east) are holes for the poles, upon which the awning was spread. In the

inside are remains of the 82 rows of seats (16 or 17 may be traced), made of enormous stones, and ranged in four divisions, according to the rank of the sitters, who came in and out by the passages or vomitoria. It may have held 20,000 when full; that is, some thousands less than the one at Arles, and only one-fourth of the number held by the Colosseum; and was used not only for gladiatorial combats, but for naumachia or sea-fights, water being brought to it by the great Pont du Gard aqueduct. Machicolated towers were at one time annexed to this classic pile; and it was turned into a castle, to which the Church of St. Martin was added (inside) in the 11th century; but this and the houses piled against it have been long removed, and it is now taken proper care of. Wild bulls from the Camargue are sometimes baited here. A fine moonlight view may be enjoyed from the hills to the north.

The *Museum of Art* is on the first floor of the old Hôpital-Général. It contains the "Cromwell before Charles I. corpse" of Delaroche, and Sigalon's "Locusta." In the chapel is the Gower collection, chiefly Dutch and Flemish pictures.

At a beautiful spot, near Place de la Bouquerie, called *Jardin de la Fontaine*, after a spring which rises at the Creux de la Fontaine, and supplies the town, are the remains of the

*Temple of Diana*, built by Augustus, and ruined by Charles Martel, after he had driven out the Saracens. Close by are ruined baths; the great aqueduct came in here, into a château d'eau or reservoir, lately discovered. A statue to Reboul, the baker poet, was erected 1869, in the Jardin, which also contains a *Museum*. Beyond this, on Mont Cavalier, is the

*Tour Magne* (Great Tower), a conspicuous mark for the city, and commanding a great sweep of view, ascended by a good stone staircase. It is a ruin, six-sided at bottom, and eight-sided above, where it narrows; about 90 feet high (it might have been 130 once), and 65 feet through at bottom—the top being less than half as much; and built of rough stones, with an arched base pierced with windows, and remains of four Ionic pilasters on one side, in the upper storey. Some think it was a Roman watchtower; others, a mausoleum. Behind the cypresses here was the burial ground, where urns, amphoræ, pottery, and bones have been found.

Out of ten *Roman Gates in the ancient walls*, are left. That called *Porte de France*, near hospital, on St. Gilles road, is a single plain arch 22½ feet high, 18½ wide, with round towers at sides. *Porte d'Auguste*, on the Domitian Way, road to Rome, is more ornamented than the other and was built in the year 7 B.C., along with wall, as an inscription to Augustus testifies. It has four arches through it, two large and two small, with an Ionic column between two Corinthian pilasters on the face.

Among the ancient buildings which have disappeared were the Capitol, on the site of the garden; the Baths, in Porte St. Antoine; a Basilica, where the Palais de Justice now stands. Charles VI. built a castle near Porte des Carmes pulled down 1693.

Several Protestant martyrs were burnt 1551, Place de la Salamandre (the crest of Francis I) and on Place de Boucaire, Roland and other Canard leaders were burnt, 1705. Besides the College, there are a large priests' Seminary, schools of the Brothers of Christian Doctrine, also Protestant schools attached to an Orphan home, and a Normal school. A Protestant Cemetery is on the Alais road, with "Après la mort, jugement" over the gate, and a statue of Immortal by Pradier; beyond it are the stone quarries in the Garrigues hills. Tertiary fossils are found on Pt. d'Autel, a hill to the south-west, towards St. Cassaire, where the telegraph stands.

Of the three railway stations, or embarcadères, for Alais, Beaucaire, and Montpellier, that for the latter is the best, and is 328 feet long. The people are rough and independent in their manners, and divided into two distinct religious and hostile parties, formerly styled Grande and Petite Croix. Though the climate is better than that of Marseilles, it is still too cold and exposed to the mistral and vent-de-bise, for persons in weak health (*LEE's Companion to the Continent*.)

Wheat is thrashed in the open air by horses; and the plough, or charrue, still keeps its classic shape. Projects have been formed for reclaiming the dry and parched district round Nîmes, extending to Aigues-Mortes, by means of the Rhône.

Among its *natives* are Nicot, who brought tobacco into France (called Nicotina, after him);

the statesman; Cavalier, the Camisard leader, was a baker here. He died a pensioner at Chelsea Hospital. Several Protestant pastors are stationed here. The *Rev. F. Gouthier*, whose life has been written by his nephews, the *Villemins*, laboured here for nine years.

The manufactures are shawls, gloves, silk goods, cotton, carpets, pianos, steam engines; there is a trade in grain, wine, eau-de-vie, olive oil, drugs, and essences.

See "Tableaux pittoresque, &c., de Nismes, et de ses Environs," by *Rev. E. Frossard*.

*Conveyances* by rail to *Alais* (2 hours), by rail to *Besagès*, *Grand Combe*, *Clermont*, &c. (see *Route 81*). Carriages to *Pont du Gard*, 12 francs there and back (see *Route 20*).

[At  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south is *Cassargues*, which has good fishing in the *Vistre*, and had a castle, pulled down 1874. Names ending in *argues*, so common hereabouts, are derived from *ager*, a field, as in this name—*Cassil ager*, i.e., *Cassius'* field, or farm.—About 12 miles south (rail, see page 116) is

*St. Gilles*, in a vine country, on a rock near the Canal de *Beucaire*, and so called after *St. Gilles Abbey*, of which the highly carved Romanesque church of the 12th century remains, having behind it the *Vis de St. Gilles*, or spiral staircase. The *Knights Templars* had a priory here. *Raymond*, Count of *Toulouse*, was absolved here by the pope's legate after being scourged, 1209; and here *Clement IV.* was born. Nearly 18½ miles further south (rail from *Arles*), among the sandhills at the mouth of the *Petit Rhône*, is *Les Saintes Maries*, and its ancient fortified Church, with towers and battlements, and curious carvings, and four paintings on wood by *King René*.]

Leaving *Nîmes*, the next station is

*St. Césaire* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile), with little to arrest attention any more than those which follow. Here a line, 25 miles long, turns off to

*Aigues-Mortes*, on the salt marshes near the sea, 8 miles from *Almargues*, on the Canal Grande *Robine*. There was a *Benedictine* abbey, called *Psalmodi*, here (restored 788 by *Charlemagne*), of which the gate tower is left.

<sup>3</sup> *St. Louis* built a castle and the *Tour de*

*Constance*, which is 94 feet high, besides a turret of 35 feet on top; walls were added by his son *Philip*, and the place now offers a complete specimen of a fortified town of that age, with its towers, battlements, machicolations, ditches, &c. *Louis XIV.* confined some unhappy Protestants in the *Constance Tower* for 35 years; another is called *Tour des Bourignons*, from a massacre made by the *Dauphin's* troops, 1421, when the fort was held by the *Burgundians*, whose bodies were thrown here. The clock-tower is of the 13th century. The *Grande Robine* canal leads down to *Grau-du-Roi*, on the *Mediterranean*, whence *St. Louis* (*Louis IX.*) embarked for the *Crusades*, 1270; and where *Charles V.* landed to hold his interview with *Francis I.*, in 1538. At *Peccais*, about 2,000 men are employed in the government salt works. Fevers and mosquitoes are the torment of this part of the coast. On the line to *Aigues-Mortes* is *Vauvert*, i.e. *Val-vert* (or *Green Valley*), population, 4,292, the centre of the wine district in this quarter, and once the site of a châteaueau, visited by *St. Louis*, and pulled down, 1628. An old castle (*Beauvoison*) of the *Templars* is near.]

*Milhaud* (2 miles) is approached in a cutting. *Bernis* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile).

*Uchaud* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile), or *Uchautz*, in the midst of vineyards.

The road is crossed by a Roman bridge over the *Vidourle*, where we enter department *Hérault*.

*Vergèze* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Here are the old mineral springs of *Boullens*, useful in rheumatism.

*Aigues-Vives* (1 mile) manufactures "living waters," (the signification of its name), in the form of eau-de-vie.

*Gallargues* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile).

Bridge over the *Vidourles*, noted for sudden freshets.

*Lunel* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a town of 6,793 souls, in department *Hérault*, trading in muscat or sweet wines, liqueurs, and eau-de-vie; and standing in a fertile plain at the head of *Lunel Canal*, among vineyards and oliveyards. It has a spire church and a fountain on *Cours Valoutéra*. It had a famous synagogue in the 16th century; and walls, which were razed by *Richelieu*, 1632. *Hotel*,—*Du Palais Royal*.

Here the line from Arles comes in (see Route 20). From Lunel, a rail, 50 miles long, runs up to **Sommières** (below) and **Quissac**; **St. Hippolyte** (below); **Ganges**; and **Le Vigan** (below). At **Quissac** a branch turns to **Lézan** (for **Anduze**, below), **Mas-de-Gardies**, and **Alais**.

[**Sommères** (8 miles from Lunel), a thriving place of 3,821 population, up the Vidourle, under an old Castle, and having large manufactures of flannel and cloth. Not far off is **Villeveyrie** (i. e. Old Town), where a Roman bridge and other antiquities were discovered by M. E. Dumas, an eminent geologist here. *Hotel*.—Du Soleil.

**St. Hippolyte le Fort** (population, 4,516), near the head of the Vidourle, with a Protestant temple, built out of the fort erected to overawe the professors of that faith, which fort was formerly the Château of the seigneurs. *Hotel*.—Du Cheval Blanc.

**Le Vigan** is another charming place (and a sous-préfecture) of 5,374 souls, on the Arre, near Mont l'Ésperou, in the Cevennes, with many country houses of the Nîmes and Montpellier gentry. A Gothic bridge crosses the river. There are Catholic and Protestant churches, cotton and silk thread mills, and, on the principal Place, a bronze *Statue of D'Assas*, a young captain of an Auvergne regiment, who fell at Clostercamp, in Flanders, 1760. Making a reconnaissance at night, he suddenly came upon the enemy, advancing to surprise the French, who threatened to shoot him if he spoke. Without hesitation he rushed on them, shouting, "*A moi, Auvergne, ce sont les ennemis*" (Follow me, men, here is the enemy!) and fell pierced by scores of balls. These words are cut on his statue. *Hotel*.—Du Cheval Vert.

A hill near château Marave offers a *fine point of view*. There are mineral waters at Cauvalat (omnibus); and, up the Arre, are *coal mines*, most of this district being a coal basin.

At **Quissac**, 12½ miles from Sommières, a line goes off to **Lézan** (for **Anduze**) and **Alais**.

**Anduze**, the Roman *Andusia*, a picturesque town, near the fine *Château of Tornac* (a key to the Cevennes), where the Camisards began to rise

against their oppressors, in the time of Louis XIV., and where also Marshal Villars made proposals of peace to their chief leader, Jean Cavalier. They were eventually subdued by the Duke of Berwick, 1705. Population, 3906.

On the west is the fine valley of *St. Jean de Gardonnenque*. The rugged rocks of granite, grauwacke, limestone, gypsum, &c., are worth notice; *quercus coccifera*, an oak yielding a beautiful dye, abounds here.

To the south-west is the castle where *Florian*, the French novellist, was born; also *Sauves*, on the Vidourle, where fourches, or wooden pitch-forks, are made, and lead mines worked; and *Lassalle* (population, 2,404), which has silk mills on the Gardon, and gypsum quarries.]

A road, 41 miles, leads from **Anduze** to **Florac**, past **St. Jean-du-Gard** and **Le Pompidou**.

**St. JEAN-DU-GARD**, population 2,588, has a Roman Tour de l'Horloge.

**LE POMPIDOU** (14½ miles), on the Gardon, under the ridge of the Cevennes, which divides the departments of Lozère and Gard. *Cassagnas* (about 6 miles north-east), with its caves, was one of the headquarters of the Camisard leaders.

**FLOBAC** (14 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Lozère, of 1,978 souls, in the valley of the Tarn, where the Tarnon and Minente join it, among the Hautes Cevennes. It began in a castle, of which a part of two low battlemented *Towers* are left; and has but one main street, with a church, a Protestant chapel, and palais de justice. *Hotel*.—Melquinon. The sides of the rock are covered with vines, chestnuts, and oaks.

About 7½ miles up the Tarn is *Pont Montvert*, or *Ste. Germain de Calverte*, under Mont Lozère (4,890 feet high), where the Camisards murdered the priest Chayla, 1702, a cruel persecutor of the Protestants, for which their leader was burnt alive. *Pope Urban V.* was born at Grizac, near this.

From Florac it is 25 miles by diligence to **Mende** (Route 28), over the Col de Montmirat, 3,450 feet above sea. On the line from Lunel to Montpellier, the first station is

**Lunel-Viel** (2 miles) is the best place for *muscat wines*, above mentioned. Fossil remains are abundant in the limestone.

**Valergues** (2 miles). **St. Bres** (2 miles). **Baillargues** (1 mile) is near Colombières, a pleasing spot among the rocks of the Carroux, not far from Pont-du-Verdier, a bridge of one arch from rock to rock.

**St. Aunes** (2½ miles). Two miles from here is the large Etang de Maugulo. **Les Mares** (1½ mile). From this it is 3½ miles to Montpellier station, a handsome pile approached by a tunnel.

### MONTPELLIER,

POPULATION, 69,258.

**HOTELS**.—Nevet; du Midi; du Cheval Blanc; Grand Hotel Biscarrat; Hotel Bannel. Cafés de France; de la Comédie; du Commerce; du Palais; du Musée; du Pavillon.

*English Church Service. Free Church of Scotland. English Physicians and Chemist.*

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Tour des Pins—Triumphal Arch—Cathedral—École de Médecine—Botanic Gardens. Aqueduct. Musée Fabre.

Capital of department Hérault (part of the province of Languedoc), seat of a military division, of a bishopric, &c., on a rocky hill, on the Lez, about 2½ miles from the Mediterranean. It was founded in the 8th century, when Charles Martel destroyed Maguelonne (then a town of the Saracens), and, under the name of *Mons Possulanus*, became noted for its commerce and School of Medicine. The latter appears to have gained for it the reputation of being a peculiarly healthy spot for invalids, though other places along this shore are as healthy and more beautiful. Matthews, in the "*Diary of an Invalid*," says, "It is true there is almost always a clear blue sky, but the air is sharp and biting, and you are continually assailed by the *bise* (north wind) or the *marin*. The one brings cold, the other damp."

One of its counts married a daughter of a king of Aragon, whose descendants sold it to Philip de Valois. It was taken by Louis XIII. as a stronghold of the Huguenots, to keep whom in check he built the *Citadel*, of which there only remains the *Tour des Pins*, whence there is a fine view of the cultivated gardens, vineyards, woods, and country around; the sea, Mont Canigon in the Pyrenees, the Cévennes being visible. At the other end

of the hill is *Place du Peyrou*, a large, regular, well-planted square, built by Daviler. Here stand Dorbay's *triumphal Arch* to Louis XIV. In one corner, his bronze statue in the centre, and a six-sided domed *château d'eau*, faced with Corinthian pillars. To this, water is brought from St. Clements by an *Aqueduct*, eight miles long, built 1753-9, by H. Pitot, and distributed to 29 fountains in the town—one of which, in Place du Théâtre, has a group of the Graces. This aqueduct is mostly under ground, but near the city it runs on an imposing *double row of arches* (183 arches in one row, 53 in the other), 92 feet high.

*Musée Fabre*, bequest of Baron Fabre (pupil of David) to his native town. It includes prints, sketches, medals, statues, paintings (about 490) of the French, Italian, and Dutch Schools; with 80,000 books, of which 15,000 belonged to his friend *Alfieri*; and is open thrice a week. Many of the paintings are worth notice; one among them is Sir J. Reynolds's "Young Samuel," a beautiful specimen, and a copy of Ingres' famous *Stratonice*, the original of which is in the collection of the Duc d'Anmale. *Collection Bruyas*; modern pictures.

*St Pierre's Cathedral* is the largest and ugliest of all the churches, of which there are four or five. It is 180 feet long, and has three towers, near one of which is the porch, curiously resting on two cylindrical pillars or turrets, with conical tops, ten side-chapels, Santarillo's statue of the Virgin, and paintings by Bourdon ("Simon Magus"), Jean de Troy ("Healing of the Cripple"), and Ranc ("Power of the Keys"). Notre Dame des Tables is now the College. There are two Protestant Temples (churches), one having a fine façade.

Near the cathedral is the ancient machicolated *École de Médecine*, first founded, they say, by the Arabs (or Saracens), and seated in what was the old bishop's palace. Among the objects in it worth notice are, busts and portraits of eminent professors, from the 18th century (besides a bronze of Hippocrates brought from Cos); the patched robe in which licentiatees are dressed, once worn by *Rabelais*; the lecturer's seat in the *amphitheatre* (which holds 2,000); a marble piece of antiquity from Nismes; a *library* of 50,000 volumes, and 600 MSS. in various languages, including Tasso's plan of his "Jerusalem Delivered," and Queen Chris-

tina's papers; and a room of anatomical models in wax, chiefly from Italy, but some by Delpuech. The *Jardin des Plantes*, where de Candolle lectured, is in the neighbourhood, and was begun by Richier de Belleval, 1593, in the time of Henry IV.; it contains 8,000 plants, many being rare exotics, and one, a cypress, called the Tree of Montpellier. In a corner is a tablet to Narcissa, "Narcissus placandis manibus," supposed to be Young's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Temple. She died of consumption, and was buried here, but her body was afterwards moved to Lyons, to escape the bigoted fury of the populace. This town is still reckoned a great Catholic stronghold; and the feeling of both parties is so great that they use different cafés, and will hardly meet in society.—(TROLLOPE'S *Impressions of a Wanderer*.)

St. Eloi's Hospital, with nearly 700 beds in it, was founded as far back as 1183. The general hospital, built 1682, is near an asylum for *Insensés* (lunatics). There is a prison for 450 on the solitary system, opened 1844; also a new *Palais de Justice*, near the triumphal arch, composed of a centre ten column portico, with wings. The public *Bibliothèque* has 80,000 volumes, open November to August, except Thursdays and Saint days, 11 to 4 and 7½ to 10. The *Theatre*, on the citadel esplanade, built 1786, is generally used as a Bourse or exchange; the chamber of commerce is at the *Hôtel St. Côme*; the *Tour de l'Observance* serves as a telegraph.

Up the little stream of the Merdanson, you come to the fountain of Jacques Cœur, Charles VII.'s goldsmith, who was a great benefactor to Montpellier.

Among a long list of natives are, James, King of Aragon; Bourdon, the painter; Count Daru; and Cambacères.

Manufactures of blankets, liqueurs, chemicals, verdigris, wax and other candles; and a trade in these, with wine, silk, olive oil, &c.

Excursion by rail to Lattes and Palavas, a bathing place with an iron spring; to the Pic St. Loup (2,076 feet), ruins of Château Montferrand; the Source du Lez, cascade, grottoes, &c. Rail to *Antiane* (3,000 inhabitants, romantic neighbourhood) and Rableux.

Several decayed Ports are along the coast, which is lined with low marshy lagoons or *étangs*, and sandhills.

[At 6 miles south, on one of these *étangs* (de Thou), is the old cathedral Church of *Maguelonne*, a mixture of the Arab or Norman, and the Gothic, begun in the 7th century, and altered 1064, and fortified against the pirates. It is now a barn. The town was ruined in the 8th century by Charles Martel.

It is related that, as late as 1226, money was coined at Maiguel, under the authority of the bishops of Maguelonne, which bore the *effigy of Mahomet*. This was meant to conciliate his followers, who, as well as the Jews, formed important colonies here.]

The next station to Montpellier is

**Villeneuve** (5 miles), so called when the canons of Maguelonne built a church here in the 12th century.

**Mireval** (3½ miles), in a track of sandy marsh. Away to the west of it is *Piguan*, with an old castle of the 11th century, and the ancient half Moorish *Abbey Church of Vignogoul*, older than the 12th century.

**Frontignan** (4½ miles), a decayed port, still celebrated for its sweet muscat wine, which is raised in what appears a most uninviting spot. The curious fortified Church and tower attract notice. Population, 3,601.

The line runs hence on a slight embankment between the sea and étang (leaving the *Balaruc Springs* on the west) to

**Cette**, 4½ miles further, at the junction with the *Chemin de Fer du Midi* (see Route 66).

## ROUTE 31.

**Nîmes to Alais, Grand Combe, Brioude, and Clermont-Ferrand.**

Distance 190 miles, through the hilly and interesting districts of the Cevennes.

By rail from Nîmes to Alais, 81 miles, thence 115½ miles to Brioude, thence 43½ to Clermont-Ferrand. The line passes several rocky trenches, and many tunnels (there are 101 between Alais and Langeac—one 1,300 feet long) and some well-constructed bridges and viaducts. This way from Marseilles to Paris, *via* Nîmes, &c., is more direct and interesting, as far as scenery goes, than the line *via* Lyons and Dijon.



**Nîmes**, as in Route 30.

**Mas-de-Ponge** (6½ miles).

**Fons-outré-Gardon** (8½ miles).

**St. Geniès de Malgoires** (2½ miles).

**Nozières** (2½ miles). From here, branch line, 12 miles, to

**Uzès** (population, 5,983), on the Avignon rail, 8½ miles from Pont du Gard by rail (see page 114), on olive-covered rocks above the Auzon. It is the Roman *Ucetta*, which had a temple to Augustus, and sent a bishop to the Council of Arles, A.D. 455. In 1560, bishop and all went over to the reformed faith, for which Louis XIII. garrisoned it, and razed the walls. It was latterly a duchy, in the Crussol family (the first peers of France), whose old *Château* remains, with high walls and corner towers, like the Bastille at Paris; the chapel has stained windows, and tombs of the Dukes from 1680.

St. Therri's Cathedral was burnt in 1611, except the fine circular Romanesque *Tower* of six stages (once eight, they say), to which a modern church is added, with a portrait of Cardinal Faccia. St. Etienne's was the Jesuits' church. An ancient crypt, in another part, has an ill-made figure of Christ, with the stigmata. The large bishop's palace is now the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a beautiful park behind. A little beyond is the house where *Racine* lived, 1661-2, when studying theology here; it commands a fine prospect over the valley of Gisors, in which is a *grotto* called Temple des Druides, with a dolmen close by; also the Tournal tower and the Fontaine d'Eure, which supplied the great aqueduct to Nîmes. A statue to Admiral Brueys, a native. Many Roman inscriptions have been found. A few silk goods are made. *Hotel*.—Bécharcl.]

**Boucoiran** (1½ mile), on the Gardon, which sometimes floods it, is a small village, with mills, Gothic-looking houses, and an old *Château* with a square tower, on a rock.

**Ners** (2½ miles) on a hill, overlooking the fine valley of Beau-rivage, on the Gardon, with the Cevennes in the distance.

**Vézénobres** (1½ mile), on a hill side. Population, 905.

**Mas-des-Gardiès** (4½ miles), junction for Quissac.

**St. Hilaire-de-Brethmas** (2½ miles).

**Alais** (3½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Gard, of 24,356 population, the ancient *Alesia*, and a thriving town, among coal and iron mines, under the Cevennes mountains, where the Cèze meets the Gardon d'Alais and Gardon de Mialet. It had a leper hospital for the crusaders in the time of St. Louis, and was held by the English when given up, 1422, to Charles VII. Having become a headquarters of the French reformed church (which held a synod here, 1620, under Dumoulin), it was besieged and taken by Louis XIII., who razed its walls. Louis XIV. not only built a citadel but sent a bishop to bring them back again to the faith, though without success. The fort is now a law court. There are a Gothic cathedral *Church*, a bishop's palace of the 13th century, silk mills, &c.

*Hotels*.—Du Commerce; du Luxemburg.

In the neighbourhood are the pretty walks on the Gardon, the Hermitage, part of a convent, and the sulphur mines of St. German de Valgagne; by another way, in the valley of the Callalgon, you pass the *Tour de Fare*, belonging to General Meynadler, and part of *Puech-de-Cendras Abbey*, burnt by the Camisards, who were hunted down in the religious wars of 1704. Some mineral springs here are useful as tonics and in skin diseases.

From Alais the rail to Privas and Valence passes **Salindres** and **St. Julien de Cassagnac** (a branch to **St. Jean-de-Valérisclé** and **Le Martinet**) to **St. Ambroix**, on the Gèze, in the midst of fine scenery, with silk mills and glass works. (See Route 29.)

Six miles west of Alais is MIALET, which is noted for its mountain *Caves*, in which bones have been found; and also as the birth-place of *Roland*, the Camisard leader, in the religious wars, who used to hide here, and who, being captured by Villars, was burnt alive at Nîmes.

From Alais the main line to Clermont Ferrand, *viâ* Villefort, Brioude, &c., passes **Tamariis** to

**Grand-Combe-la-Pise**, the centre of the *coal and iron* district of **La Grand Combe**. Population of the Commune, 13,141. Coal is plentiful, both anthracite and inflammable. The original steam-engines were made in England, and brought here by way of Cette. Zinc is also produced. The coal-field reaches to St. Ambroix (page 158). A line is projected to Uzès.

After **La Levade**, there is a succession of viaducts and tunnels (one of nearly 1,900 yards) to

**Chamborigaud** (6½ miles), where there are coal mines. Another succession of tunnels and viaducts brings us to **Genolhac** (4½ miles), at the head of the Cèze, &c., under Mont Lozère (5,560 feet above the sea), where the wolf is hunted.

Five tunnels, viaduct, and seven more tunnels, to

**Villefort** (8 miles), on the borders of the Ardèche and Lozère. It lies in the narrow valley of the Devèze (crossed by an old bridge), and is noted for its *lead mines*.

Correspondance for **Bagnols-les-Bains** (24 miles); a health resort under Mount Pervenche, with hot springs, an établissement thermal, hotels, and old ruins.

**La Bastide** (13 miles). Five miles from here are the hot alkaline and sulphur baths of *St. Laurent les Bains*, in a wild but healthy spot on the Borne, with établissements de bains.

**Langogne** (12 miles), on the Allier, in the Cevennes, one of the highest places in the department of Lozère, near the head of the Loire. It has a *Church*, which belonged to an abbey of the 10th century, founded by the Viscounts de Gévaudan. Rail projected to Le Puy. Population, 3,652.

[**GRANDRIEUX** (11 miles west-north-west) is near Agrippa's Roman way from Lyons into Spain, and has an old square tower.]

Down the Allier to **Jonchères** (11½ miles), **Alleyras** (13 miles), with continual tunnels and viaducts, to **Langeac** (22 miles), at the junction of the Desge, a small place with coal mines; **St. Georges d'Aurac** (4½ miles), where the junction for Le Puy (Route 28) is made; **Paulhaguet** (5 miles); and **Erloude** (11 miles), on the Allier. For which, and the remainder of the rail to Clermont-Ferrand, see Route 45.

## ROUTE 32.

**Montpellier, up the Hérault, to Mende.**

Distance to Le Vigan, about 39 miles. Road to Ganges, thence rail to Le Vigan.

**Montpellier**, as in Route 30.

**MONTFERRIER** (4 miles), a little to the east of the road, has a pleasing appearance, being built on a volcanic peak about 140 feet above the sea, on or round which are grouped an old Château of its marquises, and a park stretching to the Lez. Another lava peak, Valmahargues, is to the west. One of these heights was the site of a Roman or Gaulic town, called *Substantion* and *Sextantio*, according to inscriptions and remains of walls found there.

**St. GELY-DU-FESC** (3 miles). Grotto of Coucolier. [At 3 miles to the east is *Prades*, at the head of the *Lez*, which has its source in a ravine (something like Vaucluse), behind the Castle of Restinclières.]

**St. MARTIN-DE-LONDRES** (8 miles).

**St. GUILHEM-DU-DESERT** (4½ miles) in a deep gorge of the Hérault, among the rugged limestone peaks of the Cevennes range, was celebrated for its abbey, of which there remains the Romanesque Church, having altar and tombs older than the 11th century. Above is the large old *Castle*, called the Cabinet du Géant, which belonged to the giant Gallone, who fought with St. Guilhem. In one part is a primitive Suspension Bridge, in the Indian style, running from cliff to cliff, about 127 feet long.

**St. BAUZILLE-DE-PUTOIS** (2½ miles), a small village on the Hérault, is remarkable for a *succession of caves*, in the limestone, called (in the patois of this part) *Baouma de las Doumaiselas*, or the Ladies' Cavern (another name is the Grotto of the Ganges), full of stalactites and stalagmites of all shapes.

**Ganges** (8 miles), further up the Hérault. Rail to **Le Vigan**, on the Arre, about 6 miles north-west of this (page 155).

From Le Vigan, 42 miles, by public conveyance to **Meyrueis**, a small town with prehistoric grottoes, whence it is 22 miles to **Florac**. From Florac by diligence over the Col de Montmirat, and past the escarpments of the *Causse Méjan*, a vast calcareous plateau, with deep gorges, to **Mende**, 26 miles further.

## ROUTE 66.

### Montpellier to Lodève and to Millau.

Distance to Millau, 75 miles.

**Montpellier**, described in Route 30. About 3½ miles distant is the very old *Church of Celle Neuve*, composed of large, well-cut stones.

Past **Fabregues** (7 miles), &c., to

**Montbasin** (5 miles), a station for GIGNAC, on the Hérault, which a curious bridge crosses, has a good church, a square tower, and the chapel of Notre Dame, on the heights, thought to have been a temple of Vesta. A little higher up the river is Aniane, where St. Bennet was born; the old Abbey, founded 782, by a count of Maguelonne, is here.

**Paulhan** (13½ miles), where the line from Béziers comes in (Route 66), *viâ* Pezenas, &c. A branch of 24 miles is open to **Roujan-Nemés**, **Gabian**, **Faugères**, and **Bédarioux**, on the Hérault line.

**Clermont l'Hérault** (7½ miles), a small town, where they make cloth, cotton, &c. It has an old castle, and a Gothic church, with a good rose window.

**Lodève** (11½ miles), a sous-préfecture with 9,060 souls, on the Lergue (a branch of the Hérault), in a pretty valley at the foot of the Cevennes mountains, which are cultivated at the top. The old *Church of St. Fulcran* (a cathedral till the Revolution), which was part of St. Sauveur's abbey, has a great square machicolated *Tower*, with turrets, &c., and was fortified against the Albigenses when the town was walled round. It has a mineral spring; and woollen manufactures for the army employing 7,000 hands. Cardinal Fleury and General Lagarde were born here. It is the ancient *Luteva*. *Hotels*.—Du Nord; du Cheval Vert.

By road to **Lunas** on the line from Bédarioux to Millau, (1,285 inhabitants), 10 miles.

From **Paulhan** (above) 18 miles to **Faugères**, then 6 miles to **Bédarioux** on the Orb, a town of 6,678 inhabitants.

From here there is a line to St. Pons, Castres, and Albi, see Route 66.

To **Lunas** (above) 8 miles. Thence by rail past several unimportant stations and through two long tunnels (1,840 and 1,880 yards) to

**Tournemire** (23 miles) junction for St. Affrique and station for Roquefort (see page 149), whence it is 16 miles to

**Millau**, already described (see Route 26), on the Tarn.

From Millau the line is continued by a series of viaducts, tunnels, and bridges over the Lumentonnesque and the Aveyron to **Severac-le-Château** (buffet), with 3,425 inhabitants, the junction for

**Rodez**, see Route 52.

From Millau 7 miles to **Quèzagnet** station, whence there is a carriage road 21 miles to **Meyrueis** on the Jonte, a town of 1,632 inhabitants, passing through **Le Roxier**. From here an excursion can be made by carriage in 2 hours to *Montpellier-le-Vieux*, sometimes called *La Cité du Diable*, an enormous mass of eroded Dolomite rocks covering about 2,500 acres. Guide required.

From Meyrueis, by carriage road, 32 miles to **Mende** (page 148), passing through part of the *Causées*, at **Ste. Enimie** (megalithic remains). The *Causées* are vast calcareous plateaux, waterless and tree-less, with huge gorges of the most romantic description, and well worth a visit

## SECTION IV.

### ROUTES TO THE CENTRE AND SOUTH-WEST OF FRANCE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE **CHEMIN DE FER D'ORLEANS**, or **Grand Central Railway of France**; SUPPLYING SCEAUX, CORBEIL, ORLEANS, BLOIS, TOURS, POITIERS, ANGOULÈME, BORDEAUX, ANGERS, NANTES, ST. NAZAIRE, NIORT, ROCHEFORT, LA ROCHELLE, LIMOGES, PÉRIGUEUX, BOURGES, NEVERS, MOULINS, VICHY, CLERMONT-FERRAND, MONT DORE, BRIOUDE, ST. ETIENNE, LYON, &c.; IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF ORLEANNAIS, TOURAINE, ANJOU, POITOU, BERRI, BOURBONNAIS, MARCHE, LIMOUSIN, PÉRIGORD, AUVERGNE.

#### ROUTE 34.

##### Paris to Sceaux, Orsay, and Limours.

Distance, 7 miles to Sceaux; trains every hour; about every other hour to Orsay. Embarcadère, Place Denfert-Rochereau.

Traversing the park of Montsouris, and passing in view the great *Bicêtre Hospital*, Petit Montrouge and the fortifications, Montrouge quarries and its new fort, you come to

##### Sceaux Ceinture (Station).

**Arneuil-Cachan** (8½ miles), so called from the aqueduct made by the Romans over the Bièvre, two *arches* of which are seen in the modern aqueduct, built 1613-24 by Desbrosses, for Mary de Medic's palace at the Luxembourg. It runs over 25 arches, is 72 feet high, and 1,200 long. The church is of the 13th-15th centuries. Laplace, the mathematician, resided here. Several country-seats are about. *Cachan*, across the valley, was a country-seat of Philippe le Bel.

**Bourg-la-Reine** (1¼ mile), on the high road to Étampes and Orleans, a pretty place, with a country-seat of Gabrielle d'Estrées, "la Belle Gabrielle," mistress of Henry IV., whose decorated chamber is still shown. It was in the prison here that *Condorcet*, the philosopher and Girondist, poisoned himself, 1794. The cattle market, or *Marché de Sceaux*, is held near this every Monday.

L

To the north-west are Chatillon, on a hill, and Bagneaux, on another hill—the latter a healthy place with an old church of the 12th or 13th century. L'Hay and Chevilly lie south-west, and Berny Château beyond the viaduct.

[Here the line to Sceaux turns off. This serpentine *rail* has many small curves in it, to accomplish the ascent to Sceaux, which is 24 yards higher than Fontenay, and only 840 yards distant, as the crow flies. For this purpose the patent jointed carriages of M. Arnoux are used. The gauge is 6 feet. Little wheels, fastened to the rims of the great ones, keep the carriages on the line. They turn freely, and require no buffers. Curves of only 82 feet radius are thus safely passed.

**Fontenay-aux-Roses** (5½ miles from Paris), a charming village, was so called from the rose trees once cultivated here. The house in which Scarron lived belonged to Ledru Rollin. The vine, strawberry, &c., are grown.

**Sceaux** (7 miles from Paris), pronounced "So," a sous-préfecture in department Seine (population 3,567), had a château, built 1674, by Colbert, the statesman, and enlarged by the Duchesse de Maine, who married Madame de Montespan's son. Here Voltaire wrote his "*Semiramis*." It was pulled down at the Revolution, except the orangerie or park, now a public garden for Sunday balls.

Near the Gothic church of St. Jean, which contains a marble "Baptism of Christ," is a pillar to *Florian*, the novelist, who died here, 1794. The Hôtel de Ville is a good building. Plessis, and the forest of Meudon, are to the west; also *Robinson* (an allusion to Robinson Crusoe), and its chestnut trees; Aulnay, where Châteaubriand wrote his "Martyrs," and other works; and Chatenay, where *Voltaire* was born, 1694. It was afterwards the residence of Eugène Sue.

Correspondances to Aulnay and Chatenay.

**Berny**, near Berny Château.

**Antony** (1½ mile), on the Bièvre. Correspondance to Wissous and le Petit Massy.

**Massy** (1½ mile). Correspondance to Verrières and its wood; to Morangis and Chilly. *Vilgenis*, near this, belonged to Jerome Bonaparte.

**Palaiseau** (6¼ miles), on the Yvette, under a hill, was so called from its *palatium* of the early kings, and has a church of the 12th century. Correspondance to Longjumeau, Lagrange, and Champlan. Near here is Igny Château (built in 1852, in the Renaissance style, by M. Tourneau). It is hence 9 kil. to Versailles, past Jouy-en-Josas and Buc aqueduct, which supplies the palace with water.

Up the Yvette, after **Lozère**, you come to

**Orsay** (3 miles) and its moated *Château*, in a picturesque part of the river. Then **Gif** (2 miles), **St. Rémy** (8 miles), the station for Dampierre, the fine seat of the Duc de Luynes; and for **Chevreuse**, which has an old church and castle ruins, with a good view from another ruin, the Madeline, over the Yvette.

**Bonlay-les-Troux**, followed by

**Limours** (2½ miles). Population, 1,207. Correspondances to Brûla, Forges-les-Bains, St. Arnoult, Rochefort, and Bonnelles.

SUB-SECTION A.—ROUTES TO THE SOUTH-WEST, VIA THE LINE TO BORDEAUX.

### ROUTE 35.

Paris to Orleans, Blois, Tours, Poitiers, Angoulême, and Bordeaux.

By railway. The Station is at Quai d'Austerlitz—about 3 miles from the Rouen terminus; 3 m from the Northern; 2½ miles from the

Eastern; ¼ mile from the Lyons; 1½ mile from the Rennes and Brest. The line to Corbeil was opened 1840; to Orléans, 1843; to Bordeaux (throughout), 1853. Distance to Orleans, 75 miles, several trains a day, 2 hours 10 minutes to 3 hours 15 minutes. To Bordeaux, 359 miles; 9 hours 10 minutes to 15 hours. Baggage allowed, 66 lbs. Omnibuses meet all the trains from the branch offices; fare, 30 cents. (3d.), exclusive of baggage. The direct Route to Tours, *viâ* Breigny and Vendôme, instead of through Orleans, shortens the distance to Tours and places beyond only two miles.

The line runs out by Barrière de la Gare and Pont de Bercy, on the Seine, past the bastions at the bac or ferry, and past Ivry (population, 22,337) and its fort and large workshops, with Grand Gentilly, and the *Chemin de Ceinture*, to the left.

[Gentilly (3 miles from Paris), on the Bièvre, is near Villeroz château, and the famous

*Bicêtre*, once a château of Jean, Duke of Berri, and a military hospital, now a vast *asylum*, for 3,000 old men and for lunatics, in a building about 1,000 feet square. (The *Salpêtrière* is a similar one for women.) In the court is a great well (puits de Bicêtre), 7 feet diameter, and 187 feet deep, in the rock; the water is conveyed thence to a reservoir, 57 feet square. Workshops, gardens, a farm, &c., are attached. It is protected by Forts Bicêtre and Ivry. The Duke of Berri's château replaced a Carthusian house, built by a Bishop of *Winchester*, whence comes the present name—Winchestre, Bicestrie, Bicêtre.]

**Vitry-sur-Seine** (Villejuif to the left), among nursery gardens, has a seat which belonged to Count Dubois, and is near a spot on the river, called Porte à l'Anglais, where the English, who held Paris in the time of Charles VI., had a camp, to cut off the Dauphin's communication by the river. Population, 7,161. An eight-arch viaduct brings you to

**Cholsy-le-Roi** (6¼ miles), in department Seine-et-Oise, at the five-arch bridge on the Seine, built 1802. It is so called from a chateau of Louis XV., now occupied by a porcelain factory. Here died, in 1836, Ronget de l'Isle, the author of the famous *Marseillaise*. Population, 8,449. Here are M. de la Bastié's works for toughened glass, "verre

trempé," and factories for morocco leather, chemicals, &c. *Thiais* is on the heights, to the south-west; and the Lyons railway on the opposite side of the river. A little further, at the bridge on the Seine, is *Villeneuve-le-Roi* (opposite **Villeneuve St. Georges**), which belonged to Philippe Auguste, and has a good church and several country houses.

**Ablon** (1½ mile), in a pretty spot, had a Protestant church, which Sully used to attend. There are large caves here.

**Athis-Mons** (2 miles), on the Orge, near the Seine, a place of the 11th century, where Louis X. and his grandson Philippe le Bel had a seat. Population, 770.

**Juvisy** (2½ miles), on the Paris Ceinture Line, where the branch railway turns off to *Corbeil* (as below), is on the Orge, and has the *Châteaux* of Marquis de Montessey, which belonged to the Brancas and Sevennes families. The park was laid out by Lenôtre. At the post-house of *Fromenteau*, Napoleon I. heard of the capitulation of Paris, in 1814. Population, 410.

A *Branch rail* runs from the Orleans line to **Malesherbes** and **Montargis**, *via*

**Châtillon**, on the Seine, here covered with villas, noted for a *Fête champêtre*, in May, and is opposite *DRAVEL* and *Champrosay*.

**Rix**, or **Rix-Orangis** (2½ miles), at the suspension bridge on the Seine, which connects it with *Champrosay*. The château was inhabited by Henry IV. That of *Froniont* has a well-arranged horticultural garden. *De Thou*, the historian, once resided here. A little further up the river are *Doujons*, *Soisy-sous-Étoiles*, and *Petit Bourg*, so called after the château of the Duc d'Antin, where Louis XIV. used to visit *Madame Montespan*. A House of Correction for young criminals occupies the site. A hospital, founded by the Duchess of Bourbon, is also here.

**Evry** (2½ miles) has an old church, and a population of 880. Suspension bridge to *Etoiles*.

**Corbeil** (2 miles), at the five-arch bridge on the Seine, in a pleasant spot, where the *Essonne* joins, and turns forty four mills, is a sous-préfecture (*Seine-et-Oise*) of 8,184 souls, having a large trade in grain, a *halle-au-blé* (corn market), *St. Spire's Church*, 12th-14th centuries,

a library of 4,000 volumes, and an immense *Granary* of six storeys, large enough to feed all Paris for a fortnight. The second wife of Philippe Auguste died here, 1236. *Hotels*—*De la Belle Image*; *du Mouton Blanc*.

Steamer to *Melun* and *Montereau*. Coaches to *Melun*, *Fontainebleau* (see Route 20), and *Ponthierry*. *Essonne*s (1 mile south-west), on that river, was the old *Azona*, or *Exona*, and a country-seat which *Clotaire* gave to *St. Denis' abbey*. Here is a large paper factory. Population, 7,351. From *Corbeil* by **Menecy**, **Ballancourt**, and **La Ferté Alais** to **Malesherbes** (27½ miles, page 165), in a marshy part of the *Essonne*, under a Castle. It belonged to the bold defender of Louis XVI. at his trial; formerly to one of the mistresses of Henry IV., *Henriette d'Entragues*. Population, 2,095.

Here the Orleans loop line turns off, *via* **Manche-court**, to **Pithiviers** (12 miles), a sous-préfecture, in department *Loiret* (population, 5,480), over a ravine on the *Ouef*. It was a strong place, which the Prince of Condé took twice in the League wars, and which Henry IV. dismantled. Here are many *Gothic houses*, the tower of an abbey, the *Church of St. Salomon*, 14th century, the former spire of which was burnt, 1653, fragments of the walls, &c. It was given up to pillage by *Platoff* in 1815, for shooting the officer sent to parley. Statue to *Poisson*, the mathematician, born here 1781. It is noted for *gateaux d'amandes* (almond cakes), and *pâtés d'alouettes* (lark pies). *Hotel*.—*De la Poste*.

In the neighbourhood are the grotto of *St. Gregory*, and remains of a Castle, which Henry I. of England burnt.

Rail continued *via* **Escrennes** and **Neuville** to Orleans, 27 miles.

The next stations to **Malesherbes** are **La Brosse** (3½ miles), &c., to **Beaune-La-Rolande** (12 miles); from which it is 15 miles to **Montargis** on the line to *Nevers* (see Route 20). From *Beaune-la-Rolande* a line of 84 miles, opened 1884, runs through *Bellegarde-Quiers*, *Les Boracs*, and *Henrichemont* to **Bourges**, page 214.

**Savigny-sur-Orge** (1½ mile), a village as old as 925, with a *Castle* built by the chamberlain of Charles VIII., 1480, now belonging to the Princess of Mecklenburg. Villiers, near this, was the property of Madame Briavilliers, the poisoner. Viaduct to **Epinay-sur-Orge** (1½ mile), a little way from Ville Moisson, on the Orge, where the Yvette joins. A *château* here, and a church with a good "St. John the Baptist" in it. St. Geneviève forest is a little further. At **Longpont** is one of the best *châteaux* out of Paris for design, but unfortunately in a state of decay. It belonged to a rich abbey here.

**St. Michel-sur-Orge** (2½ miles). Here are the workshops of the company. Correspondances to Montibéry, Linas, and Marconais.

[**MONTLÉRY**, or **Mont-le-héry** (1 mile west), on a hill-side, is noted for the ancient *Tower* which rises over it, and belonged to the strong feudal castle, built 999, by Thibault-Fle-Etouppe (i.e., tow thread, from his light hair). It had jurisdiction over 133 fiefs and 800 parishes, so that it was often troublesome, even to the sovereign at Paris. Five gates in the ruined walls lead up to the *Tower*, which looks like the Eddy-stone lighthouse, and is 101 feet high, and 9 to 4 thick. It has been restored, and commands a fine range of view. The English had possession of it in 1360. Porte Baudry, in the town, built 1015, was rebuilt 1889, and restored by Bonaparte in "l'An VIII. de la République." Population, 2,222. There is a theatre, with some good shops. A battle was fought here, 1465, between Louis XI. and his brother.]

**Brétigny** (1½ mile), in a pretty valley, where John of France made a *Treaty* with Edward III., then master of the best part of France.

[Here the direct line to Tours, *via* Vendôme, parts off. It passes **Arpajon**, where the Remarde joins the Orge, called Châtres till 1770, when its seigneur, Louis de Saverne, was made Marquis of Arpajon. A large church and timbered hall here. Then **Bréuillet** (2½ miles) and **St. Chéron** (4 miles), which has the fine natural *Fountain* of La Rachée. At **St. Vrain** is a domed pavilion, built by Madame de Barri. **LONGJumeau** (2 miles west), in the valley of the Yvette, is older than the square church of St. Martin has

a good Gothic portico. Then comes **Dourdan** (4½ miles), an old place in a forest, on the Orge, having a ruined *Keep* (212 feet high), and eight other towers of its ancient *Castle* (built, they say, by Gourtrand, King of Orleans, in the 6th century); also a double spire church, and a good timbered hall, built 1223, by Louis VIII. Then **Auneau** (page 56), **Voves**, **Bonneval** (page 58) 33 miles, to **Châteaudun** (15 miles), a sous-préfecture (department Eure-et-Loir) of 7,147 souls, who make coverlets, &c.; it stands in a picturesque part of the Loire, which here flows between cultivated hills, 426 feet high. Much of the town has been rebuilt since a fire in 1723. It is the Roman *Castellodunum*; and has an *Hôtel de Ville* in an old convent in the square, a good point of view. Its *castle* is chiefly of the 15th century, but the great *keep* is as old as Thibault le Tricheur (i.e., the Tricker), who founded it, 925; and is 96 feet high, and 188 feet round. It was taken by the Germans, October, 1870. Three churches of 12th century.

The people are so quick that there is a proverb, "Il est de Châteaudun; il entend à demi-mot." Jean Toulain, who invented enamel painting, was born here. *Hotel*.—De la Place.

[From Auneau, 31 miles, to Dreux (page 69), through **Gallardon** (page 56), **Maintenon** (page 56), and **Nogent-le-Roi** (page 57).]

The line then continues by **Cloyes** and **Fréteval** (where the English, in 1194, suddenly attacked Philippe Auguste, and captured the royal seal and public acts, which it was the custom, till then, to carry about with the sovereign) to

**Vendôme** (26 miles), an old sous-préfecture on the Loire, in the department Loir-et-Cher (population, 9,526), having the ruined walls and six towers of the *Castle* of the Ducs de Vendôme; also the cathedral Church of Ste. Croix, a college, a barrack (in the old Benedictine convent), and marble fountain.

But it is most remarkable for the *Boy Crusades*, which originated here, 1262, with a shepherd youth, Stephen. About ten thousand children were encouraged by their infatuated parents and the priesthood to follow him to Marselles, to embark for the Holy Land. After suffering great hardship on the way to this port, the survivors were trapped on board ships for Alexandria, and sold there as

slaves. Here Perron, a general in Scindia's service, had a fine estate, and died. *Hotel*.—Du Lion d'Or.

**Rail to Blois (page 168) and Pont de Braye.**

**Château-Renault** (19 miles), with the donjon of a *Castle*, built, 1109, by Regnault, its seigneur; and occupied by Henry IV. in the civil wars. Rail to Port Boulet (page 184) 65 miles, whence it is 27½ miles to **Tours** (page 184).]

**Main Line to Orleans Continued.**

**Marolles-en-Hurepoix** (3½ miles), near the railway, has a merino-sheep farm at Chanteloup, which was a country-seat of Philippe-le-Bel. Bouchet powder-mill is near this. Coaches to Arpajon, Boissy, and St. Chéron.

**Bouray** (2½ miles), on the Juine, a little past Meuil Volsin, seat of the Duke of Polignac. Near this are La Ferté-Aleps, Vaire, and Malesherbes, all on the Essonne, to which the Juine river runs.

**Lardy** (1½ mile), on the Juine, where they make lace and edgings. Here Marguerite de Valois lived.

**Chamarande** (2 miles), near one of Mansard's Châteaux.

**Etrechy** (2 miles), on the Juine river, near which, in a wooded spot, are remains of the old feudal castle of Roussay. Gypsum quarries here. Population, 1,200.

**Étampes** (5 miles), on the high road to Orleans and on two little branches of the Juine, is a sous-préfecture of 8,578 souls, called *Stampes* in old times; near which Thierry defeated his uncle, Clotaire, 604. It is chiefly a long street, with good promenades round it. At the *Palais de Justice*, on a rising point, are remains of a *Castle*, built by le roi Robert for his wife, Constance. The wife of Philippe Auguste was confined here, and it was razed by Henry IV. in 1590, except the *Guinette Tower*, the sides of which are rounded on the plan. It belongs to the curé.

*Notre Dame Church* is a large Gothic pile, of the 11th century, with a fine Norman tower, and battlemented walls. St. Martin and St. Basil are also worth notice—the latter for its restored portal, and the former for its detached tower, which visibly inclines. Notice, too, the old *Hôtel de Ville*, lately

restored and enlarged; and the *House* of Anne de Pisseleu, one of the mistresses of Francis I. In the 15th century, *fireworks* were invented here by a townsman, who was nick-named *Jean Boutefeu*. Petrified fossils are found in the gypsum quarries; and the *Tour de Brunchaut* is near—a fine seat, belonging to Viscount Viart.

Geoffrey St. Hilaire, the naturalist, to whom there is a statue, was born here. Diane de Poitiers was Duchess of Étampes, and upon the death of Henry II., retired to Jouvre, near the town. Trade in grain, flour, soap, &c. There are more than 40 mills in and around the town, and a public granary.

*Hotel*.—Du Grand Courrier. *Buffet*.

Coaches to Inville.

We now begin to traverse the wide plain of La Beauce, where corn and hemp are raised.

**Monnerville** (8½ miles). From this there is a coach to *Méréville* (4 miles south-east), on the Juine, the seat of Comte de St. Romain, in a fine park, in which are a temple, Swiss cottage, statues, and memorials of Captain Cook and La Peyrouse.—Near Champmotteux (10 miles east of this) is *Vignay*, where the Chancellor l'Hôpital died.

**Angerville** (3 miles), the last place in department Seine-et-Oise. Here Davoust and the army of the Loire agreed to acknowledge Louis XVIII., in 1815.

**Boisseaux**. Line projected to Voves.

**Toury** (8½ miles), in department Eure-et-Loir, close to the border of Loiret, has sugar works, a 13th century church, a dolmen, and an old Chateau. Coaches to Janville, Courtalain (seat of the Montmorencies), Mondoubleau (and its feudal ruin), and St. Calais (Route 15).

**Château-Gaillard** (4½ miles), a village.

**Artenay** (3½ miles). Population, 1,068. Near this are the ruins of a famous *Château*, the lords of which were so powerful in the feudal age that it resisted all the forces of Louis le Gros in three several attacks. There is also a Church of the 10th century. At *Patay* (9½ miles west), the great *Talbot* was, for the first time, defeated (1428), and taken prisoner by the French, who were led on by *Jean of Arc*.



**Cheully** (3½ miles). Here the sandy plain of the Orléannais begins, with the forest of Orleans, which covers 100,000 acres.

**Cercottes** (2½ miles), in the forest, the population being wood-cutters. At **Les Aubrais** the line to Tours and Bordeaux turns off; and 6¼ miles from Cercottes is the Orleans terminus, near *Porte Banner*, in that faubourg. The *express* trains for Bordeaux do not now pass through Orleans. Passengers for Orleans therefore alight at Les Aubrais.

### ORLEANS.

7¼ miles from Paris, 287 from Bordeaux.

**Hotels**.—D'Orléans; de la Boule d'Or; St. Aignan. *Buffet*.

Omnibuses to Ormes, Olivet, St. Mesmin, &c.

Steamers on the Loire.

*Post and Telegraph Office*, Rue de Bourgogne, 86.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Churches of St. Pierre and St. Aignan—Hôtel de Ville—Statues of Joan of Arc—Museum—Agnes Sorel's House.

During the late war, the Army of the Loire, collected here, was driven out, 11th October, 1870, by General Von der Tann; who, in his turn, was obliged to evacuate the city, and sustained a partial defeat at *Coulmiers*, 9th November, from General d'Aurelles de Paladines. This was the only considerable advantage gained by the French during the war, but d'Aurelles (who died in 1877) was unable to follow it up, and advance towards Paris, as had been planned. Orleans was finally taken by the Germans, 5th December, under Prince Frederick Charles, with the loss of 10,000 men and 77 guns, on the French side.

Population, 63,705. Chief town of department Loiret (once part of *Orléannais*), seat of a bishop, &c., on the north bank of the Loire, in a wide plain, near the forest of Orleans. It was the *Genadium* of the Carantes, when Cæsar burnt it, and being rebuilt by Aurelius, A.D. 272, took his name, *Aurelianum*, of which the modern name is a corruption. It is noted, not only as the head of a *Duchy*, first created by Philippe de Valois for his second son (who died 1375), and revived by Louis XIII. for his brother Gaston, whose descendant is the Comte de Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe,

but also for the various *sieges* it has withstood. In 451 it was saved from Attila by Aetius, the Roman commander; about 570, Childeric rescued it from Odoacer; and again it was saved, in 1429, when the English, who held nearly three-fourths of France, and had almost taken the city, were driven back by the famous *Jeanne d'Arc*, the Pucelle, or "Maid of Orleans," a simple shepherdess, of Domromy. Believing herself inspired to save her country, she became the means of turning the tide of conquest against the English, who thenceforth lost all ground in France, but revenged themselves on Joan, by burning her for a witch at Rouen, when given up by the French, two years after. It was held by the Huguenots in the civil wars of the 16th century, when it escaped another siege from the Duke of Guise.

The river here is free from islands, and is lined with Quays (one built 1810), at each end of the modern *stone Bridge*, which was built 1751, on nine arches, and is 1,063 feet long (the centre arch 105 feet wide), but has not much water under it in the summer. From this Rue Royale, the best street, leads up to the Place du Martroy, and Rue Banner, dividing the city into two parts, having the Cathedral, Hôtel de Ville, and Préfecture on the east, and Joan of Arc's house and the hospital on the west. In Place Martroy, a tasteless bronze (now removed to the south side of the river, opposite the bridge) was in 1855 replaced by Foyatier's *Statue of the Pucelle on Horseback*, representing her in armour, with her banner and sword, returning thanks to God after her triumph here. It is about 80 feet high, including the pedestal, which has fourteen bas-reliefs of the chief events of her life.

Much of the old town consists of dirty irregular streets and places, with many curiously carved *timber Houses*. The faubourgs are better built; the largest being that on the Paris road; another, called St. Marceau, is across the bridge. Pleasant country houses lie beyond. One of the best promenades is on the Boulevard or site of the old walls, of which a piece 2½ feet high is left, supposed to be Roman; two *old Towers* also remain at one of the gates, near the *Croix de la Pucelle*, where the English were first driven back. A new street, Rue Jeanne d'Arc, leads to

*Ste. Croix Cathedral*, one of the best looking in France, rising above everything else in the town.

It was rebuilt about 1,000, by Bishop Arnoul, but having been ruined by the Huguenots, in 1567, it has been again gradually rebuilt (since Henry IV. laid the first stone, 1601), on a regular cross-shaped plan, in the Gothic style (spoilt by a mixture of Greek), with an east apse. It was finally completed in 1829. Over the three portals and rose windows of the front are two cruciform *Towers*, in four decreasing storeys, elegantly carved, and 268 feet high. The central clock-tower spire is about 340 feet; the nave is very lofty, and the high altar and Virgin chapel are richly decorated. Twelve fine stained glass windows, illustrating events in the career of Joan of Arc are being put in.

*St. Pierre-le-Puellier*, the oldest of all the churches, in the worst part of the town, is part Romanesque, small, and ill lighted, with a curious inscription to a young girl (*puelle*), called Rose of Paris. Its ancient *crypt* was brought to light in 1852.

*St. Aignan's* (now a store) is a good Gothic structure, much decayed, with a Romanesque *crypt*. The chapel of St. Jacques, now a salt store, has a good front, and was built about 1155, by Louis le Jeune, it is said. Another, St. Euverte's, also a warehouse (as well as a fourth, St. Paul's), has a tower, built 1566. The Grand Seminary Chapel contains some *wood carvings*, designed by Lebrun. *St. Paterne*, modern, is remarkable for its size.

Among other buildings worth notice is the half Gothic brick *Mairie*, finished 1498; it has a decorated *façade*, restored 1850-54; and in the court behind it there stands an ancient square tower or belfry. At the entrance is a copy of the Princess Marie's well-known beautiful *Status of the Maid*, in armour, embracing her sword. In one room Mary Stuart received the parting breath of her first husband, Francis II. At the ancient *Hôtel de Ville* begun by Jacques Groslot, for Charles VIII., is placed the public *Musée*, founded 1825, containing between 500 and 600 paintings and designs of the French school, objects of natural history, and a gallery of mediæval antiquities, with a portrait and statuette of the Maid. The Palace de Justice was built 1821, with a portico of four pillars and sphinxes. There are also a bourse, large theatre, *halle-aux-grains* (corn market), built 1828; a public *abattoir* (built 1825); a Bibliothèque of 50,000 volumes (besides MSS. and coins); a college, Protestant orphan house, and Jardin Botanique.

Several of the old *Gothic Houses* deserve examination, such as the *Maison d'Agnes Sorel*, No. Rue du Tabourg, with a highly carved front No. 45, in the same street, called Joan of Arc the Maison de Francis I., No. 28, Rue Recoignan so called, because of his arms on it; the Renaissance House of Diane de Poitiers, in Rue Neuve and the Hôtel de Crênaux, of the time of Louis XIII. Pothier, the lawyer, and Dolet, the learned printer, burnt as an atheist, 1546, were natives. Trade in refined sugar, wine, brandy, and pottery.

The Orleans and Châlons Rail, 177 miles long, part of the Outer Circle State line round Paris, passing Donnery (on the line to Gien), Montargis and Courtenay (Route 20, page 81), Sens (page 8 Troyes (page 253), Charmont (page 237), Arc sur-Aube (page 254), Mally, Ecury, to Châlons thence it is continued to the north. The Orleans and Rouen Rail (another part of the Circle) run by Voyas (on the Paris and Tours line), to Chartres (page 57), Dreux (page 69), Bueil and Pacy-sur-Eure (page 44), Acquigny (branch to Brosville and Evreux, page 45), Louviers and Elbeuf (page 34), on the Eure line.

## ROUTE 35—Continued.

Orleans, down the Loire, to Blois, Tour Poitiers, Angoulême, Bordeaux.

Distance from Orleans to Tours, 71½ miles.

Leaving Orleans we return to

**Les Aubrais**, for the line to Tours, which keeps the north side of the Loire.

**La Chapelle St. Mesmin** (4½ miles), so called from an *Abbey*, of which there are slight remains a country house. Church of 11th century, over *crypt* of the 8th century.

**St. Ay** (4 miles), in a pretty spot among vineyards. [At 3 miles south is

CLÉRY-SUR-LOIRE, on a hill, in the dreary plain of La Sologne, where stands the fine *Church Notre Dame* (rebuilt after the English leader Salisbury, had burnt the first one, 1428), the cruel and superstitious devotee, Louis XI and containing the Virgin's image, a model which he carried on his hat; also his tomb as *effigy*, by Bourdin (not older than 1822), besides an excellent doorway and choir, with most

work, carved stalls, &c. *Dunois*, the Bastard of Orleans, lies in the Longueville chapel; but, on examination, in 1854, his coffin was found to have been opened. The *House of Louis XI.* is close to the church. At *Butte des Mésières* is a tumulus 48 feet high.]

**Meung** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), an ancient town at the suspension bridge on the river, has an old *Château*, built by Louis le Gros, and taken by the English. It contains also an old collegiate battlemented *Church*, and was a seat of the Orleans bishops. Pop. 3,373, who make hats, &c. Meung, the continuer of the *Roman de la Rose*, was a native. A *viaduct* on 25 arches, 951 feet long, crosses the Mauves, near

**Beaugency** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), which stands above the embankment of the Loire (here crossed by a bridge of 26 arches), and has, besides part of its old fortified walls, the great *keep* of a very ancient *Castle*. 122 feet high, and about 70 square. It has suffered in almost every contest from the invasion of the Hung (451) downwards. Roman coins have been found. The *Hôtel de Ville* is in the Renaissance style. Population, 4,313. *Hotel*.—De l'Écu.

Near the *Château d'Avary* stands an immense *doimen*.—At Lally (3 miles) *Conditillac* is buried.

Pass the Tavers viaduct, on 12 arches, to

**Mer** ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), among the vineyards and country houses, in department Loir-et-Cher. Pop. 4,029.

**Menars** (7 miles), or Menars-le-Château, has fine *Château* of the 17th century (with beautiful terraces on the river), which, having belonged to Madame de Pompadour and M. de Broglie, is now the property of Prince de Chimay, who, in 1832, established the *Prytaneum* here (now called *École Professionnelle*), where theoretical and practical education are carried on together.

[At  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the south-east is the *Château de Chambord*, on the Casson, in the middle of a great *Forest*, where the deer and wild boar are found. Francis I. began to build it (on a site of a hunting-seat of the counts of Blois), after the designs of Primaticcio; and, as completed by his successors, it makes a quadrangle, in the Renaissance style, with great high peaked towers at the corners (60 feet diameter), a central tower and dome, 106 feet high, under which is the grand double staircase, with a *colonnade*, erected in 1854, and picture galleries.

The front contains a great many windows, divided by pilasters and small columns, above which rises a picturesque heap of turrets and chimneys. Some parts are richly carved, and the F. and salamander (for Francis I.\*), the H. and D. (for Henry II. and Diana of Poitiers) are noticed.

At one time Chambord belonged to Stanislaus of Poland; then to Marshal Saxe, the victor at Fontenoy, who amused himself by playing at soldiers and training horses, and died here. Afterwards it came to the Polignacs, and the Prince of Wagram (Marshal Berthier), of whose widow it was bought, 1820, by the Duke of Bordeaux (the *Count de Chambord*, or Henry V. as he was called), by his friends. At present its 440 rooms are deserted, but it is maintained in repair, though unfurnished, except a few busts and portraits. The *Bourgeois Gentilhomme* was first acted here, 1670, before Louis XIV.]

At  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles further, is

#### BLOIS.

A *buffet*, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Paris. Ask for the *Crème de St. Gervais*.

**HOTELS**.—Grand Hotel de Blois, close to the castle (see Advt.); d'Angleterre; de la Tête Noire.

**CHURCHES**.—Cathedral—Allée Promenade.

Population, 28,467. A fine old town, the chief place of department Loir-et-Cher, in the old province of *Orléanais*, on the river Loire, beautifully seated on a hill slope, and joined to Vienne by a stone bridge of 11 arches, which bends much in the middle, where stands a *Pyramid*, 60 feet high. A quay of great length fronts the river. It was the head of a county which came to our King Stephen, through his mother Adela, the Conqueror's daughter, and now belonging (the title, at least) to the Orleans family. It was occupied by the Germans, December, 1870, in their progress westward.

The streets are narrow, steep, and winding. At the top of the hill, above the old town, stands the royal *Castle* or *Château* (partly restored, 1870), where Henry III. compassed the murder of the Duke of

\* In a fit of jealousy he wrote on one of the windows (now gone)—

Souvent femme varie  
Bien fou qui s'y fie.

Guise (Le Balafre) and his brother the Cardinal, in 1588. The duke was killed in the queen's chamber, close to the cabinet of Henry, and his body burnt, two days after, and thrown into the river. Thenorth front was built by Francis I.; east front, in 1498, by Louis XII., who was born here, and from hence issued the *Ordonnance de Blois*, which guaranteed the liberties of the Gallican church; west front, by Gaston, Duke of Orleans, after Mansard's designs. Catherine de Medicis' *Observatory* is on the south side, with the words "*uranica sacrum*" on it, indicative of her astrological propensities. An old Gothic *Tower* remains, in which are the *oubliettes*, or dungeons. Another tower is called *Château Regnault*, because that place (18 miles off) is seen from it. The *Salle des Etats*, where the county deputies used to meet, is of the 13th century. This, and Francis I.'s Renaissance front, are now restored. The latter contains the *Museum*.

Near the Castle stands the *Cathedral* of St. Louis, which was once part of the Jesuits' college, and rebuilt 1678, in a pseudo Gothic style. The bishopric was founded only in 1637, to control the Protestants who survived the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They were obliged to conform and send their children to the Convent des Nouvelles Catholiques, or to go into exile. The Bishop's Palace was originally built by Gabriel, for Colbert, the minister, who married a Blois lady; its fine gardens command a view of great extent along the river. The *Préfecture* is in Grande Place; here Maria Louisa (with her son) and Joseph Bonaparte met, in order to form a regency, in 1814. Here are also the Palais de Justice and the Halle au Blé. Hôtel de Ville has a library of 17,000 volumes.

Other buildings are—the college, or seminary, at Bourg Moyen Abbey, where the two Thierrys were educated; Hospital at St. Launier's old Abbey, the fine restored *Church* of which is a curious building of the 11th and 12th centuries; theatre and abbatoir; lunatic asylum (l'hospice des aliénés). There are also botanic gardens, with many public fountains, supplied by a reservoir outside the walls, to which a so-called "Roman" aqueduct (styled Pont de César), half a mile long, brings the water. The best of the fountains, named after Louis XII., is near the castle. There is a Statue of Denis Papin, a native, claimed as an inventor of the steam engine. Above the town

appears the *Beauvoit Tower*, the old seat of seigneurs of that ilk.

*Old houses* worth notice are Hôtel d'Alluye, Rue St. Honoré, in which Le Balafre resided; Hôtel Denis-du-Pont, in Rue Porte Chartrai; Petit Louvre, or Hôtel de Cheverney, in Rue Martin; and Hôtel d'Amboise, in Place du Châte once the seat of Cardinal d'Amboise. At Châte de St. Lazare, which was a priory, Victor II resided with his father, General Hugo.

The *Allées Promenade* is of great length, lead to the large Forest of Blois. Each gate has image of the Virgin, in remembrance of a delivance from the pestilence, in 1651. Go to the bridge from which you have a noble view up and down the Loire; and of its vast *levées*, or embankments which begin here. In the neighbourhood are mineral waters of St. Denis-les-Blois, which used in summer, and the châteaux of Bourcay and Cheverney—the latter erected 1624, in a park, is adorned with sculptures, has a picture gallery, and collection of animals and fossils.

Rail to Vendôme and **Pont-de-Braye**, for Mans (page 196); to Romorantin (25 miles, Route 43), and on to Tours. *Convegnances*: Bracieux-Chambord (11 miles), Château Regna (20 miles), St. Calais, Oucques (17 miles), & Valençay.

From Blois, along the railway to Tours, close the north bank of the river, which increases beauty from here, you pass

**Chouzy** (5 miles), on the *Cisse*; then

**Onzain** (4 miles); opposite which is

**CHAUMONT-SUR-LOIRE**, in a delightful spot at foot of a wooded height, crowned by a fine *Château*, 15th and 16th centuries. It was fully restored by Vicomte Walsh, and deserves a visit. Closed in September. *Madame de St* retired to it when exiled from Paris, by Napoleon.

**Limeray** (6½ miles).

**Amboise** (3½ miles), or Amboise-sur-Loire, department Indre-et-Loire, away from the line, the south bank, is another fine spot, with a *château* above it. Population, 4,480. The *Castle*, an imposing pile, with its two large towers, stands on the site of a fort, built (so they say) by Julius Cæsar, who gave name to some excavations in the rocks below, called

"Greniers de César" (César's granaries). Charles VII. began to fortify the castle when forfeited to the crown by the Counts of Berri; and his son Charles VIII. was born here, 1470. Here the *Conspiration d'Amboise* was planned by the Prince de Condé and the Protestant party against the Guises, who discovered it in time, and took a bloody revenge. The Edict of Amboise, in favour of toleration, was issued three years later. Napoleon I. gave it to his colleague, Roger Ducos, who neglected it; but it was restored (1875 to 1881) by the Comte de Paris. Abd-el-Kader was confined here 1848-52, until liberated by Napoleon III.

The Amasse runs into the Loire, which is crossed by two bridges, resting on an island in the middle. Madame de la Vallière was born at Amboise; and Leonardo da Vinci lived at *Cloux*, near this, before his death at Fontainebleau. His tomb at Amboise was opened 1874.

*Hotels*.—Du Lion d'Or; de la Croix blanche.

The Châteaux of Chanteloup ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile) and Che-nonceaux (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) are near.

**Noizay** (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

**Vernou** (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), with palace of Pepin le Bref.

**Vouvray** (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), near the châteaux of Mont-contour and Roche Corbon. Here the line bends to the river, and crosses it by a handsome *Viaduct*, 85 feet high, 1,157 feet long, on 12 arches of 81 feet span to

**Mont-Louis** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile), on the south side of the river; followed by **St. Pierre-des-Corps** (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, *Buffet*); this is the station for Tours, to which *express* trains do not run.

### TOURS.

146 miles from Paris, 121 $\frac{1}{2}$  from Nantes, 61 from Le Mans, 121 $\frac{1}{2}$  from Bordeaux. Embarcadère in the *Mati*; bifurcation at St. Pierre-le-Corps. Six or seven railways meet here. Omnibuses to the hotels. Good *Buffet*.

**HOTELS**.—Grand Hotel de l'Univers, close to Station; one of the best first-class hotels in France; Grand Hotel de Bordeaux, first-class hotel on the Boulevard, opposite the Station.

Hotel de la Boule d'Or, Rue Royale. Fine situation.

Grand Hotel du Faisan.

*English Pension*, Rue du General Jameron, Miss Buchner; highly recommended.

French Protestant church, service in the afternoon.

*Post and Telegraph Office*, Rue des Fossés St. George.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—The Bridge—Cathedral—Château—Palais de Justice—Hôtel Gouin—Statue of Descartes—Plessis les Tours.

Population, 60,335. An ancient town, the capital of department Indre-et-Loire, seat of a military division, of an archbishop, college, &c., in a flat but pleasant part of the Loire, on a tongue of land between it and the Cher. Fewer English families now reside here on account of the increased cost of living.

It was the Roman *Cesarodunum*, and the head of the Turones; afterwards of Neustria, &c.; and of the county of *Touraine*, which was held by the Plantagenets till Philippe Auguste took it from King John, 1202. The States-General were summoned here in the 15th century, when the Leaguers held possession of Paris; they met in the hall of St. Julien's abbey. It had a mint for coining "*livres Tournoises*," or franc pieces, and still has one, ranking fifth (or letter E). Louis XI. established the silk manufacture here, and built his famous château, *Plessis-les-Yours* (in which he died, 1483), close by (1 mile); parts of it are left, including his and Cardinal Balue's chambers and a brick donjon.

It became the seat of the French Government in September, 1870, when M. Crémieux and the foreign ambassadors moved from Paris upon its investment by the Germans. Gambetta arrived here in October, after escaping from the capital in a balloon, and proceeded to raise the provinces. It surrendered to the German armies, December 21, when the Government retreated to Bordeaux.

Twelve Gates surround the town, the old walls of which are replaced by a planted boulevard—called "Boulevard Béranger" and the "Mall;" beyond are the four faubourgs of la Priche, St. Eloi, &c. A fifth, St. Symphorien, across the river, is joined to the main part by an excellent level *stone Bridge* of 15 arches, each 80 feet span, built 1762-77; it is 1,476 feet long (117 less than the one at Bordeaux), 48 wide, and 39 above the water. A little above it are remains of the old bridge, built by the Counts of Touraine; and at equal

distances above and below are two new *Suspension Bridges*, one resting on Ile Entrépoint, the other on Ile St. Simon. Two other bridges, of 17 and 8 arches, cross the Cher, in the neighbourhood.

From the end of the great bridge, where the Hôtel de Ville stands, the principal street, *Rue Royale*, runs through for half a mile to the Poitiers Road; straight and wide, with broad pavements and good substantial houses, of white stone, with slated roofs. Most of the hotels and cafés are here. At the bridge end is Nieuwerkerke's statue of *Descartes*, bearing for its motto, "*Cogito, ergo sum*," ("I think, therefore, I exist"). The old streets out of Rue Royale are narrow and dirty, but contain some ancient buildings. One of the Fountains (de Beaune), in the market-place, is a Gothic obelisk, with many carvings on it. Promenades are laid out on the quays; and in the neighbourhood are many fruit gardens and vineyards.

St. Gatien's Gothic *Cathedral*, begun in the 12th century, was finished 1560; and therefore comprises specimens of the Romanesque and Gothic styles in different stages, besides that of the later Renaissance in the tower. It has a wide, richly-carved west front, with a triple porch, a rose window, and two towers, 220 feet high, ornamented with statues and bas-reliefs (some grotesque), and built, they say, by Henry V. of England. It is worth while to mount the *Escalier royal* for the view from the north tower. In the interior, which is 262 feet long and 88 high, are some beautiful stained windows, a fine choir, and the tomb of Charles VIII.'s two children. Some good carvings are seen in the cloisters.

At St. Symphorien is the grave of Field-Marshal Sir J. Fitzgerald, who died here 1877, aged 95.

The famous *Abbey* church, founded, 347, by St. Martin de Tours, being burnt, 561, was restored by St. Gregory de Tours, a native, and survived till the Revolution, when it was pulled down, except two towers, one called *Tour de Charlemagne*, the other used as a belfry. Alcuin was one of its abbots. *St. Julisen's Abbey Church*, of the 11th and 13th centuries, after being used as an alberge, is now restored for public worship. St. Clement's is now a corn market. At the barrack in Quai Royal, is the tower of the old *Château*, built by Henry II. of England, from which the Duke of Guise, then a prisoner, escaped, 1591.

The archbishop's palace. The Préfecture, the *Palais de Justice*, with its eight-column portico, are large and handsome structures. In the Hôtel Papian is the *Bibliothèque* of 45,000 vols., besides valuable MSS. and Illuminations; open 12 to 4, Tuesday to Friday. At the *Museum*, in the Hôtel de Ville, is a collection of 230 pictures, specimens of natural history, antiquities, &c. There are also a college, a large general hospital, botanic garden, public baths, and a theatre, near the post-office. M. Gouin, formerly minister of commerce, lived in Louis XI.'s old Gothic chancellerie, *Hôtel Gouin*, in Rue de Commerce, which he restored. Another house, in Rue des Trois Pucelles, is called *Maison de Tristan l'Hermitte*; but it is not so old as Louis XI.'s provost-marshal. They show in the town a block of stone (a remnant of some Roman building), said to be the tomb of Turnus, its reputed founder. A Roman wall and an amphitheatre have been traced by M. Courtigis. At St. Radegonde (2 miles) are some remains of *Marmontier Abbey*, founded in the 4th century, and the Byzantine church and Merovingian grotto of St. Radegonde.

Tours is the native place of Destouches, the comic writer; Duchesne, the geographer; Heurteloup, the surgeon; Alfred de Vigny; Balzac, the novelist; and Béranger. Statue of Rabelais, born at Chinon, in the department.

The famous *Battle of Tours* was fought, 732, some think at *Mivré*, near Artannes (see page 173); here Charles Martel defeated Abderrahman and his Saracen hosts, who, having conquered Spain, had thus far overrun France. But for this check, "the Koran (says Gibbon) might have been taught in the schools of Oxford to a circumcised people."

Manufactures of silk stuffs, or *gros de Tours*, which flourished till the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (when the population fell from 80,000 to 33,000), ribbons, lace, carpets, muslins, &c. Mame's printing office (the largest in the provinces) is here; with the railway works of the French *State Lines*.

From Tours, the *State Rail* to *Sables d'Olonne*, 151 miles long, proceeds *via Jougé-les-Tours, Azay-le-Rideau, and Chinon* (below); *Loudun* (below), Thouars (below), and *Bressuire*, &c. (see page 199).

[*Azay-le-Rideau*, on an island in the Indre, with a turreted *Château*, in the Renaissance

style, with a richly carved portico and staircase. The devices of Diane de Pottiers and Francis I. (the salamander) are seen, and the motto "*Ung seul desir*" in one part. It contains a gallery of portraits. Population 2,176.

**Chinon**, in department Indre-et-Loire, is a sous-préfecture (6,119 population), in a pretty spot, overlooked by the half restored *Castle*, built 963, by Thibault-le-Tricheur, in which *Henry II.* of England died, 1189, and which Charles VII. held (the only fortified place remaining to him) when *Joan of Arc* came to declare her mission. He built the *Tour d'Argentan*. Richelieu had possession of it, 1631. There are three old Churches. *Rabelais* was born at a farm-house, near at hand, 1483. The steamer from Châtelleraux passes by. *Hotel*.—De France. At Ligré-Rivière (3 miles) there is a short line to *Richelieu*, see page 176.

**Loudun** is a small sous-préfecture in department Vienne (pop., 4,652), and an old town on a hill among woods. It is noted for its delicate *Wines*. The Protestants held Loudun till Richelieu razed the *Castle*, and till the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes which followed. There are four or five old churches, part of a castle, and of a convent at which *Urban Grandier*, a monk, was burnt on pretence of sorcery, 1634. *Hotels*.—De France; de la Poste.

**Thouars**, on the Thouet, above which rise the walls, begun by Pepin, and finished by the English, from whom Duguesclin took it, 1312. The Vendéans captured it, 1793. On a granite rock, 108 feet high, stands the *Château*, built 1635, by Marie de la Trémouille, 393 feet long; which is now a *Maison de détention*.

Close to it is *St. Médard's* ancient *Church*, made up, in fact, of three or four chapels, one over the other. *St. Laon* has a fine square tower. One turret on the walls, called *Tour du Prince de Galles* (Wales), is a prison. Population, 3,169. There are also a college and two hospices. *Hotels*.—Du Cheval Blanc.]

*State Rail* (72 miles) open to *Joué-les-Tours*, **Montbazou** (below), **Reignac**, **Loches** (below), **Châtillon-sur-Indre**, **Palluau-St.-Genou**, to **Châtelleraux** (page 206).

**Montbazou**, up the Indre, has an 11th century *Castle*, of Foulques de Néra, Count of Anjou. Near it is *Couzères Château*, where Louis XIII. was reconciled to his mother, Catherine de Medicis.

At **Reignac** is a church, part of which goes back to the Carolingian dynasty.

**Loches** (25 miles from Tours), an old town and sous-préfecture (5,182 population) in department Indre-et-Loire, agreeably placed on the left bank of the Indre, the arms of which are crossed by a line of bridges to Beaulieu. Above it, on a rock, stand the picturesque remains of the *Castle*, older than the ninth century, and now used as a jail. King John gave it up to France, but *Cœur-de-Lion* retook it, 1194, though it was taken back, 1206. Louis XI. made it a state prison, and confined Cardinal Balue in the circular hall, in an iron cage, which the Cardinal had invented; Philip des Comines, the historian, was also sometime a prisoner in the great machicolated round tower. Its neighbour, the square *Donjon* tower, is 130 feet high, in four storeys. That part called Charles VII.'s *Château* (now the *Mairie*) was the seat of his mistress, the beautiful and amiable Agnes Sorel; its terrace commands a fine prospect; and in one of the pointed towers is the mausoleum of Agnes, brought here, 1802, from the ancient *Church of Notre Dame*, or *St. Ours*. The latter, founded as far back as 460, and rebuilt in the 11th century, is worth notice for its four towers, 164 feet high, and an eight-sided vaulted roof, 85 feet from the ground. Money was struck here, as well as at Tours and Chinon. *Hotels*.—De France; de la Promenade.

In the neighbourhood are *Loches Forest*; *Liget Chartreuse*, which Henry II. founded to Becket's memory; and *Chenonceaux Château*, see next page.]

[By *Railway* to Angers and Nantes, as in Route 36; and to Le Mans, as in Route 89.

Also *Rail* to **Vierzon**, up the Cher, 70 miles. It passes **Veretz** ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where is *Viollet le Duc's* statue of *Paul Courter*, who lived here down to the time of his assassination by an unknown hand; then **Chenonceaux** (124

miles), near a Château in good condition, on a bridge over the Cher, which belongs to Mons. Wilson, a deputy, and was the seat of Madame Dupin, who died here, 1799; **Montrichard** (4½ miles), once fortified; **St. Aignan-Noyer** (11 miles), an old town on the Cher (pop. 3,301), having cloth works and an ancient tower, called *Tour d'Agar*, built 1019, by the counts of Blois; **Selles-sur-Cher** (5½ miles); **Villefranche-sur-Cher** (10¼ miles), see page 173; and **Vierzon** (16 miles), as in Route 43.] Hence to Bourges, &c.

### ROUTE 35—Continued.

#### Tours to Poitiers and Bourdeaux.

From Tours over the *great Viaduct* across the Indre, 31,120 feet long, 70 high, on 57 arches.

**Monts** (8½ miles), on the Indre. Coaches to Ar-tannes (near *Muré*, mentioned on page 171.)

**Villeperdue** (5½ miles). A little beyond is the old village of Ste. Catherine-de-Fierbras (so called from Guillaume Fier-à-bras, or strong arm, Count of Poitou), near the château of Comonacré, or Comacré, whither Joan of Arc went, 1429, to fetch the sword of Charles Martel, with which he slew the infidels. The church is in the Renaissance style of Francis I.

**Ste. Maure** (7¼ miles) on a branch of the Vienne called the Manse, which is traversed by a short viaduct, 98 feet high, on 15 arches. There is a *dolmen* of six stones here. The old *Château de Brau* is in sight. In the crypt of the church are the tombs of the princes of Rohan.

At *L'Île-Bouchard* (8 miles), on the line between Port Boulet and Port-de-Piles, is the Romanesque *Chapel of St. Leonard*. Rail to **Ligré-Rivière** for

**RICHÉLIEU** (10 miles south-west), on the Amable.

It belonged to the father of Armand du Plessis, the famous *Cardinal Richelieu*, whose seat here, which he enlarged and beautified, was pulled down at the Revolution. It was made the head of a dukedom, 1631, and the town was rebuilt by him a little while after.]

**Port-de-Piles** (6½ miles), on the Creuse.

From Port-de-Piles a line (1886) runs to **La Haye-Descartes**, **Freully**, and **Le Blanc**.

[At **La Haye-Descartes**, higher up the river, so called (since 1802) from the philosopher,

*Descartes*, who was born here, 1596. They show the house, with his bust. To the east of it is seen the old seat of Louis XI.'s gossip, **Tristan l'Hermite**. At **Freully**, remains of the *Castle of the Premier Barons* of Touraine, and a good abbey *Church*, founded 1001.

**Tournon St. Martin. Le Blanc** (population, 6,458), in dept. Indre, in a well wooded country on the Creuse, with some remains of old fortifications, and **St. Génitour's Church**, 12th to 15th centuries. *Hotel*.—De France.]

Another line runs from **Port-de-Piles** through **L'Île Bouchard** and **Legré-Rivière** (above) to **Chinon**.

**Les Ormes** (3 miles), in department *Vienne*, has a fine *Château* of the d'Argenson, surmounted by a column 80 feet high, with a staircase in it.

**Dangé** (2 miles), on the Vienne.

**Ingrandes** (5 miles), up the same river.

**Châtelleraut** (6 miles), a sous-préfecture in department *Vienne* (population, 12,828), and seat of the government arms factory. Inferior cutlery, grindstones, and paste diamonds are branches of local trade on the Vienne; it is crossed by a good bridge, with an old four-turreted *Gate* at one end. It stands among pleasant hills and gardens, and has the Gothic *Church of St. Jean*, the tower of which is modern. The Duke of Hamilton claims to be Duke of Châtelleraut, through the title conferred on his ancestor, Regent Arran, for negotiating the marriage of Mary Stuart; but Napoleon III. gave the title to a French branch.

*Hotels*.—De l'Espérance; l'Univiers.

Steamer, in summer, early in the morning, down the Vienne and Loire, to Tours, Saumur, Angers, Nantes. **Cenon** (2½ miles), as well as **Moussay** (on the Clain), is another supposed site of the Saracen defeat by Charles Martel, at what is called the *Battle of Tours*.

Rail from Châtelleraut through **Pleumartin** and **Laroche-Posay** to **Tournon St. Martin** (above) for **Le Blanc**.

[**LAROCHE**, or **ROCHE-POSAY** (14 miles east-south-east), on the Creuse, where the *Gartempe* joins, has some cold sulphur Springs (discovered 1573) in the limestone, which are taken between July and September, and are useful in serofula, skin diseases, and intermittent fever.]



**Les-Barres-le-Naintre** (3 miles), near the remains of a Roman *mansio*.

**La Tricherie** (3 miles).

**Dissais** (2½ miles), on the Clain, is known for its red wines. It has an old château.

**Clan** (2½ miles), higher up the Clain.

**Chasseneuil** (1½ mile), in the pretty valley of the same river. **Grand-Pont**, on the Saumur line.

At 5 miles further is

### POITIERS, or Poitiers,

209½ miles from Paris, 153½ from Bordeaux. The station is not far from the old *Castle*, in the valley of the Boivre. Population, 37,497.

**Hotels**.—Grand Hotel du Palais, first-class hotel, recommended.

De l'Europe; de France des Trois Piliers.

*Buffet* at the Station.

*Post Office*, Rue du Chaudron d'Or.

*Telegraph Office*, Place de la Préfecture.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Roman arches—Palais de Justice—Maison de la Prévôté—Cathedral—Churches of Radégonde, Montierneuf, St. Hilaire, Notre Dame, &c.—Baptistery of St. Jean—Pierre Levéé—Field of Cardinerie.

A very old city, capital of department *Vienne* and the old province of *Poitou*, seat of a cour impériale, university, college, bishopric, &c., on a rocky height, about 130 feet above the Clain, where the Boivre joins, and, with the other, almost surrounds it. As you look at the town it has a most picturesque appearance, with its gardens and meadows; but the streets are crooked, dirty, and steep; and the houses mean, though interesting from their antiquity. Some remains of the Gothic walls are left, pierced by six Gates, four of which lead out to the Clain. That on the south, Porte de la Tranchée, takes you to the *Parc de Blossac Promenade*, on the rise of the opposite hill, whence there is a fine prospect; beyond, at the Hermitage, are four arches of a Roman aqueduct, called the *Arce de Parigny*, which supplied the *Arènes*, or amphitheatre, the ruins of which are in the court-yard of Hôtel d'Evreux. Its length was upwards of 500 feet. Cæsar called this place *Limonum*; it was then the capital of the *Pictavi*, who gave name both to it and the province.

The Vandals, Visigoths, Saracens, and Normans, took it in succession, but the most memorable event, the *Battle of Poitiers*, is the famous *Battle* of 1356

(fought at Cardinerie, or Maupertuis, a few miles to the south-west), in which the Black Prince, Edward III., and Chandos, with 14,000 men (4,000 of whom were archers), defeated 50,000 French, taking prisoners King John and his son, with an archbishop, and seventy nobles, besides men-at-arms, leaving 11,000 French counts, barons, knights, &c., dead on the field; the English loss being 2,400 killed. By the treaty of Bretigny, four years after, it was given, with the province, to the English, but was recovered by Duguesclin, 1372. The Huguenots held it for a time in 1562; and it was besieged, in 1569, by Colligny (without success), before his defeat at Montcontour. They show, on the banks of the Clain, the *Grotto of Calvin*, where he used to meet his disciples. In modern days, Poitiers is remarkable for the attempted rising of General Berton, in 1822, for which he was executed.

The *Palais de Justice*, in Rue des Cordeliers, on the hill, includes part of the seat of the counts of Poitou, such as Maubergeon tower, and the *Salle des Gardes*,—a timber-roofed hall, in a half-Norman style, 162 feet long, and the *Salle des Pas-Perdus*, lately restored. It was rebuilt, 1395, after the English had burnt it. Here Charles VII. was proclaimed King of France, when he was little more than "Roi de Bourges." At the corner of Rues de St. Paul and du Coq is a house in which Diane de Poitiers lived. The *Préfecture* was the old bishop's palace, and offers nothing remarkable. The modern *Hôtel de Ville* is the head-quarters of the *Commune*, a corporation, as old as 1199; a *University*, founded by Charles VII., in 1431, is now represented by a *Faculté des Lettres*, which, with the *Ecole de Droit*, founded 1431, have a place in the ancient *Hôtel Dieu*, opposite Notre Dame. There are also various collections, including the public archives, the *Bibliothèque* of 30,000 volumes, and 300 MSS. (missals, &c.), with museums of Natural history, pictures, and antiquities; open daily. There is a bust, by David, of *M. Boncenne*, the lawyer, who died 1840.

The *Maison de la Prévôté*, a curious house of the 15th century, in that street, is now used as a school; another house of the same age is in Rue de l'Arceau; and in Rue du Marché stands one in the Renaissance style. The ancient Jurisdiction Consulaire, in Rue de la Malice, was built

by a native, Girpuard, who is the author of the portal of the Augustine church, in Place d'Armes. Pottiers is remarkable for many *old Churches*, most of which have been carefully renovated of late years.

*St. Pierre's Cathedral*, in a mixed Romanesque and Gothic style, was begun about 1042, carried on by Henry II. of England, in 1152, and finished in 1379, except part of the front, which is as late as the 15th century, and has two towers and a rose window. Length 228 feet, by 100 wide, and 97 feet high, to the vault of the nave, which stands on sixteen pillars, and is strengthened by buttresses. It contains painted windows, a fine organ by Cliquot, a good choir; and has immensely thick east walls. At the *Grande Seminaire* in the old Cordeliers' convent, is a good library of 10,000 volumes and MSS., with a figure of a winged dragon, called *Grande Gueule*, which used to be carried in procession during Rogation days, when it swallowed the offerings of the faithful. At Rouen such a monster is called Gargonille, for a similar reason, namely, his having a capacious throat—the English word Gargoyle has a similar origin.

Close to the Cathedral is the church of *Ste. Radégonde* (Clotaire's wife), a narrow Romanesque building of the 12th century, with a carved portal of the 15th century, a good nave, unsupported by pillars, an ancient sacristy, the Pas de Dieu chapel, and a crypt, where they show the *Tomb* of the saint, as well as of St. Agnes, first abbess of St. Croix, before which lights are kept perpetually burning.

A little further is the very ancient rectangular *baptistry of St. Jean*, built in the 4th or 5th century (some say the 3rd, as a Roman temple), formerly used as a *Musée* of antiquities, but now as a place of worship. Another old *church* is that of *Montierneuf*, built 1076-96, as part of a Benedictine abbey, founded by Guy Geoffrey, Count of Pottiers; a mixture, like the rest, of the round and pointed styles, except the choir, which was rebuilt in the 14th century, and contains a modern tomb to the founder. It stands near the large cavalry barracks and Pont de Rochereuil, in the north division of the town.

In Place du Marché is the Romanesque *Church of Notre Dame la Grande*, which some fix in the 9th century, and some in the 10th; it has a rich and

highly curious front, carved with statues and sculptures, of Adam and Eve, the Annunciation, Ch in the Manger, &c.; and inside, a bas-relief of Resurrection, a brass reading-desk and a pul

*St. Porchaire* has a tower of the 11th century, a carved front, with a tomb of its saint. N Grande Porte and the railway station is part of *Hilaire*, built 1049, on the site of one by Clovis in honour of Pope Hilary, and burnt, 863, by the Normans. It contains a Romanesque apse, the saint shrine (which holds part of his skull and arm bone) and some statues commemorating the deliverance of the town from the English, 1202. St. Tris offers a front of the 11th century. In the Cordeliers church, Madame de Montespan was buried. *Lyceum*, or college, founded by Henry IV., in 16 has a Chapel worth notice, near the *usine à gaz*. Manufactures of furs and cheese.

For the branch rail to Rochefort, &c., see Ro 37. Rail to Limoges, see below. The Ven rail to Saumur, 69 miles, passes *Mirebeau* (below), *Moncontour* (below), *Loudun* (p. 172), *Montreuil-Bellay* (below), to Saumur, the Loire (page 185).

[*Mirebeau*, the old capital of Mirebelais, ha castle, built by Fouques Néra, in which Her of England's widow, Eleanor, was besieged her grandson, Arthur.

*Moncontour*, on the Dive, is celebrated for 1 defeat of the Huguenots under Coligny, 15 "Oh, weep for Montcontour! oh, weep for 1 hour!"

*Montreuil-Bellay*, population, 2 104, on 1 right bank of the Thouet, 15th century cas and church. Tower of an older castle, a remains of town walls.]

Excursions to the *Pierre Levée* Dolmen (1 mil 38 feet long, noticed by Rabelais. It stands ne the Clain, on five low pillars, and is inscribed w names from the 16th century, among which Mercator. The *Cardinerie* (4 miles), near Noaillé Nouvelle abbey, where the battle of Maupert (as French historians call the *Battle of Pottier* was fought. *St. Benoit Abbey* ruins, near anot famous rock, *Passée Lourdain*, celebrated by Rabel Also *Beruges* (5 miles west), with its Roman vau Fleury aqueduct, and Guéenne Tower; and 1 *Cistercian Abbey of Pin* ( $\frac{7}{8}$  miles), now a thre

factory, near the castle of *Montreuil-Romien*, which belonged to the Dukes of Aquitaine, and the Lusignans, and was the residence of Cœur-de-Lion, Duguesclin, and the Montmorency.

In 1890, a line (62 miles) was opened from Poitiers through *Mignouloux-Noaillé*, to *Le Blanc* (page 178), and thence to *Argenton* (see page 206), on the Paris-Orleans line. The places on this line are chiefly remarkable for old churches and castles, dating from the 11th and 12th centuries.

[The rail from Poitiers to Montmorillon and Limoges turns off at *St. Benoit* (1½ miles), and passes on to *Nieuil-l'Espoir* (7 miles); *Lussac-les-Châteaux* (15 miles), on the Vienne. Then comes *Montmorillon*, 8 miles (population, 5,268), on the Gartempe, in a pretty spot. It is remarkable for a *Chapel* or *Temple*, partly Romanesque, eight-sided and vaulted, over a vault or crypt lit with narrow slits. Four quaint groups are carved above the chapel door. *Hotel*.—*Du Grand Monarque*. (From Montmorillon a line, 24½ miles, runs to La Trimouille, *St. Hilaire*, and *Le Blanc*). After this, the line runs up the Gartempe to *Le Dorat* (12 miles), in Haute Vienne, in a charming part of the Sèvre, which has a *fortified Church* of the 10th century (the walls being battlemented). Population, 2,868. *Hotel*.—De France. Thence past *Droux* (4½ miles), &c., to *Bersac* (18½ miles) and *St. Sulpice-Laurier*, on the line from Paris to Limoges. A short cut direct to Limoges runs from *Le Dorat*, *à Bellac, Vaulry, Thouron*, &c.]

Leaving Poitiers for Angoulême (a part opened 1853), you pass through a *tunnel* of 984 feet to the Clain, along which the rail runs, with a succession of bridges, cuttings, and embankments.

*St. Benoit* (1½ mile).

*Ligugé* (about 3 miles), on the Clain, was once the seat of *St. Martin* of Tours, who here founded the earliest monastery in western Europe. Then another *tunnel* at *Bachées*, of 1,407 feet.

*Vivonne* (8 miles), up the Clain, where the Vonne joins. A good trade in woollens and grain. Population, 2,452.

*Couhé Vérae* (¾ miles), on the Dive.

*Epanvilliers* (4¼ miles).

*St. Saviol*.

From *St. Saviol* a line runs past *Civray* to *Charroux* (10¼ miles), which is continued to *Lussac-les-Châteaux* (see above), on the Poitiers and Limoges line.

[*Civray*, a sous-préfecture (population 2,558), in department Vienne, in a rich hollow on the Charente, includes an old *Château*, in the faubourg across the river, and has a large, ancient, and curiously-carved Church, of the 12th century.]

*Ruffec* (8¼ miles), on the little rivulet Liain (which produces good trout), is a sous-préfecture in department *Charente* (population, 3,527), in a grass and corn country, noted for its *truffles* and *partridge pies*, chestnuts, and cream cheeses.

*Hotels*.—*Des Ambassadeurs*; *des Postes*.

The Church is of the 11th century. Near it are the Condac windmills and several forges, and the old *château* of *Broglite*, in a large forest. *Des Plans tunnel*, which next succeeds, is 1,640 feet long, and is near the ancient *Church* of *Courcôme*. Several deep cuttings are passed in this part of the line.

Here a branch, 52 miles long, connects this line with *Niort* (page 192).

[The principal stations are *Villefagnan* (population, 1,522); *Chef-Boutonne* (population, 2,211) near which are some megalithic monuments; *Brioux* (population, 1,257); *Melle* (population, 2,848), see page 192; *Celles-sur-Belle*, with a population of 1,621, and an ancient abbey-church, part of which is 12th century; also *Frahecq* (population, 1,104).]

*Moussac* (5½ miles) is near *Les Nègres*, on the Lien, opposite *Verteuil Château*, a seat of the dukes of Rochefoucauld, lately restored. It was once occupied by the English. Here *Louis XIII.* stayed in 1616, on his return from Bordeaux. The next station,

*Luxé* (5 miles), is not far from Mansle, a town of 1,611 souls, on the Liain, where it joins the Charente, which runs through green meadows, under a high stone bridge. Population, 900. Cross the Charente on a bridge of 4 arches.

To the left of the line is the forest of *St. Amant* de Boixe, in which are some prehistoric remains, consisting of tumuli and dolmens.

Then come *St. Amant de Boixe* (population, 1,229) and

**Vars** (10 miles), on the Charente, 6 miles from the old *Abbey Church* (built 1170) of *St. Amant de Boixe*. Hereabouts the sons of *Chilperic* were killed in fighting against *Sigebert*, in 576.

At 8½ miles further (across the *Touvre*) is

### ANGOULEME,

280 miles from Paris. The station in *Faubourg de l'Hommeau* is the old *Marine School*, remodelled for the purpose. In this *faubourg* are several works for paper, sugar, spirits, and pottery.

POPULATION, 36,690. *Buffet* at the station.

HOTELS.—*De France*; *du Palais*; *des Postes*; *de la Croix d'Or*.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—*Cathedral*—*Castle*—*Hôtel de Taillefer*—*St. Martial's Church*.

An ancient town or city, on the Charente, capital of that department (formerly of the province of *Angoumois*), seat of a bishopric, &c., called *Scythama* by the Romans. It stands at a good height (about 230 feet) on the rocks above the river, in a pure but sharp air, looking, at a distance, something like *Chester*, and commanding, from the boulevards, a wide prospect over the rich and beautiful wine country round the basins of the Charente and *Angulienne*, &c. The old town is, as usual, a nest of ill-built narrow streets. In the *Place d'Artois* is a fine sloping promenade running from the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a pillar 50 feet high, raised by a former *Duchesse d'Angoulême*, to the memory of her husband. This memorial was afterwards dedicated to the heroes of July.

The *Cathedral of St. Pierre*, mostly rebuilt, 1816, is a square pile, remarkable chiefly for its Romanesque front of the 12th century, surmounted by an entablature and two pepper-boxes at the corners, of the 17th century. Near the top are figures of the Almighty and the four Evangelists. Its tall steeple was burnt by the Calvinists in 1568; in falling it crushed a church, and the handsome Renaissance chapel of *St. Gelnes*. Its new tower is one of six stages, by *Abadie*, who is the architect of the new Romanesque *Church of St. Martial*, built 1652, and 190 feet long.

M

*St. Ansonés Church*. In the ogival style of the 12th century, is also modern. It has some good sculpture.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, by *Abadie*, in *Place de la Commune*, includes two round and polygonal towers of the 12th and 14th centuries, of the *Castle* or *châtelet*, where the sister of *Francis I.*, *Marguerite des Marguerites* (Pearl of Pearls) was born; now used for a prison. Our *John Lackland's* wife, *Isabelle de Taillefer*, was born in the old palace of the family, in the street of that name. The *Palais de Justice*, in *Place du Murier*, contains the *Library* of 14,000 volumes, including the first book printed here (1481), and a *Xenophon* by *H. Stephen*, with his autograph. New *Lyceum* in *Place de Beaulieu*. The *Hôtel Dieu* was founded by *Guez de Balzac*, a reformer of the French language, opposite the house he was born in. His tomb is in the chapel of the *Hospice*, 12th and 14th centuries. The bishop's house has been restored by *Abadie*. Under the rocks to the north is the *Grotto of St. Cybard*.

*Ravallac*, who assassinated *Henry IV.*, and *Poltrot*, the assassin of the *Duke of Guise*, were natives. *Angoulême* was given up to the English after the battle of *Poitiers*. It suffered in the wars of the *Huguenots*, and first gave title to the *Duc d'Angoulême*, who commanded at the final siege of *Rochelle*.

Trade in excellent paper (made in the various mills around at *Veuze* and *Maumont*, employing 2,500 workmen, on the *Touvre*), and in building stone. A government cannon foundry at *Ruello* (7 miles), and powder factory at *Thérouat*, on the Charente, 3 miles from *Angoulême*.

Conveyances: By rail to *Cognac* (see below), *Rochefort*, *Linoges* (Route 43), *Périgueux*, &c.

[From *Angoulême*, on the rail to *Rochefort*, by the State Line, down the Charente river and brandy district, we pass *St. Michel-sur-Charente* (3 miles), *Nersac* (3½ miles), *Sireuil* (2½ miles), near *Hiersac*, noted for red wines; then to *Châteauneuf-sur-Charente*, from which a branch of 12 miles runs to *Barbezieux* (see next page), to be continued to *Bordeaux*. From *Châteauneuf* to

**Jarnac-Segonzac** (7½ miles), with a population of 4,980, and a good brandy trade, is at the suspension bridge on the Charente, in the middle of vast meadows, and is famous for the *Battle* of 1569, when the Duke of Anjou defeated the Huguenots, under *Coligny*, and the Prince of Condé, who was killed. When Guy Chabot de Jarnac was having a friendly pass at arms in the presence of Henry II., in 1547, he gave his opponent a sly stab with a dagger; hence a treacherous blow is called a *coup de Jarnac*.

**Cognac** (8½ miles), a sous-préfecture, and town of 17,392 inhabitants, on the south side of the Charente, commanded by an old castle, at the west end of the fruitful country furnishing the well-known *Cognac Brandy*. The tract belonging to the growers of La Societé Vignicole Champenoise is a circle, 20 to 25 miles diameter, having Segonzac for the centre, and taking in Cognac on the west, Jarnac on the north, Châteauneuf on the east, and Barbezieux on the south. The annual trade is about £8,000,000; the leading firms being Hennessy, Martell, &c. *Francis I.* was born here, under an elm, in the Castle grounds. *Hotels*.—D'Orleans; de Londres; de France. *Resident English Consul*.

For the rest of the line to **Saintes** (16 miles) and **Rochefort** (38 miles), see Route 37A.]

From Angoulême station the line passes a tunnel of 2,428 feet under the town, and crosses the Anguienne, &c., leaving on the west the ancient *Church of St. Michel d'Entraigues*, built 1187, an octagonal edifice, lately restored by Abbadie.

**La Couronne** (5 miles). Population, 3,490. Here are an old church, founded in the 13th century, and the fine *Abbey ruins* of the 12th century.

**Mouthiers** (4½ miles), on the Boême, in a plain, dividing the basins of the Charente and Dronne. On a conspicuous rock stands *Rochchandry Castle*, built in the 9th century, and restored in 1855, by an Angoulême banker. *Couteaubières viaduct*, on 12 arches, 993 feet long, succeeded by cuttings, one of which is 92 feet deep. To the west is *BEAULIEU*, a fine spot at the *source of the Tourne*, which springs up among rocks (under the ruins of *Ravallac Castle*) like *Vaucluse*.

**Charmant** (4½ miles) has an ancient spire church of the 13th century. The country is flat

and uninteresting, and traversed by deep cuttings, and *Livernant tunnel*, 4,826 feet long. Then a cast-iron viaduct, over the *Chavenat*, brings us to the valley of the *Tude*.

**Montmoreau** (8 miles), on the *Tude*, has some remains, on the hill above it, of a castle of the bishops of Angoulême. Its *Romanesque church* has been restored by Abbadie. Population, 790.

**Chalais** (10 miles) was taken by Charles VII. from the English, 1472. Some traces remain of the castle of the Counts of Périgord, whose motto in the provincial patois was *Ré qué Diou* (rien que Dieu). Correspondance to **AUBETERRE** (7½ miles), on the *Dronne*, a pretty little place under a hill, in which the church is scooped out, just below the top, where the ruined *castle* stands. **RIBÉAC**, a small sous-préfecture, is 11 miles further. Population, 3,696. *Hotel*.—Du Périgord. It has an old church and a castle, with a hat factory. Rail to Périgueux.

[At 18 miles west-north-west is **Barbezieux**, a station on the Charente Rail (page 177), a sous-préfecture of 4,104 population (department Charente), and a pretty place on the *Dronne*, in the *Cognac Brandy* country. There are remains of a castle, and it has a good mineral water. *Hotels*.—De la Boule d'Or; de France.]

**La Roche-Chalais** (8½ miles), in department Dordogne, on a hill. *Montlieu*, on the high road, is 17½ miles west-north-west. Coaches to Jonzac.

**Les Eglisottes** (4½ miles).

**Coutras** (5½ miles), in department Gironde, at the junction of the *L'Isle* and *Dronne* (two suspension bridges), is near the site of *Cortorate*. Population, 4,351. *Hotel*.—Du Lion d'Or. *Buffet* at the station. Here the *Junction rail* from *Limoges* and *Périgueux* falls in; down the *L'Isle* (see Route 44). The line from *Saintes* also joins here. Only the gate of its once large *Castle* remains. The line traverses the grounds. It belonged to the family of de *Foix*. Here *Henry of Navarre* slept after the *Battle of Coutras*, 1597, in which he defeated the *Leaguers* under the *Duc de Joyeuse*, who was killed. This was the first victory gained by the Protestants, and was an

nounced to Henry III. by the victor in these words, "Sire, mon seigneur et frère, remerciez Dieu, j'ai battu vos ennemis et votre armée;" Henry III. being secretly favourable to the Protestant leaders. After crossing the L'Isle, on a bridge of six arches, each 49 feet span, you come to

**St. Denis-de-Pile** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and its Romanesque church, shaped like a Greek cross. The Château of *Grave* belongs to the Duc Decazes.

**Libourne** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a fine well-built town and sous-préfecture (in department Gironde) of 17,867 population, on the Dordogne, where the Isle joins it, under a handsome suspension bridge. Another bridge of nine arches crosses the main stream, which has a *Port* large enough for 300-ton ships. Libourne succeeded a place called *Condat*, and as one of the chief places in Gascony, was rebuilt and fortified by Edward I. of England. The old machicolated tower styled *Tour de l'Horloge* (with a peaked top added) remains at the Port; it was formerly called *Tour de Richard*, after the Black Prince's son (Richard II.), born at Bordeaux. The church of St. Jean was rebuilt 1856. It has a public library; a botanic garden; large cavalry barracks, and glass factory; civil and military hospital; theatre, and statue of Decazes. Trade in wine and grain.

*Hotels*.—De France; des Princes. *Buffet*.

The old pilgrim chapel of *Notre Dame de Condat*, in the neighbourhood, was built by Eleanor of Guienne, through whom Henry II. acquired this territory. *Fronsac*, across the Dordogne, is known for its red and white wines. It stands under the *Tertre de Fronsac*, a hill, of about 230 feet, commanding a good panoramic view. Its ancient castle is gone. *Rail* to St. Emilion, Castillon, &c., up the Dordogne, to Sarlat.

**[St. Emilion** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Libourne), in a gorge among vineyards noted for the fine quality of their wines, is a decayed fortified town, having many *antiquities* to show: as, a parish church of the 12th century, with handsome slender spire; the façade of Cardinal de Cauteraf's Palace; remains of the *Convents* of the Dominicans and Cordeliers; the *Hermitage* of the Saint, near the Place, cut in the rock, close to a fountain, where they show his stone bed and chair; his monolithic *Temple* or church,

in the rock, 85 feet by 53, with a vault resting on eight great pillars, and various carvings; and what is called the *Rotonde* or round chapel, in a light Gothic style of the 12th century. There are also remains of the *Castle*, built by Louis VIII., which has a square tower, &c. Guadet, the Girondist, was born here, and was beheaded at Bordeaux, with Barbaroux, &c., after their proscription by the Jacobins. Pétion and Buzot were found starved to death in a corn field, since called "*Champ des Emigrés*." Population, 3,232. *Hotels*.—Dussant.

The line passes St. Laurent-des-Combes to **St. Etienne de Lisse**, and then

**Castillon** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles from St. Emilion), higher up the river (population, 2,965), celebrated for the *Battle* of 1453, in which the English, under the great *Talbot* (who, with his son, was killed), were defeated by the French, and finally driven out of France. The line goes on to **Montcarret**, **St. Antoine-Porte Ste.-Foy**, **Gardonne**, **Frigourieux-Laforce**, and **Bergerac**, (page 212), **Le Buisson**, and **Sarlat**, (page 213). *Les Asiles de Laforce* are excellent, well managed charitable institutions for orphans, imbeciles, epileptics, &c. From Bergerac, a line ( $46\frac{1}{2}$  miles), opened 1886, runs to **Marmande**, on the Garonne (see page 274).

About 3 miles north-east from Castillon is

**St. Michel-Montaigne**, the old feudal château of *Montaigne*, who wrote his "*Essais*" here. They show his room, in which are sentences from the Bible and the classics, a portrait of his daughter Eléonore; also his writing table, books, bed, and clock. To the north is

**VILLEFRANCHE DE LONGCHAPT**, a very old place on a rock, walled round by the English, and taken by assault, 1577, by the Huguenots; Sully being among them.]

Leaving Libourne, you cross the Dordogne, by a bridge on nine arches, the *Tertre de Fronsac* being in view; then a viaduct of 3,870 feet on 100 arches, to **Arveyres** (3 miles), a pleasant spot on a hill. **Vayres** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), anciently *Varatedum*, has the old castle of its marquises to the west; partly dating from the 13th century. They show Henry IV.'s bed.

**St. Sulpice** (3½ miles). Interesting church.

**St. Loubès** (2 miles). The plain between the Dordogne and Garonne is called *Entre Deux Mers*, a sort of Mesopotamia on a small scale.

**La Grave d'Ambarès** (6½ miles), a village of 3 247 inhabitants.

[**CUBZAC** (4 miles), on the Dordogne, here crossed by a splendid wire *Suspension Bridge*, in five bents, 1,788 feet long between the river's banks, or 5,079 feet, including the viaducts which approach it on each side, 24½ feet wide, and 92 feet above the water. It was built 1835-9, by *Fortuné-de-Vergez*, for £120,000. The Bordeaux merchants have large warehouses at this spot, which is now a station on the line from Bordeaux to Nantes.

**Blaye** (23 miles) a sous-préfecture of 5,015 souls, in department Gironde, and a pilot station, on the east bank of the Garonne. Here the branch rail from St. Mariens ends (page 195). It was the ancient *Blavia*, and had a strong *castle*, taken by the Huguenots, 1568, and then by the Leaguers. This now makes part of the citadel, on a rock in Upper Town, commanding the river (about 2½ miles broad), in conjunction with the fort of *le Pâté* (or the *Pie*), on an island in the midst, and *Fort Médoc* on the opposite side. In the old Gothic tower of this castle the *Duchesse de Berri* was confined, 1833.

A good mairic, hospital, theatre, &c., are in the Lower Town, where the merchants and pilots live. At the Austin abbey here, King *Caribert* of Aquitaine was buried, 631. *Charlemagne's* Champion, *Roland*, who fell in battle against the "Paynim sons of swarthy Spain," at *Roncesvalles*, in 778, was brought hither to be buried. Here the hero was born. From *Bourg*, *St. Disant du Gua*, *Chénac*, and other points, fine views may be obtained of

"—thy mirror'd wave, Garonne,  
And Blaye's empurpled shore."

*Scorr's Rob Roy.*

Ships are built at Blaye, and there is a good trade in corn, wine, brandy, oil, fruit, and timber. *Hotels*.—*Du Médoc*; *des Voyageurs*. Steamers to Bordeaux, Pauillac, and Royan.] After *La Grave*, the line bends to the south, past hills covered with vineyards and country-seats, and

three short *viaducts* on eighteen, four, and seven arches, succeeded by three short *tunnels*, to

**Lormont** (1½ miles), a place of 3,236 souls, the ancient *Mons Laurens*, on the Dordogne. Here was a country-seat of the Archbishops of Bordeaux. A fourth *tunnel*, of 1,312 feet, is followed by a fifth of 219 feet, which brings us out in sight of Bordeaux, and to the *Embarcadère* at *la Bastide*, opposite the town, close to the bridge, a building 984 feet long. The *express trains*, however, and those of the *Midi line*, run on to the *Gare St. Jean*, on the other side of the river.

### BORDEAUX,

363½ miles from Paris, 123½ from Bayonne, 159½ from Toulouse.

For the lines to Spain and Toulouse, see Routes 63 and 66. For the *Médoc*, see below.

Omnibuses: To the *Place de la Comédie*, 30 cents., and 20 cents. per package; to the hotels, 50 cents., and 20 cents. per package. Tramways.

*HOTELS*.—Grand Hotel (de France et de Nantes réunis), first-class, close to the Opera House. *Vve. Louis Peter*, Proprietress.

Hotel des Princes et de la Paix. First class Hotel, situated facing the Grand Theatre. Grand Hotel *Richelieu*, well situated, opposite the Opera House.

Grand Hotel de Nice, first class; known and recommended for comfort.

Grand Hotel Français; *Marin*; *Lambert*; *Londres*; *Périgord*; de Paris; des *Ambassadeurs*; des *Americanis*.

*Cafés*.—*Comédie*, near the Theatre; de Bordeaux.

*Buffet*.—At the *Gare du Midi*.

*Resident English and American Consuls.*

*Resident English Chaplain*, at *British Chapel*, *Quai des Chartrons*.

*Longchamp's Bath Establishment*, close to *Jardin des Plantes*.

*New Central Post Office.*

*Telegraph Office*, 4, *Place Tourny*.

*Telephone* to Paris.

*Steamboats* to Blaye, and Pauillac, daily; to Royan, twice a week. To London, weekly. To Lisbon, Senegal, Rio Janeiro, &c., monthly, by the *Messageries Maritimes*, and fortnightly to Lisbon, &c., by the *Pacific Steam Navigation Co.* To Liverpool. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.

33 OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—The *Quai des Char-*

trons—Bourse—Theatre—Hôtel de Ville—Palais de Justice—Museum—Churches of St. Michel, Ste. Croix, &c.—Tour de l'Horloge—Cathedral—Effigies of Montaigne—Palais Gallien—Place des Quinconces—Wine Cellars.

Population, 252,415. Bordeaux is the third commercial port in France, the centre of the Vin de Bordeaux or *Ciaret* trade, chief town of the department Gironde (formerly of the *province of Guienne or Aquitaine*), head of a military division, seat of an archbishop, &c.

It stands on the west bank of the Garonne, 60 miles from the sea, where the river is 500 to 800 yards broad (the Thames at London Bridge is 350 yards); and it is from the water that you see to advantage its noble range of *quays* and buildings, stretching like a crescent, three miles long, from the ship-yards at the south end to the fine streets and houses at the north extremity, towards the Chartrons and Chapeau Rouge quarters, where the merchants live. A fine, nearly level, stone *Bridge*, of seventeen arches, 531 yards long, 115 feet broad, was built 1811-21, by Deschamps, from the Porte de Bourgogne to the village of La Bastide opposite.

A *Tubular Bridge*, 545 yards, now unites the termini of the lines which centre here. Large steam ferries have been established. The river below forms the *Port*, but the larger vessels anchor at Panillac, which is the real port. High water at full and change, three o'clock.

A deep *Floating Basin* was opened in 1879 of 100,000 square mètres in area, and 10 mètres deep, with a quay 18 mètres broad.

A *Ship Canal*, to replace the Canal du Midi, is projected to the Mediterranean, 252 miles long, 8½ mètres deep, with 62 locks and 15 levels.

The *Houses* are large and well-built; the higher classes are wealthy and luxurious in their habits, and particularly well-disposed towards the English, to whom Bordeaux and the province belonged for three centuries, down to 1451. The air is clear, but its climate is somewhat damp. The principal *Buildings* are as follow:—

The *Bourse* (exchange), in Place Royale, near the bridge, is 98 feet by 65, and 78 feet high to the middle of the glazed dome. The Chamber of Commerce occupies a place here, with a library of 6,000 volumes, which includes a good collection of

*royages*. The *Douane*, or custom-house, is near the Bourse; both buildings are by Gabriel. In the Place de la Comédie is the *Grand Théâtre*, a large and noble structure, built by Louis XVI., and opened 1780; it has a Corinthian portico of twelve columns, with a great vestibule and staircase, and will hold 4,000 persons. It is usually reckoned the best out of Paris. Here the Government Delegation had its head-quarters when driven from Tours by the Germans, 1871. The Théâtre de Gymnase is new. Another, called *les Variétés* in Rue Fossés de l'Intendance, was burnt down in 1855.

The *Préfecture*, in Rue de la Comédie, is the work of Louis, 1775, and has been restored. *Hôtel de Ville* (or town hall), near the Cathedral, was the palace of the archbishops, and was built, 1780-1, by Prince de Rohan, then primate of Aquitaine. It is a large square pile, with a court in the midst, and a picture gallery. Here they show Napoleon's own Cross of the Legion of Honour, a History of his Battles, with his MS. notes, and other curiosities, presented by General Bertrand; also a collection of antique arms. An older Gothic Town Hall is in the street leading to the bridge. The *Palais de Justice* (law courts), near the Hôtel de Ville, is a large and rather elegant building, 480 feet long, built 1839-46, and has Maggeat's statues of Malesherbes, d'Aguesseau, l'Hôpital, and Montesquieu (who lived at Château de Brède, 10 miles off). Behind it are the prisons; and opposite is the *Hôtel Dieu*, or public hospital of St. André, with 650 beds. It was rebuilt 1825-9, but founded as far back as 1390. New *Municipal Building* (1892) comprising the *public Library* of 170,000 volumes, and 300 MSS., among which is Montaigne's annotated copy of his *Essais*; also the Museums of antiquity and natural history, and the Picture Gallery. The *Pictures* number nearly 500, including Lesueur's Urania, Rubens' Martyrdom of St. Just, &c. Catalogue, 1½ fr. The *Hospice des Enfants Trouvés*, where 700 foundlings are provided for, is on the Quai de la Paludatte.

*St. André's Cathedral*, built by the English in the 18th century, the foundation having been laid by Henry II. and his Queen, is a large but irregular structure, with buttresses, &c.; it is 413 feet long, and has two spires, 265 feet high, in the north transept, a good rose window, a fine altar and an



arched roof, 56 feet broad, of the 16th century. It contains pictures by Veronese and Jordaeus. Its detached *Clock Tower*, called *Pey Berland*, 156 feet high, was built, 1440, by Archbishop Pierre Berland, and is a fine piece of Gothic work, with buttresses at the corners, and a circular turret at the top.

*St. Michel's Gothic Church*, near the *Quai de la Grave*, was also built by the English, but has a north front of later date. Length, 243 feet. It was restored 1855. Its clock-tower, 354 feet high, is also detached and buttressed at the angles. The vault below the tower contains 72 mummified corpses ranged round the walls.

*St. Croix*, near *Quai Ste. Croix*, though quite irregular within and without, is a most curious and interesting church, and the oldest here. It is Romanesque, of the 10th and 11th centuries, and was founded by William the Good, Duke of Aquitaine. The curious carvings on the front, the wall paintings, and carved font, deserve notice. *St. Seurin* (or *Severin*), in *Place de Prado*, though modern in the front, is worth visiting for its ancient crypt of *St. Fort*, of the 11th century, to which mothers take their children every 16th of May, and to which, or rather to an earlier building on its site, the body of *Roland* was brought after his death at *Roncesvaux*, or *Roncesvalles*, before his burial at *Blaye* (page 180). *Notre Dame*, a modern church, was rebuilt 1701; and the *Feuillant church*, attached to the *Lyceum*, has the matted effigy of *Montaigne*, who was a judge of the *Bordeaux parliament*, was twice mayor, and died, 1592, in *Rue des Minimes*. There are, besides these, seven other Catholic churches, four Protestant churches, and a handsome *synagogue* in *Rue Causse-rouge*. Some remains of the *Chartreuse abbey church* are left in the public *Cemetery* outside the town, where *Moreau* is buried. It gives name to the *Quai des Chartrons*.

The amphitheatre, or *Palais Gallien*, now hardly to be seen for the houses on it, is a Roman remain, near the *Jardin des Plantes* (botanic garden). It was 241 feet by 177, and 64 high. *Tour de l'Horloge*, or clock tower, which was attached to the old *Hôtel de Ville*, is an old *Gate* built by *Henry III.* of England, and has three peaked turrets, with a lion on the middle one. It stands 135 feet high. Round the bell is inscribed its round of duties, *Commodo arma, Signo dies, Noto horas, Com-*

*pello nubila, Concino lata, Ploro rogos.*" Another gate, *Porte du Palais* or *du Cathau*, near the Custom House and *Quai de Bourgogne*, was built, 1495, by *Charles VIII.* It is 112 feet high, and known by its five or six peaked turrets. It serves as a prison. In *Place d'Aquitaine* is the ancient *Evêché* or bishop's house, near a gate or porte, which was converted into a triumphal arch when the *Bourbons* returned, in 1814.

The *Entrepôt Réel*, for colonial produce, is a large pile on the *Quai des Chartrons*; on *Quay de Bacalan*, are the *Victualling Office*, and *Viellard's* (formerly *Johnson's*) large porcelain factory, which communicates by canals with the river. *Hôtel des Monnaies*, or old *Mint*, in *Rue du Palais Gallien*, is now disused. *Bank*, in *Rue Esprit des Lois*. *Joubert's* spinning factory is on a large scale. *Crusso's Caves*, or cellars, containing 30,000 barrels of wine, are worth visiting; so are *Guestier's*, in *Pavé des Chartrons*. Excellent *Public Baths*, near the *Bourse*, and in *Place Lainé*; also two swimming schools.

The best *Promenades* are in the *Cours d'Albrot de Tourny* (so called after *M. de Tourny*, formerly *Intendant*, and a great benefactor to the town, whose statue is near), and in the beautiful gardens, but especially in the large *Place Quinconces*, on the site of the *Château Trompette*. It is about a third of a mile long. At one end are *Baths*, at the other, two columns, 65 feet high, with gas reflectors. All these walks are laid out with avenues of trees. *Fairs* are held the first ten days in July, at the *hippodrome* at *Gradignan* (6 miles).

There are at *Bordeaux*, a college or university (as old as 1441), schools of architecture and medicine, deaf and dumb institution, and many benevolent societies; an *abattoir* and large barracks.

Among the persons born here, are *Ausonius*, the Latin poet of the 4th century; *Richard II.* of England; *Clement V.*; *Marcellus Empiricus*, a physician; *Ducos* and other "Girondists," who figured in the Revolution. Another native was *Girard*, the rich merchant of *New York*, who sailed hence, 1762, as a cabin boy, and died worth two and a half millions sterling.

*Bordeaux* (now so called as if from à bord des eaux) was called *Burdigala* by *Strabo*; later on it was called *Bourdeaux*. *Ausonius* praises

it for its soft climate, its long spring, and short winter. He describes it as four-sided; with high towers, and broad well-planned streets, and watered by the stream called Devitia (now La Devise); "and when father ocean flows up, the whole surface is covered with fleets," i.e., fleets of boats and small merchantmen.

The Roman city stood between Place Royale on the Quay and the Cathedral. It had fourteen gates, of which the last (Porte Basse) was pulled down, 1805. The Visigoths burnt it, 412, and the Saracens again about 732. Bordeaux was for a time the capital of Gascony; and through Eleanor, wife of Henry II. (of England), it came to the English crown, as head of the duchy of Guienne. Henry III., who built the old Hôtel de Ville, made Simon de Montfort governor; Edward I., when prince, lived here; and from hence the Black Prince marched to the battle of Poitiers, and brought back John of France prisoner. Charles VII. took it from the English in 1451, and built Château Trompette to defend it. This was fortified by Vauban, and called Fort Louis; to build which stones were taken from a Roman Temple, "Augusto sacrum, &c.," called *Pilliers de Tutelle*, the altar of which is in the museum of antiquities. To this fortress was added Castle Ha, or Cailhau, above mentioned, forming part of L'Ombrière, the old palace of the dukes of Aquitaine, which disappeared in 1800, when this space was cleared. Here the *Banquet of 9th October, 1852*, was given to the Prince President, Louis Napoleon, when he uttered his memorable words, "L'Empire, c'est la Paix," which served to rally so many hesitating adherents round the imperial throne. In the present day it became the temporary seat of the National Assembly, February, 1871, which met in the Grand Théâtre, and elected M. Thiers Chief of the Executive Power, declared anew the forfeiture of the throne by Napoleon III., and voted the treaty of peace with Germany.

*Trade.*—The produce brought up by the Canal du Midi and by rail, and shipped to the French colonies, &c., consists of hides, flour, seeds, brandy, almonds, prunes, chestnuts, cork, resin, verdigris, honey, hams, &c. The manufactures are perfumery, liqueurs, ornamental fruit-boxes, stockings, carpets, cotton, earthenware, bottles, casks, hats,

paper, vinegar, tobacco, refined sugar, rope, and gloves from André's factory. Imports of all kinds from abroad. About 100,000 tons of shipping are employed, which possess one-fourth of the French colonial trade. *Claret wine* is produced below the city, on the west side of the river, in the *Médoc District*: about 50,000 tuns of the *premiers crus*, or "first growth" (called Château Margaux, Lafitte, Latour, and Haut Brion), are made yearly, and the best of it is sent to England.

[From Bordeaux, by the *Chemin de fer du Médoc*, to Le Verdon, down the west side of the Garonne, in the wine country of the Médoc (so called from its Roman name *In medio aquæ*, signifying a peninsular tract), you pass

**Blanquefort** (5 miles), which belonged to the Black Prince. Then **Ludon** ( $\frac{1}{2}$  miles); **Macau** ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles); **Margaux** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), near *Château Margaux* (noted for its first growth claret), opposite Blaye (a short line from Margaux to **Castelnau**); near which are Beycheville, and Château Léoville (second growth), and *Château Latour* (first growth).

**Moulis** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles); beyond which is **Château Lafitte** (another first growth, belonging to Mons. N. de Rothschild); then **Faulliac** ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles),  $29\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Bordeaux, where large ships stop. Chateau Yquem, a fine old castle, gives name to a very choice wine.

**St. Estèphe**, where a first class wine is produced. Other first growths (*premiers crus*) are St. Julien and St. Seurin.

About one million acres and six millions of money were lost by the vine disease in 1879.

The best Clarets are produced on a most unpicturesque gravel strip, about two miles broad and 50 to 80 feet above the river. The vines are trained about two feet high in open fields; vintage takes place in September. *Châteaux Loudenne* belongs to Messrs. Glibey. The phylloxera appeared in this district, 1852.

**Lesparre** (58 miles from Bordeaux), a small sous-prefecture in department Gironde (population 3,972), among vineyards and meadows. You then come to **Soulac** (16 miles), or *Soulac-les-Bains*, at the mouth of the Garonne, in the Bay of Biscay.

From Lesparre a line (88 miles) runs along the sea coast: to Facture (page 259), on the line from Bordeaux to Arcachon, and thence to **St. Symphorien** (see page 274).

From Lesparre to **Le Verdon**, 68 miles from Bordeaux, opposite Royan (page 194), and near the *Phare de Cordouan*, a round, solid, lighthouse of three storeys, 234½ feet high, built 1611, by Louis de Foix, having large refractors on Fresnel's system. It replaces one built by the English, 1832. From Le Verdon landing-stage, reached by tramway, there are steamboats to Royan, 30 minutes passage.]

### ROUTE 86.

**Tours to Angers, Nantes, and St. Nazaire.**

DOWN THE LOIRE.

By rail.—To Nantes, 122 miles.

**Tours**, as in Route 85. The line runs close to the high *levée* road, which hems in the river. Passing Plessis-les-Tours, opposite St. Vallières, and St. Cyr (where Béranger lived), you come to

**Savonnières** (8¼ miles), on the south bank, near the Cher, and the Villandry dropping caves, and opposite to *Luynez*, which was called Maillé as far back as 475, and was made, in 1610, the head of a duchy, by Louis XIII., for his favourite, Charles Albert de Luynes, who was originally his falconer. It stands in a pretty spot under the rocks (and was hence sometimes styled *Rochoir-sur-Loire*), which are hollowed out for people to live in; above, is the old *Château*, with a heap of peaked turrets. Paul Courler, assassinated here, 1824, was a native. Near it are about fifty *pillars* of an ancient Roman Aqueduct. The rail crosses the Loire by a 19-arch *viaduct*, to

**Cinq-Mars** (4¼ miles), which stands on the cliffs, near an old *Castle*, and a famous antiquaries' puzzle, called the *Pile de Cinq-Mars*, a slender solid tower of large bricks, 18 feet square, 92 high to the corner turrets, which rise 10¼ feet higher. A fifth turret over the middle was blown down, 1751. It has neither door nor window, and the builder is unknown; but it is supposed to be a mausoleum. Cinq-Mars, one of the favourites of Louis XIII., and son of Marshal d'Effiat, having conspired against Richelieu, was here taken in his own castle, and beheaded. He is the hero of De Vigny's novel.

**Langeais** (3¼ miles), on the north bank, has an old Gothic *Château* of the 10th century, the oldest known, built by Foulques Nera, Count of Anjou, and enlarged by St. Louis's barber, Pierre de Labrosse. In the *Hall*, the marriage of Charles VIII. with Anne of Brittany was celebrated, 1491. Population, 3,365.

**St. Patrice** (5 miles) near the Bois de Biémond, and *Rochecotte*, the handsome modern seat of Talleyrand's niece and heiress, the Duchesse de Dino. It contains his collection of pictures and objects of art. A little further is *Trois-Violets*, opposite the *Château d'Ussé*, formerly belonging to Vauban, who partly built it.

**La Chapelle-sur-Loire** (4¼ miles). A little north-east is *Bourgueuil*, in a charming red wine country on the *Doigt*, and having remains of a Benedictine *Abbey* of the 17th century, founded by Edme, Duchess of Guienne. Population 2,055.

**Port-Boulet** (2¼ miles), at the suspension bridge to Candes, which stands at the mouth of the Vienne, near the picturesque ruins of *Montoreau Castle*. *Candes* has the church in which St. Martin de Tours died, and is close to Fontevraut (below).

From Port Boulet, a line (33 miles) runs through Chinon (see page 172) to Port de Piles (page 173), where it joins a line to Le Blanc (page 173). There is also a line (61 miles), *via* **Neuilé-Pont-Pierre** (page 197), to **Château-Renault** (page 165).

[FONTEVRAULT (3 miles south of Candes), in department Maine-et-Loire (pop. 2,698), at the bottom of a wooded valley, once noted for its famous *Abbey*, founded for men and women of rank, by Robert d'Arbrissel, 1099, and now turned into a *Prison* for 11 departments. It was the burial-place of the *Kings of England*, when Counts of Anjou; and in the fine cathedral *Church* of the 12th century (one of five attached to the abbey) are *Monuments* of Henry II. and his wife, Eleanor; his son, Richard Cœur-de-Lion; and John's wife, Isabella. *Copies* of these interesting relics, including one of Richard's wife, Berengaria, are placed in the Gothic Court of the *Crystal Palace*. The *Tower d'Evrault*, in the court, is the eight-sided Gothic kitchen of the abbey, with a chimney over the middle. *Hotel—De la Croix Blanche.*]

**Varennes** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles) in department Maine-et-Loire, lies opposite several river islands, and near *Dampierre*, where our Henry VI.'s queen, *Margaret of Anjou*, died broken-hearted, 1476. Thence  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles to

### SAUMUR.

*Hotels*.—Budan, best and well situated; D'Anjou, a comfortable hotel; Grand Hotel de Londres. *Buffet*.—Good and cheap, at station.

A sous-préfecture of 14,867 souls, finely situated on the Loire, in department Maine-et-Loire, with a college, military riding-school, chamber of commerce, &c.; and was the capital of *Saumurais*, taken from the Counts of Blois by Foulques Nera in the 9th century. Its name is said to be a corruption of Sous-le-Mur, the first houses having had the appearance of being built beneath a wall of rock. Under Henry IV.'s Secretary, *Du Plessis-Mornay*, the "Pope of the Huguenots," as the Catholics styled him, it became a flourishing Protestant town, having a good trade, and a famous *Academy* or Temple; but it was ruined by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

From La Croix Verte, on the railway side, a stone *Bridge* resting on Ile des Ponts (where King René, Margaret's father, had a seat), runs over to the quay, the nearest half of which is on 12 arches, and 900 feet long. Another bridge leads out of the town, by Porte Fouchard, over the Thouet, which joins the Loire a little below. The houses in the new quarters are well built of white stone; but they are irregular and steep in the older part, called Haute Ville, or Upper town, above which stands the irregular *Donjon* of the old Château, built about the 13th century (on the site of one of Pepln's, called château du Tronc), once a *state* prison, and now an arsenal.

*St. Pierre's* Gothic church is cross-shaped, with a square tower. That of *Nantilly* is imperfect, and as old as the 11th century in some parts—with stout Romanesque pillars and arches, six windows on the north side, and a good west door. Louis the XI. gave it a silver Virgin. The restored chapel of *St. Jean*, near the Hôtel de Ville, is of the 12th century.

*Notre Dame des Artilleurs*, under the cliff, on the river side, was begun in 1552, and added to by Richelieu and others; the Marquis de Sablé gave

the painting, by Philippe de Champagne, of Simeon at the Temple Gate; and A. Servier built the dome, 64 feet diameter. It contains the tomb of the Duchesse de Meilleraye, and forms part of the hospice of La Providence.

The caserne or *Barrack of the Cavalry School*, one of the largest in France, is H-shaped, of four storeys, and comprises riding-schools, stables, &c., and an esplanade. It was founded as a school of equitation for the carabineers, in 1763.

At the Gothic *Hôtel de Ville*, with its high pitched roof and pinnacles, is a Musée of antiquities; there is also a public Library of 12,000 volumes; a theatre, on arches, over the market-place; two hospitals, besides that of la Providence; good baths, and many windmills. Madame Dacler, the Greek scholar, was a native. The Loire has more than once broken through the levées on the town; especially in 1615, alone called the "Deluge de Saumur," and again in 1841.

There are dwellings dug out of the solid rock.

Glass beads, articles in enamel, and copper goods, &c., are made; trade also in white wine (a cheap sparkling kind), eau-de-vie, and fruit.

Steamer to Nantes, Tours, &c., in the summer.

At VERNANTES ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles), on the *State rail* between Chartres and Saumur are the clock-tower, painted choir windows, &c. of the church of the *Cistercian Abbey of Lourroux*, founded 1121, by Foulques or Fulko V., Count of Anjou. *Brain* ( $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-east) contains fragments of Contancière Château, which belonged to Bussy d'Amboise, the tyrannical governor of Anjou, who was killed by the Seigneur of *Mont Soreau Castle*, which is seen above the Loire.

At BAGNEUX (2 miles south of Saumur), up the Thouet, is the *Pontigné Dolmen*, of fourteen stones, 64 feet long (one stone is 24 feet), the largest in France.

The *State rail* from Poitiers comes in here, *viâ* Montreuil-Bellay, Loudun, Arçay, Moncontour (see page 175). *Mirebeau* (page 175), *Neuville*, &c.

**Montreuil-Bellay** with its old *Castle*, is also a station on the Vendée State rail, where the Angers line comes in, *viâ* Ferray-Jouannet.

**Doué la Fontaine** (also a station on the Angers line, 9 miles from Montreuil-Bellay), is a very old place, having remains of a

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whose tomb, in which his daughter Margaret (wife of our Henry VI.) was buried, was destroyed at the Revolution. The old *Évêché*, close to the cathedral, is on the site of the Roman capitol.

René's great moated *Castle*, on a steep rock over the river, now used as a powder magazine, was begun as early as the time of Philippe Auguste, as a palace of the Counts of Anjou. Its walls are high and thick, and strengthened by seventeen towers of dark slaty stone; the terrace has a good view of the river. It was dismantled by Henry III.

*St. Serge's* curious old Gothic Church has a nave of the 15th century, with an earlier *choir* of the 13th, supported by elegant light pillars, the work of Vulgrin, a monk, who became bishop of Mans. *Trinité Church*, in La Doutré suburb, is a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic, 11th to 13th century. *St. Joseph's* is a new church, modelled after the cathedral. The great hall of the *Hôtel Dieu*, or St. John's hospital, in the Doutré, was built by our Henry II.; it is replaced by the new Hospice of Ste. Marie. In Faubourg St. Jacques is the large front of the abbey of St. Nicholas, a Romanesque building (now a wood store) founded in the 8th century by Ermengarde, wife of Louis le Debonnaire. At the corner of Rue du Figuière is a fine Gothic house called *Hôtel d'Anjou*.

The Préfecture is on the site of St. Aubin's Abbey, and contains traces of the cloisters. *Hôtel de Ville*, a modern building on the Champ de Mars. An old house, called *Logis Barrault*, contains the public Library of 40,000 volumes with many rare MSS.; and the *Musée*, or picture gallery, a collection of Flemish and French masters, many contributed by Laréveillière-Lessaux, an Angevin, and member of the Directory. Here also is a special *Gallery of Casts (Musée David)* of all the works of P. J. David, or *David d'Angers*, the sculptor, another Angevin, of whom his countrymen are justly proud, and whose statue is here.

The *Cabinet Turpin de Crissé* is a general museum.

The Gardens of the Préfecture are open Sunday and Thursday. Two miles away, at the *Levés de Frémur*, are the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to be Roman.

Notice, also, the Museum of Antiquities in the old *Hôpital St. Jean*; the Botanic Gardens, with many exotics; seminary; deaf and dumb school,

baths, theatre, race-course, and the School of Trades (arts et métiers), the chapel of which is 11th century. A modern lyceum succeeds the University, which flourished from the 12th century down to the Revolution.

King René (whose statue is on Boulevard des Lices), Bernier, the traveller, and Ménage, were natives. The Duke of Wellington spent two years of his early life here, for military training.

*Conveyances*: Rail to Segré, Chateau Gonthier, Laval, Châteaubriant, and Rennes (Route 40), also to Loudun, *viâ Les Ponts-de-Cé, Juigné-sur-Loire, Thouarcé, Ferray-Jouannet* (short line to La Possonnière, page 188), *Doné-la-Fontaine*, (page 186), and Montreuil-Bellay (page 185), 40 miles. *Les Ponts-de-Cé* (5 miles) is so called after the wood and stone *Bridge*, which runs, by about 100 arches, across the islands of the Loire—and from a *Cæsar's Camp* here. On one of these islands, Béhuard, there is a pilgrim *Chapel*, with a portrait of Louis XI. There was a desperate fight on the bridge in 1793, when the Vendéans overpowered the republicans. *Juigné-sur-Loire* is near the deserted *Château* of the Duca de Coëssé-Brissac, the last of whom was killed at Versailles, 1792. It is a complete specimen of the old château.

Rail to *Noyant-Méon* (40½ miles), the only station of importance being *Baugé*, see preceding page.

[About 7½ miles north-east of Angers is the fine old *Castle of Plessis-Macé*, with its towers, moat, square donjon, and machicolations.

Further on, 30 miles from Angers, on the line to Le Mans, is

**Sablé** (see Route 15).

At 2½ miles distance from Sablé, up the river, near the quarries, is the old abbey of SOLESMES, founded 993-1095, and since rebuilt.

The *Church* contains a remarkable collection of fifty bas-reliefs, and *statues*, by Geoffrey Pilon, in the 15th century, some the size of life, called the Saints de Solesmes. Among them are the Sepulchre of the Virgin (a group of fourteen figures), Christ in the Grave (by Pilon's father), Christ with the Doctors.]

From Angers, the Nantes railway passes, going down the right side of the Loire,

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as Feydeau, Gloriette, Blesse, &c.; and a chain of six Bridges, from island to island, carries a road of 2 miles length, across the river to the south bank, where the Sèvre falls in. There are eleven or twelve other Bridges. La Fosse quay, which is lined with trees and well-built houses, is part of a succession of quays extending from the castle for half a league or more. The Erdre, too, is bordered with quays, and they are also carried round Ile Feydeau. The tide rises only a fathom, enough to bring up small vessels under 200 tons. A canal has been constructed, allowing ships of 1,500 tons to come up. The entrance to the Loire is rather foggy and dangerous. Larger ships stop at *Paillavaux*, or *St. Nazaire*, 25 miles lower.

From 2,000 to 3,000 vessels visit Nantes yearly, with fish from Newfoundland, sugar, and other produce, from the French colonies. *Sardines* or pilchards are caught in the season, and exported to England and elsewhere. Small corvettes and brigs are built here. Coarse woollens and cotons are made; besides steam-engines, bottles, pottery, rope, canvas, vinegar, refined sugar, provisions for the navy, and tobacco, in the large government factory. It gave name to "Nantz" (brandy).

The streets are pretty good; the houses of stone and slate. Besides the Promenades on the quays, there are those of St. André and St. Pierre (between the Loire and Erdre), on the site of part of the ramparts, between which lies Place Louis XVI., marked by a statue of that king; and at the end are *Statues* of Anne of Brittany and Arthur III. (near the castle), with Oliver de Clisson and Duguesclin, two famous soldiers. There are about twenty open Places, of which Place Royale and Place Graalin are the best. A theatre, rebuilt 1810, with a Corinthian portico, stands in Place Graalin, ornamented by *eight* figures of the Muses (the ninth being *déportée*).

*St. Peter's Cathedral* was mostly built, 1454-1500, on the site of one founded 565, by St. Felix. It has a massive Norman choir, of the 10th century (the oldest existing part, except the crypt), and a lofty flamboyant nave, 21 feet high. The west front, with its three well-sculptured portals, supports two towers, 218 feet high, with a watch turret at the top of one. The altar-piece is an Italian composition. Its finest *Monument* is the tomb, in black, white, and red marble, of Francis

II. (last Duke of Bretagne) and his wife Margaret, which was hidden at the Revolution. About 28 accessory figures are counted, besides four larger ones at the angles, of Justice, Prudence, &c.; that of Justice being a portrait of Anne of Brittany, for whom the work was done, 1506, by M. Columb, a Breton sculptor.

St. Nicholas is a new Church, in the style of the 13th century; its tower is 278 feet high.

The only existing feudal structure is the *Château* of the Dukes of Brittany, a large irregular pile of the 15th century (first founded 938), flanked with round towers, &c. Here *Anne of Brittany* was born, and the late *Duchesse de Berri* (Madame, as she was called) was confined, after her capture in the town by General Dermoncourt, in 1832. One Deutz was her betrayer. She and her companions were found hid away in the chimney of the Maison Guigny close by. Her adventures are related by the General in his entertaining "*La Vendée et Madame*." The Castle is now used as an arsenal. Its oldest part, called the Bouffay, which served for a belfry, was removed but lately. When Henry IV. saw the castle and fortifications of the town, at his entry in 1598, "*Ventre-saint-gris*," cried the king, "*les Ducs de Bretagne n'étaient pas de petits compagnons* (were not small fellows). An explosion took place here in 1800, when a cannon being projected into the air, fell on the roof of a house, and penetrated through every storey to the ground.

The *Préfect's Hôtel*, containing the Archives of Brittany, and well built, was formerly the Chambre des Compts, erected, 1763, and has two of its fronts in the Ionic style. A colonnade in the same style, before the *Bourse*, or exchange (built 1809-12), on the quays, is ornamented with emblematical statues, by Bertrand and Debay; on another *façade* (towards the Port-au-Vin) of the Doric order, are Busts of French seamen, Duquesne, Cassard, Jean Bart, Duguay-Trouin. At the *Hôtel de Ville*, an uninteresting pile of the 16th century, are some Roman inscriptions, found on the site of the ancient town. The *Palais de Justice* is quite a modern building, one of the best in Nantes, having a handsome portico, staircase, &c.

Public Library, with 90,000 volumes, besides MSS., with an illuminated copy of Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*. *Musée Archéologique*, Cours St. Pierre, with some curious relics. Over the *Halle-aux-Toiles* is



the *Museum of Paintings*, a collection of 700 or 800 works, of various schools, many of them bequeathed by M. Cacault and the Duc de Feltra, and among which are two by *Murillo*. A *Natural History* museum in Rue du Port Communeau contains many good mineral specimens, and a curiosity in the shape of the *tanned skin* of a republican soldier.

Other buildings are—the churches of St. Similien, St. Francis de Sales, and N. D. de Paulette; five hospitals, including the *Hôtel Dieu*, built 1655; the general hospital of St. Jean; and a hydrographical school. There is also a *Botanic Garden*.

Near the Hôtel du Commerce is a handsome covered way, built 1843, called *Passage Pommeraye*, ornamented with Debay's statues.

Besides Anne of Brittany, Cassard, a famous sailor, Fouché, the police minister, Caillaud, the traveller, Leannec, the physician, and General Cambronne, were born at Nantes. The statue of Cambronne stands in Cours Henry IV. Marshal Gilles de Retz, the French Bluebeard, was burnt here in 1440. Palais, or *Pallet*, in this neighbourhood, on the road to Clisson (Route 41), was the native place (1079), of *Abelard*. The *Châteaux* of Haute Goulaine and Salleraie, near Nantes, are worth seeing.

*Steamers*: To Nort (up the Erdre); above it, in a pretty part where the river is like a lake, is Gâcherie Château, where Marguerite de Navarre lived, when she wrote the "*Heptameron*," a collection of licentious tales. To Palmboûf (down the river).

*Conveyances*: By rail, to St. Nazaire, Redon, Rennes, Brest, La Roche-sur-Yon, Sablé-d'Olonnes, Rochefort, &c.; and to Châteaubriant, 40 miles (page 198), *viâ* Suocé and Issé. At Châteaubriant it meets the branch of the Western, to Vergennes, Segré (page 197), Château-Gontier (page 198), Gennez, and Sablé, 60 miles (page 61). From Nantes, the *State Line* to Bordeaux, about 280 miles long, runs across the Loire to Pont Rousseau, Bouaye (9 miles), Ste. Pazanne (7 miles), where a branch of 18 miles turns off, *viâ* St. Hilaire, Bourgneuf, La Bernerie, to Pornic (page 191); and from St. Hilaire, *viâ* St. Père-en-Retz, to Palmboûf (page 191), 13 miles from St. Hilaire. From Ste. Pazanne the State Line proceeds to Challans, Commequiers (branch to St. Gilles Croix de Vic, at the sea side) and La-Roche-sur-Yon (as below). Hence

to Luçon, Marans, &c. (page 196), La Rochelle (page 195) and Rochefort (page 193), Tonnav-Charente, Saintes, Pons, Jonzac, St. Mariens, Cavignac, Cubzac, and Bordeaux (page 180).

Rail through St. Philbert-de-Grand-Lieu (4,000 inhabitants) to Lagé.

[From Nantes, on the *Rue to Sablés d'Olonnes* and Rochelle, you cross the Loire, near Pont Rousseau, to Vertou (3 miles); Clisson (12 miles), above the picturesque valley of the Sèvre, where the Moine joins; having the old battered *Castle* of the Constable de Clisson, a soldier of the 14th century. A well, into which 400 Vendéans were thrown by General Kleber, 1793, is filled up. About 6 miles north-east is VALLET, producing the best wine in the department (population, 4,901). The next station is Montaign Vendée (7½ miles); then L'Herbergement (6½ miles); Belleville-Vendée (9½ miles); from which it is 8 miles to

La Roche-sur-Yon, *alias* Napoleon-Vendée, 1830; *alias* Bourbon-Vendée (when the Bourbons were restored, 1815); *alias* Napoleonville, as christened by the Emperor in 1805. Population, 12,215. *Hotels*.—De l'Europe; du Pelican.

This small capital of department Vendée is now called by its original name of *La Roche-sur-Yon*, from an ancient *Castle* on the precipitous rock over the Yon, which Oliver Clisson took from the English, 1373, and which came to the Trémouilles and Bourbons, and was razed by Louis XIII. On its site is a large caserne, or barrack, near the *Statue of Napoleon*, put up 1844. The old bourg has some steep streets.

The *Préfecture* is an immense pile, round three sides of a square, and contains a library of 5,000 volumes, &c. In Place Royale are some public buildings and hotels, with a bronze, by Maindron, of General Travot, a native, and the "Pacificateur de la Vendée, 1838," when the Vendéans again rose in behalf of the Bourbons. The *Church* is in the Greek style, with two domes. Theatre, Public Halle, Hospital, and government Stud.

Here the line from Paris, *viâ* Bressuire, is joined. The rail to Rochelle proceeds *viâ* Luçon, &c. (see Route 37a); but the Paris-Sablés line

runs on to **Les Clouzeaux** (5 miles), near the old abbey of Fontanelles, close to a good mineral spring. Then **La Mothe Achard** (6½ miles), **Olonne**, and

**Sables d'Olonne** (6½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Vendée (population, 11,587), *bathing-place*, fishing place, and port, on the sands (*sables*) of the Bay of Biscay. The bathing is good. A large sardine trade. Batteries defend the small harbour. *Hotels*.—De France; Grand Hotel de la Plage; Casino.

Ile Dieu is about 12 leagues north-west.]

From Nantes, the next station down the north side of the Loire is

**La Bourgne**, and then **Chantenay** (2½ miles).

**Basse-Indre** (3½ miles). Here small frigates and steamers are built, the engines being made at the government factory, on the island of Indret, opposite, covered with tall chimneys.

**Couéron** (3 miles) takes name from a village on the south bank, formerly the outer port to Nantes. Here Francis II. of Brittany died.

**St. Etienne de Montius** (4½ miles).

**Cordemais** (3 miles).

**Savenay** (6½ miles), a small sous-préfecture in department Loire-Inférieure, of 3,272 souls, where the Vendéans were finally routed, December, 1793. Here the branch lines from Brest to Rennes, *via* Redon, falls in.

**Donges** (10½ miles) and its salt marshes. Coach to Lorient, &c. (Route 42).

[Opposite this station (4 miles) is

**Palmbeuf**, near the Loire's mouth, a sous-préfecture and port of 2,180 souls, with a strong mole, 317 feet long, where large ships lie. It is not older than the last century.

**Pornic**, 12 miles south-west, a healthy watering-place with an old *Château*, on Bourgneuf Bay, in the Bay of Biscay, opposite *Noirmoutiers Island*, which had a Benedictine or black (*noir*) abbey. These and *Machecoul* are now on the direct rail from Nantes (page 188). *Hotel*.—De France.]

**Montoir** (4½ miles). The last station is

**St. Nazaire** (3½ miles), a busy port and *transatlantic packet station*, with a population of 30,935, at the Loire's mouth, commanded by Fort Mindin, on the opposite bank. The port comprises two

large *Floating Basins* and *Docks* (the largest at Penhouet), for the Transatlantic Steam Company. The two Basins contain a space of about 82 acres, with 14 to 25 feet water; there are two jetties up and down the stream, at the entrance, defended by a strong mole. Vessels enter and leave at high tide. As soon as the tide begins to ebb, the gates are shut, and not opened till it flows again to the level of the water retained in the basin.

*Hotels*.—Des Messageries; Hotel Bely.

*Resident English Vice-Consul*.

Two dolmens are found near St. Nazaire, the largest is near the station. Hence to

**St. André-d'Esaux** (6 miles), **Pornichet** (3½ miles), **Escoublac-la-Bôle** (2½ miles), for

[**Guérande** (4½ miles) and its salt works. Population, 7,020. *Hotel*.—Croix Verte. It is a good specimen of a mediæval Breton town, with machicolated walls, old gable houses, and a Gothic church, 12th century. From Escoublac to **Le Pouliguen** (1½ mile), **Batz** (2½ miles) and its salt works, and **Le Croisic** (1½ mile), a bathing-place on the Atlantic, with a large stone spire church. Population, 3,418. At 11 miles off it is *Le Four rock* and *lighthouse*, 98 feet high. Belle Ile, &c., are in the distance.]

## ROUTE 37.

Poitiers to Niort, Rochefort, and Rochelle.

By rail, to Rochefort, 88 miles. Three trains daily, 4 to 5½ hours.

**Poitiers Station**, as in Route 35. Then to

**St. Benoit**, where our branch line turns off to

**Coulombiers** (7½ miles). To the north of this is *CROUTELLE*, a place so noted for the cunning of its people, that "finesse de Croutelle" is a proverbial expression in vogue.

**Lusignan** (10½ miles), on the Vonne, in a pleasant spot, in department Vienne. *Castle*, taken and razed by the Duke of Montpensier, 1574, which gave name to *Guy of Lusignan*, the Crusader, who became King of Jerusalem and Cyprus, the latter now occupied by England. There are persons alive claiming to be descendants of the family. The family tombs are at Nicosis, the capital of Cyprus. Population, 2,164. Correspondence for **SANKAY** (9 miles), where extensive Roman remains exist.

**Rouillé** (3½ miles). **PAMPROUX** (4½ miles).

**La Mothe-St.-Méry** (4½ miles).

**St. Maixent** (4½ miles) Population, 5,036. Old houses and *Romanesque* Crypt. At 6½ miles north is **CHAMPDESRIERS**, which has manufactures of hats and tiles; and stock fairs, which the Spanish dealers attend, to buy mules, &c. See page 199.

**La Crèche** (6 miles). At 8½ miles further is

**NIORT** (49 miles from Poitiers).

POPULATION, 23,225.

**HOTELS**.—Des Etrangers; de France et des Postes; Raisin de Bourgogne.

**Cafés**.—National; des Colonnes.

Here *La Poissonnière* from Angers and Bressuire falls in.

This capital of the department Deux-Sèvres (formerly of the *Niortaise* district, a part of Poitou), on a hill-side over the *Sèvre-Niortaise*, has good promenades, and is, on the whole, well laid out. *Notre Dame*, one of its two churches, was built in the Gothic style by the English, 1491, with a spire 245ft. high. The *Hôtel de Ville* was the palace of Eleanor of Aquitaine, and has an ancient horloge, or clock-tower.

But the greatest curiosity is the *Château*, of which the *dowry* is now the *maison d'arrêt*, or prison. Madame de Maintenon's father was in confinement here when she was born, at the *Hôtel de Candie*. Other objects of notice are—the *musée* and school of design; a *Bibliothèque* of 20,000 volumes (many rare) besides valuable MSS.; the theatre; public baths; large barracks; hospital for 400; the *Fontaine de Virier*, an artesian well, 106 feet deep, which supplies the town; and the *Passage du Commerce*, a covered way, in *Bue Royale*. A pretty spot in the neighbourhood is the *Cambon* brook; some standing stones are also to be seen.

Manufactures of chamois leather for gloves and breeches; flannel, and *ampèliques* (a sweetmeat); and a trade in grain, wine, vegetables (which are plentiful). Its fairs for cattle, horses, and goods in general were so famous, and at the same time so convenient for match-making, that the ages of marriageable girls were reckoned by the number they had attended—"Elle a tant de foires, plus seise ans"—(she is so many fairs more than seven years old).

(A line (82 miles), runs from Niort to *Nuffec* (page 176) on the rail from Poitiers to Bordeaux. The principal station is *MELLE*, a sous-préfecture of old houses, in department Deux-Sèvres (population, 2,848), on a hill, in a fertile spot over the *Béronne*, which dries in summer. It has remains of old walls, a tower called *Melzéard*, and the *Sulphur Spring* of *Fontadan*, which is found useful in cutaneous diseases. Woollens are manufactured; and it possesses a trade in grain, wool, trefoil seed, cattle, and especially in *asses* and *mules*, both of good breed. *Hotels*.—Des Voyageurs. Three old *Châteaux*, *Lezay*, *Marais*, and *Boissec*, are within a short distance.]

Rail to Fontenay, &c.

[**Fontenay-le-Comte** (22 miles north-west), a sous-préfecture in department Vendée, prettily placed on a hill over the river *Vendée*, in a plain where four great roads meet. Population, 9,864. The college, or high school, is well built. The *Fontaine*, which gives name to the town, is rather elegant. *Notre Dame Church* is a fine Gothic structure, with a well-proportioned spire of 259 feet, a good portal, a copy of *Raphael's Transfiguration*, and one of *Lefevre's* best productions, over the altar. Trade in grain, timber, and wine. *Hotels*.—Du Chapeau Rouge.]

**Frontenay-Rohan** (3½ miles). Pop., 1,922.

**Epannes** (2½ miles)

**Mauzé** (6½ miles), a little village, noted for its breed of *asses*, and having a good trade in spirits, wine, and linseed oil. The high road to Rochefort turns off here. **St. Georges-du-Bois** (5 miles).

**Surgères** (2½ m.) Near *St. Jean d'Angély*.

[**St. Jean d'Angély** (17 miles south-east) a sous-préfecture of 7,297 souls; a station on a line from *Taillebourg* (see p. 194) to *Niort*, in a pleasant part of the *Boutonne*, having an old *Benedictine* abbey (now a school), and a large trade in *Cognac* brandy. *Hotels*.—De France; du Commerce.]

**Chambon** (3½ miles); followed by **Aigrefeuille** (5½ miles). Here is the junction with the branches to Rochefort, on the south (A.), and to *La Rochelle*, on the north (B.), as follows,

**ROUTE 87A.**

**To Rochefort.**

The next station to **Aigrefeuille** is **Ciré** (2½ miles). And, at 7½ miles further, is

**ROCHEFORT** (294 miles from Paris).

The station is near **Porte de Charente**.

**HORSELS.**—Du Grand Pacha; de la Rochelle.

This is a sous-préfecture in department Charente Inférieure of 33,324 souls, seat of a maritime prefect, and a *Naval Dock-yard*, in a flat part of the Charente, 10 miles from the sea, at Rade des Basques, or *Basque Roads*. It was founded, 1666, by Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV. The English (who formerly held all this country till the time of Charles VII.) attempted to capture Rochefort, in 1757, but without success; and it was here that Lord Cochrane (see below), burnt part of the French fleet. It is fortified and protected by forts on the river, up which large ships may come to the quays. The oldest streets are regularly laid out; the houses are not more than two storeys high. A large Fountain stands in Grande Place, or Place Colbert, so named after the founder of the town. There is an extensive suburb rising up beyond the line of fortifications.

The *Church of St. Louis*, near the college, was rebuilt in 1835; *Notre Dame* is modern. There are also a *Hôtel de Ville* museum, an observatory, exchange, navigation school; founding hospital, cemetery; and the civil hospital, built by the intendant, Bigon, who greatly improved the town, 1688-1710. The *Botanical Gardens* of the school of medicine are near the garden of the Maritime Préfect. A small mercantile port lies outside *Porte Martron*.

But its most important feature is the *Arsenal* or *Military Port* (not open to strangers), the entrance to which is at *Port du Soleil*. It includes the large chantiers de construction (building slips) and floating basin; ateliers des fonderies, for cannon and steam-engines; forges and sheet iron works; ateliers d'ajustage, or fitting shops; shops for captains, rudders, blocks; mast-houses, workshops, saw mills, moved by Saubreuil's machinery; sorderie, or rope house, 1,300 feet long; salle d'armes, or armory, and gun wharf; magasin des

vivres, or *Victualling Office*, an old building, in which are 40 ovens and machinery for making biscuits; store-houses, 1,300 feet long; the Commandant, or Préfect's hotel; three casernes, or barracks, for the sailors and marines; and a large new dock, in addition to two others. The Bagne, or convict dépôt, the inmates of which were sent off to Cayenne, 1822, is now turned into magazines. Outside the town is the *Hôpital de la Marine*, a large building, or mass of buildings, by Touffaire, with 800 beds in it, a museum of natural history and anatomy, a library of 6,000 volumes; besides the public Library of 12,000. There is an Artesian well of hot mineral water, 904 yards deep. An avenue, called the Cours d'Ablois, leads up to it. Rochefort stands in a pestilential marsh, which, however, has been so well drained, at least in and around the town, that deaths, which were 1 in 11, have fallen to 1 in 26.

There are some iron and copper works in the town, with an horlogerie, or clock factory; and a trade in wine, cognac brandy, grain, wood, fish, and salt. The Charente, though deep, is not navigable for large ships, except at high water; while the largest have to wait for the equinoxes, to ascend or descend it.

Rail direct to La Rochelle, passing **St. Laurent-de-la-Prée**, from which there is a short branch, 8½ miles, to **Fouras**, a bathing place, in view of the islands of Oléron, Aix, and Ré. It was near Aix that *Napoleon*, 5th July, 1815, gave himself up to *Captain Maitland*, in the *Bellerophon*, stationed off the coast to prevent his escape to America. *Captain Doré*, afterwards a senator, had formed a plan for smuggling the fugitive away, but could not pass the British squadron.

Between Aix and Oléron, in a spot guarded by two forts, vessels take shelter from the high winds which blow from the Atlantic. It was here that Lord Cochrane (afterwards Dundonald) nearly destroyed the French fleet, in April, 1809. They had received notice of his preparations, but contented themselves with drawing cables and booms across the harbour. He broke through these, bearing down upon the French with his frigates and fire-ships. A panic seized them; they cut their cables and ran aground, so that next morning only two were afloat. Cochrane signalled to Lord Gambier, the

commander-in-chief, "Half of the fleet can destroy the enemy. Eleven on shore." Gambler hesitated; and hence only five ships were destroyed; but the French were thoroughly disheartened. Lord Gambler was afterwards tried by court-martial, and honourably acquitted.

*Conveyances:* By rail to La Rochelle (direct, 18½ miles), to Royan, *via* Pons, to Marennes, Saintes, Bordeaux, &c.; by steamer (up the Charente) to Saintes; steam to Royan and Bordeaux.

[At 13 miles to the south-west is

**MARENNES**, a sous-préfecture of 5,415 souls, in a marshy spot, noted for its oysters, beans, and peas. *Hotel.*—Du Commerce. It has a trade in salt, wine, and brandy; and is near the mouth of the Sèvre, opposite the long and flat

*Île d'Oléron*, the Roman *Uitaris*, which supplies good vegetables, brandy, and salt. Population, 19,000. *Hotel:* De France. Under the English rule, this island had a bishop, and the people were so enterprising that it gave name to the *Ley d'Oléron*, or laws of Oléron—a code of maritime laws, at one time adopted by all Europe, and ascribed, without authority, to Richard I. At 6 miles south-east of Marennes is the feudal *Tour de Brou*, as old as the 6th or 7th century. Correspondance to La Grève station.

**Royan**, a bathing place, at the Gironde's mouth (population 7,247), with the Lighthouse of *Cordouan* outside, 207 feet high. *Hotels.*—D'Orleans; Lafleur—Hydropathic establishment. Royan was taken from the Huguenots, by Louis XIII. Steamer to Bordeaux. From here the *La Sèvre Rail*, 28 miles long, runs to **Saujon**, **Cozes**, **Gemozac**, and **Pons** (page 195). At Saujon, a branch of 15 miles goes off to **Mornac**, **Étaules**, **La Tremblade**, and **La Grève.**]

From Rochelle, the *State Rail* to Bordeaux, 125 miles, through the Cognac country, passes

**Charente** (4½ miles), or **Tonnay-Charente**, on the north bank of the Charente (here crossed by a *Suspension Bridge* from rock to rock, under which large merchantmen may easily pass), which has an old château, and a trade in wine and *Cognac Brandy*, which is exported hence to England. Population, 4,349.

*Hotels.*—Du Soleil d'Or; du Point du Jour. *Resident English Consul.*

**St. Savinien** (13 miles), and **Taillebourg** (4 miles, near which Henry III. was beaten by Louis IX. in 1242), where the line from Niort and St. Jean d'Angély comes in, *via Grandjean* and **Mazeray.**

**Saintes** (7½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 18,461 souls, and a very old town, once the capital of the *Santonnes*, who gave their name to it, and to the province of *Saintonge*, which, as part of Guienne, came to Henry II., of England, through his wife Eleanor. The Northmen took it, 850. For a few years, latterly, it was the chief town of the dept.

Though pleasantly seated under a hill on the Charente, it consists mostly of small dirty streets and poor houses, with a good walk on *Quai Blair*. Among its Roman remains are, a plain *Triumphal Arch* (restored, and removed to a more convenient site), on the Roman way to Poitiers, built of large uncemented stones, and dedicated to Germanicus, Tiberius, &c., by C. J. Rufus, a priest; also parts of a small *Amphitheatre*, once about 70 feet long, in a valley outside the town; with traces of a *Circus* near it. Fragments of baths have been found on the river, which is crossed by a suspension bridge, at the *Cours Royal*, built 1841-2, in place of the old stone one.

The *Cathedral Church*, with its fine pinnacled steeple, was rebuilt, 1568 (on the site of Charlemagne's), except a good portal of the 14th century, which has several niched figures, &c., in its roof. *St. Eutrope's Church*, has a spire, built by Louis XI., and a Norman crypt, with a 4th century tomb. To an abbey here, Eleanor retired, after her separation from Louis le Jeune, her second husband.

Notre Dame is of the 12th century.

The *Hôtel de Ville* was the Bishop's palace. There are also a Museum and Library of 25,000 volumes, and a district *pepinière*, or nursery.

*Bernard de Palissy*, who, after many trials and failures, made his discovery of enamelled pottery, was born here, about 1563.

Trade in Cognac brandy, wine, and cattle.

*Hotels.*—Des Messageries; de France.

[At 6 miles is **St. Vénérand**, which has a spring running through a rocky valley. At Douhet Château is part of a *Roman Aqueeduct*, which carried water to the arena at Saintes.

At 12½ miles to the west, near Sablonceaux, are some other *Roman* works—a stone tower, called the Pile de Pyrelonge, 108 feet high, and 19 feet square at the base; with another tower or turret, called *Turris Longini*, 18 feet high, in the middle of the Camp de César.—At Prieuré des Arènes, 4 miles south, near the Bordeaux road, are remains of a Roman villa.

Vestiges of a temple at St. Saloine.]

From Saintes, the State rail up the river goes by **Chantiers** (4½ miles), **Belliant** (1½ miles), etc., to **Cognac** and **Angoulême**, for which see Route 35.

From Saintes the line towards Bordeaux turns off at **Belliant**, to

**Pons** (9½ miles), in a pretty valley on the Seigne; having the tower of its old *Château* left, 83 feet high, which the Huguenots held against Louis XIII. It possessed three churches before the Revolution; and has remains of the 12th century ramparts. Here the *Seudre Rail* comes in from Royan, see preceding page.

**Mosnac-St.-Genis** (2½ miles).

**Jonzac** (6½ miles), a sous-préfecture (dept. Charente-Inférieure), with a fine old Castle over the Seigne, used as the Hôtel de Ville. Pop., 3,210. Coach to **MIRAMBEAU** (8½ miles), which has a church, built by the English of the Black Prince's day, and a ruined Château, once held by the family of *Atrabazu*. By road to Blaye, St. André de Cubzac (page 180), and Bordeaux.

The *State Rail* proceeds to **Montendre**, **St. Mariens** (branch of 14 miles to **St. Christoly** and **Blaye**, see page 180), **Cavignac**—branch to **Marcegnais**, **Coutras** (page 178), and **Libourne** (page 179)—and to **Bordeaux**.

## ROUTE 37b.

### To La Rochelle.

From **Aigrefouille**, page 192, you come to **La Jarrrie** (3½ miles). And 7½ miles further is **LA ROCHELLE** (206 miles from Paris).

POPULATION, 26,608.

**HOTELS**.—De France; Richelieu; des Etrangers. *American Consul* here.

Capital of department *Charente Inférieure* (part of Poitou), seat of a bishop, and military division, &c., and a port of the third class, on a small inlet of the Bay of Biscay, opposite Iles de Ré and d'Oléron, enclosing the *Roads*, which are entered

by the strait called Pertuis d'Antioche. It belonged to Henry II. of England, through his wife Eleanor; was taken from the English by Duguesclin, 1372; and became the head-quarters of the *Huguenots* from 1557 till 1629, when Richelieu (Louis XIII. being present) took it after a memorable *siege* of thirteen months, which brought down the population from 27,000 to 5,000. He effected its capture by running a great *dike* across the harbour, which kept out the English fleet sent to their assistance, under Buckingham. This *dike* is still seen at low water, between Point Coreille and Fort Louis, being nearly a mile long, with a passage in the middle for shipping.

The *Harbour* consists of a haven, defended by two towers; a careening dock; and a new basin. At the entrance to the port are the Donjon de St. Nicolas (1684) and the Tour de la Chaine (1476), joined to the Tour de la Lanterne (1445) by a wall. The fortifications were planned by Vauban. Of the five old gates, one called *Port de l'Horloge* is a clock-tower of the 16th century. Above Place du Château, where the old castle of Vaublair stood, is a fine prospect over the sea.

At the *Hôtel de Ville*, a building in the *Monastiance* style, they show Henry IV.'s chamber, and the chair and portrait of the mayor, *Guiton*, who led the people in the great *siege*.

Besides the Cathedral (which is of no mark), and three or four Churches (*St. Sauveur's Gothic Tower*, 216 feet high, is of the fourteenth century). Museum in the old bishop's palace, &c. there are a bourse, chapel of St. Louis' hospital, a public Library of 25,000 volumes, botanic garden and museums, the arsenal and salle d'armes, new abattoirs, good bathing establishment, and a Protestant temple. It was off here (as Admiral de la Gravière relates in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1866) that three French frigates, in 1795, came out to chase an English frigate, which quietly waited their approach. The whole population of Rochelle crowded on the walls to see and enjoy the promised victory, when to their bitter mortification, the French Admiral, doubting of success, signalled to retreat. The three Frenchmen were thus obliged to come back without the prize, which amused itself by chasing their

**Rochelle Salt** (a purgative) was discovered here by Selnette, the chemist. Reaumur, the philosopher (whose division of the thermometer is in general use in France), Billaud-Varennes, the Conventionist, President Dupatz, and Admiral Duperré, were natives. Some shipbuilding is carried on. A new port for large ships is projected at **La Mare à la Bresse**.

**Conveyances:** By rail, to Rochefort direct (opened 1874); to La Roche-sur-Yon, Nantes, &c.

**Île de Ré**, 2½ miles from the nearest land, from which it is divided, on the north by the Pertuis Breton, is 19 miles long, and, in the middle, only 1½ miles broad, being sandy throughout, but yielding good wine and salt. It is strengthened by forts, and a citadel at St. Martin (a church), which Buckingham tried to take, 1693. At an old abbey here was found, in 1730, the tomb of Eudes, Duke of Aquitaine, and his wife; he having a *copper crown* on. The people (16,000) are mostly fishermen. *Inns* at St. Martin, at Ars-en-Ré, and La Flotte. Extensive salt works and oyster culture.]

From La Rochelle, on the State rail to La Roche-sur-Yon, the first station is **Dompierre** (4½ miles), then **Marans** (10½ miles), a port in a marshy spot, connected with the sea by canals and the river *Sèvre*. Population, 4,609, trading in corn, wine, and a farinaceous food, called *minot*. It stands in department Charente-Inférieure.

After this comes **Valluire** (11½ miles), and

**Luçon** (15½ miles), a bishopric and small town (population, 6,536), in a marshy spot, having a Gothic *Cathedral*, with a spire of 212 feet. Its bishop's Palace is restored. Richelieu College is here. Trade in grain, wine, &c. *Hotel*—De la Tête d'Or. A canal runs down to the sea at Bale d'Aiguillon.

**La Roche-sur-Yon**, 23 miles further (see Route 36). Thence by rail to Sables d'Olonne, Nantes, &c.

## ROUTE 88.

**Blois to Vendôme and Le Mans.**

By rail, 84 miles.

From Blois, by the Route 35. Rail to **La Chapelle Selongues**, and

**Vendôme**, a station on the Paris and Tours direct line (see description in Route 35).

From Vendôme to Montoire is 11½ miles. Before reaching the latter place, a small town is passed on the left, called **Les Roches**, where nearly all the dwellings are cut out of the rocks on the banks of the Loir. Remains of ramparts and church of the 12th century.

**Montoire-sur-le-Loir**, down the stream, was the old capital of Bas-Vendômois. For a while it was called *Kerhoent*, after a Breton Seigneur, who obtained possession; another owner was Marshal Tallard, who laid out the Grande Place. The picturesque remains of *St. Oustrille Châteaux* stand above the town; remains also of a church and priory, and of Lavardin Castle. Population, 3,320.

Branch rail to **Sargé**, 14½ miles.

**Troô**; here are two large barrows, one called *Butte de Marcada*, and galleries and grottos of the Celtic period, still inhabited by a considerable part of the population.

**Sougé**; here is a Roman Camp, attributed to Cæsar, and, 3 miles off, *Poissonnière Château*, where *Ronsard*, the poet, was born, 1524. In Gatine forest, hard by, is the fountain of Miracon, and *Rebauchère Castle*, on the Loire, all connected with the poet.

**Pont-de-Braye**, where the Braye joins the Loir. Hence to La Chartre and Château-du-Loir (page 197) for Le Mans, La Flèche, &c. Up the Braye, past **Bessé-sur-Braye**, &c., to

**St. Calais**, a sous-préfecture in department Sarthe, a station on the Connerré rail (page 60) on the Anille; and has two Gothic churches, with a new palais de justice. Population, 3,613. Woodlens are made. Rail to Sablé, 76 miles (page 61), by Aubigné, Le Lude, and La Flèche (page 197).

[**Le Lude**, a pretty place of 3,772 population, on the Loir, in department Sarthe, having several old carved houses, and a fine *château*, half-Gothic, with enormous towers, commanding the river. They show the room in which Henry IV. slept, and Mongendre's statue of Hercules is in the park. *Hotel*—Du Bouëf.]

From St. Calais to **Bouloire** and **Connerré** (page 60), on the line from Paris to Le Mans. Hence to St. Aignan and Mamers. From Connerré 15 miles to **Le Mans** (see Route 16).

## ROUTE 89.

## Tours to Château-du-Loir and Le Mans.

By rail (61 miles) in 3½ hours.

Leaving Tours, you go back to

**St. Pierre-des-Corps**, wherethe lineturns off to

**Metray** (8 miles), the site of a penitentiary colony, or *Reformatory*, established in 1839. The buildings form an irregular square, with a spire church at one side. Each house holds forty-three individuals, and includes a workshop, refectory, and bed-room, with farm buildings around. Total number about 700. Its success has been most encouraging, many thousands having been sent out from here reclaimed and trained to industrious habits. M. de Metz, its excellent founder, died in the house, 1873.

**St. Antoine-du-Rocher** (4½ miles).

**Neuillé-Pont-Pierre** (4½ miles).

**St Paterne** (5½ miles). To the west, 10½ miles, is **CHATEAU LAVALLIÈRE** on the *Fare*; above which rises an elegant seat, built by Louis XIV. for the Duchesse de la Vallière.

**Dissay-sous-Courcillon** (4½ miles). Cross the Loire, to

**Château-du-Loir** (3 miles), in department Sarthe, a well-built, industrious place, in a charming part of the Loir, among vineyards of white wine. Its old *Castle*, perched high on the rocks, sustained a siege of seven years, in the eleventh century, against Geoffrey of Anjou, and was taken by Henry IV., in 1589. St. Guingalois' Gothic *Church* has an ancient crypt of the tenth century, and some marble carvings. Several grottoes are in the cliffs. The bridge commands a fine view of the Loir. Population, 2,903.

Good linens, cotton thread, &c., are made, and it is noted for its chestnuts. A large trade in cattle, hemp, flax, and poultry. Rail to St. Calais (p. 196), *via Beasé-sur-Braye*.

**Vaas** (5 miles). Church 18th century, fine tower.

**Aubigné** (3 miles). Rail to **La Flèche**, **Verron**, **Malicorne**, **La Suze**, and **Le Mans**.

[**La Flèche**, a station 21 miles from Aubigné, a sous-préfecture in department Sarthe, of 10,249 souls, in the pretty valley of the Loir, and a well-built town, among woods and vineyards, called by its present name, because of a spire (*flèche*) put on St. Thomas' Roman-

esque *Church*, in the 12th century, by Count Helle, whose old *Castle* stands in the river. This spire, which was 85 feet high, was blown down by a hurricane, 1726, crushing a house in its fall.

It has a public Library of 20,000 volumes, a good *Hôtel de Ville*, and hospital, but is most remarkable for the *Jesuits' College*, founded 1503, by Henry IV., in token of his conversion to Romanism; and afterwards changed to a military school, in which *Descartes* was educated. The Vendéans took the town, 1793. Opposite it is the fine château given by Henry IV. to his favourite, La Varonne. Muslins, linens, and gloves are made, and the *poultry* is noted. *Hotels*.—De l'Image; des Quatre Vents.]

**Mayet** (5 miles). Population, 3,418. Church of St Martin, 12th century.

**Ecommoy** (4½ miles). Population, 3,688.

**Laigné-St.-Gervais** (4½ miles). At the latter, *Château du Plessis*, built by Richelieu.

**Arnage** (5½ miles). And 5 miles further is **Le Mans** station, as in Route 15.

## ROUTE 40.

**Angers to Segré, Château-Gontier, Laval, Châteaubriant, and Rennes.**

**Angers (Station)**, as in Route 36.

Across the Mayenne and the Sarthe to **Avrillé** (4 miles); the church has ancient stained glass.

**Le Lion d'Angers** (11 miles), a pretty place on the Oudon, where it joins the Mayenne; old church, partly Romanesque. Population, 2,512.

**Segré** (8½ miles), a sous-préfecture (department Maine-et-Loire), on the Oudon, in a fine grain and pasture country, having part of an old Church and Castle, with megalithic remains near it, at Chatelais. Population, 3,531.

[About 7½ miles north, in department Mayenne, is the Gothic château of *St. Ouen*, built by Anne of Brittany, with some excellent carvings.]

Direct line to Nantes, opened 1885, 52 miles. The stations are of no importance.

At Segré the Paris line runs to Chemazé and Château Gonthier.

[**Chemazé**, 9½ miles from Segré. Branch, 9½ miles to Craon. **Craon**, noted for pigs and horses, is in a pleasant part of the Oudon.



and as old as the eighth century; its former Castle, which the Prince of Conti took, 1597, is replaced by a modern seat. It gives name to an illustrious family in French history. Population, 4,424.

**Château-Gontier** (a station 14 miles from Segré), a sous-préfecture, on the Mayenne, having a charming view of the basin of that river from the promenade. Church, an early Gothic, 11th century. Part of a castle, built by Fouiques of Anjou, in the 11th century, remains. The Vendéans took it, 1793. There is a mineral water; linens, woollens, &c., are made. *Hotels*.—De l'Ouest; de l'Europe.

Rail 25 miles to Laval (see Route 15).]

**Pouancé**, 2,506 inhabitants, on the Verrée, with a dismantled fortress of the 12th century.

**Châteaubriant** (26 miles, a station 29 miles from Nantes), in Loire-Inférieure, a sous-préfecture (6,523 inhabitants), so called after a Castle, built 1015, by Briant, Count of Penthièvre, of which the donjon keep and two high towers are left, besides the chapel and other old buildings, and the *Château Neuf*, in which Francis de Poix was bled to death by his wife. This place is noted for a sweetmeat called *conserve d'angélique*. Sabots or wooden shoes are made. *Hotels*.—De la Poste; du Commerce.

Rail to Nantes, *viâ* Nort; and *viâ* Louisfort, Derval, Massérac, &c., to Redon, for Vannes (page 200).

**Nort**, a town of 5,346 inhabitants, on the Erdre. Steamer to Nantes, which is 17½ miles from Nort by rail. About 10 miles south, on the Nantes road, is the Trappist convent of *La Melleraie*.]

A line, 57 miles long, was opened 1835, from Châteaubriant to St. Nazaire (page 191), effecting direct communication between that place and Paris, *viâ* Sablé and Le Mans.

On the Rennes rail the stations are

**Retiers**, 3,273 inhabitants, near the Forest of Theil.

**Janze**, population, 4,760. Five miles distant is [Essé, or **Rouvray**, built of red granite, on the Selche, close to a monument, or Allée Couverte, called the *Roche-aux-Fées* (Fairies' Rock), supposed of 42 stones (schist) 12 feet high,

of which 24 of various sizes stand in the ground, and support 8 larger ones, as at Stonehenge. They form an oblong of 63 feet by 12, lying north-west and south-east, and cut in two by a line across it.]

CORRS-NTS has a very old church.

At 11 miles further is

Rennes, as in Route 15.

## ROUTE 41.

Angers to Bressuire, Roche-sur-Yon, and Sables d'Olonne, and to Niort, through La Vendée.

Angers, see Route 25. Thence to La Foucauldère (8½ miles), where the line turns off over the Loire to Chalonnes (see page 186), at the junction of the Louet and the Layon.

**Chemillé** (9½ miles), near the Yonne, in department Maine-et-Loire. It has manufactures of handkerchiefs and linen, and two very old churches. Population, 4,467.

**Cholet** (12½ miles), or Chollet, on the Maine, having an old Castle, and manufactures of handkerchiefs (called "Chollets") and "Chaus," or mixed fabrics. Population, 16,891. *Hotel*—Dé l'Europe. It is a great market for stock. About 60,000 are employed in the mills near here. Correspondance to Beaupréau (see page 183).

From here the rail winds among the Gatine hills through La Vendée. Branch to Clisson (page 190) for Nantes, *viâ* Evrunes-Mortagne.

[**Mortagne-sur-Sèvre** (2 miles), in department Vendée, where the Vendéans were defeated, 1793. There are an old convent, and part of a Castle which Oliver Clisson took from the English, 1278. It was the Roman *Segora*, and is prettily placed on the river Sèvre-Nantaise. **LES HERBIERS** (15 miles from Evrunes-Mortagne) has a ruined church, and remains of fortifications built by the English. From some Roman remains found here, some think it was the ancient *Herbadilla*. Population, 2,797. About 7 miles west of Mortagne are the picturesque ruins of *Tiffauges Castle*, with its machicolated walls and towers, spreading over a rocky height above the Sèvre, where the Crune joins. It was built by the counts of Thouars, 1119, came to

the famous Barbe-Bleue (Marshal Gilles de Retz, or "Blue Beard"), and was dismantled by Richelieu. A colony of Theiphallian Goths settled here, 475, and gave name to the town.]

**Maillévriar** (3½ miles), on the Maine.

[**ARGENTON-LE-CHÂTEAU** (10 miles east), in department Deux-Sèvres, was destroyed in the Vendéan war. Trade in white and red wines, and woollens. At 12½ miles east of it is Thouars (see Route 36).]

**Châtillon-sur-Sèvre** (6½ miles), once fortified, but ruined in the wars.

**Bressuire** (16½ miles), on a hill over the Argenton, is a small sous-préfecture of 4,728 population, and had some good manufactures of cloth till the Vendéan war at the Revolution, which left but *one house* standing, and an old granite Church, with a tower of 360 feet. It makes handkerchiefs and woollens. *Hotel*—De France.

The line from Tours runs in here and is continued to La Roche-sur-Yon and Sables d'Olonne.

From Bressuire it passes **Cerizay** (9½ miles); **St. Mesmin** (3½ miles); **Pouzauges** (4½ miles), with a population of 3,408, under the Gatine Hills; **Chavagne-les-Redoux** (5½ miles), or Chavagne-Monseirig; **Chantonnay** (6½ miles), with a population of 4,807; thence by **Bournezeau** (6½ miles) and **La Chaize-le-Vicomte** (5½ miles), to **La Roche-sur-Yon** (8 miles); thence to **Les Sables d'Olonne**, as in Route 36, and **La Rochelle**, Rochefort, as in Route 37.

**Moncontant** (10 miles), followed by **Faymoreau-Puy-de-Sèvres** (14½ miles), and **Coulonges** (7½ miles). Then

**Benet** (7½ miles); from which it is 6½ miles to **Fonténaux-le-Comte**, as described in Route 37.

**Niort** (8½ miles), in the same Route, on the line from Poitiers to Rochelle.

A line from Saumur (page 185) to Niort passes through Airvault, Parthenay, and Champdeniers (page 192).

**Airvault** (11 miles north-north-east of Parthenay). An old *Castle*, and the Gothic Church (with a spire on four pillars) of a convent destroyed in the religious wars. **Secondigny** (8½ miles west-south-west), up the Thouet, has remains of its old walls and castle.

**Parthenay** (19½ miles), on a slope of the Thouet, a sous-préfecture of 7,297 population, in department Deux-Sèvres (part of Vendée), in a country of hills, valleys, lakes, and forests. It was strongly fortified, and has suffered in the former English and religious wars, as well as in the Vendéan wars, of the first and later Revolutions (chiefly in 1793 and 1897). Parts of an old *Castle* of the 12th-century, flanked with five or six towers, are seen; also *St. John's Church*, of the 9th century; and the clock tower, 74 feet high, once part of the prison. Coarse woollens are made.

*Hotel*—Tranchant.

## ROUTE 42.

Nantes to Vannes, Carnac, Lorient, Quimper, and Brest.

By rail, 195 miles.

**Nantes Station**, as in Route 36. Thence to **Savenay**, by rail, 24 miles, in the same Route. The next place is

**Pontchâteau** (8½ miles), on a small stream navigable to St. Nazaire, on the Loire. Population, 4,632. Coach to La Roche-Bernard, 12 miles.

Rail to St. Nazaire, *via* Châteaubriant, see page 198.

[**LA ROCHE-BERNARD** (12 miles), in department Morbihan, a small port on the Vilaine (16 kil. from the sea), which is crossed by a suspension bridge, 582 feet long, 106 above water.

About 7½ miles to the south-west, on the road to Croisic, is Herbignac, near the ruined *Château* of *Beurmet*, with its ruin towers, &c. Further on, near Croisic, is *Piriac*, a small granite-built bathing-place, opposite Belle Ile.]

**St. Gildas des Bois** (6½ miles). Abbey Church of the 13th century.

**Redon** (11½ miles), up the Vilaine, where the Oust joins; a sous-préfecture (in department Illet-Vilaine), of 6,929 souls, and a small port, having a good trade in slate, grain, salt, beer, honey, and coarse woollens. Its walls were pulled down, 1588. Only the *Tower* is left of St. Sauveur's Gothic church, which belonged to the abbey here. The clock-tower (*horloge*) is worth notice; as well as Beaumont *Château*, which includes some ancient towers.

*Hotels.*—De Bretagne; du Lion d'Or. *Buffet.*

Rail to Rennes, &c., along the Vilaine. (See Route 15.)

Our route turns round to the west for **Malansac** (10½ miles). Correspondance for Rochefort-en-Terre, near the *lands de Lanvaux*, abounding in megalithic remains. Next **Questembert** (7½ miles). Rail to Ploermel and La Brohinière.

**[Ploermel]**, on the Duc (near the canal from Nantes to Brest), which forms a fine lake and cascade close by. At the old *Church* of the 16th century are some stained windows, and effigies, in armour, of John II. and III. of Brittany. There are also some remarkable, partly grotesque, sculptures. Another church is at the Ursuline convent. Population, 5,913. About 3 miles from Ploermel is *La Roche aux Fées*, a fine dolmen, which should be visited.

*Hotels.*—Fligé; des Voyageurs; du Lion d'Or. Diligence, &c., to Josselin, L'oudéac, &c.

After passing the *Obélisque des Trente*, at Mi-Voye, where, according to a rather doubtful story, 30 Bretons beat 30 English, in 1351, you come (12 kil. west of Ploermel) to *Josselin Castle*, the fine Gothic seat of the Dukes of Rohan, above the Oust, including the room in which Oliver de Clisson (who rebuilt it after it had been razed by Henry II.) died in 1407. The device of the present owners (who sprung from Rohan, to the north of this), "*à plus, à moins*," is carved in the tracery of the balustrades.

The line is continued, in the direction of Dinan, to **La Brohinière**; see Route 15, page 66.]

**Elven** (8½ miles), noted for its curious machicolated *Tower*, where the Duke of Brittany kept the *Earl of Richmond* (Henry VII.) a prisoner, when wrecked here, after the battle of Tewkesbury. It was built, 1236, by a crusader, Eudon de Malestroit, and is eight-sided, each side being 30 to 38 feet long, and 4 to 15 feet thick; the height, in five stages, is 128 feet. Another machicolated *Tower*, but round, stands near it, and is still older. Many standing stones here.

At 6½ miles further is

### VANNES.

*Hotels.*—Du Dauphin; de France; du Commerce. 21,504. Chief town of department  
Marie, 2½ miles from the lagoon of

*Gulf of Morbihan*, to which only small craft come. It was the old capital of the *Venet*, and was joined to France, 1532.

It is a dull and ancient-looking place, with narrow streets. Five of its six Gates are left; the Jetty and la Garenne are the chief promenades. *St. Pierre Cathedral*, 12th to 15th century, has a new spire (since 1824), a high roof, two good figures of saints in wood, and the tombs of *St. Vincent Ferrier* and *Bishop Bertin*. Notice the chapel of the College.

Carmes convent is now the bishop's palace; the former one, used as the *Præfect's Hôtel*, was rebuilt on the site of the *Château de La Motte*. The salle de spectacle was the *hall* where the States of Brittany met for about seventy years. An ancient tower, called *Tour du Comte*, was part of *Hermine castle*, where *Jean IV.* caught *Oliver de Clisson*, the Constable, and made him pay a heavy sum for his release. It contains a *Museum* (the finest collection of its kind in Europe) of interesting Prehistoric, Celtic, and some Roman remains found in the neighbourhood. Another seat was called the *Castle of Plaisance*.

Two heads of "*Vannes et sa femme*" (Vannes and his wife) are as much venerated as *Gog and Magog* elsewhere. There is a *Library* of 8,000 volumes; besides hospices and old convents.

Trade in grain, honey, beer, cider, eaux-de-vie, wine, cottons, lace, &c. The sardine fishery has declined to one-fourth its former value. The department now produces preserved vegetables largely.

[At 8 miles south-east of Vannes, towards the sea, is *SARZEAU*, where *Le Sage*, the author of "*Gil Blas*," was born, in 1663. There are many standing stones, besides the huge tumulus of *Grand-Mont*, or *Butte de Tumbac*; and beyond it, on the sands, are remains of *Rhuys*, or *St. Gildas' Abbey*, of which *Abéiard* was prior. Bathing here in summer.]

**St. Anne d'Auray** (10 miles), a place of pilgrimage, having the *Saint's figure* over the station. The handsome new *Church of St. Anne*, begun 1866, in the Renaissance style, contains her widely celebrated image, which, having been

buried for nine centuries, was pointed out by herself to a poor peasant, in 1623. At the church is a Sancta Scala for pilgrims, who on fête days number from 20,000 to 30,000, and ascend it on their knees. Near it is a holy well, reputed for miraculous cures.

*Hotels.*—Du Lion d'Or; de France.

**Auray** ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile), the best station for the *Carnac Stones*, and a town of 6,236 souls. Auray, prettily situated on the Auray, with a fine view from the Belvedere, or Observatory, built on the site of the old Castle. It is noted for the *Battle of 1364*, when Charles de Blois was killed, and his dukedom came to his opponent, John de Montfort. St. Esprit, a Romanesque church, is large, and of the 13th century. At the Chartreuse Convent, now a deaf and dumb school, is the Expiatory chapel, to the French royalists who fell in the Quiberon expedition (see below). Conveyances may be got for the ancient monuments at Carnac, around the wild gulf of Morbihan.

*Hotels.*—Du Pavillon; du Lion d'Or; de la Poste.

[From Auray a *Branch Rail* to **Pontivy** passes **Baud** (15 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), population 4,768, with a lead mine and very old chapel near a fountain. Near it, at Quinipily château, is a *granite figure* of a woman, in the Egyptian style, of supposed Roman origin, called the Venus of Quinipily, set up over a fountain. Further on is

**Pontivy** (18 miles), a sous-préfecture and old place, including a New Town, begun by Bonaparte, who called it *Napoléon-Ville*. Population, 9,175. Parts of the old walls, and the *château* of the Dukes of Rohan are left.

*Hotels.*—Grosset; des Voyageurs. The Nantes and Brest canal passes here; linnen is made. Hence the line is continued past **Loudéac**, **Uzel**, **Quintin**, &c., to **St. Brieuc** (see page 66).

Rail from Auray to Quiberon, 17 miles, *via* **Ploemel**, **Plouharnel-Carnac**. &c.

**Carnac**, or **Karnac** (Hotel des Voyageurs), the finest megalithic monument in France, consisting of about 2,800 blocks of granite, 4 to 19 feet high, arranged with tolerable regularity in *eleven* rows, running east and west, the length being 1,260 yards, and another alignment having nine rows, length, 1,870 yards.

The village of Maenac is in the middle and they extend towards St. Barbe and Erdevan. St. Michel's Chapel, on a mound 80 feet high overlooks the whole. Some are like kistvaens; others like those at Stonehenge. For a full description of these and the prehistoric remains found in the tumulus of St. Michel, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Brittany*. Museum at the Mairie. At **Locmariaker** ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles east-south-east), or "Virgin Mary's Town," at the mouth of the Gulf of Morbihan, which is supposed to be the Roman *Dartorbicium*, there are traces of a circus and Roman way, with a great dolmen (or kistvaen), called the *Table de César*, and a colossal menhir (upright stone) on the ground, as much as 67 feet long. Some others are inscribed with unknown characters. Others are at Sarzeau, Ploermel, and Erdevan (north-west of Carnac); for which, and the Roman Villa at **Bossenno**, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Brittany*. There is an oyster culture near Carnac, in the river Crach.

**Quiberon**, on a long, sandy *presqu'île*, or peninsula, off which Hawke defeated the French fleet, 1759. Here, Cæsar's fleet fought the Venetti, and here in 1795, a *descent*, under British protection, was made by the French royalists, who were defeated, and shot by the republican leaders. Population, 2,884. At 8 miles south-west is

**BELLE ÎLE**, or *Belleisle*, one of the largest French islands, having at St. Palais an old *Château* of its marquises. It belonged to Quimperlé abbey in the 10th century; and was held by the English, 1761-3. The lighthouse is 276 feet high. The Lorient-Nantes steamers call here. The islands of Houat and Haedic are near Belleisle, which, like the rest of the chain, appears to have been formed by the continual action of the Atlantic on this rocky and sandy coast.]

**Landévant** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles), at the head of a creek from the sea, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Port Louis (page 202), near some grottoes.

**Hennebont** (8 miles)—Hotel de France—where five or six roads meet, is a pretty little port near the Blavet's mouth, up which the English sailed to support the Countess of Montfort, when she was besieged in her *Castle* (of which a few remain)

are left) by Charles de Blois, 1342. It has a Gothic Church of the 14th century; a suspension bridge (instead of its ancient bridge); and parts of old walls and an abbey. Mineral springs near. The direct road to Quimperlé is 10 miles nearer than by Lorient. Population, 6,972.

At 5½ miles from Hennebont is

#### LORIENT (a *Buffet*).

A sous-préfecture, seat of a maritime préfet, fortress of the third class, and *Naval port* in the small gulf of St. Louis, at the junction of the Blavet and Scorff (3 miles from the Bay of Biscay), having a Dockyard, and population of 42,116. It was a little fishing village when given (1666) to the French East India Company, from whom it received its name, *L'Orient*, or the East. Upon their dissolution, the crown took it back, 1764. The English had attempted its capture, in 1746, but were driven off, with a loss of 900 men, by the Count of Tinteniac. A chapel in Rue de la Poste is pointed out, to this day, with an English bullet lodged in the front of it.

The town is well built, the best houses being on the Quai, and in Place Royale; but most of them are painted white and black, to imitate granite. In the market place is a granite pillar to *Biscan*, a brave officer, who being placed on board a prize with his small crew was overpowered by ten times their number. Seeing that all was lost, he desired his men to jump overboard; then went below and blew up the whole of his assailants, seventy in number. A signal Tower (180 feet high), on a hill to the south, where the observatory stands, commands the best view of the town and Dockyard, the establishments of which (not shown) include the préfet's hôtel, Salle d'Armes, the mast-house, building-slips for frigates and steamers, foundries, new engine shops, block-factory (poullerie), a lazaretto (on Ile St. Michel below), and the military and Seamen's barracks; the latter being the old buildings of the Company, where Law, the projector of the Mississippi scheme, lived.

There is a small theatre in Place la Bôve; and a parish church, begun on so large a plan that part was pulled down for stone to finish the rest. The Hôtel de Ville is good.

The commercial port is entered by a lock on the north of the town. A suspension bridge, nearly

1,100 feet long, crosses the Scorff at *Port Scorff* to the suburb of Kérantréeh. Trade in wax; honey, beer, and sardines (pilchards), but the chief dependence of the town is on the dockyard.

*Hôtels*.—De France; de Bretagne;

*Resident English Consul*.

*Conveyances*: By rail to Rennes, Brest, Nantes, Morlaix, Auray, &c.; by steamer to Nantes, touching at some of the islands; to Belle-Ile (page 201), and to Port Louis, from the quay.

[At 2½ miles south, on the other side of the Scorff, near the mouth, is

PORT LOUIS, built and fortified by Louis XIII. and called *Porte Liberté* in the Revolution. Here Napoleon III. was imprisoned, after his unsuccessful attempt at Strasbourg. About 6 miles south-west of this is

*Ile de Groix*, which has several caves and standing stones, and is divided from the mainland by the Courreaux de Groix, one of the head-quarters of the fishery, employing many hundred boats in the season. Large conger eel, &c., are caught. The Lighthouse on the north-west corner is 194 feet high.

4½ miles east is *Plouhinec*, with some remarkable megalithic remains.]

**Quimperlé** (12½ miles), a sous-préfecture, in department Finistère, of 8,049 souls, in a pretty hollow on the Ellé, where the Isolé joins it and makes a little port, at the quay. The Dukes of Brittany had a seat here, called *Carnoct*. St. Michel's Gothic Church stands on a hill above, with two convents; forming a very picturesque group. The old Benedictine convent is now the *Mairie*, and has the ancient restored Romanesque church of *Ste. Croix* behind it. *Hotel*.—Racine.

**Bannalec** (8½ miles), near the *Etang de Rosporden*.

**Rosporden** (7 miles), on the Aren.

[A short line, 9 miles, to CONCARNEAU, a thriving port on the bay of La Forêt, on a fortified point or island; and another great seat of the Sardine fishery; having an aquarium and oyster park. It was taken by Duguesclin, 1378, and by the Leaguers in 1579. The harbour is rocky. *Hotel*.—Des Voyageurs. Population, 5,991.]

At 12½ miles further is

**QUIMPER, or Quimper Corentin.**

**HOTELS.**—De l'Épée; de France; de Provence.  
**Buffet** at station.

Population, 17,406. Chief town of department Finistère, seat of a bishopric, &c., on a pleasant hill-side, where the Odet and Benaudet meet, at the head of a pretty creek, 9½ miles from the sea. It was the capital of part of *Cornouailles*, or Bas-Bretagne, and was ravaged by Charles de Blois, 1345. Ships of 300 tons may come up to a quay, lined with Gothic-looking houses. The old town is enclosed by ancient walls and towers; a good *point of view* is the platform on the hill behind the *Préfecture*, some hundred feet high, where a promenade is laid out.

The *Cathedral of St. Corentin*, one of the best in Brittany, was begun 1289, but finished 200 years after. Length, 322 feet; width, 162 feet. It has a fine *portal* (once decorated by statues), between large battlemented towers with two spires, and long narrow windows in them. The entrance, in Rue Ste. Catherine, has escutcheons of Breton families.

Other buildings are the church of *Locmaria*, partly 11th century, the large *Jesuits* college, *palais de justice*, the public baths, barracks, and military hospital, *bibliothèque*, and *salle de spectacle*. There are also a school of navigation, and a *pepinière* or district nursery; and the neighbourhood offers several good points of view. Pottery is made, and small vessels are built. Good trout fishing. Trade in spirits, wax, honey, butter, coarse linen, &c.

[Rail, 18 miles, to the small port of **Pont l'Abbé**; 7 miles beyond which, the whole district being covered with megalithic remains of unusual interest (which have yielded many relics of Roman and prehistoric times), is

**PENMARCH**, near the coast of the Bay of Audierne, as wild and stormy as the Land's End; having a Lighthouse, 135 feet high, and a fringe of granite rocks, one of which, the *Torche*, is cut out by a narrow channel called *Saute du Moine* (the Monk's Leap), where the sea is most furious.

Short rail, 15 miles, from Quimper through Guengat to **DOUARNENEZ**, a fishing place on the Bay of that name, the chief seat of the

sardine fishing, employing twelve hundred boats. Population, 10,021. *Hotels*.—Du Commerce; des Voyageurs; de Bretagne. The fish, put in baskets of 200 each, are washed, headed, placed in ovens a few minutes; then packed in tin boxes full of sweet oil, which are soldered down, plunged in boiling water for an hour, and finally polished for market. All is done by women labour. Lately the supply has fallen off. Beyond it (18½ miles) is *Plogoff*, on the *Déc du Raz* (point of the Race), which has a *Light*, 259 feet high, on the cliffs, which are continually undermined by the sea. One terrible gulf is called the *Boie des Tyrepasés*, or Deadmen's Bay. The desolate *Ile de Sein*, on which a few hardy fishermen live, is 6 miles off; its *Light*, is 148 feet high. It was on this dismal coast that Lord Exmouth, when in the "Indefatigable," 1799, chased the "Droits de l'Homme" ashore, with 1,500 men on board. She was one of Hoehs's fleet, which invaded Ireland.]

**Châteaulin** (18½ miles), (Buffet) a sous-préf. of 3,677 souls, in the pretty valley of the Aulne (which runs down to Brest Road), has an old *château*, and some well-wooded points of view around. Salmon are caught. Small craft come up to the town, but the Brest steamer stops at Port de Launay, 2½ miles below. *Hotel*.—Grande Maison.

At *Elsan* Chapel, near the town, is an intermitting spring, which rises and falls with the tide in the sea. At **Trécastel**, near a dolmen or cromlech, is *Innis Avalon* (Apple Island), said to be the last home of Arthur; there are no trees or apples now.

[At 15 miles east of it, up the Aulne, is **CHATEAUNEUF-DU-FAOU**, a pretty little village among windmills.

Correspondance from Quimper to **Carhaix**, a very old village, with a church of the 6th century. There is a statue to Corret, the republican soldier, called *La Tour d'Auvergne*, who was born here. He refused promotion, preferring to be called the "first grenadier of France" to being sous-officer.—About 12½ miles north-east, at Logueffret, are the beautiful *Falls of St. Herbot*, pouring over a granite rock, more than 200 feet down. Between 6 and 12 miles further are the sometime valuable *lead-works of Huelgoët* and *Poullaquen*, the former (650

feet deep) opened for three centuries; the latter (where the ore was smelted), since 1741. In 1892, Carhaix was connected with **MORLAIX** (page 67) by rail through Huelgoët.

**Quimerch** (8½ miles); from which it is 4½ miles to **LE FAOU**, a little place at the bottom of a creek in the Brest Roads, with curious old carved timber houses. The green Kersanton stone (like the serpentine found at the Lizard) is worked.

Passing **HANVEC** (7½ miles), &c., you come to **Landerneau** (17½ miles), on the line to **Brest**, which is 11 miles west. **Morlaix** is 15 miles east (see Route 15).

SUB-SECTION B. - ROUTES TO THE CENTRE OF FRANCE, VIA THE PERIGUEUX AND CLERMONT-FERRAND LINES.

**ROUTE 43.**

**Paris to Orleans, Vierzon, Châteauroux, Limoges, Périgueux, Agen, Cahors, Montauban, and Toulouse.**

Paris to Orleans 75 miles; Orléans to Vierzon and Limoges 174 miles, in 7 to 8½ hours. Through fast trains from Paris to Toulouse, 470 miles, in 13½ to 14 hours. These run from Limoges by Usérche and Montauban.

To Orleans, as in Route 35.

After crossing the Loire by a viaduct of 1,312 feet on five arches of 79 feet span, the rail passes **Les Aubrais** to **St. Cyr-en-Val** (7½ miles); passing, at a little distance, **St. Olivet**, on a hill, at the bridge on the Loiret, where François, Duke of Guise, was assassinated by Poltrot de Méré, 1568. Clovis founded a monastery here. A little to the east are **St. Denis-en-Val**, where the best Orléans wine is produced; and the **Château de la Source**, where *Bolingbroke* lived, 1719, in his exile, when he married Madame de Malinténon's niece. Voltaire came here to read to him his *Henriade*. This seat takes name from the source of the **Loiret**, bubbling up here out of the limestone in a basin 47 feet across, called the Bouillon; the Abime is another head. It runs clear, and full of fish, six miles to the Loire. The water of the latter river, by filtering through the soil, is supposed to be the secret source of the Loiret, though small, gives name to the department.

**La Ferté-St. Aubin** (7½ miles), on the Cosson, near a Roman camp, in the barren plain of *La Sologne*, close to the *Château* of Prince d'Essling (Marshal Massena's son), one part being Gothic of the 13th century, but most of it from Mansart's designs. Marshal Lowendal was a former resident. To the west is *La Ferte Beauharnais*, where Josephine resided before she married Bonaparte.

**La Mothe Beuvron** (10 miles), on the Beuvron, a branch of the Loire, in department Loir-et-Cher, 6 miles west, on a rock, is the fine old *Château* of *Chaumont*, with machicolated towers.

**Nouan-le-Fuzelier** (4 miles), on a branch of the Beuvron.

[About 25 miles east-south-east is **AUBIGNY**, on the Nère, given by Charles VII., in 1425, to John Stuart, constable of Scotland, and held by his descendants against the League. Here, in a quiet valley, are an old Church and Castle; with 2,600 people, called English, but really of Scottish blood.]

**Salbris** (7½ miles), a spot on the Saultre, where many Roman antiquities have been found. Population, 2,249. All this part is open heath, marked by clumps of pines, and by shallow lakes in wet weather.

**Thellay**, or *Thellay-le-Pailleur* (7½ miles); thence to the long and deep cutting of *Alouette*, and the tunnel of the same name, 4,050 feet long, which opens on a pleasanter country than the Sologne. Next comes the forest of Vierzon, somewhat exceeding 12,000 acres in extent, followed by Vierzon itself.

"*Virio villa virens aliunde pauca requirere  
Silvis ornata, vineis, prata decorata.*"

as an inscription on the church door boasts; but it shines only by contrast with the very tame neighbourhood around it.

**Vierzon**, or *Vierzon-Ville* (6½ miles), a *buffet*, where the branch rail to Bourges and Nevers turns off (see Route 45), is in the department of Cher, among fertile prairies (meadows), on the Canal du Berri, and the Cher, where the Yèvre joins it. It is mentioned in the old romance of the Knights of the Round Table as having given birth to the famous *Lancelot of the Lake*; and, in 1195, when held by the Counts de Blois, was destroyed by Richard Cœur de Lion, for refusing to acknowledge

him as suzerain. The Black Prince held it for a few years; at length it came to the Dukes of Berri and the crown. Its old castle stood here till lately. Population, 10,559. Trade in cloth, wine, iron (made at Les Verges), and pottery.

*Hotels.*—Des Messageries; du Bœuf.

Here the rail from Tours comes in *viâ* St. Aignan and Villefranche-sur-Cher (see page 173).

**Villefranche-sur-Cher**, from which there is a *Branch Rail* to Romorantin and Blois (page 168).

[**Romorantin**, a sous-préfecture of 7,312 population (who make cloth, &c.), on the Sauldre, where the Morantin joins, in the sandy Sologne district. It grew out of a château of the Seigneurs of Lautheny, which came to Francis I., whose wife, Claude, was born here. Just before the battle of Poitiers (1316) the Black Prince besieged it, and, as Froissart relates, made use of *artillery* for the first time. It is further noted for the *Édit de Romorantin*, issued by the wise Chancellor l'Hôpital, which saved France from the Inquisition. Pajon, a Protestant divine, was also a native. *Hotels.*—Du Lion d'Or; d'Angleterre.]

To Bourges, &c., see page 214. Coaches to Vatan and Graçay, see below.

Across the Yèvre, Canal du Berri, and Cher to

**Chéry** (9½ miles), on the Arnon. About 5 miles west is Massay, where was a Benedictine abbey.

**Seuilly** (2½ miles), a pretty spot on the Arnon. [At 1½ miles to the west, in a plain, is **VATAN** (population, 2,684), where Guy de Chatillon built a collegiate church to the memory of St. Laman, archbishop of Seville, who was martyred here. Parts of the old walls are left. **VALENGAY** (13½ miles, pop., 3,621) on the Nahon, having a *Castle*, built by De Lorme, for the d'Etampes family, and since increased by various holders, till it looks like a palace. It was the residence of Talleyrand; who is buried in the chapel of the Hospice. *Hotel.*—D'Espagne. Correspondance with Selles-sur-Cher, page 173.

**Ste. Lixaigne** (5½ miles), up the same stream. The wines of this quarter were once esteemed.

**Issoudun** (5 miles), a sous-préfecture, in department Indre, of 13,564 souls, on a hill-side, by the rapid Théols (here traversed by a handsome viaduct), among windmills, formerly a Roman station, and once held by the English. Bas-Château is the oldest part of the town. Haut-Château is well built. Here are the Palais de Justice, built 1856, on the site of Notre Dame Abbey; Hôtel de Ville, near the old *Tour Blanche*, or Tower of Charles VII., dating from 1202 (restored), containing various mediæval antiquities; an old tower at the prison; the Chapel of the hospital, with some curious carvings; and a barrack, which was an Ursuline convent. There are also traces of a Castle, burnt 1135, along with an abbey. Another fire happened, 1651, when it was besieged by the Fronde.

A treaty was made here, 1777, between Louis VII. and Henry II. of England, who were successively husbands of Eleanor of Guienne. Though warmly Protestant, yet from attachment to the crown, it drove off the party of the League, 1689. It was ruined by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Trade in wool, grain, cattle, wine, and parchment, a large sheep fair in September and October. Its fleeces are reckoned the best in Berri. Important iron forges at Bolsery, Bellabre, and Alloux, in the neighbourhood, near the road called *Levé de César* (Cæsar's causeway). Roman traces of walls, &c., are noticed also at Levroux, the ancient *Gabatum* (18½ miles west-north-west), besides megalithic remains. Pretty spots at De la Prée old abbey, and Gouers.

*Hotel.*—De France.

Coaches to Lignéres and St. Amand (31 miles).

[**LIGNÉRES** (16 miles south-south-east) on the Arnon, near a group of lakes, has a Castle which was the residence of Jeanne de Valois, the divorced wife of Louis XII.]

**Neuvy-Pailloux** (7 miles). A little north of Châteauroux (10 miles further) are the interesting remains of *Déols*, or *Bourg-Dieu Abbey*, founded in the 10th century by the "Princes of Déols," close to their château, originally built, they say, by a Roman pro-consul, *Léocade*, whose son Eude or St. Ludre, is buried in the church, under a



black stone, which is held in great reverence by the people. The abbey became very rich after Raoul-le-Laye founded Châteauroux; so that in the 17th century, a prince of Condé made a journey to Rome, to beg it of Gregory XV.

### CHATEAUROUX,

90 miles from Orleans, 163½ from Paris.

POPULATION, 23,924.

HOTELS.—De la Promenade; de Ste. Catherine; de France.

The chief town of department Indre (with a tribunal, college, &c.), in the old *Province de Berry*, and a centre of the woollen manufactures, on a hill-slope by the Indre, (two bridges to Faubourg St. Christophe), in a fertile plain. It was founded by Raoul le Déols (whence the name, Châteauroux), who, about 940, built an abbey at *Déols* (½ mile off, as above), and here built a castle, in which Condé had his wife (who was Richelieu's niece) imprisoned. She lies in the old ruined Church of St. Martin. That of the Cordeliers is a prison.

An ancient Gate remains in the middle of the town. There is a good prospect from the pinnacles of the *old Château Raoul* at the top of the town, which has been replaced by a modern building containing the archives. Préfecture built 1828; Hôtel de Ville, built 1823, with a library of 15,000 vols. There are also three churches (one unfinished), a college, theatre, jardin public, and Government tobacco factory. The old narrow streets have been somewhat improved. There is a statue to General Bertrand (a native), who went with Napoleon I. to St. Helena, and died in 1844.

Trade in woollens, cotton thread, iron (from the forges around), &c.

Châteauroux is also a station on the line from Tours to Mentluçon, the first half of which is described on page 172. The other division, 65 miles, only passes one important station, *La Châtre*, population, 5,048, the Hotel de Ville, of which was formerly a Carmelite Convent. It is an old but decaying place.

From Châteauroux the line traverses a tract of flatish country past the forest of Châteauroux to *Luanç* (7½ miles).

*Lothiers* (3½ miles). Tunnel of 1,187 yards, and viaduct over the Bourzanne to

*Chabenet* (5½ miles). About 18½ miles west is *LE-BLANC*, see page 173.

*Argenton* (3 miles), on the Creuse, has two bridges dividing the upper town (on a steep rock) from the lower, and remains of a Castle built, they say, by Pepin. Population, 6,270. *Hotel*.—De la France.

[From Argenton a picturesque excursion may be made to the valley of the Bourzanne, containing on the banks of the river a number of châteaux of the 14th and 15th centuries, and the ruined keep of La Chaise. This may be continued up the valley of the Creuse, to the small but interesting town of Gargilesse, described by George Sand, with many edifices of the 12th and 13th centuries.]

*Celon* (5½ miles). At 9 miles distance from Celon are the ancient priory and village of *ST. BENOIT-DU-SAULT*, near the falls of Montgarnaud. Population, 1,100. The ruins are interesting and partly Gothic, partly late date. Remains of fortifications of the 13th and 14th centuries. The castle and dolmen of Montgarnaud are also worth visiting.

*EGUZON* (6½ miles). To the east is the ruined tower of *Crozant*, on a granite rock, 213 feet high. *St. Sebastien* (4½ miles). From here a short line of 29 miles, opened 1886, runs direct to Guéret (see below).

*Forgeville* (4½ miles), in department Creuse. *La Souterraine* (7½ miles), an ancient little place on the Sédelle. Population, 4,778. *Hotel*.—De France.

*Fromental* (5½ miles). Château, 14th century. *Nersac* (6½ miles), in department of Haute-Vienne.

*St. Sulpice-Laurière* (6½ miles), on the Gartempe, where the line from Poitiers, *via* Montmorillon (see page 176), falls in.

[The Rail to Mentluçon (76 miles) passes *Marsac* (8 miles), in department Creuse; *Vieilleville* (7½ miles), the station for Brannevert, 3 miles distant; *Montaigut* (5 miles) on the Gartempe; *La Branne* (5 miles) to

**QUÉRET** (5 miles),

Capital of department CREUSE.

HOTELS.—Rousseau; St. François.

Population, 7,799. A dull place, under a hill, between the rivers Creuse and Gartempe, but not near enough for either to be of service to it. It was called *Garactum*, or *Varactum*, and grew out of an abbey, founded 730, by Clotaire; it was also the residence of the counts of Marche, at whose old *Château* (a little east), now in ruins, Charles VII. stayed when in pursuit of his rebellious son, Louis XI. The streets are narrow and the buildings of little note. Parts of its old walls remain. It has a library of 4,500 volumes, with a lunatic asylum and a pépinière (nursery) for the department. A group of stones in the neighbourhood is called *La Peyras*. Trade in wool, cattle, and butter.

Aldebert, the first count (about 993) of the province of *Marche*, of which Guéret was the capital, having given himself the title, and captured Tours, in spite of the threats of the king, Hugh Capet, was asked by him, "Who made you a Count?" to which the bold vassal answered, "Who made you King?"—a rather difficult question for this monarch, whom Dante has placed in his *Purgatorio*. His descendant, Aldebert, sold it to Henry II. of England, who sold it again to Hugh of Lusignan. After some further changes it was united to the French crown by Francis I. The vine is not cultivated, but other fruits are plentiful; chestnuts are a common article of food. The people of the department speak a kind of Limousin patois. It is the custom for many of them to leave home in March every year, in search of employment, returning in December.

12 miles by rail from Vieilleville (as above) is **Bourgneuf**, a sous-préfecture of 3,863 souls, on the Thorion; where, they say, Zizim, a Turkish prince, flying from his brother, Bajazet II., and placed here under the protection of the grand master, D'Aubusson, built a curious *Tower* of great solidity, which still remains. Paper and porcelain are made.

*Hotels*.—Bayard; Boule d'Or.

From Guéret to **Busseau-d'Aahun**, fine viaduct (13 miles), on the Creuse, where a short branch turns off to **La Vaux-les-Mines** (5 miles), the ancient *Agedunum*, among collieries; and

**Fournaux** (5 miles), to

**Aubusson** (5 miles), a sous-préfecture of 6,782 souls, in department Creuse, with manufactures of tapestry, 2,000 hands, noted from the 15th century. It stands in a rocky gap, on the Creuse, and has the ruins of a *Château* belonging to the grand master, d'Aubusson, who received Prince Zizim at Rhodes, and sheltered him at Bourgneuf (as above); it was dismantled in 1646.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Monarque; de Ste. Catherine.

The line is continued *vis* **Montier-Roselle** to **Felletin** (6½ miles), where paper and carpets are made. It stands over the Creuse, on the slant of a hill, above which was a castle in feudal times; the chapel (16th century) still remains. Close to the town is a *dolmen*, called the Cabane de César.

About 10 miles to the east is **Crocq**, a little village on a rock, which, in the troubled reign of Henry IV., gave name to a gang of brigands, called *Croquans*.

From **Busseau-d'Aahun** the line goes to **Cressat** (1½ mile), which is 3 miles from the once fortified town of **Chenailles**; **Parsac** (5½ miles), the nearest station for **Gouzon** (3½ miles); **Lavaud-Franche** (10½ miles), the nearest for **Boussac** (3½ miles), on the little Creuse; **Huriel** (11½ miles); and **Montluçon** (7½ miles), in department Vallier, on the Cher, and on the Bourges line. See Route 43 for description, and for continuation of the line to Moulins.]

The line from St. Sulpice to Limoges has several tunnels.

**La Jonchère** (2½ miles).

**Ambazac** (5 miles).

**Puy-Imbert** (10 miles) whence it is 1½ miles to

### LIMOGES (*buffet*).

Where the line, 249½ miles from Paris, was inaugurated by Napoleon III., in 1858.

*Hotels*.—De la Boile d'Or; de la Paix; Richelieu; du Périgord; de l'Aigle d'Argent.

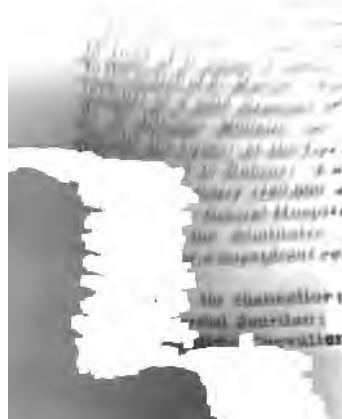
*Cafés*.—De Paris; de la Paix.

Population, 72,897. An old town, capital of department Haute-Vienne (formerly of province of *Limousin*), seat of a diocese, &c., in a healthy spot,

[REDACTED]

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... in a place  
... with an old bridge (con-  
... a great view ... and part of a Chateau  
... to Colbert, the station  
**Boussignac-Loubert**—Branch, 10½ miles  
to Comblains, a small sous-préfecture at  
the Vézère, at the junction of the Goire.  
**La Rochefoucauld** (population, 2,849), has an  
old Renaissance Chateau where the celebrated  
Duke, author of "*Les Maximes*," was born in  
1612.  
Tunnel of 1,140 yards, bridge over the Vienne  
and Viaduct over the Briance, to  
**BOYNAC** (6½ miles), on the Briance.  
To the east of Boynac is the old ruined Castle of  
Chalucet; and, at Solignac, are remains of St.



the chateau; Vergnaud, the  
and daughter; the  
were all natives.

**Flois' Abbey**, founded in King Dagobert's time, with many curious and obscene carvings.

[**SOULLAC** (13 miles), at the seven-arched bridge, on the Dordogne, has an old *Church*. Population, 3,218. About 2 miles to the east is *Carennac*, and remains of a Cluniac *Abbey*, one part of which is visited as the spot where *Fénelon* wrote some of his excellent works. Its bare walls are covered with names of tourists.]

**NEXON** (5½ miles). Here the line to **Périgueux** (see Route 44) runs off. **La Moÿse** (5½ miles); **Champsjoux** (3 miles); then

**St. Yrieix** (6 miles), a sous-préfecture in Haute-Vienne, on the Loue, with a church of the 12th century, and manufactures of porcelain. Much *kaolin*, of which porcelain is made, is got here, besides, antimony and serpentine. Population, 8,711. *Hotel*.—Belin.

**Coussac-Bonneval** (6 miles); château of 15th century. A viaduct, 150 feet high, over the Boucheuse. Then

**St. Julien-le-Vendonnais** (2½ miles); **Lubersac** (8 miles), with a population of 3,905. Viaduct of five arches over the Donne.

**Pompadour** (3½ miles); then over five viaducts to

**Vignols-St. Solve** (7 miles). A tunnel to

**Ghjat** (2½ miles), on the *Loyre*.

Next, **Le Burg** (3½ miles).

**Brive**, or **Brives**, a sous-préfecture, department Corrèze, of 16,803 souls, in a fine wooded valley of the Corrèze (near its junction with the Vézère), among vineyards, having a well-built college, near the church, and an old carved house, built by the English. It is sometimes called *Brive-la-Gaillarde*, or the lively, but more for its neighbourhood than for what it is in itself. Cardinal Dubois and Marshal Brune were natives. Statues of the latter and of Majour. Trade in wine, truffles, and cattle.

*Hotel*.—De Bordeaux. *Buffet* at the station. The old *Castle* of the Noailles family is a little to the south-east, off the road.

Here the junction rail from the south, from **Toulousè** and **Montauban**, by which the Paris express runs, falls in. On his line is situated

[**UZERCHE** (21 miles), on the direct road to Limoges; a town of 4,351 souls, on a peak over the Vézère, very prettily seated, and having many good houses; so that a proverb says, "whoever has a house at Uzerche, has a castle in Limousin" (the name of the province). It has an old church, 11th century; and St. Eulalie's chapel, of an early date. Here the road to **TULLE** (18½ miles—see Route 60) turnsoff. On the road between Uzerche and Tulle up the Vézère, is the village and Castle of **TREIGNAC**. To the east of Uzerche (about 7½ miles) is the *Château de Pompadour*, which Louis XV. gave, with the name, to his mistress, whose real name was Poisson.]

Rail to Tulle and Clermont-Ferrand (Route 60).

**Turenne** (10 miles), a small town, near an old Castle of the *Ducs de Bouillon*.

**Martel** (7½ miles), or **St. Denis-près-Martel**.

From **St. Denis-près-Martel**, a line of 47 miles was opened, in 1890, through **Viescamp-sur-Jallès**, to **Aurillac** (page 229) forming direct communication between the latter place and Paris.

**Recamadour** (12 miles), on the river Alzou, a short distance from **PETRAC**, standing on a lake, near which Charles Martel defeated the Saracens, according to some authorities.

**Gramat** (5 miles), in a rocky part of the Alzou, with good mineral springs and a tumulus. At 9 miles north-east of it is **St. Céraç**, on the *Bave*, among high limestone hills, on one of which are the two *Towers of St. Laurent*, 180 and 90 feet high. *Falls of the Bave*, at Autoire, near this, 106 feet, close to an old tower. **PONT-DE-RODEZ** (11 miles), on the *Bléon*; and about 5 miles east-south-east is *La Bastide Fortunière*, where Napoleon's brother-in-law, *Murat*, king of Naples, was born, the son of an innkeeper. A village near it is called after him.

**Le Fournel** (14 miles).

**Figeac** (7½ miles); where the line from Aurillac and Arrant comes in (Route 51).

Figeac, a sous-préfecture in department Lot, on the *Céls*, in a most picturesque hollow. It grew out of an abbey, founded 755, and has, with remains of ramparts and ditches, several quaint old houses in narrow crooked streets; among which are *Balme Castle* (now the *Palais de Justice*) with a

large hall 32 feet high; the old half-Romanesque or round-arched *Abbey Church*, 198 feet long, with a dome and towers; and Notre Dame du Fuy, with a good screen. There are also the Maison du Sully; and many 13th century houses; with two old *aiguilles*, or landmarks, at the west and south ends of the village. A pyramid has been raised to *Champollion le Jeune*, the reader of hieroglyphic writing, a native. Population, 6,680. *Hotel*.—Des Voyageurs.

[**CARDAILHAC** (6 miles on the west) has some towers, &c., of a large *Casile*, and was dismantled by Louis XIV. for its attachment to Protestantism.—At *Assier* (10 miles west-north-west of Figearc) are the fine remains of another *Casile*, built by Gallot de Genouillac, whose monument is in the old church, with the motto, "Après la mort, bonne renommée demeure" (a good name lives after death).—*Brenques* (11 miles north-east), on the Célé, has two or three old *Castles*, in a very hilly, romantic spot.]

After Figearc, as above, you come, leaving the *Castle of Cénétévères* on the west (a vast structure of different dates, through several tunnels to

**Capdenac** (4 miles), on the Aveyron side of the Lot. This is supposed to be the site of the ancient *Uxellodunum*; *Fontaine de César* is a Roman rem'nin. Rail to Cahors (page 213), opened 1886.

It passes **CAJARC**, on the Lot, a village of 1,818 souls, in a beautiful spot among vineyards and hills, with an old Gothic church of the 13th century, and castle.—*Ginouillac*, a little west of this, is on the road to **CAHORS** (page 213), which is about 2½ miles further, *viâ* Lentillac, Gironde, &c.

The branch rail to Rodez, 41 miles, falls in here.

[It passes **St. Martin de Bouillac** (6 miles), and **Fencho**t (2½ miles), to **Vivieux** (2 miles), where a short branch goes off to the large forges of **Decazeville**; then **Aubin** (2½ miles), with its old castle, and **Cransac** (2 miles), among forges and iron mines, to **St. Christophe** (8½ miles); next, **Marcellac** (½ mile), on the Célé, a branch of the Lot, which has an old abbey church, not far from a large stalactite grotto, full of galleries and chambers **Nuces** (3 miles), **Salles-la-**

**Source** (5 miles), and **Rodez** (5½ miles), for which see Route 52.]

After Capdenac, the next station is **Naussac** (5 miles), followed by **Salles-Courbatières** (3½ miles) and **Villeneuve** (3 miles), population 2,948; then

**Villefranche-de-Rouergue** (6½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 9,734 souls, in department Aveyron, in a fine valley, where the Aveyron and Alzou meet; founded by Alphonse (brother of Louis IX.), Count of Toulouse, near the site of a Roman station called *Carentomagus*. Round the market-place are several large *old Houses*, with arcades in front. The collegiate Church, which rises above everything else, has a good porch in the plain west front, with a high tower over it. Its cloisters now serve for a hospital. *Griffoul* fountain; and manufactures of linen, &c.; trade in truffles and hams. At **La Baume** are mines of argentiferous lead, and phosphates of various kinds.

*Hotels*.—Du Grand Soleil; Notre Dame.

The rail hence follows the south side of the Aveyron (leaving the high road on the south side) to

**Montells** (6 miles). Gorge of the Aveyron with numerous bridges and tunnels.

**Najac** (3½ miles). An old ruined castle and bridge of 13th century.

**La Guépie** (6 miles). At the confluence of the Aveyron and Vlauir.

**Lexos** (5½ miles), where the rail to **Montauban** turns off.

[It passes **St. Antonin** (7½ miles) station, at some distance from the town, which lies across the river, on the road to Caussade. Population, 4,137. *Hotel*.—Lafitte. The line from here is a constant succession of tunnels and bridges.

**Penne** (7½ miles). Tunnel.

**Brunquel** (4½ miles), on the Varre. An old castle here. Dolmens and bone caves in the neighbourhood.

**Montricoux** (3½ miles). Ruined feudal castle.

**Nègrepelisse** (4½ miles), in department Tarn-et-Garonne. Population, 2,566. It was taken by assault by Louis XIII. for its Protestantism. The old Castle stands in a pretty spot by the river.

'**St. Etienne de Talmont** (3½ miles).

**Montauban** (8½ miles), on the Bordeaux and Cette line (see Route 66).]

From Lexos the stations are, **Vindrac** (6½ miles); **Donnazac** (5 miles); and **Cahuzac** (3 miles), to

**Tessonnères** (3½ miles), where the line from Albi falls in (Route 52). Then to

**Gaillac** (3 miles), on the road to Toulouse, where that to Montauban turns off; a sous-préfecture, on the Tarn, with 7,709 population, in a good wine country. Portal, the physician, was born here. *Hotels*.—Jalabert; du Cheval Blanc.

The next stations are **L'Isle d'Albi** (5½ miles), **Rabastens** (4½ miles), and **St. Sulpice** (4½ miles), which has a camp raised in the wars against the Albigenes, in the time of Louis VIII. A short line of 27 miles connects St. Sulpice with Montauban.

After this come **Montastruc** (6½ miles), **Grag-nague** (2½ miles), and **Montrabé** (5 miles), from which it is 5 miles to

**Toulouse**, as in Route 66, on the Bordeaux and Cette line.

## ROUTE 44.

**Limoges to Périgueux, Coutras, Cahors and Montauban, and Agen.**

**Limoges to Nexon**, as in Route 43. Here the direct line to Toulouse, *via* St. Yrieix and Brive, turns off.

**Bussière-Galant** (11½ miles), from which a branch of 28 miles runs *via* **Chalus** (4½ miles), **Champagnac**, **Rochechouart** (page 208), to **Sallat-Chassenon**.

[**CHALUS**, on the Tardoire, remarkable for the ruined *Castle*, before which *Richard Cœur de Lion* was mortally wounded, 1198, by Bertrand de Gourdon.]

**Thiviers** (15 miles), not far from the fine *Castle of Hautefort*, which includes a hospice, founded 1669, by a family of that name. Rail to **Le Queróy-Franzac** on the route from *Angoulême* to *Limoges*, which runs by **Roumazières-Loubert** to **Sallat** (above). The principal places on the line from Thiviers are **Nontron** and **Brantôme**.

[**Nontron** (20 miles), a small sous-préfecture, on the Bandiat, near several grottoes and standing stones. Population, 2,535. *Hotel*.—Morelon.

**BRANTÔME**, a pretty place on the Dronne, having three towers of its ancient walls, and the remains of a rich Benedictine *Abbey*, out of which it grew. Good trade in the best Périgord *truffles*. The historian, *Brantôme*, was titular abbot of this foundation. Population, 2,422.]

At 17½ miles from Thiviers is

## PERIGUEUX,

from which the lines to Coutras (for Bordeaux) and Brive part off.

POPULATION, 31,439.

*HOTELS*.—De France; des Messageries du Périgord. *Buffet* at Station.

The *pâtés de Périgord* (made of truffles and partridges) and its hams are noted, as well as its game and poultry.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Temple of Mars—Amphitheatre—Aqueducts—Cathedral—Montaigne's Statue—Château Barrière.

Chief town of department Dordogne, seat of a military division, a bishop, tribunal, &c., on a pleasant slant of a hill, over the L'Isle, here crossed by a good bridge. It was the old capital of Périgord, which took its name from the *Petrocorii*; but the Romans called it *Vesuna*, and have left here the half-ruined round *Tour de Vésone* as a memorial of their occupation; it is about 64 feet high, 5 to 6 thick, and 207 round, made of square stones cemented together, with two cornices near the top, but no signs of doors or windows. There are also parts of the front of a *Temple of Mars*, besides traces of an *Amphitheatre* (290 feet by 230), of five Roman ways (to Bordeaux, Agen, Saintea, &c.), and two *Aqueducts*, remains of a camp on a hill across the river, fragments of baths, &c.

The ruined *Château Barrière* is partly Roman, partly later date. There are inscriptions and mutilated sculptures.

In the oldest quarter of the town, called the *Cité*, the streets are narrow, and lined with high solid stone houses, many carved and Gothic-looking; but the other half, *Puy St. Front*, is more modern.

*St. Front Cathedral* was founded, some say, as far back as the fifth and sixth centuries. In its present form it is a copy of *St. Mark's*, at Venice and dates from the 10th century. It forms a *Greek cross* (i.e., four equal arms), with a later built *Tower* of three storeys 197 feet high, the only

existing Byzantine steeple, and looks well, though the details are heavy. It has been carefully restored.

*St. Etienne Church* is partly of the 10th century; it was the cathedral up to the end of the 16th century.

The other buildings are—The bishop's palace, with subterranean cloisters; a modern préfecture; the palais de justice (opposite the bronze statue of *Montaigne*). There are also a Library of 13,000 volumes; a Museum of minerals and antiquities, collected by M. Taillefer; a salle de spectacle; the casernes or barracks; and a botanical garden and district nursery. On the amphitheatre is the *Museum* site of the *Chambon*, so called after a citizen who gave it to the town, and was buried here under a pillar. Statues to Fénelon (set up in 1849) and Marshal Bugeaud.

This place had the privilege of coining for the French kings. For a time it was held by the English as part of Aquitaine, and was one of the eight cities of refuge allowed to the Protestants at the peace of 1576. When the States of Périgord used to meet here, the four barons, of *Bordeaux* (18 miles north-west of this), *Biron*, *Breynat*, and *Malreuil*, preceded the other peers as "premiers barons;" and to save disputes, these four were always summoned together, and subscribed their names in a circle, or round-robin.

In the neighbourhood is a deep spring called *Sources de l'Abîme*, which turns several mills; and at *Marzac* is an intermittent spring, which changes daily about 6 p.m.

Trade in coarse woollens, liqueurs, hogs, cattle, chestnuts, and wood. Rail to *Contras* and *Bordeaux* (as below), *Agen*, *Brive*, *Capdenac*, *Montauban*, &c.

[From Périgueux by Rail to *Contras*, down the *L'Isle*, is 47 miles; trains, 2 to 3 hours.]

The first station from Périgueux is *La Caye*.

*Bazac* (9½ miles). Branch to *RIBERAC*, an unimportant sous-préfecture, on the *Dronne*. Population, 3,696. Remains of *Mellet*, a castle of the Counts of *Turenne*.

Then over the *L'Isle* to

*St. Astier* (4½ miles); population, 3,361.

*Neuville* (4½ miles).

*Mussidan* (8½ miles), on a fertile part of the *Isle*, once a fortified town, which the Protestants

took, 1569, and which was retaken six years after, by capitulation, when the Protestants were put to the sword. This breach of faith is the subject of a chapter in *Montaigne's Essais*, "L'Heure des parlemens dangereuse."

A short line of 19½ miles was opened in 1890 to *Ribérac* (see above) *râd Storaç de Ribérac* (below).

[Rail 19½ miles from *Mussidan* to *Bergerac* (a station 26 miles from *L'Isle* by rail, page 179), in the rich plain of the *Dordogne* (where the *Suire* joins it), in a white wine country. It is a sous-préfecture (14,785 population), which belonged to the Counts of *Périgord*; was held by the English for a time, and dismantled by *Louis XIII.* A five-arch stone bridge crosses the river. It has *Notre Dame Church*, built 1886; a college; a *Bibliothèque* (with a portrait of *La Belle Gabrielle*), and *salle de spectacle*. Trade in wine, paper, liqueurs. *Hotels*.—*Des Princes*; *des Voyageurs*. Coaches to *Périgueux*, &c. The rail runs up the *Dordogne* to *St. Capraise*, *Couze*, *Lalinde*, *Trémolat*, &c., to *Le Buisson* (below). At *Couze* correspondence for *Beaumont* (page 213).

*LAUZUN*, about 15½ miles south of *Bergerac*, is a small walled place, on a hill, with a *Castle*, which belonged to the *Biron* family and the *Dukes of Lauzun*. The *Chapel* contains a votive *marble* of Roman times, from *Bordeaux*.]

From *Mussidan* the next station, towards *Bordeaux*, is

*Beaupuyet* (4½ miles); then

*Montpont* (4½ miles), lower down the *L'Isle*, near a Roman camp, where coins of the Emperor *Probus* have been found, with remains of the *Chartreux Abbey of Vaulabre*. *Seubie*, 5 miles.

*St. Médard* (5 miles), followed by

*Contras* station (4½ miles), on the main line from *Paris* (page 79), 21½ miles from *Bordeaux*.

From *Périgueux*, the direct line, *Limoges* to *Agen* passes *Niverzac* (7½ miles), &c., to

*Miremont* (14½ miles), near the *Corrèze*.

*Les Eyzies* (4½ miles). *Le Bugue* (4½ miles) population, 2,651.

*Le Buisson* (5½ miles), on the *Dordogne*, where the line from *Bergerac* (above) comes in.

*Storaç* (4½ miles). Here the line to *Sarlat* and *St. Denis-près-Martel* (page 209) runs in.

[**SARLAT** (18½ miles), à sous-préfecture of 6,615 souls, in a narrow picturesque pass of the hills, and once a fortified town, as old as St. Benoit's abbey, founded by Charlemagne. Good paper is made. *Hotel*.—De France.]

**Belvès** (8 miles). **Le Got**, near which are **Montpazier**, &c., as below.

[**BEAUMONT** (12 miles west) was built by Lucas de Torny in the 18th century, and walled round (by the English when they held Guienne) with battlement towers. Correspondance to Couze (page 212). About 11 miles south-east is **MONTPAZIER**, another fortified post of the English, built 1284. At 3 miles south-south-west of this is

**BIRON**, the seat of one of the four *premier Barons* of Guienne, and held for ages by the family of Gontant-Biron. One of them, *Marshal Biron*, a great soldier, was made a duke by Henry IV., and lost his head, 1602. His effigies on a tomb carved with bas-relief round the sides are in the chapel of the *Château*, which stands high, and has a view of the distant Pyrenées.]

**Villefranche-de-Belvès** (11½ miles); from which it is 26½ miles by road to Gourdon.

[**Gourdon**, a station on the express line from Paris, and a sous-préfecture in department Lot (population, 4,864); a strong place, on a hill over the Biéon, surmounted by a good Gothic *church*, built 1605-14, with two towers of 112 feet in the front, and a rose window, 46 feet across; the nave is 67 feet by 35, and 78 high. Another old church belonged to the Cordeliers. On a second hill, behind, stood the castle (demolished 1616), by the Leaguers) of *Bertrand de Gourdon*, who was the cause of *Cœur de Lion's* death at Chalus. *Hotel*.—De l'Ecu.]

**Libos, or le Monsempron-Libos** (13 miles), on the river Lot, in department Lot-et-Garonne; where the line to Cahors comes in.

[The rail to Cahors, up the Lot, passes

**Fumel** (½ mile), which has the family seat of the ancient seignours of Fumel, whose *Coutumes* or laws, written in Gascon, of the 12th century, are cited by writers on old French jurisprudence.

**Duravel** (7½ miles); **Puy-l'Evêque** (8 miles); **Lusech** (8½ miles); whence it is 11½ miles to Cahors.

## CAHORS.

**HOTELS**.—Des Ambassadeurs; de l'Europe.

Population, 15,369. Capital of department Lot, seat of a diocese, and a very old city, on a rocky height over a bend of the Lot. Ptolemy calls it *Doucona*, after the Latin *Divona* (from a sacred spring here), and it was the head of the *Cadurci*, whence the name. The English held it for 4 time; and Henry of Navarre pillaged it, after a hard fight, 1580.

The streets are steep and narrow; the oldest part is in Haute-Ville, where the houses command a fine prospect (even as far as the Pyrenées) from their terraces.

The *Cathedral* has two cupolas (one 103 feet high), on six pillars, and a nave, 164 feet by 49. It is said to be on the site of a temple, or a part of one, with modern additions. There are three other churches.

The *Préfecture* was the bishop's palace. Opposite the College is a statue of *Fénelon* (put up 1820), who was educated here. The *Hôtel de Ville* is new; and the large priests' seminary is turned into a barrack. Of the three bridges on the river (where the promenades are), one, called Pont Valentré, has three gate towers on it; another, named after Louis Philippe, replaces the Notre Dame bridge; and Pont Neuf leads to the faubourg St. George. A public library has 12,000 volumes; there are also a Lycée, theatre, and a tobacco factory.

Some pieces of *Roman wall* remain, near the *Fontaine de Divone*, or des Chartreux (close to the site of the Chartreuse, and a preceptory of the Knights Templars), which springs up in a fine hollow under the mountains, and runs by several mills, to the Lot. An *Aqueduct* went hence to St Martin de Verh (15½ miles), past la Roque, where some of the arches are seen, in three rows, 115 feet high, in the style of the Pont du Gard. *Pope John XXII.* was born at a house outside the north gate. *C. Marot*, who turned the psalms into fashionable



native (time of Francis I). Another is Gambetta, who unveiled a memorial pyramid, 1881. Trade excellent in wine, truffles, can-de-vie, leather, &c. Rail to Paris, Toulouse, Rodez (56 miles; see Route 52), Aurillac, Villeneuve d' Agen station (38½ miles; see Route 66), and Capdenac (see page 210).]

This line was continued, in 1884, from Cahors to Montauban, 40 miles, on the *Chemins de Fer du Midi*, Route 66. The line passes through Montpezat and Caussade.

**Montpezat**, a town of 2,144 inhabitants, with an old Church of 14th and 15th centuries, containing tombs and tapestries of those dates.

**Caussade** (23½ miles), in a fertile spot on the Lers, with 3,747 population, old church tower of 14th century, old houses of 13th and 14th centuries, and a good trade in cattle, wool, bark, black truffles, capous, &c.]

From Libos (above) the rail descends the Lot to **Fenne** (10 miles), in department Lot-et-Garonne. Correspondance to Tournon. Here a short branch runs to

**Villeneuve-sur-Lot** (5½ miles), or **Villeneuve d'Agen**, a sous-préfecture of 13,978 souls, on both sides of the Lot, joined by an ancient one-arch bridge, 114 feet wide, 58 high, and only 4½ thick. The north part is the largest and best built. Arcades go round the public Place. There are remains of the old walls; also a college, Protestant church, theatre, a military stud, several mills, a hospice of St. Cyr, large convent of St. Croix, baths, and a house once inhabited by Margaret de Valois. At 4 miles north is a large House of Correction, in the old *Abbey of Eysies* (the Roman *Excisium*), to which St. Louis's brother gave the new town (Ville Neuve) after restoring it, 1253, on the site of one called Gazac. In the wars of the League it was besieged by Margaret de Valois, who took the father of Cieuat (its defender) prisoner, and brought him under the walls, threatening to kill him if the place was not given up. The father told his son to do his duty. The young soldier, pretending a parley, descended with a few brave followers, dispersed the guard, and retook his father; he defended the town so courage-

ously, that Margaret was obliged to raise the siege. Linens, oil, leather, paper, are made; and there is a good trade in grain, prunes, wine, cattle, and iron. *Hotels*.—Bigonou; Lamoureux. Coaches to Agen, Cahors, &c. About 10 m les north-east is **MONTFLANQUIS**, a picturesque old village of the 13th century, on a peak over the Lède, which runs to the Lot. **MOSTAIGX** and **TOURNOS**, two small towns, are to the east, on a branch of the Lot.]

At 16½ miles further is **Agen**, as in Route 66.

## ROUTE 45.

**Paris to Vierzon, Bourges, Nevers, Moulins, Vichy, Clermont - Ferrand, Brioude, Alais, Nîmes, and Le Puy.**

By rail, 450 miles.

**Orleans to Vierzon** station, as in Route 43. Then the line, parting off from that to Limoges, crosses the Yèvre and Canal de Berry, on a viaduct, and enters a cutting and a tunnel of 722 feet, near the remains of Vierzon castle. Then to

**Poëcy** (6½ miles), where there is a porcelain factory.

**Mehun-sur-Yèvre** (3½ miles), on the Yèvre, has part of a chapel, staircase, and tower, of the favourite *Château* of Charles VII., where he lived with Agnes Sorel, his mistress, at a time when nearly all France was in the possession of the English, and where he afterwards died, starved to death, through fear of being poisoned by his wicked son, Louis XI. It belonged to the Courtenays, one of whom married St. Louis's nephew, Robert d'Artois, and another was allied to the emperors of Constantinople. The family is now represented by the Earl of Devon, of Powderham Castle. They founded here the abbey of Ste. Marie de Beauvoir (for noble families only), of which the *Church* remains. Population, 6,572.

**Marmagne** (4½ miles), on the Yèvre. At 5½ miles further, and 145 miles from Paris, is

### BOURGES,

where a line strikes off, *viâ* St. Amand, to Montluçon. (See Route 48).

*HOTELS*.—De France; de la Boule d'Or; de l'Europe

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE.**—Cathedral—St. Ursin's door—Hôtel de Ville—Hotel Salvi—Maison de Louis XII.—Museum.

Population, 45,342.

Chief place of the department Cher, in the old province of *Berrri*, seat of a cour nationale (high court of law), college, archbishopric, military division, &c., on the Canal du Berrri, and on the Evre, or Yèvre, where the Auron meets it.

It was the head of the eastern *Bituriges* (whence the name), and is called *Avaricum* by Cæsar, who sacked it without mercy after a siege. Before the Revolution it was the chief town of Berrri, and noted for its good society, from having an *University* established 1466, by Louis XI. (a native), besides 20 churches, an abbey, and many religious houses. At this university Condé studied, and when it adopted Reformation principles, it was attended by Calvin and T. Beza. The streets are mostly narrow and crooked, with many low *gable-ended houses*, especially in the old town, which surrounds the hill, where the Cathedral stands. The open Places and Séraucourt promenade are well planted.

*St. Stephen's Cathedral*, which commands a fine view of the town and neighbourhood, is one of the best in France, though the exterior is less striking than that of some other cathedrals. It was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. Length, 345 feet. The front, 180 feet wide, has five great doors, ascended by steps, and two towers without spires (one 210 feet high), and is ornamented with sculptures of Scripture subjects, niched statues, &c. One of the towers was rebuilt, after a fall of its predecessor, the last day of the year 16 6. The interior is 141 feet wide, and has *five naves* (the middle one 121 feet high), stained *Windows* (some as old as the 12th century), a rose window, 18 chapels, carved stalls, a fine altar, and an old crypt, in which are monuments of Marshal Montigny, and Jean, first Duke of Berrri—the latter, an effigy, with the muzzled bear (*ursine*) at his feet. A clock, in the tower, is as old as 1425.

The archbishop's palace, in the Italian style, has been rebuilt since a fire, 1871. In the grounds, as laid out by Le Nôtre, stands an obelisk to the Duc de Béthune-Charost. The churches of Notre Dame and St. Bonnet were both burnt 1487, and rebuilt 1510-20. At the Préfecture is the *Norman*

*door* of St. Ursin's church, which stood close to the palace of the Ducs de Berrri, built by *Duke John*, in whose time the city was at the pitch of prosperity. It was this magnificent noble who rebuilt Meheung castle, and gave it to the Dauphin Louis. The Préfecture was unfortunately burnt in April, 1859, with the city archives, &c.

The *Palais de Justice* was built 1443, by the famous *Jacques Cœur*, silversmith to Charles VII., in a rich Gothic style, and was given to the town by Colbert. Noticed the oriel doorway, the curious chimney, the sugar-loaf towers, the chapel, the carvings of hearts (*cœurs*), &c., the motto, "A vaillants cœurs rien impossible" (nothing is impossible to bold hearts) near the gate, the stained windows, and portraits of the founder, and of *Bourdaloue*. Jacques Cœur, after rendering great services to his ungrateful sovereign (called in derision "Roi de Bourges," till Joan of Arc emancipated her country), was falsely accused of poisoning Agnes Sorel, put to the torture, and condemned to forfeit his immense possessions—his palace at Bourges, his eight or nine other seats, his barony of Soucy, his twenty-six seigneuries, his merchantships in the ports, &c.—all of which were shared by his enemies.

The Caserne d'Artillerie (artillery barrack) is a large pile, built 1682, by Archbishop Phéllipeaux, for a priests' seminary. In Rue des Arènes stands the Barrack for gendarmerie, called *Hôtel Cujas*, a sort of brick Tudor house, with spires, which belonged to *Cujas*, the scholar, at whose death, in 1590, the university began to decline. Another old building is *Hôtel Lallemant*, built by one of that family, 16 2, in the Renaissance style (a sort of ornamented Italian), and has a finely carved court, and a chapel, where Louis XI. (born here, 1423) was baptised. His crest, the porcupine, as well as the salamander of Francis I. is visible among the ornaments.

Other buildings are, the *Museum*, at the *Mairie*, which has some portraits, besides statues set up by Charles VII.'s mausoleum to Duke John; open every day. Public library of 25,000 volumes; the Préfecture; college, and seminary; salle de spectacle. Departmental Prison at the old palace of the dukes. Two mineral springs are near. The arms of Bourges are three *moutons d'or*, alluding to the sheep and fleeces of Berrri. Since

the *Museum of Paintings*, a collection of 700 or 800 works, of various schools, many of them bequeathed by M. Cacault and the Duc de Feitre, and among which are two by *Murillo*. A *Natural History* museum in Rue du Port Communeau contains many good mineral specimens, and a curiosity in the shape of the *tanned skin* of a republican soldier.

Other buildings are—the churches of St. Similien, St. Francis de Sales, and N. D. de Psalette; five hospitals, including the *Hôtel Dieu*, built 1655; the general hospital of St. Jean; and a hydrographical school. There is also a *Botanic Garden*.

Near the Hôtel du Commerce is a handsome covered way, built 1843, called *Passage Pommeraye*, ornamented with Debay's statues.

Besides Anne of Brittany, Cassard, a famous sailor, Fouché, the police minister, Caillaud, the traveller, Leannee, the physician, and General Cambonne, were born at Nantes. The statue of Cambonne stands in Cours Henry IV. Marshal Gilles de Retz, the French Bluebeard, was burnt here in 1440. Palais, or *Pallet*, in this neighbourhood, on the road to Clisson (Route 41), was the native place (1079), of *Abelard*. The *Châteaux* of Haute Goulaine and Sailleraie, near Nantes, are worth seeing.

*Steamers*: To Nort (up the Erdre); above it, in a pretty part where the river is like a lake, is Gâcherie Château, where Marguerite de Navarre lived, when she wrote the "*Heptameron*," a collection of licentious tales. To Palmboëuf (down the river).

*Convoysances*: By rail, to St. Nazaire, Redon, Rennes, Brest, La Roche-sur-Yon, Sables d'Olonnes, Rochefort, &c.; and to Châteaubriant, 40 miles (page 198), *viâ* Suceé and Issé. At Châteaubriant it meets the branch of the Western, to Vergennes, Segré (page 197), Château-Gontier (page 198), Gennez, and Sablé, 60 miles (page 61). From Nantes, the *State Line* to Bordeaux, about 280 miles long, runs across the Loire to Pont Rousseau, Bouaye (9 miles), Ste. Pazanne (7 miles), where a branch of 18 miles turns off, *viâ* St. Hilaire, Bourgneuf, La Bernerie, to Pornic (page 191); and from St. Hilaire, *viâ* St. Père-en-Retz, to Palmboëuf (page 191), 13 miles from St. Hilaire. From Sts. Pazanne the State Line proceeds to Challans, Commequiers (branch to St. Gilles Croix de Vic, at the sea side) and La Roche-sur-Yon (as below). Hence

to Luçon, Marans, &c. (page 196), La Rochelle (page 195) and Rochefort (page 193), Tonnay-Charente, Saintes, Pons, Jonzac, St. Mariens, Gagniac, Cubzac, and Bordeaux (page 180).

Rail through St. Philibert-de-Grand-Lieu (4,000 inhabitants) to Legé.

[From Nantes, on the *Rne to Sables d'Olonnes* and Rochelle, you cross the Loire, near Pont Rousseau, to Vertou (3 miles); Clisson (12 miles), above the picturesque valley of the Sèvre, where the Moine joins; having the old battered Castle of the Constable de Clisson, a soldier of the 14th century. A well, into which 400 Vendéans were thrown by General Kleber, 1793, is filled up. About 6 miles north-east is VALLET, producing the best wine in the department (population, 4,901). The next station is Montaigu Vendée (7½ miles); then L'Herbergement (6¼ miles); Belleville-Vendée (9¼ miles); from which it is 8 miles to

La Roche-sur-Yon, *alias* Napoleon-Vendée, 1830; *alias* Bourbon-Vendée (when the Bourbons were restored, 1815); *alias* Napoleon-Ville, as christened by the Emperor in 1804. Population, 12,215. *Hotels*.—De l'Europe; du Pelican.

This small capital of department Vendée is now called by its original name of *La Roche-sur-Yon*, from an ancient Castle on the precipitous rock over the Yon, which Oliver Clisson took from the English, 1373, and which came to the Trémouilles and Bourbons, and was razed by Louis XIII. On its site is a large caserne, or barrack, near the *Statue of Napoleon*, put up 1844. The old bourg has some steep streets.

The *Préfecture* is an immense pile, round three sides of a square, and contains a library of 5,000 volumes, &c. In Place Royale are some public buildings and hotels, with a bronze, by Maindron, of General Travot, a native, and the "Pacificateur de la Vendée, 1838," when the Vendéans again rose in behalf of the Bourbons. The Church is in the Greek style, with two domes. Theatre, Public Halle, Hospital, and government Stud.

Here the line from Paris, *viâ* Bressuire, is joined. The rail to Rochelle proceeds *viâ* Luçon, &c. (see Route 37b); but the Paris-Sables line

runs on to **Les Clouxreaux** (5 miles), near the old abbey of Fontanelles, close to a good mineral spring. Then **La Mothe Achard** (6½ miles), **Olonne**, and

**Sables d'Olonne** (6½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Vendée (population, 11,557), *bathing-place*, fishing place, and port, on the sands (*sables*) of the Bay of Biscay. The bathing is good. A large sardine trade. Batteries defend the small harbour. *Hotels*.—De France; Grand Hotel de la Plage; Casino.

Ile Dieu is about 12 leagues north-west.]

From Nantes, the next station down the north side of the Loire is

**La Bourse**, and then **Chantenay** (2½ miles).

**Basse-Indre** (8½ miles). Here small frigates and steamers are built, the engines being made at the government factory, on the island of Indret, opposite, covered with tall chimneys.

**Couéron** (3 miles) takes name from a village on the south bank, formerly the outer port to Nantes. Here Francis II. of Brittany died.

**St. Etienne de Montluc** (4½ miles).

**Cordemais** (8 miles).

**Savenay** (6½ miles), a small sous-préfecture in department Loire-Inférieure, of 3,272 souls, where the Vendéans were finally routed, December, 1793. Here the branch lines from Brest to Rennes, *via* Redon, falls in.

**Donges** (10½ miles) and its salt marshes. Coach to Lorient, &c. (Route 42).

[Opposite this station (4 miles) is

**Palmbouf**, near the Loire's mouth, a sous-préfecture and port of 2,180 souls, with a strong mole, 217 feet long, where large ships lie. It is not older than the last century.

**Pornic**, 12 miles south-west, a healthy watering-place with an old *Château*, on Bourgneuf Bay, in the Bay of Biscay, opposite *Noirmoutiers Island*, which had a Benedictine or black (*noir*) abbey. These and *Machecoul* are now on the direct rail from Nantes (page 188). *Hotel*.—De France.]

**Montoir** (4½ miles). The last station is

**St. Nazaire** (8½ miles), a busy port and *transatlantic packet station*, with a population of 30,935, at the Loire's mouth, commanded by Fort Mindin, on the opposite bank. The port comprises two

large *Floating Basins* and *Docks* (the largest at Penhouët), for the Transatlantic Steam Company. The two Basins contain a space of about 82 acres, with 14 to 25 feet water; there are two jetties up and down the stream, at the entrance, defended by a strong mole. Vessels enter and leave at high tide. As soon as the tide begins to ebb, the gates are shut, and not opened till it flows again to the level of the water retained in the basin.

*Hotels*.—Des Messageries; Hotel Bely. *Resident English Vice-Consul*.

Two dolmens are found near St. Nazaire, the largest is near the station. Hence to

**St. André-d'Eaux** (6 miles), **Pornichet** (8½ miles), **Escoubiac-la-Bôle** (2½ miles), for

[**Guérande** (4½ miles) and its salt works. Population, 7,020. *Hotel*.—Croix Verte. It is a good specimen of a mediæval Breton town, with machicolated walls, old gable houses, and a Gothic church, 12th century. From Escoubiac to **Le Poulliguen** (1½ mile), **Batz** (2½ miles) and its salt works, and **Le Croisic** (1½ mile), a bathing-place on the Atlantic, with a large stone spire church. Population, 2,418. At 11 miles off it is *Le Four rock* and *Lighthouse*, 98 feet high. Belle Ile, &c., are in the distance.]

## ROUTE 37.

**Poitiers to Niort, Rochefort, and Rochelle.**

By rail, to Rochefort, 88 miles. Three trains daily, 4 to 5½ hours.

**Poitiers Station**, as in Route 35. Then to

**St. Benoit**, where our branch line turns off to

**Coulombiers** (7½ miles). To the north of this is **CROUELLE**, a place so noted for the cunning of its people, that "finesse de Crouelle" is a proverbial expression in vogue.

**Lusignan** (10½ miles), on the Vonne, in a pleasant spot, in department Vienne. *Castle*, taken and razed by the Duke of Montpensier, 1574, which gave name to *Guy of Lusignan*, the Crusader, who became King of Jerusalem and Cyprus, the latter now occupied by England. There are persons alive claiming to be descendants of the family. The family tombs are at Nicosis, the capital of Cyprus. Population, 2,164. Correspondance for **SANXAY** (9 miles), where extensive Roman remains are

**Rouillé** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles). **Pamproux** ( $\frac{4}{4}$  miles).

**La Mothe-St.-Héraye** ( $\frac{4}{4}$  miles).

**St. Maixent** ( $\frac{4}{4}$  miles) Population, 5,086. Old houses and Romanesque Crypt. At  $\frac{6}{4}$  miles north is CHAMPDENIERE, which has manufactures of hats and tiles; and stock fairs, which the Spanish dealers attend, to buy mules, &c. See page 199.

**La Crèche** (6 miles). At  $\frac{8}{4}$  miles further is

**NIOET** (49 miles from Poitiers).

POPULATION, 23,225.

**HOTELS.**—Des Etrangers; de France et des Postes; Ralsin de Bourgogne.

**Cafés.**—National; des Colonnes.

Here La Poissonnière from Angers and Bressuire falls in.

This capital of the department Deux-Sèvres (formerly of the *Niortaise* district, a part of Poitou), on a hill-side over the Sèvre-Niortaise, has good promenades, and is, on the whole, well laid out. *Notre Dame*, one of its two churches, was built in the Gothic style by the English, 1491, with a spire 245ft. high. The *Hôtel de Ville* was the palace of Eleanor of Aquitaine, and has an ancient horloge, or clock-tower.

But the greatest curiosity is the *Château*, of which the *donjon* is now the maison d'arret, or prison. Madame de Maintenon's father was in confinement here when she was born, at the *Hôtel de Candie*. Other objects of notice are—the musée and school of design; a Bibliothèque of 20,000 volumes (many rare) besides valuable MSS.; the theatre; public baths; large barracks; hospital for 400; the *Fontaine de Vivier*, an artesian well, 108 feet deep, which supplies the town; and the Passage du Commerce, a covered way, in Rue Royale. A pretty spot in the neighbourhood is the Cambon brook; some standing stones are also to be seen.

Manufactures of chamols leather for gloves and breeches; flannel, and *angéliques* (a sweet-meat); and a trade in grain, wine, vegetables (which are plentiful). Its fairs for cattle, horses, and goods in general were so famous, and at the same time so convenient for match-making, that the ages of marriageable girls were reckoned by the number they had attended—"Elle a tant de foires, plus seize ans"—(she is so many fairs more than sixteen years old).

[A line ( $\frac{6}{4}$  miles) runs from Niort to **Buffec** (page 176) on the rail from Poitiers to Bordeaux. The principal station is MELLE, a sous-préfecture of old houses, in department Deux-Sèvres (population, 2,848), on a hill, in a fertile spot over the Béronne, which dries in summer. It has remains of old walls, a tower called Melzéard, and the *Sulphur Spring* of Fontadan, which is found useful in cutaneous diseases. Woollens are manufactured; and it possesses a trade in grain, wool, trefoil seed, cattle, and especially in *asses* and *mules*, both of good breed. *Hotel.*—Des Voyageurs. Three old *Châteaux*, Lezay, Marais, and Boissec, are within a short distance.]

Rail to Fontenay, &c.

[**Fontenay-le-Comte** (22 miles north-west), a sous-préfecture in department Vendée, prettily placed on a hill over the river Vendée, in a plain where four great roads meet. Population, 9,864. The college, or high school, is well built. The *Fontain*, which gives name to the town, is rather elegant. *Notre Dame Church* is a fine Gothic structure, with a well-proportioned spire of 259 feet, a good portal, a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, and one of Lefèvre's best productions, over the altar. Trade in grain, timber, and wine. *Hotel.*—Du Chapeau Rouge.]

**Frontenay-Rohan** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles). Pop., 1,922.

**Epannes** ( $\frac{2}{4}$  miles)

**Mauzé** ( $\frac{6}{4}$  miles), a little village, noted for its breed of *asses*, and having a good trade in spirits, wine, and linseed oil. The high road to Rochefort turns off here. **St. Georges-du-Bois** (5 miles).

**Surgères** ( $\frac{2}{4}$  m.) Near St. Jean d'Angély.

[**St. Jean d'Angély** (17 miles south-east) a sous-préfecture of 7,297 souls; a station on a line from Taillebourg (see p. 194) to Niort, in a pleasant part of the Boutonne, having an old Benedictine abbey (now a school), and a large trade in Cognac brandy. *Hotels.*—De France; du Commerce.]

**Chambon** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles); followed by **Aigrefeu-ille** ( $\frac{6}{4}$  miles). Here is the junction with the *branches* to Rochefort, on the south (A.), and to La Rochelle, on the north (B.), as follows.

## ROUTE 87A.

## To Rochefort.

The next station to Aigrefeuille is **Ciré** (2½ miles). And, at 7½ miles further, is

**ROCHEFORT** (294 miles from Paris).

The station is near **Porte de Charente**.

**Hotels**.—Du Grand Pacha; de la Rochelle.

This is a sous-préfecture in department Charente Inférieure of 33,384 souls, seat of a maritime préfet, and a *Naval Dock-yard*, in a flat part of the Charente, 10 miles from the sea, at Rade des Basques, or *Basque Roads*. It was founded, 1666, by Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV. The English (who formerly held all this country till the time of Charles VII.) attempted to capture Rochefort, in 1757, but without success; and it was here that Lord Cochrane (see below), burnt part of the French fleet. It is fortified and protected by forts on the river, up which large ships may come to the quays. The oldest streets are regularly laid out; the houses are not more than two storeys high. A large Fountain stands in Grande Place, or Place Colbert, so named after the founder of the town. There is an extensive suburb rising up beyond the line of fortifications.

The Church of St. Louis, near the college, was rebuilt in 1835; Notre Dame is modern. There are also a *Hôtel de Ville* museum, an observatory, exchange, navigation school; founding hospital, cemetery; and the civil hospital, built by the intendant, Bigon, who greatly improved the town, 1688-1710. The *Botanical Gardens* of the school of medicine are near the garden of the Maritime Préfet. A small mercantile port lies outside Porte Martron.

But its most important feature is the *Arsenal* or Military Port (not open to strangers), the entrance to which is at Port du Soleil. It includes the large chantiers de construction (building slips) and floating basin; ateliers des fonderies, for cannon and steam-engines; forges and sheet iron works; ateliers d'ajustage, or fitting shops; shops for captains, rudders, blocks; mast-houses, workshops, saw mills, moved by Saubreuil's machinery; sorderie, or rope house, 1,200 feet long; salle d'armes, or armoury, and gun wharf; magasin des

vivres, or *Victualling Office*, an old building, in which are 40 ovens and machinery for making biscuits; store-houses, 1,300 feet long; the Commandant, or Préfet's hotel; three casernes, or barracks, for the sailors and marines; and a large new dock, in addition to two others. The Bagne, or convict dépôt, the inmates of which were sent off to Cayenne, 1852, is now turned into magazines. Outside the town is the *Hôpital de la Marine*, a large building, or mass of buildings, by Touffaire, with 800 beds in it, a museum of natural history and anatomy, a library of 6,000 volumes; besides the public Library of 12,000. There is an Artesian well of hot mineral water, 904 yards deep. An avenue, called the Cours d'Ablois, leads up to it. Rochefort stands in a pestilential marsh, which, however, has been so well drained, at least in and around the town, that deaths, which were 1 in 11, have fallen to 1 in 26.

There are some iron and copper works in the town, with an horlogerie, or clock factory; and a trade in wine, cognac brandy, grain, wood, fish, and salt. The Charente, though deep, is not navigable for large ships, except at high water; while the largest have to wait for the equinoxes, to ascend or descend it.

Rail direct to La Rochelle, passing **St. Laurent-de-la-Prée**, from which there is a short branch, 8½ miles, to **Fouras**, a bathing place, in view of the islands of Oléron, Aix, and Ré. It was near Aix that *Napoleon*, 5th July, 1815, gave himself up to *Captain Maitland*, in the Bellerophon, stationed off the coast to prevent his escape to America. Captain Doré, afterwards a senator, had formed a plan for smuggling the fugitive away, but could not pass the British squadron.

Between Aix and Oléron, in a spot guarded by two forts, vessels take shelter from the high winds which blow from the Atlantic. It was here that Lord Cochrane (afterwards Dundonald) nearly destroyed the French fleet, in April, 1809. They had received notice of his preparations, but contented themselves with drawing cables and booms across the harbour. He broke through these, bearing down upon the French with his frigates and fire-ships. A panic seized them; they cut their cables and ran aground, so that next morning only two were afloat. Cochrane signalled to Lord Gambler, the

like soda-water, bicarbonate of soda being the base; and as they also contain iron, they are excellent in all cases of debility of the stomach and bowels, bad circulation, gout, &c. Grande Grille is especially recommended for liver complaints; l'Hôpital and Source des Dames, for nervous affections and hysteria; the Célestins, for gravel and diabetes, and for scrofula. Puits Chomel is stated by its discoverer to be useful in consumption; English patients have benefited from it by drinking the water mixed with tea or milk, and by inhaling the gases near the surface.

From 18,000 to 30,000 visitors frequent this spot in the season. The old town offers little to the visitor, except the Tour d'Horloge, and *Mad. de Séguin's House*—an old-fashioned building, with stone quoins fronting the river. The *Parc*, in the town, is the place of greatest resort. Omnibuses, horses, donkeys, &c., are to be had in plenty for the *Excursions* around; some of which are as follow:—1. Allée des Dames, or Avenue de Mesdames, a promenade on the way to Cusset, lined with poplars. 2. *CUSSET* (pop. 3,454), at 2 miles by tramway, lies in a pretty valley made by the Sichon and Jolan; and is an ancient place with narrow streets, decayed walls, and part of a royal *Château*, rebuilt by Louis XI., who, when prince, was pardoned here by his father, after the rebellion of the *Praguerie*. An abbey was founded here in 882, by a bishop of Nevers. There are mineral springs here. 3. *La Montagne Verte* (2½ miles); a view of the Allier, the mountains of Forez, &c. 4. *Côte St. Amand* (½ miles), above the pretty village of Abrast, a fine prospect over Bourbonnais, Randan Forest, the Puy de Dôme, and Mont Dore, the Limagne, and the Cantal range. 5. Beyond Cusset, on the way to *Mont Peyroux* are various objects, as the *Saut de la Chèvre* waterfall, the *Grévois* factory, the *Jour* or *Gour Saillant* (another fall), the *Ardoisibre* slate quarry (6 kil. from Cusset), and then *Mont Peyroux*, which commands an immense view from the old ruined Castle of the Knights Templars on the top. 6. *Bourbon-Bussat Château* (8½ miles), a specimen of the feudal mansion, including *Riom Tower*. It belongs to the Count of Bourbon-Bussat's family. 7. *Randan Château* (10 miles), once a Benedictine abbey, and the seat of the Polignac, Rochefoucauld, and De Foix families, then of the Duke of Galliera, who bought<sup>14</sup> of Madamé Adelaide, sister of Louis Philippe.

It stands in a forest, commanding a fine view of Mont Dore, the Limagne, and Puy de Dôme. The pictures and furniture are gone; notice the stained windows in the *chapel*, the large kitchens, &c. *Effiat Château* (12½ miles), which belonged to Marshal d'Effiat, who negotiated the marriage of Henrietta Maria with Charles I., and was the father of Cinq Mars. The *tapestries* and carvings are also worth notice. 8. *Châteaillon* (12½ miles) and its waters, among the hills of Auvergne. Rail to *Sail-les-Bains*, a warm spring near *La Pâlisé*.]

After St. Germain des Fossés (see preceding page), the next station on the Moulins and Clermont-Ferrand line is *St. Remy-en-Rollat*.

*Montsignet* (7 miles), with the hills of Auvergne in the distance.

*Gannat* (8½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 5,764 souls, in a pretty spot on the *Ândelot*, grew out of a Benedictine cell founded by the Bourbons, and has remains of a *Château* (now the prison); a parish church of various styles; and in its neighbourhood a chapel called *Ste. Procula*, which devotees frequent; with a mineral spring. Cardinal *Duprat* and Abbé *Châtel* were natives. The *Baths of Vichy* (see p. 219), are 12 miles to the east. Here the rail (42½ miles) from *Montluçon*, *via* *Lapeyrouse*, comes in. See page 225.

We now enter the fertile Limagne (or valley of the Allier) and the department of Puy de Dôme.

*Aiguperse* (6½ miles), the Roman *Aqua sparsa*, in Auvergne, on the *Luzon*, has the church of Notre Dame; a mineral water; and (at the Hôtel de Ville, which was an Ursuline Convent), a statue of the Chancellor *F. Hospital*, born at *La Roche Château*, 1505. *Abbé Desille*, the translator of Virgil, is also a native. Louis le Bourbon is buried in the Sainte Chapelle, which he founded in 1475. Good stone and plaster, &c., are quarried in the hills of Montpensier and Chaptuzat. At *Montpensier*, Louis VIII. was poisoned by his wife's lover. St. Mion mineral spring, and the old château of *Effiat*, which was the seat of the Cinq Mars family, are in the neighbourhood.

[At 2½ miles to the east is the fine *château* of *Randan*, with its curious heap of spires and chimneys, and its beautiful grounds,—a good specimen of the old feudal châteaux of France.]

**Font Mort** (6½ miles).

**Riom** (3½ miles), where the road from Bourges falls in (see Route 48), is a sous-préfecture, on a hill, above the Ambone, and the second town in Auvergne, over which it has a good view from the church. To the west is the Puy de Dôme range. The houses are constructed of dark Volvic lava stone. St. Amable church was built as far back as 1077; but a better building is the *Sainte Chapelle*, built, 1332, by John II. of Bourbon; here the archives are kept. An old clock tower deserves notice. The palais de justice was part of the seat of the Comtes d'Auvergne. In one of the Places, called Pré-Madame, is a monument to Gen. Dessaix. There are several fountains. Population, 11,189. *Hotels*.—De Paris; du Palais; du Puy de Dôme. Correspondance, ¼ miles, to **Châtelguyon**, with hot alkaline springs, Etablissement de Bains, &c. Rail to Volvic.

[**Volvic** (11½ miles by rail, 4½ miles south-west from Clermont-Ferrand) is remarkable for its quarries of lava, of great extent (with a granite mass in the midst), and for the fine ruins of *Tournoiel Castle*, the donjon of which has a noble prospect of the rich basin of Limagne. A little below it is the seat of M. de Chabrol. Within a short distance is the old *Castle of Aponon*, on the edge of a precipice, with the fine *Gorge*, or ravine of *Envaq*, called *Bout du Monde*.]

**Gerzat** (4½ miles), followed by **Montfermeil** and its old church, in the suburbs of Clermont, which is 4½ miles from Gerzat. Local Rail from Gerzat to Marignas.

**CLERMONT-FERRAND.**

263 miles from Paris.

**POPULATION**, 50,119.

**HOTELS**.—De la Paix; de l'Europe; de la Poste.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Church of Notre Dame du Port—Pascal's Statue—Puy de Dôme, &c.

Capital of department Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place in Auvergne, a bishopric, &c., and a very old city (the *Augustonemetum* of Ptolemy, and head of the *Arverni*), where Pope Urban II. and Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade, 1095. It was ravaged by the Northmen in the ninth century.

It stands in a most picturesque spot, between two small streams, the Tiretaine and Artier, on a low hill (*Mons Clarus*, where the castle stood), surrounded by higher hills, falling one way to the rich valley of Limagne (on the Allier), and rising the other way towards the Puy-de-Dôme peak (5 miles), which gives name to the department.

*Auvergne*, the old province out of which the department was taken, is an extraordinary region of conical peaks (called *Puy*s) of extinct volcanoes, and has a *lava soil*, very fertile in some parts. (The word *Puy* comes from the Latin *Podium*, an eminence.) It has been investigated by Scrope, Elie de Beaumont, and other geologists. *Pascal* was an Auvergnat, born in this town.

The streets of Clermont are narrow and irregular and the houses built of dark Volvic lava, mostly whitewashed over. It is well supplied with water from Royat, &c. Promenades on the boulevards, which are well planted, and on the Squares or Places. Among these are, *Place du Taurcau*, which has a fountain in honour of General Desaix, with a prospect of the Limagne, the plateau of Gergovia, and the castle on Mont Ragnon; *Places de la Pôterne* and *D'Espagne*, commanding good views also; *Cours Sablon*, which has a mixed Gothic or Renaissance Fountain of three storeys, built 1515, by Georges d'Amboise, topped by a statue of Delille, the poet; and *Place d'Armes*, or *De Jaude*, 860 feet long, so called after a mineral intermitting spring near it. It contains a statue of Desaix, erected 1848. *Jardin des Plantes* is another beautiful promenade. *Omnibuses* run to all parts.

The *Cathedral*, built of dark lava stone, between 1248 and 1265, is a rather imposing Gothic structure, continued 15th century, completed in the 19th. Length, 321 feet; breadth, 139; height, 106, to the open lofty roof, which hangs on 56 light and well carved pillars. It has a good north porch, a rose and other stained windows, and carved work in the choir; and there is a fine view from the tower. There were five towers before the Revolution. The spires are 260 feet high.

*Notre Dame-du-Port*, a genuine Romanesque building, part of which dates from 853, is the oldest building here, and has some curious decorations (mosaic in lava), with an ancient crypt. It is



152 feet long, and was restored in 1838. *St. Genès* has modern painted windows. *St. Eutrope*, a handsome new modern building; at *St. Pierre* are good paintings.

Other buildings are, the Préfecture, in an old Convent; Hôtel de Ville; Lyceum or college; corn market, linen market; Hôtel Dieu, and hospital. *Library* of 40,000 volumes (besides MSS.), begun by *Massillon*, when bishop here; to which are attached a good cabinet of local minerals, with some Roman marbles, and Ramey's statue of *Blaise Pascal*, whose *House* is in Passage Vernine, near the cathedral. *Museum*, with Gallo-Roman antiquities and a picture gallery (150 works). Large *Botanical Garden*. Bust of *Deville*. The cattle market and Seminary are at *Montferriand*, towards which runs a fine avenue a mile long.

Schools of art and science have been founded here, at the *Palais des Facultés* (built of brick and lava), where lectures on various subjects are given.

In *Faubourg St. Alyre*, near the Benedictine abbey of that name, is a curious mineral fountain (acid and tonic), with a *Petrifying Spring*, in a garden; which in course of time has made, by gradual deposits of carbonate of lime, a sort of dyke or *wall*, about 250 feet long and 13 broad, with a natural stalactitic bridge at the end, hanging over the Tiretaine brook, which supplies the fountains of Clermont. Flowers, fruit, &c., covered with this sediment are sold here.

Manufactures of stockings, paper, hats, leather, *confitures* (apricot and other sweetmeats), and a trade in cattle, wool, cheese, hemp, fruit, and wine. The *patois* is a mixture of French and Provençal. *As*, for example—

"Admira sa monetz n, son vardel, son bonoage,  
Que semble jusqu'au chiau ports son blau fuillage,"

quoted from a description by François Perdrix, in *L. Pissot's Guide aux Eaux Thermales du Mont Dore*.

Rail to Lyons, St. Etienne, Montpellier, Bourdeaux, Toulouse, Rodez, Tulle (page 225), Aurillac, Limoges, &c., and *Mont Dore* and *La Bourboule*. For the rail to Thiers, see Route 53.

Tramway to St. Mart.

At *St. Mart* (1½ mile), to the west, is a third mineral spring of good quality, brought into use since 1843. Here is a large bathing-house and hydropathic establishment connected with the *de César*. The very early Romanesque

*Church* of Chamallières, and the donjon of *Sauze Castle* are at hand.

In the neighbourhood, which offers a profusion of remarkable Objects, are *Gergovie* (5 miles), a fine point of view, and a Roman station, on a tableland, where *Cæsar* was defeated by the *Arverni* under *Vercingetorix*; *Mont Rognon* (a peak of basalt), and its old castle; *St. Vincent* mineral water; *Roche Blanche* and its caves; *Châteaugay* and its prospects; the caverns of *Gravenoire*. **Royat-les-Bains** (by rail 3¼ miles), a picturesque town with an old fortified *Church*, Gothic Cross, on the Place, its grottoes, mills, falls, &c., to the west, in a very delightful valley (1,310 feet above sea) at the source of the *Tiretaine*, under *Puy de Dôme* and *Puy de Gravenoire* (2,700 feet above sea). Here are four warm springs (65° to 96°), *St. Eugénie* being the hottest; containing iron, soda, lithia, and being excellent for gout, rheumatism, skin disease, diabetes, chest and female complaints. Concert and Reading Rooms, and every accommodation.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL.—Well situated first-class hotel. Lift. See Advt.

[From Clermont to *Puy de Dôme*, to the west, you pass over a lava soil to *La Baraque*, where the road turns off to *Puy de Pariou*, which is 4,010 feet above the sea; having a very regular crater, 300 feet deep, and 3,000 feet round the edge. Ascent of 6 or 7 miles to the

**Puy de Dôme**, which gives name to the department, and overlooks all the other puys. Of these about sixty may be seen from the top, stretching in a line 18 miles long (north and south), besides the peaks of *Mont Dore* (further south), the fertile plain of the *Allier*, &c. It is 4,806 feet above the sea, or 640 feet higher than the *Petit Puy de Dôme* near it; and is composed of porous, crumbling stone, here called *domite* after the mountain, which takes its own name from its dome shape. *Pascal* made his celebrated experiments on the weight of the air from this peak, now appropriately marked by a Meteorological Observatory on the site of a Temple of Mercury. There is a rhyme—

"St Dôme était sur Dôme  
On verrait les portes de Rome."

*Puy Chopine*, *Sarcoul*, and *de Côme*, to the north, are respectively, 3,903, 3,486, and 1,278 feet

high. The forests about here are great places for making *sabots*, or wooden shoes, the men working at the business in the open air.]

From Clermont, after passing up the fine valley of the Allier, under Gravenoire peak, and Mont Rognon, with its old castle of the Dauphins on the top (1,880 feet), the next station is

**Sarlièves** (4½ miles), near *Gergovia*, as above-mentioned, where Cæsar was beaten by the Gauls. The *Plateau de Gergovie* (2,440 feet) has many vestiges of the ancient Gaulish town.

**Le Cendre** (1½ mile). The Allier is now frequently crossed.

**Les Martres-de-Veyre** (5 miles), in a beautiful spot near Puy de Marman.

**Vic-le-Comte** (2 miles). Population, 2,660.

**Coudes** (4½ miles), on the Allier, close to Mont Peyroux. Mont-Dore and its range of peaks are on the left.

**Issouire** (6 miles), a sous-préfecture of 6,182 souls, in a hollow, on the Creuze, having an old *Church* of the 10th century. Copper kettles, &c., are made. *Hotel*.—De la Poste. It was the birth-place of *Chancellor Duprat*. *Mont-Dore-les-Bains* is 22 miles to the left, up the valley of the Creuze; passing the volcanic peaks and basalt cliffs, near Villetour Spa and Lake Pavin, which was once a crater, 350 feet deep. Not far from this is another lake, called *Chambron* (abounding with fish), above which rises the old feudal *Castle of Murot*.

**Le Breuil** (6½ miles).

**Le Saut-du-Loup** (2½ miles), on the Alagnon.

**Brassac** (3½ miles), in department Haute-Loire.

**Arvant** (3½ miles), where the line from Capdenac falls in (Route 52). Then

**Brioude** (6½ miles further), an ancient town and sous-préfecture (department Haute-Loire), on the Allier. Population, 4,928. The Romanesque *Church of St. Julien*, one of the oldest in Auvergne, was rebuilt in the 10th century by William of Aquitaine, with five chapels round it. A fine view from the hill on which the college stands. *Hotel*.—Du Nord.

LA VIEILLE-BRIOUDE (2 miles) has a large single-arched lava bridge on the Allier, 181 feet span.

At 14 miles to the east, on the St. Etienne road, is *La Chaise Dieu*, with the abbey *Church* of Casa

Dei, 302 feet long, in a fine Gothic style, begun by *Clement VI.* (a native) in 1343; and having a well-carved portal, 156 stalls, some old tapestry, the founder's tomb, and a few remains of the abbey adjoining.]

**St. Georges d'Aurac** (11 miles), near Chagnac Château, where *Lafayette* was born. Here the rail goes on to Lengeac, &c., for Alais and Nîmes, as in Route 31 (in inverted order).

**Rougeac** (4½ miles). Tunnel and viaduct. On the left is Mont Briançon, 3,415 feet high. From here, through a tunnel of 2,200 yards, and through four stations with fine gorges and bold scenery, 29 miles to

**Le Puy**, on a volcanic peak (see Route 28).

## ROUTE 46.

**Le Puy, past the source of the Loire to Privas, and to Aubenas.**

By road.—Distances: Le Puy to Aubenas, 51 miles; Le Puy to Privas, 58½ m'es. For the greater part of the distance there is no regular service of vehicles, which only run the first 12½ miles to Le Monastier. From Le Béage to Mézilhac (on the route to Privas) the road is only a simple country road.

From Le Puy, as described in Route 28, to **Brive-Charensac**, after which the road follows the Loire, past Mont St. Maurice (2,730 feet), and Bouzols Château on a conical hill.

At **La Terrasse**, 8½ miles from Le Puy, are grottoes.

**Le Monastier** (not to be confounded with the town near Marvejols, 3½ miles further, is a town of 3,759 inhabitants, with two small inns. A portion of the Abbey Church of St. Chaffre is of the 11th century.

**Présailles** (8½ miles), near which is the 16th century Château de Vachères. The road, which just here is about 4,000 feet above sea, descends to the river Veyradère, which it crosses.

**Le Béage** (7 miles). From here a mule road runs past the Carthusian convent of Bonnefoy, to the top of the Mézenc (5,754 feet), an extinct volcano, which is the culminating point of the Cévennes mountains. Time required for ascent, about four hours.

[At Le Béage the road to Privas parts off to the left, and at about 6 miles from Le Béage it crosses the Loire near its source. The actual source is at the foot of the *Gerbière de Jones*, a trachyte mountain about 2 miles distant, 5,088 feet high.]

**Lachamp-Raphael**, about 12 miles from Le Béage, which lies nearly 4,400 feet above sea. About 7 miles from here are the waterfalls of the Ray-Pic, at the foot of an extinct volcano surrounded by immense beds of lava. On leaving the next place, **Mézilhac** (3½ miles), the rough road runs the Coiron range of volcanic hills for over 20 miles to **Privas**, a station connected by a short branch with **Livron** on the main line from Paris to Marseilles, see page 150.]

The road for Aubenas, after leaving Le Béage, crosses the Tarron to **Usselades** (6½ miles), then over the Loire, and by gradual ascent to the cliffs of Tanargue. On the right is the *Suc de Baugon* (4,886 feet), on the left the *Vestide du Pal* (4,610 feet), and after reaching 4,300 feet above sea, the road descends to

**Montpezat-sous-Baugon** (8½ miles), a town of 3,389 inhabitants, with an inn, the *Hôtel du Nord*. From here the road crosses the Fontaullière to **Amarnier** (3 miles), and at about 3 miles further crosses the *Ardeche*, where the Fontaullière runs in. **Ventadour Castle**, of the 14th century. Then **Pont-de-la-Baume** (the town of **Jaujac**, 2,538 inhabitants, under the *Coupa de Jaujac*, is 3 miles off), and at 6 miles further, the station of **La Béguide**, and 3¼ miles further yet, **Aubenas**, see page 150.

## ROUTE 47.

Orleans, up the Loire, to Glen and Nevers,

By Rail: Distance to Glen, 38 miles.

**Orleans Station**, as in Route 35. **Chécy**, near **COMBLEAUX**, where the Canal d'Orléans turns off to the Loing. **St. Denis-Jargeau**, for **JARGEAU**, on the south side of the Loire (opposite **St. Denis**), at the bridge. It has a population of 2,625, and was held by the English, under **Suffolk**, 1431, when taken by the Duc d'Alençon and Joan of Arc. A few years before, Charles,

Duc d'Orléans, and his brother, formed a league here, to revenge the murder of their father by the Duke of Burgundy; whose death they accomplished at **Montreuil** (page 89).

**Châteauneuf-sur-Loire**, on the Loire, opposite the pretty village of **Siglon** (on south side), is so called from an old *Castle*. The church has a fine tomb of **M. de la Vrillière**. Excellent *matelotes* (a mixed dish of fish), at the **Ville d'Orléans hotel**.

[**LORRIS** (18½ miles east), on the Canal d'Orléans, though a marshy spot, was a seat of the kings of France, where **St. Louis** signed a treaty which regulated the succession of the county of Toulouse. It gives name to the *Coûtumes*, or *Customs of Lorris*, by which certain disputes were formerly allowed to be settled by duel; gentlemen using swords, and the bourgeois *polgnards*.]

**St. Benet-St. Aignan**, on the north side of the Loire, takes name from one of the earliest Benedictine abbeys in France, of which the cruciform *Church* (of the 11th century) remains; **St. Michael's tower** over the entrance has curious carvings about it. The interior is part Romanesque. Tomb of **Philip I.**

**Les-Bordes**. On the other side of the Loire (at the suspension bridge to **St. Père**), is **Sully**, near the old moated castle of the **Tremouilles**, which **Henry IV.** gave, with the title of duke, to his great minister **Rossy**, who printed his *Mémoires* in the **Béthune Tower**. They show **Henri Quatre's** chamber; and it is said that **Voltaire** began the *Henriade* when staying here with his literary patron, the third duke.

**Onzover-Dampierre** and **Buisson-Réau** stations.

**Glen** (7¼ miles), a station on the **Bourbonnais** line described in **Route 20**.

Hence the rail ascends the river, *via* **Cosne**, &c. (**Route 20**), to **Nevers**, described in **Route 45**.

## ROUTE 48.

Bourges to Neris-les-Bains and Clermont-Ferrand.

By rail to Clermont all the way, *via* **Gannat**, page 220.

**Bourges Station**, as in **Route 45**.

**Châteauneuf-sur-Cher** (14¼ miles). Population, 2,614. Remains of an old château.

**St. Amand-Montrond** (13½ miles), a pretty sous-préfecture in department Cher, on the Marmande, near its junction with the Cher. Population, 8,673. It has traces of *Montrond* Castle, which belonged to Gaston de Foix (born here), the Duc de Sully, and the great Condé; with an old Church. *Hotel*.—De la Poste.

At 2 miles from it is DREVANT, near remains of a Roman theatre, on the Cher, where statues and pavements have been found.

**Vallon** (16½ miles). Romanesque Church, with a pretty spire.

**Montluçon** (14½ miles) in department Allier, on the rail from St. Sulpice to Moulins; a sous-préfecture of 27,878 souls, in the wine country by the Cher, on a hill; which has on the top remains of a Castle of the Dukes of Bourbon, now a barrack. Here the canal from Vierzon, *viâ* Bourges, ends.

*Hotels*.—De France; du Grand Cerf. *Buffet*.

Line from Montluçon to Eygurande for La Bourboule, Mont Dore, Royat, and Clermont-Ferrand, see Route 51.

[Rail from Montluçon to Moulins, 51 miles.

The first station is **Chamblet-Neris** (6 miles).

Correspondance to **NÉRIS-LES-BAINS** (5 miles),

a small spa, known as *Aque Neri* to the Romans, for its warm mineral baths, which are used between May and November, in cases of paralysis, rheumatism, tumours, and nervous complaints. The *Springs* are not only used by visitors but are also supplied to the *houses* for cooking.

Population, 2,588. It has a large bathroom and hospital with 100 beds for the poor, gratis.

The *Jardin des Bains* is on the site of a Roman *Amphitheatre*, which can be plainly traced;

columns, statues, and coins have been found here. The old Norman *Church* is of the 11th century. *Hotels*.—De Paris; Léopold.

**Commentry** (2 miles), population, 12,618, in a coal basin, at the confluence of the *Cell* and the *Banne*.

**Doyet-la-Presle** (6 miles), where a branch comes in from

**Bézenet** (3½ miles), under Montaignut, in the Puy de Dôme country. Population, 3,889.

**Chavenon** (9½ miles), near Le Montel aux Moines.

**Noyant** (13 miles.)

P

**Souigny** (5 miles). It has the large Benedictine abbey *church* of 'the Ducs de Bourbon, with their fine monumental effigies. The abbey was founded 913, by Aymard of Bourbon; the church is mostly of the 15th century. Parts of the town walls are left. Pop., 3,291.

**Moulins** (8½ miles), as in Route 45. *Chemin de fer économique*, 35 miles, **COSNE SUR L'ELI** through BOURNON L'ARCHAMBAULT, in a pretty valley on the Burge, so called after Charles the Simple's favourite, Aymard d'Archambault, who built a *Château*, which had 24 towers, three of which remain, with other parts. Population, 4,008.

At the old 11th century Church is a piece of the "true cross," given by St. Louis to his son Robert, when he married a Bourbon. The

Romans called this place *Aque Borbonia*. An *Hôpital des Eaux* stands on Place des Capucins, near the saline Springs. They are three,

*viz.*, the *Fontaine Bourbon*, a hot spring (temp. 122°), and the cold springs of *Jonas* and *St. Pardoux*, useful in paralysis, apoplexy,

rheumatism, scrofula, and diseases of the skin and bones. There are bath-houses and assembly rooms; also, remains of Roman baths; Quinquagrogne Tower; and an old mill, near a lake.

*Hotels*.—De Montespan; de France.

Line from Moulins to Macon, *viâ* Gilly;

at Gilly is the junction for BOURNON LANCY (8 miles), in department Saône-et-Loire, on a hill-side on the Loire, under an old castle, begun by Henry III., was called

*Aque Nisineti* by the Romans, on account of its mineral Springs. Of eight, only one is cold; the others have a temperature of 68°

to 135°, the hottest being that called *Lyambe*.

Here are a bath house, church, two hospitals, bronze statues of Marquis d'Alligre and his wife in the Place; and clock tower. Population, 3,881. *Hotel*.—De la Poste.]

The *direct rail* from Montluçon to Gannat, 42 miles, opened in 1871, parts off at **Commentry**

(8 miles), as above; and goes past **Hyds** (2½ miles), and **Lapeyrouse** (7½ miles), where a short branch

turns off to **Saint-Eloi** (5 miles); then **Lourox-de-Bouble** (5 miles), **Bellenave** (6 miles), **St. Bonnet de Rochefort** (6½ miles), to **Gannat**

(6½ miles), see page 220. Thence to **Riom** and **Clermont**, page 221.

## ROUTE 49.

### Châteauroux to Montluçon.

By railway, 65 miles.

From **Châteauroux** station, as in Route 43, to **Ardentes** (8½ miles), 2,677 inhabitants. The line follows the valley of the Indre.

**Nohant-Vicq** (10 miles) has an old Romanesque church, with ancient frescoes, and a château, once the property of George Sand, who is buried here.

The line crosses the Indre to

**LA CHÂTRE** (3 miles), a town of 5,048 souls, in department Indre, and a sous-préfecture, in a pretty spot on the Indre, with remains of a Castle, now a prison; curious Chapel in the Hotel de Ville, formerly a Carmelite Convent; and many old houses. *Hotel*.—De l'Europe.

There is a marble statue of George Sand in the square.

The next station to La Châtre is

**Briantes** (4½ miles) with an old Châteaueu. Then

**Champillet-Urciers** (¾ miles), from which there is a short line, 24 miles to **Lavaud-Franche**, passing through **Boussac**.

[**BOUSSAC**, in department Creuse, is a small sous-préfecture finely seated on a rock, over the little Creuse (where the Veron joins it), among precipitous hills. Above the village are the large remains of its ancient *Castle*. Population, 1,344.]

**Châteaumeillant** (4½ miles), with an old moated castle, a town of 3,952 inhabitants.

**Culah** (7 miles) with a ruined castle and a bridge over the Arnon.

**Cour-Vesdun** (3 miles).

**St. Désiré** (3½ miles), with a Romanesque church.

**Courçais** (3 miles), on the Queugne.

**La Chapelaude** (6½ miles). Here the country is much intersected by the Meuzelle, the Maglière, and the Cher rivers, and by the Canal de Berry.

**La Ville-Gozet** (6½ miles), and, at 1½ miles further

**Montluçon**, see previous route.

## ROUTE 50.

### Clermont-Ferrand to Bordeaux, by way of Ussel, Tulle, Brive, and Périgueux.

By *Orléans Lines*.

**Clermont-Ferrand** station, as in Route 45.

**Royat** (3½ miles, page 222), **Voivic** (9 miles, page 221), **Pont Gibaud** (11 miles, Château of the Dauphins of Auvergne), **Laqueuille** (16 miles), as in Route 51, where the road goes off to *Mont Dore Baths*.

**Bourglastic-Messeix** (8 miles). Population, 1,601, employed in the forges, &c. **Eygurande-Merlines** (5½ miles), in department Corrèze.

**Ussel** (11½ miles). Population, 4,832. A sous-préfecture, among bare hills, between the Dige and Sarsonne; containing a fountain with a granite Roman eagle, and old turreted houses. Remains of a Roman camp and military way are seen. *Hotel*.—Du Dauphin.

**Meymac** (6½ miles). Population, 4,112. Mines of bismuth and of wolframite.

**Egletons** (12 miles), a market for corn. Population, 1,822.

**Eyrein** (8½ miles), on the Corrèze, which the line now follows.

**Corrèze** (2½ miles). Population, 1,814.

**Gimel** (3½ miles) has a finely carved Gothic cross and a feudal *Château* on the *Montane*, and is near one of the grandest *Waterfalls* in France. The river tumbles over the broken limestone rocks in a succession of five or six leaps (though not visible all together), one of which is 138 feet down and 15 wide; another is 85 feet down. From this it is 8 miles to

### TULLE,

On the branch from Ussel to Brive, at which place the Toulouse and Bordeaux line is joined.

*HOTEL*.—De la Comédie.

Population, 18,964. Chief town of department Corrèze (formerly the province of Bas-Limousin), seat of a bishop, a government factory for fire-arms, &c., in a narrow valley on the Corrèze (where the Solane meets it); the rocky sides of which are terraced with houses in the Gothic and Renaissance styles, surrounded by picturesque hills. *Sarrasin* and maize are grown. There are pretty walks on the quays and bridges. An old square tower, said

to be Roman, stands above the town, near the cemetery.

The half-Gothic *Cathedral*, marked by a fine slender spire, is in the Grand Place, where, also, is the *Maison Sage*, a turreted house of the 14th century, ornamented with arabesque and other carvings. Notice the *Préfecture*, Jesuit College (now a market), public library, a district prison, and a good hospital.

The *Small-arms factory* (70,000 made annually) is at *Souillac* (1 mile) on the *Solane*, a river bordered by fine granite rocks. Many remains of the Roman *Tintinnicum*, destroyed by the Vandals, exist on a plain  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north, near which you get a view of the Cantal mountain chain. In a valley below is the Gordino Fall. Correspondance to

**Argentat** (19 miles), on the Dordogne, at the new wire suspension bridge, built 1828, by Vilat, 328 feet long, and 49 feet above the stream. It belonged to Turenne's family, and had an abbey of the 12th century. The Communal Library has a collection of Roman antiquities. *Menhir*, called Grave de Rolande. Population, 3,087.

The next station from Tulle, down the Corrèze, is **Cornil** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), then **Aubazine-St. Hilaire** (5 miles) to **Brive** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where the Périgueux line is joined. For description of Brive, see Route 48.

From Brive, past **Larché** ( $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles), to

**Terrasson** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in Dordogne department, an ancient town on the Vézère, here crossed by a large new bridge, with a Church and remains of an Abbey. Population, 3,661. It was called *Terracina*. *Hotel*.—De Poste. **Condat** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), near which is **MONTIGNAC**, on the Vézère, above which is the ruined *castle* of the Comtes de Périgord. Population of Montignac, 3,368. *Hotel*.—Poste The remains of *Olivouz*, once a Roman town, are at hand.

**Thenon** ( $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles), population, 1,798; followed by **Milhac** (8 miles),

[At  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east on the line from Périgueux to Agen is

**MIREMONT**, with some of the largest *caves* in France; altogether, 4,600 yards long, and including 8,000 rooms and galleries, one of which is like the Thames Tunnel. Near this is the so-called volcano of *Méyssandrie*, which they

say burst out 1783. A little to the south-east, at Bugue, is the pit called *Tyou de Pomatassa*, whence flames, or at least, sulphur vapours, have issued; and into which robbers used to throw their victims in old times.]

**Niversac** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where the Périgueux to Agen line turns off. Hence  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles to **PÉRIGUEUX** station, whence it is 49 miles to Coutras, from which it is 37 miles to Bordeaux. See Routes 35 and 44.

## ROUTE 51.

**Montluçon to Eygurande (Junction for La Bourboule, Le Mont-Dore, and Clermont-Ferrand), Mauriac, and Aurillac.**

(Direct—*Orléans* line from Paris to Aurillac).

**Montluçon**, see Route 48.

The line crosses the Cher to

**Lignerolles** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and passes through numerous cuttings, leaving to the left the ruins of *Château de l'Ours* (18th century) to

**Teillet-Argenty** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles) and **Budellière-Chambon** (5 miles). Then across the *Tardes* to **Évaux-les-Bains** (3 miles), a bathing place with many hot springs ( $130^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$ ), and an establishment thermal. Population, 3,040. **Rétéré** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

**Auzances** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), with a 12th and 15th century church, containing a picture by D. da Volterra.

From here it is 29 miles, the station being unimportant, to **Eygurande-Merlines**, where the line from Limoges to Clermont-Ferrand crosses.

From Eygurande-Merlines, 54 miles to Clermont-Ferrand, past the stations of Bourg-Lastic, Laqueuille, Pont Gibaud, Volvic, and Royat, as in Route 50.

From **Laqueuille** station there is regular communication to **La Bourboule** and **Mont-Dore**, ascribed below.

From **Clermont-Ferrand** station, described in Route 45, there are three ways to **Mont-Dore**; the most direct, by way of Ceyrat Randanne, 27 miles; the other, by way of Rochefort, 33 miles; the newest and most usual—by rail to Laqueuille.

1. This route passes Puy de Gravenoire and its lava beds, 2,723 feet high, one of a range of Puy, varying from 2,790 to 3,350 feet in height, as Puy de Charade, de Thèdes, de Barzet, de Chaprat, de

Duret, de Pasredon (village of the same name), de la Meye, and de la Vache, near

*Randanne*, a spot brought into cultivation by Count Montiolair, who died in 1838, and lies buried in his park here. Then follows a succession of higher peaks, from 3,600 to 5,400 feet high, all, like the first, evidently of volcanic origin: these are Puy de Montchal, de la Toupe, de l'Enfer, near Cabannes; then Puy de Pessade or de l'Aiguille, often covered with snow in summer; Puy Baladou, Puy de la Croix Morand, and Puy de Tache, the highest around here, and close to Mont-Dore-les-Bains.

2. From Clermont, by the second route, passing under Puy de Dôme and Mont Serre, you come to Chamalière church, near the valley of Royat.

ROCHEFORT (18 miles from Clermont), near Laqueuille station, is in a deep valley on the Sioule under Puy d'Angère, with an old castle on the top which belonged to the Counts of Auvergne. To the south of it is Murat-le-Quaire, 1½ miles from La Bourboule, in a pretty spot on the Dordogne. Then past Quéureilh (15 miles) to

#### MONT-DORE-LES-BAINS,

the ancient *Mons Durianus*, a watering-place in a picturesque valley, about 3,400 feet above sea, at the head of the Dordogne, between Pic du Capucin and Puy de l'Angle, one of the highest (5,610 feet) of the Mont Dore range. It is a region of snowy volcanic peaks, fine woods, valleys, and waterfalls; a sort of a miniature Switzerland; and one of the most curious and inviting in France, both for tourists and invalids. It should be examined by the aid of *Desmarest's* geological map of Auvergne. The temperature is sharp and dry, but somewhat variable. There are 10 or 12 *Hotels* (Grand Hotel, &c.); living, 5 to 20 francs daily; besides attendance, which is paid for in the lump (10 to 20 francs). The season lasts from 15th June to 15th September, after which snow lodges on the peaks. Both summer and winter clothing should be taken, as the temperature varies rapidly. A large *Thermal Establishment* is built of trachyte, or lava stone.

The *Springs* are eight—two Ste. Marguerite and Tambour, being cold, and the rest hot, at a temperature of 114° to 100° Fahr. One hot spring is called *Bain de César*; another *Source Caroline*, after the Duchess of Berry; another, Ramond. They are useful in cases of rheumatism, early consumption, neuralgia, throat disease, nervous and

inflammatory complaints, and scrofula, the chief constituents being bicarbonate of soda and chloride of sodium, with a little iron and arsenic.

From traces of a Roman Temple and Baths observed here, this spot appears to have been known to that people. It afterwards came to the family of La Tour d'Auvergne, &c. The inhabitants are mean and dirty. The roads are good.

*Excursions* may be made. 1. Up the valley of Mont Dore to *Pic du Capucin* (2 miles), across the little wire bridge on the river, and so called from a rock near the summit, which gives it a likeness to a monk's hood; and the wild *Gorge de la Cour*, or *d'Enfer*, 1 mile further. 2. To *Salon de Mirabeau*, named from the orator's father, who visited here, 1787; *la Vernière* fall; the *Plat à Barbe*, a pool in a ravine; and the Grande Scierie saw-pits; 3½ miles in all. 3. Along the Dordogne to *La Bourboule* (3 miles), a pretty village in a valley, with rocks 2,400 feet high to 2,700 feet high.

*Hotels*: Villa Medicis, situated near the baths. Good cuisine; electric light; telephone. See Advt.

Sarciron-Rainaldy (formerly Chabaury, Ainé)—Very well situated. Lift. See Advt.

Des Iles Britanniques; Grand Hotel Ferreyrols; de l'Univers; des Ambassadeurs, &c.

This bathing place is noted for its hot arsenical springs (up to 123°), beneficial in scrofula, tumours, asthma, chest and skin but not liver diseases, and intermittent fever. Two Bath Houses, Casino, and two Theatres. On *Roche Vendetix* (1 mile), which is 3,875 feet high, stood *La Tour d'Auvergne*, which, as Froissart relates, was occupied in Charles VI.'s reign by Méricot, a robber chief. 4. Quéureilh and Rossignolet Falls (one is 49 feet down), on the Randanne road; *Guery Lake*, deep and well stocked with fish; the peak of *Sanadoire* (4,265 feet), a solitary mountain, once guarded by a fort; *Roche Tuilière*, composed of lamellar basalt, which splits into tiles for building; 5 miles in all. From this it is 4½ miles to *Orcival Church*, a fine Romanesque structure, of the 10th or 11th century, in a deep valley. 5. To *St. Nectaire*, by *Dyanne*, the highest village (4,376 feet) in Lower Auvergne; then the ruins of *Murros Castle* (9½ miles), and its pretty village, in a forest under Puy Tartaret; *Lake Chambon*, on the Couze, with its little islands of verdure; and then *St. Nectaire*

(8 miles). A fine waterfall in the valley of *Chaudesfour*. 6. To *VASSIVIÈRES* (7½ miles), noted for its cutlets and a statue of Notre Dame; the desolate *Lake Paris*, in the crater of a volcano (3 miles), and the old church and village belfry of *BESSA*, which, like other places here, is built on beds of lava. 7. Grande Cascade (1 mile), which winds 108 feet down a slope of Puy de l'Angle, and runs to the Dordogne; the Cascade of the Serpent, near the head of the Dogne; and Gorge des Eufers, with its heaps of broken columns of basalt. Over Puy de Cicadogne to the head of the Dore, which unites with the Dogne to make the *Dordogne*.

**Eygurande to Aurillac**, 85 miles.

The stations on this line do not offer anything of special interest apart from the somewhat bold and rocky country which is traversed. The principal are:—

**Bort** (Corrèze), 21 miles from Eygurande, in a fine valley of the Dordogne, under *Orgues de Bort* or *Sancy*, a rugged basaltic peak, of great extent. It is the birth-place of *Marmontel*.

Correspondance to Champs, Condat, and Marcent. At Condat are a pilgrim-church, and mineral petrifying springs.

**Mauriac** (about 24 miles), a sous-préfecture (department Cantal), under a volcanic peak, near the Dordogne. Population, 3,630. Notre Dame des Miracles is a curious church, of the 11th and 12th centuries, with ancient carvings about it. The old ruined chapel of St. Mary commands a fine prospect. One fountain to the memory of Montyon has an inscription by *Marmontel*, who here went to school. *Hotel*.—De l'Écu de France.

At **Viescamp-sur-Jallès** (page 209), the line from Figeac to Aurillac is joined, passing through Ytrac to

### AURILLAC,

POPULATION, 15,824.

**HOTELS**.—Du Commerce; de Bordeaux; des Trois Frères.

The capital of department Cantal, in Auvergne, in a beautiful valley, by the Jordanne, on lava deposits, which, in past times, ran from the extinct volcanoes of the *Cantal Mountains*, which are in sight. Houses built of slate; the streets are broad, and refreshed by running brooks from a reservoir in the upper part of the town. A promenade, called Le Gravier, lies along the river

from the *Cours Montyon*, so called after a benefactor whose column is here, and who bequeathed the fund for the Montyon prize, which is at the disposal of the French Academy. In Faubourg St. Étienne is a tower of St. Stephen's castle, which belonged to the Comtes d'Auvergne. The churches of St. Géraud and Notre Dame have some pictures. A statue of Pope Sylvester II., by David d'Angers, was set up 1851, on the Gravier.

Among the public buildings there are a Hôtel de la Préfecture, Hôtel de Ville, with a public library of 7,000 volumes and a cabinet of minerals; a college, corn hall, theatre; also *stables for hunters*, of Arab, English, Norman, and other breeds; and the *Hippodrome* (¼ mile off), or race-course, where races, attended by great numbers from all quarters, take place the first fortnight in June.

Pope Sylvester II., Marshal Noailles, and General D'Estaing were natives; as was the infamous Carrier.

*Rail* to Toulouse, Clermont, Limoges, Tulle, Rodez, Montauban, St. Flour, &c.

Within a few miles are the old *Castles* of Carlat, Valduces, Misilliac, Espinassol, and Sedaigues-Vouté; the pretty *valleys* of Raulhac and Marnagnac; the grottoes of Laroqueville, and the mineral *waters* of Cronières and Tessières les Boules. Near *Tournemire* (8 miles), on the Doire, is the feudal *Château of Anjony*, with its old towers, furniture, tapestry, paintings, all in good condition.

## ROUTE 52.

**Clermont-Ferrand to Toulouse, by way of Issoire, Rodez, Albi, and Tessonnières.**

**Clermont to Issoire and Arvant**, as in Route 45. From Havant *by rail* to

**Lempdes** (3 miles), where coal is found. Then past **Blesle** (8 miles), where are the picturesque rocks called *Orgues de Blesle*, to

**Massiac** (3½ miles), in a gorge on the Alagnon, in department Cantal. From here the rail passes up a series of terraces to **Molompize**; **Ferrière-St.-Mary** (9½ miles); and **Neussargues**, the junction of a line to **Marvejols** (page 149).

From **Neussargues**, the line to **Marvejols** proceeds to

**St. Flour** (2 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Cantal, and seat of a bishopric, on a basalt precipice, 830 feet above the high road. It was



built about the year 1000, and has a Gothic *cathedral* of the 15th century. the convent of the Jacobins, a former seminary, and a view from the bishop's palace, as well as other points, of Plomb de Cantal. &c. Population 5,303.

*Hotels*.—De Poste; de la Femme-sans-Tête.

From St Flour, correspondance to

CHAUDRES-AIGUES, *i.e.*, Hot Springs, which lies in a deep gorge of the mountains between Auvergne and Gévaudan. Five springs, varying in temperature from 135° to 177° (which is the heat of that called *Source du Par*), are used not only for the bath and drinking, but for cooking, for hatching chickens, washing fleeces, and other purposes. *Hotels*.—Du Midi; de Paris.

LA GIZOLE (20 miles), in department Aveyron, is a healthy place of 2,100 souls, on a basalt peak, nearly 3,200 feet above the sea. They make good *Roquefort* cheese here.

From St. Flour to Marvejols (4½ miles), the principal stations being, *St. Chaly* (population, 1,997) and *Aumont* (population, 1,233).

*Marvejols*, a town of 4,672 people, see page 149.

From Neussargues, the next station on the line to Aurillac is *Murat* (6½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Cantal, on the Alagnon, among the basalt hills round Mont Cantal. Population, 3,203.

One hill, Roche Bonnevie, with a basalt cliff, in which are prismatic pillars (some 50 feet long), has the old castle of Jacques d'Armagnac on top. To avoid the steep road beyond this, the *Tunnel of Lioran*, about 5,000 feet long, was cut, 1839-47, through the volcanic heights which divide the Alagnon and Cère. It comes out near the old road, between Puy de Griou and *Plomb de Cantal*, which is 6,095 feet above the sea, and a centre of a range of extinct volcanoes, as Puy Mary, Puy Chavaroché, &c., in continuation of those in Puy de Dôme. The *Plomb* is a smooth cone, around which twenty or thirty streams (the head waters of the Dordogne, Lot, Allier, &c.) take their rise almost as regularly as the spokes of a wheel.

The next station is *Le Lioran* (7 miles).

The Railway: Tunnel of Le Lioran is 6,400 feet long, and the viaduct which follows it 105 feet high.

*St. Jacques* (3½ miles), *Thiézac* (4 miles); then *Vic-sur-Cère* (3½ miles), in the beautiful valley of the Cère, which the line descends, *via* *Folles* (les) and *Arpajon* (3½ miles) to

*Aurillac* (3 miles), the chief town of the department, see preceding Route.

After Aurillac the stations are *Ytrac* (4½ miles), *Rougat* (10 miles), *Boimot* (6 miles), *Mauris* (7½ miles) with 2,998 inhabitants, thence over the Rance and along the Célé, which is frequently crossed.

Next comes *Figeac*, for which and the rest of the line to *Capdenac*, for Toulouse, see Route 43.

From Capdenac, the line for Rodez, 42 miles long, runs by *Viviez*, *Marcillac*, &c., as described on page 210. The district traversed contains a large number of collieries and iron forges and foundries. The industrial town of *Decazeville*, to which there are lines from Viviez and Marcillac, has 8,871 inhabitants.

## RODEZ,

POPULATION, 16,122.

*Hotels*.—Des Princes et du Midi; de France; d'Armagnac (an old house).

The chief town of department Aveyron (formerly of the province of *Rouergue*), in Guienne, seat of a tribunal, &c., finely placed in a healthy spot, on the crest of a hill, 150 feet above the Aveyron (3 bridges), which winds round the bottom, and 2,170 feet above sea. It was the ancient *Segodunum* a capital of the *Ruteni* (from whom comes the modern name), so called from their goddess Ruth or Venus. There are remains of a Roman aqueduct and amphitheatre. *Rhodanois money* was coined here by its early counts, in the Rue de Saoumarie (*i.e.*, sous-factory), where the mint stood till 1824. The château is gone, except the Martellère tower, built 1264, now a prison; it was taken by the English in the 14th century. The town is badly built, with small dirty steep streets of antique wooden houses (a very curious one in Place l'Olmét), but the neighbourhood is pleasant.

The *Cathedral*, of reddish sandstone, is the best building, and stands on the site of one founded in the 5th century, which fell 1275, when the new one was commenced, but not finished till the 16th century. It is cross-shaped, 320 feet long by 118 feet wide, and 109 to the vault. Contrary to custom, it has no west entrance, the doors being at the sides. Over one of these stands an excellent carved tower, built 1501, 252 feet high (and seen 18

leagues off), square at the bottom, but eight-sided towards the top, which is crowned by pinnacles (with the four evangelists on them), a dome, and a statue of the Virgin. It contains a good screen and other carved work, and some old-fashioned stained windows. When threatened at the Revolution, some friends of art thought of dedicating it to Marat!—a device which was the means of saving it.

St. Amans' Church, 12th cent., has a high tower. The Cordelier convent is of the 14th century; a government stud is established at the Chartreuse convent. At the College, first built by the Jesuits, is a Library of 16,000 vols., and a cabinet of natural history, &c. Notice the Prefecture, new Palais de Justice, Seminary, bishop's palace, a deaf and dumb school, and the departmental nursery. Statue of Archbishop Affre. In 1781, Abbé Carnus, a man of science, ascended here in a balloon of 55 feet diameter, to the height of 1½ mile, staying up 35 minutes, to the great astonishment of the people.

The Caves of Sollac are 2½ miles off; and some pretty falls at Salles-Comtaux (about 7½ miles north), in the rocky and well-wooded valley of Marcillac (Route 43). This is one of many charming valleys about Rodez, little known or visited. A dolmen at Perignagols (5 miles).

Rodez is connected by rail with the general *Midi* system by a branch to Séverac, see page 160. Rail projected to Carmaux for Albi (below) Road, 39 miles, to Carmaux, passing through Barague de Fraysse (near which is the large spring of Vors, supplying Rodez with water), and Carcenac-Peyrales, and near to Sauveterre-d'Aveyron, a town having ramparts of the 14th century, 1,917 inhabitants. Another town near which the road passes is Pampelonne, 1,813 inhabitants. Over the Viar to Tanus, and then, 12½ miles further, over the Céron to Carmaux.

Rail of 10 miles from Carmaux (population, 9,591) to Albi, constructed 1854, to facilitate access to the iron and coal mines.

### ALBI,

where the Orleans and *Midi* systems connect; and from whence a line runs down, *via* Castres, to Castelnau, on the branch line from Bayonne. (See Route 66).

POPULATION, 20,903.

HOTELS.—Des Ambassadeurs; du Nord; de Cassagne.

The chief town of department Tarn, seat of an archdiocese, having a tribunal, communal college, &c. It was the Roman *Civitas Albiensium*, but is more memorable for giving name to the *Albigenses*, or *Albigois*, who were exterminated by the papal crusade in the 13th century. It stands over the river Tarn, in the middle of a fine plain; and, like all old towns, is made up chiefly of narrow streets. A new brick bridge crosses the river. Promenade, in Vigan quarter, near the gardens. Each quarter is ornamented with fountains; the best being that of Verdusse, where four springs unite, and flow thence into the river. In the Faubourg du Pont, across the latter, are remains of Castelviel Fort. There is a statue of La Pérouse, the navigator.

The brick-built *Cathedral of St. Cécile* was begun 1282, and finished 1512. Length, 245 feet; breadth, 89½; height of the vault, 98½; of the west steeple, 256. Three beautifully-decorated doors lead into the porch, which divides the choir and nave, and is covered with sculptures of extraordinary delicacy. The roof of the nave is ornamented with a multitude of subjects from the Bible, including angels, patriarchs, prophets, saints, martyrs, &c., painted in fresco, on a blue ground, set off by arabesques in white and gold. They were begun 1502, and are in the best style of the Italian school. Some elegant carvings, and seventy-two statues, adorn the choir. A Council met here 1176, to condemn the Albigenses.

The tower of *St. Salsy's Church* is in the Moorish style, and it has a large nave. Other buildings are the *Prefecture*, an immense edifice (restored), which belonged to the Counts of Toulouse, and afterwards to the archbishops; Palais de Justice in the old Carmelite convent; the college; a public Library of 14,000 volumes, museum and cabinet of natural history; and theatre.

Rail to Toulouse, Castres, Rodez, Milhau, Gaillac, Montauban, &c.

From Albi, the *Rail for Toulouse* proceeds *via* Marsac (5½ miles) to the junction at

Tessonnières (4½ miles), on the Capdenac line, see Route 43.

## ROUTE 53.

### Clermont-Ferrand to Thiers, Montbrison, St. Etienne, and Lyons.

By rail to Thiers, Montbrison, &c.

**Clermont Station**, as in Route 45. The line passes *Puy-de-Peige*, a basalt peak, with a spring of mineral pitch or bitumen. *Puy-de-Crouelle* and *Gandaillat* are near it, with similar springs.

The first station is **Aulnat** (3½ miles); bridge over the Allier to

**Pont-du-Château** (4½ miles), at the three-arched bridge on the Allier, near the old *Château* of the bishops of Clermont, in a fine part of the Limagne.

The next station is **Vertaizon** (1½ miles), with a branch of 5½ miles to **Billom**, an old town in the hills, remarkable for the stormy weather and excessive rain to which it is subject. It has an ancient Church. Population, 4,380.

This is followed by **Lezoux** (5½ miles), an old town in a pretty spot near two châteaux. Then

**Pont-de-Dore** (6½ miles), on the river Dore, from which the line, *viâ Courty* (junction), was opened to Thiers in 1872.

**Thiers** (16 miles from Pont-du-Château), on a picturesque rocky peak above the Dore, is a *sous-préfecture* (in *Puy-de-Dôme*) of 16,814 souls, commanding a fine *view* of the Limagne, Clermont, Mont Dore, &c., from the terrace near the old castle. Two churches, *Du Montiers* and *St. Genès*, are of the 8th and 12th centuries. On the river in Basse

Ville stand many paper mills and forges for cutlery (employing 12,000 here and in the neighbourhood); scabbards and gunpowder are also made.

A pretty waterfall is seen at *Trou d'Enfer*.

*Hotels*.—De Paris; de l'Aigle d'Or.

[From Courty a line (32 miles) runs to **AMBERT** (32 miles *direct* from Clermont), a *sous-préfecture*, on the Dore, among hills, in the *Livradois*, with a population of 7,907, who make linen, and excellent paper for printing, engraving, &c. In the neighbourhood, there are fine prospects from *Pierre-sur-Haute* (the Alps seen) and *Mont Fouenol* (the Cantal and *Puy-de-Dôme*, seen); and the mineral springs of *Talsau*. From here the line is to be continued to **La-Chaise-Dieu** (20 miles), with an old abbey church, and (45 miles) to **Le Puy**.]

From Thiers the rail for Montbrison proceeds to **Noirétable** (13 miles), near which is the *Ermitage de Pérotine*. The next station of importance is **Sail-sous-Couzan**, with hot baths. Excursions up the *Lignon Valley*.

**Boen** (16 miles), on the *Lignon*, noted for good wine.

At 10½ miles further is **Montbrison** station, from which a line runs by **Montrond** and **L'Arbresle**, 49 miles to **Lyons** (St. Paul Station). *Montbrison* and *Montrond* are described in Route 25.

From *Montbrison* to **St. Etienne**, 31 miles, *viâ Bonson* and **St. Just**. From *Bonson* rail to *Brioude* (Route 45) by *St. Bounet*.

## SECTION V.

### ROADS TO THE EAST.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHEMIN DE FER DE L'EST; SUPPLYING REIMS, MÉZIERÈS, CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, TROYES, BAR-LE-DUC, CHAUMONT, NANCY, EPINAL, YESOUL, BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS, PLOMBIÈRES, METZ, THIONVILLE, (BADEN AND FRANKFORT), STRASBOURG, WISSEMBURG, COLMAR, MÜHLHAUSEN. BASLE (THE RHINE AND SWITZERLAND); IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF CHAMPAGNE, LORRAINE, ALSACE, AND FRANCHE-COMTE.

SUB-SECTION A.—ROUTES VIA THE STRASBOURG LINE.

#### ROUTE 54.

**Paris to Meaux, Epernay, Châlons, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Mühlhausen.**

Embarcadère, or terminus, Rue de Strasbourg, near the Northern Railway. The great arch of the roof is surmounted by a colossal figure, emblematic of Strasbourg. Length of the platform, 544 feet; breadth, 150 feet. The line was begun 1812, and opened throughout, 1852. Distance to Strasbourg, 312½ miles. The French part of the line ends at Avricourt, on the new German frontier.

The line traverses *La Villette*, near the new fortifications and the basin of the Canal de l'Ourcq, from which the canal of St. Martin runs down to the Seine, feeding many of the Paris fountains. It was made 1806-9, and is half a mile long. Thence the rail follows the Canal de l'Ourcq to Meaux.

*Belleville*, near La Villette, has a fine view over Paris from its country-seats, and an aqueduct, or reservoir, built by Philippe Auguste, and restored 1692. Here the pupils of the École Polytechnique distinguished themselves, 1814; it was the stronghold of the Communists, 1870-71.—*Romainville*, a little further, also commands a view of the city, and is covered with woods and ginguettes for pleasure folks; a detached Fort and reservoir stand on it. The latter is joined to another at Pré St. Jervais.

**Pantin** (3½ miles).

**Nolsy-le-Sec** (1½ mile), on the Paris Ceinture Line, called *Nictidum* in an ancient charter, was the property of that Cardinal Balue whom Louis XI. shut up in an iron cage. Here the Troyes line turns off, and a branch opens to **Epinay** and **Acheres**.

**Bondy** (1¼ mile), an old village of 2,600 souls, near a forest where Childeric II. was killed, and Aubry de Montdidier was murdered by Macaire (who fought his victim's dog—the dog of Montargis—before Charles V., at Notre Dame). A branch Rail, made 1875, to **Raincy-Pavillons, Gargan-Livry, Abbaye, and Aulnay-les-Bondy** (Route 6); thus joining the Soissons and Châlons lines together, outside Paris.

**Le Raincy-Villemomble** (1¼ mile). *Le Raincy Château* belonged to Louis Philippe, who laid out the grounds in the English style; the *House* is something in the style of Blenheim.

[**Livry**, in a forest, near the Château, has an Augustine abbey, not far from which dwelt the pious *hermit of Livry*, "whose name," as D'Aubigny relates, "though written in heaven, history has not transmitted to us," but who, for preaching the Gospel, died peacefully at the stake in front of Notre Dame. It may be reached *viâ* Sevran, on the Nord line. The Château is the seat of Vicomte d'Agnado, owner of the famous Château Margaux vineyards.]

**Gagny** (1¼ mile), in department Seine-et-Marne, is at the end of *Raincy Park*.

**Chelles-Gournay** (2½ miles), on the Marne, had a palace in which Chilperic I. was assassinated by his wife, Frédégonde, in 584. There are traces of a rich Abbey founded about the same time. Correspondance to Torcy and Quatre-Pavés.

**Lagny-Thorigny** (5¼ miles) is across the bridge on the Marne, on its south bank. Its Church is the choir only of an unfinished structure begun in the 14th century. On the other side of the river, a little beyond Lagny, are extensive tile and lime works. Menier's Chocolate

Factory is at **Noisiel-sur-Marne**. Coaches to Annet, Fresnes, Ferrières, Provins (see Route 62).

[**FERRIÈRES** (6½ miles), is memorable for the meeting between Bismarck and Jules Favre, 1870, when the latter declared that not an inch or a stone of France would be given up. Here is the superb seat of Baron Rothschild, full of rich furniture, pictures, pottery, old leather paintings, &c.]

**ERMENONVILLE** (15 miles) has a country-seat, built by the Vicomtes de Girardins (on the site of an older), in which *Rousseau* died, 1799, in a pavilion since pulled down. His tomb is on an island in the lake, but his body lies in the Pantheon. A little circular temple to the Advancement of Philosophy (purposely left unfinished), stands on six pillars, dedicated to Newton, Descartes, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Penn, Rousseau; the whole being dedicated to Montaigne. The Emperor Joseph and others have visited this spot.]

Near the Chalifert canal tunnel is a short railway tunnel of 550 feet, which leads to

**Esbly** (5½ miles). Coaches to *Crécy* (with its turreted walls and miniature Cathedral), and *Coutilly* (to which Mad. du Barri was banished). *Branch Rail* from near this to Coulommiers; to which a branch also comes from the Troyes line, *via Gretz* and *Mortcerf* (Route 62).

[**Coulommiers** (14 miles) is a sous-préfecture in dept. Seine-et-Marne, of 6,158 souls, in a pleasant part of the Grand Morin, on which is an island with remains of a Château, built by the Duchesse de Longueville. It was founded by the Counts of Champagne; and once held by the English. Church of St. Denis, 11th to 16th century, good stained glass; Hôtel de Ville in the old Hospice de la Charité; new Palais de Justice; Museum of antiquities. *Hotels*.—De France; du Soleil. Rail continued to **La Ferté Gaucher**, **Esternay**, **Sézanne** (page 253), **Fère Champenoise**, and **Somme-sous**, thence 14 miles to **Vitry-le-François** (page 238).]

**MEAUX** (28 miles from Paris).

*Hotels*.—De la Sirène; des Trois Rois. *Buffet*. A well-built town, sous-préfecture (12,823 population), and bishopric, in a pleasant spot on the Canal

de l'Oureq and the Marne, which divides it in two; that part to the south being called the Marché, and joined to the other by a wooden Bridge overhung with mills, turned by the rapid current. It was the capital of the *Méidi* in Roman times; and later, of Brie Champenoise; was ravaged by the Normans (8th century), and by the Jacquerie rioters (14th century); taken by the English, 1420, and by Henry IV., 1594. As many as seven councils have been held here, the last of which excommunicated Frederick of Germany. The best building is *St. Etienne's Cathedral*, a massive Gothic structure begun 1212, and left unfinished in the 16th century; it is 832 feet by 138, and 230 feet high at the north tower, which stands on one side of the west front, and commands a view nearly up to Paris. It is well-proportioned, and, like that of York, the south tower is only finished to the first stage. Inside are thirty-two clustered pillars and a rich choir, with a tomb to the eloquent *Bossuet*, who died bishop, 1704. His statue, by Ruchiel, is at the Palace, close to the Cathedral, where they show his library, in the gardens; which were laid out by Le Nôtre, who planted Greenwich and St. James's Parks. Here Louis XVI., Napoleon I., Charles X., and Marshal Moltke have stayed. *St. Remi's Church*, of the 15th century. Hôtel Dieu, a hall or market, theatre, college, library of 16,000 volumes, military magazine, cavalry barracks, and a Grande Place. Trade in grain, cattle, fromage de Brie, poultry, and wool.

A line, opened in 1894, from Meaux to Reims (page 242), through Triport (below), La Ferté-Milon (page 23), Fère-en-Tardenois and Fismes (page 235), gives a direct route from Paris, and shortens the journey to Mézières (see Route 55).

Rail to Coulommiers (see above), Danmartin, Juilly, Nanteuil-le-Hardouin, Villers-Cotterets, La Ferté-Milon, Crouy, Lizy.

The railway crosses the Marne to

**Triport** (3¾ miles), or *Tric-le-Port*, near *Mont-ceau Castle*, once the property of Catherine de Medicis. Armentières tunnel (2,105 feet long); then

**Changis** (4½ miles).

**La Ferté-sous-Jouarre** (5 miles), at the bridges on the Marne (one suspended), was in the 12th century a *Ferté* or Strength, built by a

seigneur called Ancoul, and in the 16th century was held by the Protestants, and often plundered. On a pretty island is the old *Château de l'Île*, or *La Barre*, where Louis XVI. and his queen stopped, when they were brought back from Varennes. There are several good points of view around. Madame de Pompadour was born here.

Population, 4,670. *Hotel*—Du Porc Epic. Trade in charcoal, and meules à moulin, or mill-stones, for which it is famous. Coaches to *Jouarre* (on south bank, with an old Merovingian crypt at the Convent) and *Marigny*.

**Nanteuil** (5 miles), through a tunnel, 3,030 feet long. Then another bridge (the seventh), over the *Marne*, to

**Nogent-l'Artaud** (6 miles), in department of the Aisne, from which there is communication with Charly, across the *Marne*. The tunnel of Chézy l'Abbaye, about 1,400 feet, brings you to

**Château-Thierry** (7 miles).

*Hotels*.—D'Angleterre; de la Sirène. *Buffet*.

This is a sous-préfecture of 6,863 population, on the rocky hills of the *Marne*, crowned by the fine remains of a *Château*, built 720, by Charles Martel, to hold Thierry IV., the infant son of Childeric. It has frequently suffered from war, having been attacked by the English, 1370; by the Leaguers, 1421; by Charles V., in 1544; by Henry of Guise, 1571 (called *Balafré*, or gashed, like his father, from the wound he received here); the Froudeurs, 1614; and especially in 1814, when it was taken and retaken, and the old bridge destroyed. This was replaced by a three-arched stone bridge to the faubourg across the river, where, on the promenade, is a statue of *La Fontaine* (a native, 1621), whose house is still shown here. An o'd fortified gate leads out to faubourg la Barre. Near the castle is St. Crépin's ancient Church, with a tall tower; the old *Belfroi* is another conspicuous tower, surrounded, half-way up, by pinnacles. The *Hôtel Dieu*, founded by Philippe le Bel's queen, Jeanne, has some pictures; the *Hôtel Balhan*, or fort of St. Jacques, and the gate and chapel of the castle are worth notice. The new Palais de Justice was built 1843. Another native was St. Thierry, bishop of Or'éans.

Coaches to Soissons (see Route 6) and Orbais. Rail, 29 miles to **La Ferté-Milon** (page 23), passing Coigny and Neuilly St. Front. From Coigny,

correspondence to Fère-tu-Tardenois (below).

[**FÈRE-TU-TARDENOIS** (10½ miles north), once fortified, and taken by the Huguenots, Leaguers, &c., has, not far off, the fine ruins of Robert of Dreux's castle, built 1208, consisting of parts of eight great towers (one 60 feet high), within a wall. This is joined to an outwork across the ditch, by a drawbridge, on a viaduct, built 1520, by Anne de Montmorency, 81 feet high and 170 feet long, strengthened by tall battlements, &c. At **BRASSER-SUR-VESE** (11 miles further) are mineral waters, and a good church, which was part of an abbey, founded 1130. **FISMES** (9½ miles north-east of Fère), in department *Marne*, on the *Vesle*, is the Roman *Furia*, where councils were held, 881 and 935. It is on the line from Soissons to Reims. Napoleon made it his head-quarters, March, 1814.]

Good Churches are seen at Essommes (13th century), Chézy-l'Abbaye (built 1130); also at Comd'con-Brie, to the south of the railway further on.

**Mérvy** (5½ miles) has an old church.

A line from here (55 miles), opened 1884, joins Château Thierry with **Romilly** (page 259), on the line between Troyes and Paris. The principal stations are Montmirail, and Villenauxe (page 252).

[**MONTMIRAIL** (22 miles from Château Thierry), on a hill by the Petit Morin, is also noted for its millstones, and for a victory obtained by Napoleon, 11th February, 1814, over the Prussians and Russians. The Duc de Dudaeville has a seat here. Cardinal de Retz was a native. At *Vauchamps* (4½ miles), Napoleon defeated Blücher, 14th February, 1814, after having routed his advanced guard on the 10th, at *Champaubert* (7 miles further), but at **FÈRE CHAMPENOISE** (15 miles south-east), on the Pleurs, Marmont was finally beaten by the Allies, 24th of March. *Montmaur* (4 miles north-north-east of Champaubert) has a moated brick Donjon, square, and flanked with turrets; with a Church ornamented with good stained windows.]

**Varennnes-Jaulgonne** (1½ mile).

**Dormans** (6½ miles), at the suspension bridge on the river, has St. Hippolyte's old Church, with a curious *louvre tower*, and a *Château*; a trade in wine, grain, &c. Cardinal Dormans, bishop of Beauvais, was a native.

**Port-à-Binson** (3½ miles), on the south side of the river, opposite the old Castle of Châtillon-sur-Marne, where Pope Urban II. was born, 1095. On a hill, between this and Damery, are the spires of the modern château of *Boursault*, built by Madame Clicquot, the wine-merchant of Reims, for her son-in-law.

**Damery-Boursault** (½ miles), supposed, from the coins found here, to have been of importance formerly, is on the north side of the river, which improves as you ascend it into the champagne wine country. At 4½ miles further, is

#### EPERNAY,

88½ miles from Paris, and 122½ from Strasbourg. A *buffet* here; and railway workshops.

A branch railway turns off to Reims and Mézières through the Ardennes (see Route 55), and to Laon and Tergnier, on the St. Quentin line (see Route 6).

It is the rule to drink a bottle of champagne here.

**HOTELS.**—De l'Europe; de la Sirène.

Épernay is a sous-préfecture in department Marne, of 18,361 souls, in a pleasant spot on the Marne, under the vine-covered chalk-hills of *Champagne*, of which wine this is the entrepôt for the best growths. They are distinguished as *mousseux* (frothy or effervescing) and *non-mousseux*. The merchants, one of whom is the well-known M. Moët, live in handsome houses in the Faubourgs la Folle and le Commerce; and the hills around are excavated for their cellars, where millions of bottles are stored. The late M. Moët lived to be over 90, at Château Romont. Madame Clicquot (Veuve or Widow Clicquot, as she was called), also lived to be a good age; her son-in-law, the Comte de Chevigne, resided at Château de Boursault. Her wine came greatly into note after the Emperor Alexander's visit, 1814, when the Russians first made acquaintance with her cellars.

The loss from breakage (caused by the effervescing gas), in July and August, is 5 to 40 per cent. While this goes on, the workmen wear wire masks. Each acre of wine-land yields about 260 gallons, the price of such land varying from £200 to £500 an acre.

Some houses are of timber or brick; a stone bridge crosses the river. The painted windows of the old Gothic church are preserved in the new Italian one, built 1828-32. Here also are St Lau-

rent Chapel; a new Palais de Justice (1865); Hôtel de Ville containing a Library of 18,000 volumes, with a museum; and Jard promenade.

Some derive the name of this place from *Aque Perennes*. Clovis gave it to the archbishops of Reims, who fortified it. Francis I. burnt it, to hinder Charles V. from taking it, and it fell to Henry IV., after a siege, in which Marshal Biron was killed—his head being knocked off while the king's hand was on his shoulder. Later, it belonged to the Ducs de Bouillon.

**Oiry** (3½ miles). Here the branch from Romilly and Troyes comes in; past *Avize* (noted for its wine and cave cellars), and *Vertus* (see page 263).

**Jâlons-les-Vignes** (6½ miles), on the Marne, where the Soude joins.  
At 8½ miles further is

#### CHALONS, or Châlons-sur-Marne, 107½ miles from Paris.

**POPULATION**, 25,863.

**HOTELS.**—De la Cloche; du Renard; de la Haute Mère Dieu.

An ancient place, chief town of department Marne, in the old province of Champagne, seat of a military division, of a bishopric, &c., in a fine meadow and wine country, on the Marne, which is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. It was the old *Duro-Catalauni*, near which Aurelian beat Tetricus, in 271, and Attila was defeated by the Romans, in the battle of 451. It has walls and moats, and six principal gates, leading to as many roads. Porte Ste. Croix is an unfinished arc de triomphe. Many of the houses are built of lath and plaster. Of four Churches, St. Alpin and St. Jean are the oldest: the latter partly 11th century.

At the old posting-house here (Bureau de la Poste) where he changed horses, Louis XVI. was recognised before his seizure at Varennes (see next page).

*St. Etienne's Cathedral* (on the site of a temple to Apollo), rebuilt in the 17th century, in a rich florid style, is 360 feet long, and has two tall, slender spires of open work, resting on towers of a much older date, a portico in the Greek style, a fine altar by Mansart, stained windows, and an ancient crypt. Higher up the town are the more elegant spires of

*Notre Dame Church*, built between 1157 and 1322,

partly in the Norman style, with good painted windows, and a mosaic pavement. The Hôtel de Ville, on Place d'Armes, built 1772, has a dome and an Ionic façade of four pillars, with bas-reliefs of the productions of Champagne, and portraits of natives. Hôtel de la Préfecture, built 1762, is also a good building with a Doric front. The École des Arts et Métiers (school of arts and trades), has a pretty chapel, and 300 pupils; with a library of 22,000 volumes. The promenade du Jard (Jardin), on the Strasbourg road, is well planted. On the opposite side of the river is a Cavalry Barrack, once the convent of St. Pierre. There are a normal school (in the old Abbey of Toussaints), botanic garden, school of design, society of agriculture, museum, and immense *Wine stores* in the chalk caves.

Trade in Champagne wine, casks, oil, and cutlery. Lacaille, the astronomer, was born here.

The famous battle (see page 236), one of the great decisive battles in history, which for a time stopped the progress of the Huns, was fought at a spot called *Attila's Camp*, 5 miles off, near Chape and Cuperly, with immense slaughter on both sides; Ætius, the Roman commander, assisted by his Visigoth allies, was successful, but their king, Theodoric, was slain.

Rail to Verdun, Ste. Ménehould, Mourmelon, Reims, and Troyes. The line to Troyes, 55 miles long, opened June, 1873, past **Sommeosou, Arcis-sur-Aube** (page 254), and **Charmont**, forms part of the *Outer Circle Rail*; which, beginning at Amiens, comes here *viâ* Ham, Laon, and Reims; goes to Orleans under the name of Orleans and Châlons State Rail (page 167); and thence to Chartres, Rouen, and Amiens.

[**COURTISOLS**, 7 miles off from Châlons, on the Ste. Ménehould road, has a population of 2,000, of Celtic origin, who have managed to preserve to the present day their own patois and customs distinct from their neighbours. They are keen traders; they marry only in the spring, and when one of them dies, his linen is taken to the river-side, and there beaten in due form, by the survivors. At *L'Épine* is a beautiful Church.

Châlons to Mourmelon Camp and Reims, by *rail*, opened to the camp, 1857. It turns off at **La Veuve** (6½ miles) to **St. Hilaire-au-Temple** (10½ miles), where the line to Verdun turns

off (see below), and **Mourmelon** (5½ miles), on a wide flat traversed by the streets and huts of the Camp, radiating from the Grand Mourmelon, the Pharos, &c. On 20th August, 1870, Marshal McMahon broke up his camp here, and began his march towards the north-east, with a view of relieving Bazaine at Metz—a movement ending with his utter defeat and surrender at Sedan, 1st September.

Then **Sept-Saulx, Thuisy, Sillery, and Reims**, for which see Route 55.

Châlons to Verdun and Metz; by *rail* to **Verdun**. It passes **St. Hilaire** (above), then **Cuperly** (3½ miles) and **Suippes** (6½ miles), **Somme Tourbe** (6½ miles), and **Somme-Bionne** (2½ miles), to

**Valmy** (12 miles), which has a monument to Kellerman, on the spot where his heart was buried, 1820, *parmi les restes de ses braves compagnons d'armes*, who fell in the victory which he gained here, over the Prussians, 1792.

**Ste. Ménehould** (5½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Marne, and a well-built place of 5,296 souls, on the Aisne, having the Place d'Austerlitz at one end, and a good Hôtel de Ville at the other. The old Castle was often besieged. Trade in *charcuterie, &c.*, and asparagus. *Hotels*.—De Metz; St. Nicolas. Rail to Bethel, Bar-le-Duc, &c.

**Clermont-en-Argonne** (8½ miles). To the east of this (7½ miles) is **Varennes**, memorable as the spot where, on the night of the 21st June, 1791, the unfortunate Louis XVI. was stopped in his flight from Paris, with his Queen.

**Dombasle** (8 miles), in department Meuse. Here are considerable salt-works.

**Verdun** (11½ miles), a sous-préfecture and fortified town, with a citadel improved by Vauban, on the Meuse. Population, 18,859. Near the old Hôtel de Ville of Henri Quatre's time is a bronze statue of Chevert (a native), by Lemaire, on Place Ste. Croix. It has a Cathedral joined by cloisters to the Grand Seminary; a good modern bishop's Palace; Museum; and Military Prison. It surrendered to the Germans, 1870, after a siege of 82 days; and was evacuated by them 13th September, 1873, at the final termination of the German occupation of French territory. Noted sugar plums



and liqueurs are made here. In the great war, from the number of déteuus, it was more than half English, with English shops "from London." New forts have been built.

**Hotel.**—Des Trois Manres (Three Moors). Rail to Sedan (53 miles), Lérrouville, (34 miles, page 238), Mézières, Commercy, etc. The line towards Sedan passes **Dun-Doulcon** and **Stenay** (page 247). Another extension from here to Metz, opening up a direct line from Paris to Frankfort, was completed in 1873. It passes **Stain** (13½ miles), **Confians-Jarny** (12 miles), with a short branch to **Erléy**, **Batilly** (5 miles), and **Amanvillers**. After the last we come to

**Gravelotte**, a spot rendered memorable in the late war by the battle of 18th August, 1870.

**Metz**, 14 miles further, now annexed to Germany. (See Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to the Rhine*.)

From Châlons on the Strasburg railway you pass **Coculus** (¼ mile). **Vitry-la-Ville** (8 miles).

**Loisy** (7 miles); and across the *Marne* to

**Vitry-la-François**, or *Vitry-sur-Marne* (3½ miles), a sous-préfecture, of 8,022 population, on the *Marne* and the canal which joins it to the *Rhine*; founded by Francis or François I., in 1545, and regularly fortified, in order to replace Vitry-en-Perthois, which had been burnt by Charles V. The streets are well built, and the houses of wood. It has a *Church* begun by Francis I., with two towers, in a mixed Italian and Gothic style: close to which is Marochetti's bronze *statue* of Royer Collard, placed there 1846. These, with a bronze fountain, are in the *Place d'Armes*, on the opposite side of which is the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a Library of 12,000 volumes. *Hotels.*—Des Voyageurs; hôtel Cloche d'Or. There is a direct line from Paris to Gretz, Coulommiers, La-Ferté-Gaucher (see page 234), and Sézanne.

**Blesmes** (7½ miles), from which a *rail* branches off to St. Dizier, Joinville, and Chaumont (see Route 56).

**Pargny** (5 miles), on the *Saulx*.

**Sermazé** (3½ miles), with a population of 2,382, and the *Fontaine des Sarrasins*, a mineral spring of some repute. Then

**Revinay-aux-Vaches** (4 miles). Population,

1,824. Branches to Triancourt, by Vaubecourt (15 miles) and Halrouville (15 miles). To St. Dizier (page 245), also to Amagne (see page 244). From Revinay, over the *Saulx*, to

### BAR-LE-DUC,

**HOTELS.**—Grand Hotel Falot; du Cygne (Swan); de Metz. *Buffet* at station.

Population, 18,761. Chief town of department Meuse, in a pleasant spot on the Ormain, built for a frontier (or *barrier*) town by Frederick, Duke of Upper Lorraine, in the 10th century, as head of the Duchy of le Barrois. The arms of the town are two *barbels*, placed back to back, a sort of pun on the name. Haute Ville, or Upper Town, stands on the hill, round a fragment of the old castle (pulled down by Louis XIV., in 1670), whence there is a fine view. Basse Ville lies along the river, which is crossed by five bridges, and is a lively part, with good broad streets, several tan yards, cotton mills, and dye houses. St. Pierre church, on the hill, has an anatomical marble effigy of René de Châlons (killed 1514, at St. Dizier), with the muscles, bones, and skin displayed, by Richter, a pupil of M. Angelo. There are two other Churches; an old Belfry; Hôtel de la Préfecture, Hôtel de Ville, college, palais de justice, and a small theatre.

There are statues of Marshals Oudinot and Excelmans, who were born here, and the *Museum* of antiquities contains a bust of Trajan, sent from Rome by Oudinot's son, who commanded the expedition of 1849.

*Conveyances:* By rail to Verdun (55 miles, see above), &c. The Castle of Jean d'Heure, and its gardens, and Sarrasins Grotto are near here.

From Bar-le-Duc, on the rail to Nancy, you pass **Longeville** (¾ miles), or the *Ormain*.

**Nangis-le-Petit** (4½ miles). [A *Branch Rail* of 21 miles to Ligny-en-Barrois. Population, 5,101. A pretty spot on the Ormain, having the Luxembourg tower of the old Château. Thence to Tréveray, Démange-aux-Eaux, Gondrecourt; thence to Bainville, Sionne-Midrevaux, Frebécourt, and Neufchâteau (see next page).] The next place on the main line is

**Vaubecourt-Les-Évêques** (8½ miles). Some of the cuttings in the chain are 15 feet deep.

**Lérouville** (8½ miles), on the Meuse. *Branch Rail*, 16½ miles, to St. Mihiel, Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, and Metzères.

[**St. Mihiel** (10 miles), in a valley on the Meuse, under hills, one carrying a ruined Castle, built 1653, by a Comtesse de Bar. In St. Étienne's (Stephen's) abbey Church is a beautiful marble of the Descent from the Cross, by M. Angelo's pupil, Richier, above mentioned, who lived here. Population, 8,126; cotton and linen weavers. *Hotels*.—Du Bras d'Or; du Cygne.

**Stenay**, see page 247.

Going down the Meuse, it is 23½ miles to **Verdun**. See page 237.]

A Viaduct of 90 yards, to

**Commercy** (8½ miles), a sous-préfecture, with 7,483 inhabitants, in a pleasant fertile spot on the Meuse, well built, with public fountains, statue of Calmet, Hôtel de Ville (formerly a convent), barracks and riding-house. The cavalry barracks was once the seat of Stanislaus of Poland, and of Cardinal de Retz, who wrote his *Memoirs* here. *Hotels*.—De la Cloche d'Or. Coaches to Vold, &c.

**Sorcy** (5 miles), on the Meuse, has traces of St. Martin's Abbey, and, on a hill near it, remains of a Roman camp. Tunnel of 1,870 feet, to

**Pagny-sur-Meuse** (8 miles); from which a line is open (as below) to Vaucouleurs, Domremy, and Neufchâteau; where the branch from Chaumont joins, *via Chantraines*, &c. (page 246).

[**Vaucouleurs** (8½ miles), on the Meuse, up which you pass into department Vosges, before

**Domremy-la-Pucelle** (13 miles), a small hamlet of 816 souls, over the Meuse, on the Vosges hills, famous as the place where *Joan of Arc*, the Maid of Orléans, was born 1412, in a little cottage, shown by an inscription over it. Her real name, as M. Huldut of Nancy contends, was Jeanne Darc, which was altered to d'Arc, when her family was ennobled by Charles VII. after her death. A School for girls has been built to her honour, besides a Fountain, with a cast of the well-known Statue, sculptured by Louis Philippe's daughter, Marie. M. Paul's statue of Joan is near the bridge.

**Neufchâteau** (7½ miles), the ancient *Neomagus*, is a sous-préfecture of 4,048 inhabitants, under the hills on the Meuse, (a good bridge); where

the Meuzou joins. It has an Hôtel de Ville, Church of St. Christophe, 11th century, Church of St. Nicolas, with an old crypt, and statue of Joan of Arc. From here a Rail of 49 miles is open to Epinal, *via Aulnois, Châtenois, and Mirecourt* (page 248). *Hotel*.—De Paris.

From Mirecourt to **Remoncourt** (17½ miles), **Vittel** (5 miles), and **Contrexéville** (3 miles), which have some noted mineral waters, like those of Vichy, and especially useful in gravel. Those of Vittel (Bath Hotel) are good for gravel, gout, and stomach complaints. *Hotels*, casino, theatre, &c. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.) Then **Martigny-les-Bains** (6 miles) which has good mineral springs. Thence to **Merrey** (15½ miles), **Andilly** (13 miles), and **Chalindrey** (10 miles) (page 256), for Dijon, &c.]

A branch of 26½ miles, opened 1884, direct from Neufchâteau to Merrey, shortens the distance to Chalindrey considerably.

Through a tunnel of 8,675 feet, and the valley of Ingressin, to **Foug** (3½ miles), in department Meurthe.

**Toul** (3½ miles), an old town and military post of the fourth class, formerly seat of a diocese. It was the head of the *Leuci*, in Belgic Gaul, in Cæsar's time, and was made a free town by the German Emperors. A bridge of seven arches crosses the Moselle. Its Citadel capitulated to the Germans, 23rd September, 1870, with 2,430 men. There are here the old *Cathedral*, begun by St. Gerard, 965, with a fine roof and two very picturesque towers; 246 feet high—both, as well as the whole front, rose-window, &c., profusely carved; the Church (Roman and Gothic) and fine cloisters of St. Gengoult; Hôtel de Ville, once the bishop's palace; a college, barracks, and corn market.

Marshal St. Cyr, Baron Louis, the financier, and Admiral Rigny were natives. Another was St. Loup, once bishop. Indeed, Toul has provided so many episcopal personages, that it was called *Touta Satie*. New forts have been built. Population, 12,138, who make embroidery and pottery. *Hotels*.—Grand Hôtel; la Cloche; de Metz. Rail open to Colombey-les-Belles, Favières, and Mirecourt (page 248).

**Fontenoy-sur-Moselle** (8½ miles). The line crosses the river here, by a seven-arched bridge.

**Liverdun** (8½ miles), a decayed fortress, &c.

rocky and wooded height, over the Moselle, with many good points of view. It was a Roman station and contains some curious old buildings. In the 13th century church is an effigy of St. Eucalre. Cross of St. Eucalre, 1289.

The Marne and Rhine Canal, after traversing a tunnel of 550 yards in hard chalk, crosses the Moselle by an aqueduct, and is itself passed over by the railway, which also crosses the river twice more, near here, on bridges of five arches.

**Frouard** (4½ miles), at the base of the hills, has a handsome bridge, and was once a fortified post. Across the river is the old church of Pompey, with remains of Avant-Garde Castle. Vases, &c., have been found at the Champ de Tombes, near St. Eucalre's hermitage; they are now in Nancy Museum.

At Frouard the Meurthe joins the Moselle, and the *branch rail* to Metz, &c., parts off (see Route 57). At 5 miles further, ascending the Meurthe, is

### NANCY.

A *Buffet*. 220 miles from Paris, 99½ miles from Strasbourg. Guibert's Statue of Thiers, "Libérateur du Territoire," faces the station, in Place Thiers.

POPULATION, 87,110.

HOTELS.—Hôtel de Paris; d'Angleterre; de France; de l'Europe.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Ducal Palace; Cordeliers' Church—Hôtel de Ville in Place Royale—Cathedral.

Capital of department Meurthe-et-Moselle (formerly of Lorraine), seat of a diocese, cour nationale, &c., near the Meurthe, in a fertile plain, under some low hills, and one of the best built towns of France; having 8 old gates in the walls. It was founded in the 11th century by the Dukes of Lorraine, one of whom was René II., who, aided by the Swiss, obtained a famous *victory* over Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, in 1477, outside the town, Charles being killed; and another was Stanislas, or Stanislas, of Poland, who greatly improved it, and left the duchy to his father-in-law, Louis XV., at his death, 1766.

The old Ducal Palace in the Vieille Ville, or Old Town, with its rich gateway, was almost entirely destroyed by fire 1871. By this gate is a smaller called *Porte Masco*, after a bear once kept there,

who took a fancy to pet a child which strayed into his den. Here the provincial Museum is kept. It contains the tapestry found in Charles the Bold's tent; about 80 feet long and 13 feet deep, with the history of Esther and Ahasuerus worked in it. In this quarter also are St. Epvre's Gothic church, which has a bas-relief (the Lord's Supper, 1592), by Drouin, a native; and the *Cordeliers Church*, built 1477-84, by René II., which contains his tomb (1616) with those of Cardinal Vaudémont (by Drouin), Antoine de Vaudémont, Philippa of Gueldres (by Richier), Henry of Vaudémont and his wife, and a warrior,—besides Gerard I. and his wife, Hadwige, in the Round (or octagon) Chapel, restored by France and Austria, since the ravages made in 1793. All these are in Grand Rue, which connects Cours Léopold with the Popinière in Ville Neuve. The Place de Grève leads to the Cours d'Orléans, and the Porte Neuve (or New Gate), built 1785, on the Metz road, with the *Place Carrière* (where the fair is held—once a pond) in which stand the Cour Royale, the tribunal of commerce, and the Préfecture, a large old building. The last is opposite the Arch of Triumph, leading to the Place Royale (or Stanislas), the best part of the New Town, which was begun by Charles III., in 1603, and carried out with an effect suitable to the capital of a province. Here are the *Hôtel de Ville*, with Girardet's frescoes, and a Museum of Flemish and other painters; the bishop's seat and the salle de spectacle, &c., all in a uniform Italian style. A bronze figure of Stanislas, put up 1823, ornaments the centre, where the pilory once stood; handsome iron gates are placed at the corners, and there is a promenade out of one side (past the fountains), called the Popinière. A large Fountain occupies the Place d'Alliance; here stands

The *Cathedral*, a modern edifice, built 1703-42, copied from S. Andrea della Valle, at Rome. It has two towers, 256 feet high in its front, which is 154 feet broad, a mixture of the Corinthian and Composite styles; a dome near the sanctuary is 51 feet across, painted by Jacquart. *Notre Dame de Bon Secours* church, in Faubourg St. Pierre, on the Lunéville road, was rebuilt 1738, by Stanislas (whose tomb by Adam is here), on the site of one founded by René, over the spot where his adversary fell, 1477: it contains some old standards taken from the Turks. René's statue is in Place St. Epvre.

**St. Jean's Chapel** belonged to the Knights of St. John. Close to it is the Protestant Temple. A Library of 40,000 volumes is at the *Hôtel de l'Université*; with a cabinet of natural history and of coins in the *Rue de la Monnaie*. There are also large hospitals, a deaf and dumb asylum (at *Cœur en Côte*, where the *heart* of Louis XV.'s queen was handed over to the Lorraine clergy), and a society of arts and sciences and botanic gardens (both founded by Stanislas).

Near the Citadel are the old pinnacled *Tours de la Craffe* (or *Notre Dame*), built 1480. At *Bondonville*, in the suburbs, is a cross to which pilgrimages are made; here, too, is the best vineyard about Nancy (*Côte des Chanoines*). The *Chartreuse of Bosserville* (1668) contains the mausoleum of Charles IV. and the Prince of Vaudemont.

Some of its natives are Marshal Bassompierre, General Drouot, Maimbourg, the historian; Hoffman, the critic; Isabey and Grandville, the painters, &c. Drouot accompanied Napoleon to Elba; his statue (by David d'Angers) is in *Cours Léopold*. A statue of *Dombasle*, in *Place Dombasle*, by the same, was erected 1851. Another native was *Callot*, the engraver, whose old house is in *Rue Callot*. Manufactures of cotton cloth, woollen serges, muslins, and embroidery are carried on here.

It was occupied by the Germans 1870-1, and was the head-quarters of their army of occupation, after the removal from *Compiegne*.

[Branch *Rails* are open (1) to *Ludres* (near a Roman camp), *Pont St. Vincent*, *Cointrey*, *Vézelize*, *Diarville*, and *Mirecourt* (page 248), 26 miles long; and (2) to *Eulmont*, *Brin*, *Moncel* (douane), *Chambrey*, *Burhécourt* (branch to *Vic* Saltworks), and *Salonnes* to

*Château-Salins*, a small place of 2,000 souls, on the *Seille*, so called after a *Castle*, built 1342, by *Isabella* of Austria, near the *salines* or salt-works. Great quantities of salt are got at *Vic*, *Moyen-Vic*, and *Dieuze*. *Hotels*.—*Du Cygne*; *de la Couronne d'Or*.]

From Nancy, on the rail to *Strasbourg*, you pass up the *Meurthe*, to *Jarville-la-Malgrange*, a town of 2,577 people, then

**Varangeville - St. Nicholas-du-Port** (7½  
Q

miles), two places on opposite sides of the river—the latter having a fine Gothic Church, built 1494-1544, with light pillars 92 feet high, and towers to match. Many pilgrims visit it on the Monday of *Pentecost*. *Joly*, a painter of the last century, was born here. Population of both places, 5,654.

**Rosières-aux-Salines** (3½ miles), before which you leave on the left, *Dombasle* (1 mile), where a branch of the *Moselle* falls into that stream, passing a ruined *Château* on the top of the hill. Population, 2,329. Soda is manufactured.

**Blainville-la-Grande** (3½ miles), on the *Moselle*; sometimes called *Blainville-sur-Eau*, from a rapid which turns a few mills. *Buffet*.

The line to *Epinal* and *Vesoul* turns off at *Blainville* (see *Route 59*).

**Lunéville** (5½ miles); *Buffet*; a sous-préfecture in department *Meurthe*, with 21,542 inhabitants, in a fertile spot on the *Meurthe*, where the *Vesouze* joins, was at first a hunting-seat, and was taken by *Marshal Longueville*, 1638, when the fortifications were pulled down. At the old *Palace* of the *Dukes of Lorraine* the Emperor *Francis I.* was born; it is now a cavalry *depôt*. There is also a Church, built 1750, with two towers, in which is the tomb of *Voltaire's* friend, *Madame Châtelet*.

*Girardet*, the painter, *Chevalier Bouffleurs*, and *General Haxo* were born here. The *Treaty of Lunéville*, between *France* and *Austria*, was signed in *Rue d'Allemagne*, 1801.

*Hotels*.—*Des Vosges*; *du Faisan* (Pheasant).

Rail to *Rambervillers*, by *Charmes*, page 248; to *St. Dié*, &c., 38 miles.

[The latter passes up the *Meurthe* to *Baccarat* (21½ miles), having a glass factory, 1,700 hands; *Bacon l'Etape* (5½ miles), in the *Vosges* mountains, with a castle and monastery, and a good timber trade; and *Etival* to *St. Dié* (10½ miles), as in *Route 60*. From *Etival* a short line runs to *Senones* (population, 4,027); remains of a *Romanesque Abbey*, near which is the abbey-church of *Moyenmoutier*, with the *Oratory* of *St. Gregory*, said to be 7th century.]

**Emberménil** (10 miles) was the cure of *Abbe Gregoire*, who figured in the *States General* of

**Ignay-Avrilcourt** (5 miles), 255 miles from Paris, on the frontier. This, with Raon l'Etape, on the Donon hills, was given back to France, by the convention of 12th October, 1871. For the rest of the line, *vid* **Deutsch-Avrilcourt** (the German douane), to Strassburg, Colmar, and Mühlhausen, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to the Rhine*.

Hereabouts a short rail turns off to **Cirey**, passing **Foulcrey** (2½ miles), **Blamont** (3¼ miles), to **Cirey** (5½ miles); and crossing the new German boundary.

### ROUTE 55.

**Epernay to Reims, Mézières, and Belgium.**

Distance to Mézières, 73½ miles. Four trains daily, express, 3 hours. This is one of the *Ardenne's Company's Lines*.

**Epernay Station**, on the Paris and Strasbourg line, as in Route 54. Leaving this, the line crosses the Marne, on a four-arched bridge, and is still farther continued on two other bridges or archways (to save it from the inundations of the river), and on two skew bridges over the Canal, to

**Ai**, or **Ay** (2 miles), where the best Mousseux wines are grown. Population, 6,701. *Mareuil-sur-Ay* is the seat of the Duke de Montebello, whose wine is here made. At

**Avenay** (2½ miles) is the church of an ancient abbey, founded in the 7th century. The line, after winding among forests and hills, passes a long *Tunnel* of over 2 miles, to

**Rilly-la-Montagne** (7¼ miles), and its old church, at the foot of a hill. Then 7¼ miles further, is

### REIMS, or Rheims,

107½ miles from Paris,

Where the junction from Tergnier and Laon falls in (see Route 6). *Buffet*.

**HOTELS**.—Du Lion d'Or, very good hotel, recommended to English travellers. Mr. Disant, proprietor.

Grand Hotel.

Hotel du Commerce; de la Maison Rouge.

American Consul here.

*English Church Service*, at the Chapel, Rue de Moissons.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Cathedral—Old Walls—Church of St. Remé—Hotel de Ville—Port de Maison Rouge.

Reims, though a sous-préfecture only (in department Marne), has a population of 104,186, is the seat of an archbishop, and a very old city, having been the chief town of Champagne.

It stands on the Vesle, at the bottom of gently sloping chalk-hills, covered with vineyards, though the neighbourhood is dull. It was the capital of the *Remi*, in Belgic Gaul, and called *Durocoritum* by the Romans, whose consul here, Jovinus, became a Christian, 366. Clovis and his Franks were baptised here, 496. It was taken by Charles Martel, 719, and by Hugh Capet's rival, Charles of Lorraine, 900; besieged by Edward III. of England, 1359, and captured, 1421, by the English, who were, at length, driven out by the *Mais* of Orleans in Charles the VII's time. He was crowned here, as were all the French sovereigns from Philippe Auguste down to Charles X. except Henry IV. and Louis XVIII. The *ampulla*, or vessel of consecrated oil, used at the coronations, was destroyed at the great Revolution.

It was taken by the Allies, 1814. In 1870, the King of Prussia entered the city with his forces, 5th September, on his march to Paris; and, after the peace, 1871, it became for a time the headquarters of the German army of occupation.

Parts of the Gothic walls, with their turrets, still remain; the streets are wide, and most of the houses one storey high, but it has a dull look, with grass growing in the streets. Of fourteen open Places, the largest is Place Royale, built 1756, which has Cartellier's bronze copy of Pigalle's statue of Louis XV. (who greatly improved this old city), with the statues of Commerce and France, and the ancient Hôtel des Fermes. Place Godnot takes its name from a canon who built a *château d'eau* for supplying water, now replaced by a new reservoir (by Cordier, 1848), in Place de la Tour-du-Fuits. An old fountain, by Coustou, the sculptor, stands in Place St. Nicaise. Place Drouet-d'Erlon has a bronze statue of Marshal d'Erlon. A statue of Colbert stands opposite the railway station. One Gate leads out to Grand Cours, a well-planted walk by the river, as far as Porte de Laon. Close to the latter (built in the wall) is the *Porte de Mars*, a genuine Roman relic. It was a triumphal Arch, built by Agricola, in honour of Cæsar Augustus, with three openings in it, and eight Corinthian columns, all much worn.

An Amphitheatre may be traced at the Mont d'Arènes, near it. But its finest ornament is the noble Gothic

*Cathedral*, covered with a multitude of figures and ornaments, and built, for the most part, 1212-42, by Robert de Coucy, on the site of one founded as early as 360-400. The transept (164 feet long) was rebuilt after a fire, in 1491. Length, 490 feet; breadth, 98 feet; height, 128 feet. The richly adorned front has a triple portal (the middle one being 39 feet wide), a large stained rose window, bas-reliefs of the Passion, the Judgment, Crowning of the Virgin, David and Goliath, Baptism of Clovis, and from 530 to 550 Statues of various sizes, in rows, besides a row of 35 niched prelates near the top; above which rise the two Towers, 270 feet, formed by open pillars and windows, and ending in little turrets, instead of the spires which they were designed to carry. One tower (the south), a little shorter than the others, was not finished till 1480, and has the bells of a clock as old as 1670, with moving figures, &c. Going in, you see about 90 niched statues inside the doors; the Windows are richly stained with figures of apostles, kings, &c. In the nave (which had a painted ceiling of lilies, on a blue ground, when Charles X. was crowned), is the very curious marble tomb of *Jovinus*, the Roman consul, carved over with a lion hunt, and brought from St. Nicaise's church, "An. VIII. de la Republique," or 1800. Nine Chapels surround the choir, which has a rich altar, the canopy of St. Nicaise's church, a large organ, 64 feet high, and Poussin's painting of the Israelites gathering Manna, with others by Titian and Tintoretto.

The *Church of St. Remi*, or Remigius, was built 1049-1162, as part of Archbishop Turpin's Benedictine abbey, being older than the cathedral, and the place where the early kings were consecrated. It is a mixture of the Norman and pointed Gothic styles, and is 361 feet long, with a plain front, having five portals and a rose window, between two slender towers with slated spires. It contains a modern copy of the tomb of St. Remi, ornamented by marble life-size statues of the twelve Premier Peers of France (the Count of Champagne and the archbishop are two), saved from an older tomb. The pavement is done with mosaic figures from the Bible; and ten pieces of Tapestry (the life of St. Remi) line the walls. Several kings and bishops

were buried in this church, which has lately been restored. Here the procession of the *Herring* used to take place on Holy Wednesday. Each canon trailed a herring after him, and it was his business to tread on the one belonging to the man before him, while he did his best to prevent his own being trodden on by the next following. *St. Jacques* (1188) has a picture attributed to Guido.

The Churches of St. Andrew and St. Thomas are both modern Gothic.

The *Hôtel de Ville* (which a new street joins to Place Hotel de Ville), begun 1627, and enlarged 1825, consists of a centre and wings (one new), 200 feet long, ornamented with 68 pilasters, and bas-reliefs (at the middle) of Louis XIII. Here are placed the cartulaire, or collection of Archives; the bibliothèque or Library of 60,000 volumes, besides 1,500 MSS. and autographs; and a Museum of pictures. At the archbishop's *Palace* is a collection of portraits of kings and prelates. A new Doric Palais de Justice was built, 1845; the Hôtel Dieu has a fine chapel; a new covered market, 1840, and Hôpital-Général, with the ancient refectory of the Jesuits.

A few old buildings are left, as the Hôtel des Comtes de Champagne, in Rue du Tambour; Hôtel de Joyeuse, near the Hôtel de Ville; Hôtel de Chevreuse, in Rue des Gueux; *Maison des Musiciens* and the *Maison Rouge* Inn (near the cathedral), on which you read, "In the year 1429, at the coronation of Charles VII., in this inn, then called the Zebra, the father and mother of Jeanne d'Arc were lodged at the cost of the city authorities." At the English College for priests here, the *Rheims Version* of the New Testament was published, 1582. In the old house of Long Vêtre, in Rue de Cères, *Colbert*, the minister of Louis XIV., was born 1619, the son of a wine or cloth merchant, where he served as clerk. When he wanted, afterwards, to make one of his sons Grand Bailly of the Order of Malta, for which four descents of nobility were required, he proceeded in this way. He fabricated an epitaph for a pretended ancestor, Richard Colbertby, a Scotchman. To get this placed in the Cordeliers' church, where several of his family lay buried, he bribed the guardian with the promise of a bishopric (which he never got); and here the epitaph was to be seen till the Revolution. In Rue du Marc, Pluche, who wrote the *Spectateur*

*la Nature*, was born. Gobelin, who gives name to the tapestry, and Marshal Drouet d'Erion, were also natives. Trade in Champagne wines, corn, and woollens. It is the "original seat" of *pain d'épices*, or gingerbread.

The trade in *Champagne* at Reims reaches 30 million francs yearly; and 600,000 bottles are usually stored away in the chalk cellars of MM. Moët, Cliquot, and other proprietors. It sells from 2 to 4 francs a bottle on the spot, according to quality; but the inferior sort drunk here is to be had at a very low price; the local consumption is reckoned at 84 bottles a head. Of the four million bottles of sparkling Champagne exported from the whole department, upwards of half-a-million finds its way to England, and three-quarters-of-a-million of the rest to France; brandy and sugar-candy being added to suit the English and Russian markets. Flowers are greatly cultivated.

Sillery is on the road to Chalons. There is a line from here to **Soissons** (page 23) 35 miles, passing through **Breuil-Romain**, **Fismes** (pages 23 and 235), and **Braisne** (page 23).

**Vitry-lès-Reims** (5½ miles).

**Bazancourt** (5 miles), at the *Branch Rail* of 10 miles, to **Isles-sur-Suippes** and **Béthenville**.

**La Châtelet** (7 miles). **Tagnon** (1½ mile).

Cross the *Aisne*, and the *Canal des Ardennes*, to **Rethel** (7½ miles), a *sous-préfecture* of 7,136 souls, in department *Ardennes*, on a hill by the *Aisne*, was an old Roman *Castrum retectum*, and the head of a duchy, once held by the Duc de Meilleraye, who married Cardinal Mazarin's niece. It was besieged, 1660, by the Spaniards, who defeated Turenne close by, then fighting for the Fronde. Condé took it four years after, but gave it up to Turenne, who was now on the court side, after changing his religion. An old tower remains. Woollens and merinos are made.

*Hotels*.—Du Commerce; de France.

Coaches to Châteaun-Portien, Signy l'Abbaye. Rail to Novion, &c.

**Amagne-Lucquy** (5½ miles), where the *Branch Rails* to Attigny, Vouziers, and Revigny (75 miles), and to Hirson, turn off.

**Attigny** (7½ miles), on the *Aisne*, has traces of a palace of the early kings from Clovis, who built it 617. A council was held here 765; and here Witikind, the Saxon, was baptised, 786. Charles the Simple built St. Walburg's church here. It was afterwards a country-seat of the Reims archbishops, but suffered so much from the English and the Frondeurs, that it is now a village of only 1,886 souls.

**Vouziers** (10½ miles), further up the *Aisne*, a small *sous-préfecture* of 2,808 population, near which the Prince de Ligne was killed, 1792. It was about here that, in the Revolutionary war, a sudden panic took possession of the French under Donmouriez, when, 10,000 fled 40 leagues before 1,300 Prussian hussars. *Hotel*.—Des Voyageurs. The line is continued to **Sts. Ménehould**.]

At Novion-Portien, *vis Amagne-Lucquy* and Revigny (page 238), is **CHÂTEAU-PORTIEN**, under an old *Castle* on a rock, which belonged to the Counts of Champagne.

**Saulces-Monclin** (5 miles).

The line now traverses the valley of the *Vence*. **Launois** (5 miles), on the *Vence*.

[At 6 miles west-north-west is **SIGNY L'ABBAYE**, so called from remains of a Benedictine *Abbey*, founded 1134, by St. Bernard, and endowed by a seigneur of Châtillon, to whom the saint gave a written contract, kindly promising him as many acres in heaven as he had made a donation of on earth. The original document was to be seen here till the last century.]

Pass **Poir-Terron** (5 miles), &c., and 10 miles further, passing twice over the *Vence*, and twice over the *Meuse*, is

**MEZIÈRES** (162 miles from Paris).

POPULATION, 6,700.

*Hotels*.—Du Palais Royal; du Cheval Blanc.

This small, dull capital of department *Ardennes*, is a military post of the second class, opposite **Charleville**, close to the Belgian frontier, on a bend of the *Meuse*, in a pleasant hilly spot, surrounded by Vauban's Lines and a citadel. It is as old as 847, when a castle was built here, which the Counts of Rethel took possession of. Among the few buildings worth notice are, the old Gothic *Church*, built 1412-1506, which has a good portal, a

high vault, painted glass, and an inscription, "felicitar," put up when Charles IX. married his wife here, 1570. At the *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1732, is the flag of the Chevalier *Bayard*, "sans peur et sans reproche," who with 2,000 men defended the town against a force of 40,000 Austrians, in 1521, when bombshells were used for the first time; this flag is carried in procession every 27th September. It also stood a seven weeks' siege in 1815, after Waterloo. Both it and Charleville were evacuated by the Germans, 22nd July, 1873, exactly three years after the blowing up of the bridge of Kiel; thus ending the occupation of France. The *Hôtel Dieu* was built 1746. It has some historical pictures.

**Metal works**, chiefly iron. Rail to Hirson (35 miles), Sedan, Givet, Verdun, Metz, &c.

From Mézières, on the rail to Namur, you pass

**Charleville**, only  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile, by a viaduct, near the suspension bridge, on the Meuse. It was built by, and called after, Charles, Duke of Nevers and Mantua, 1606; and has a modern Church; *Hôtel de Ville*; *Hôtel Dieu*; a new College and Seminary, with a chapel; *Theatre*; and *Bibliothèque* of 24,000 volumes, with a *Museum* of natural history. *Palace Ducale* has a fountain. A castle stood on Mont Olympe. Population, 17,390, who make nails, firearms, iron goods. *Hotels*.—Du Commerce; de l'Europe.

Rail, down the Meuse, to Charleroi and Brussels, to Sedan, &c. Two bridges cross the Meuse. From Sedan it is continued to Thionville or Diedenhofen (Route 58), and from Charleville to Givet; thus completing the north-east frontier line.

Pass **Nouzon** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), &c., to **Deville** (8 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), to the west of which is

**Rocroy**, or *Rocroi*, a fortress of the fourth class, with a frontier custom-house or douane, on a plain, 1,190 feet above the sea, where the great Condé, when Duke of Enghien, and only twenty-two years old, gained his famous *victory* over the Spaniards, 19th May, 1643. The town stands among the forests of Ardennes, and was founded by Francis I. Population, 2,265. *Hotel*.—De France. Coach to Couvin. It is about 53 miles to Landreies (Route 6).

**Fumay** (13 miles), on the Meuse, is noted for its ardoisères, or *Slate Works*, in the hills here,

through which the river has made a deep cutting. An old Castle stands over it. Merinoes, flannels, steam engines, and glass, are made. Population, 5,065. It was the centre of a little neutral spot, when joined to France, 1770.

**Givet** (15 miles), a fortified town on the Meuse, close to the Belgian frontier, in a hilly and rather picturesque spot, is composed of Petit Givet, at the end of the stone bridge, and Grand Givet, with Charlemont fort at the other end, the latter being on a high rock. It was used as a *dépôt* for English prisoners in the war, when the Rev. E. Wolfe voluntarily laboured among twelve hundred of them, preaching the gospel, forming schools, &c., as related in his work, "English Prisoners in France." It has the churches of St. Hilaire and Notre Dame, a library of 5,000 volumes, and chamber of manufactures. Population, 7,083. Méhul, the composer, was a native (but at *Hôtel de Ville*).

Pottery, pipes, and iron goods are made. In the neighbourhood is the old *Château* of Mont d'Haur (near Vireux Wallerand); and up the river, the high slate cliffs, called the *Daniel de la Main*. Boats ascend it to Mézières.

*Hotel*.—Du Mont d'Or.

The rail proceeds down the river to Dinant, and Namur (in BELGIUM), and from thence to Waterloo and Brussels. The dark slaty cliffs of the river are high and imposing. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.)

## ROUTE 56.

### Blesmes to Chaumont.

Distance by rail, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

**Blesme**, on the Strasbourg line (Route 54). Then over a wide plain to

**St. Dizier** ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a sous-préfecture, in Haute-Marne (population, 13,372), on the Marne, among woods. It was besieged by Charles V., in 1544, and mostly burnt by accident, 1775. It has part of an old *Castle*, near the Gothic Church, and a modern *Hôtel de Ville*.

*Hotels*.—Du Soleil d'Or (Golden Sun); du Commerce. Wood is cut and iron forged here.



One of the forges, Marnaval, owes its origin, says tradition, to the following story. Henry IV. having visited St. Dizier, the échevin or sheriff, Beaudesson, came to pay his respects. He was so like the king, that the guard presented arms and sounded trumpets, to the astonishment of Henry, who, putting his head out of the window, asked if there were two kings there. Beaudesson entered, and the king, surprised at the likeness, inquired if his mother had ever been at Béarn (where Henry came from). "No, sire," answered the sheriff, "but my father has travelled a good deal." The king was so tickled with the repartee, that he told Beaudesson to ask whatever he liked. He asked to build a forge on the Marne; and this was the origin of Marnaval.

Short branch to Revigny (page 238).

*Branch Rail to Vassy* (14½ miles), *vis à vis* **Eclaron**.

**Vassy**, or *Wassy*, a sous-préfecture, on the site, some say, of *Vassiacum*, which was burnt by Caracalla in 211. Roman coins have been found. An inscription near the hospital marks where a massacre of the Protestants took place, 1562, by the Duc de Guise. Population, 3,986. *Hotel*.—Du Commerce. From Vassy the rail is carried to **Dommartin**, **Courcelles-sur-Blaise**, and **Doulevant-le-Château**, whence coach to Chaumont, 28½ miles. At Eclaron the above line turns off to **Brienne-le-Château** and **Jessains** (page 255), thence on one side to **Troyes** (51 miles), and on the other through Bar-sur-Aube to Chaumont (p. 255).]

**Eurville** (6 miles), on the Marne.

**Chevillon** (6 miles), further up the Marne

**Joinville** (6 miles), an old place in a pleasant spot on the Marne, among vineyards and iron forges, under a hill, on which stood (till the Duke of Orléans pulled it down, 1790) the old *Castle* of the Sires de Joinville and the Duca de Guise, where the famous Catholic League was entered into, 1585. The Prince de Joinville takes his title hence. One of its lords was the *Sieur de Joinville*, who wrote the "Histoire de St. Louis IX. du nom," which gives a charming picture of the French knight of that age, and of his excellent and pious sovereign.

**Vignory** (6½ miles).

**Bologne** (5 miles), and its *tunnel*. Here a *branch rail* turns off to Neufchâteau, 31 miles.

[It passes **Chantraines**, **Andelot** (9½ miles), on the Rognon, **Bourmont St. Etienne** (7 miles), &c., to **Neufchâteau** (14½ miles) on the Meuse, as in Route 54 (page 239); and is continued to Pagny on the Strasbourg line, page 238.]

And 9 miles further is

**Chaumont**, on the Paris, Troyes, and Mulhouse line. (See Route 62.)

## ROUTE 57. Nancy to Metz.

By branch *rail* (from Frouard) 70 miles to Forbach, in 3½ to 4½ hours.

**Nancy**, as in Route 54, on the Strasbourg line, 220 miles from Paris.

**Frouard** (6½ miles). The Moselle is navigable from here. **Pompey** (1½ miles).

**Marbache** (2½ miles).

**Dieulouard** (4½ miles), an ancient village on a rock, by the Moselle, on the site of Scarpone, or Sarpane, which the Huns destroyed (806). It has a Gothic church of the 15th century, and a ruined *Château*. Coins and remains of a Roman way have been found at Scarpone. Through a pretty valley, to

**Pont-à-Mousson** (4½ miles), a town of 11,595 souls, at the brick bridge (pont) on the Moselle, under Mousson hill, which is crowned by a ruined *Castle* of the 12th century. Here are a Gothic *Church* of the 18th century, with two good six-sided towers on square bases; large cavalry barracks; part of St. Marie's old abbey; and an arcaded place (square), in which stands a *House* carved over with the Sept Péchés Capitaux (seven capital sins), in the quaint coarse style of the middle ages. Marshal Duroc was a native. Charles III., Duke of Lorraine, founded an university here. *Hotel*.—De France.

**Pagny-sur-Moselle** (5½ miles) is under the fine ruins of Prény, or *Prigny Castle*, built in the 10th century, a celebrated fortress from which the Dukes of Lorraine took their war-cry of "*Prigny! Prigny!*" French customs-house. Railway connection with places on the German frontier northwards, as **Onville**, **Chambley**, **Mars-la-Tour**, **Conflans-Jarny**, **Verdun** (page 237), **Briey**, **Fiquelmont**, **Baroncourt**, **Longuyon**,

**Longwy, Villerupt** (below), and **Mont St. Martin**. The river improves in beauty, to the suspension bridge at

**Novéant** (3½ miles); here is the new German customs-house. Between it and the next station are seen (at Jouey), near the river, 20 or 21 fine *Roman arches* of the *Aqueduct*, which went to Metz; one arch across the road is 60½ feet high.

**Ars** (3¼ miles), or *Arches-sur-Moselle*, from the remains of the same *Aqueduct* visible here. At 5 miles further is

**Metz**, the capital of German Lorraine, or Lothringen, annexed to the German Empire since the war. For this and the remainder of the line to Furbach, &c., see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

### ROUTE 58.

**Metz to Thionville, Montmédy, Sedan, Mézières.**

By rail. For the first part of this route, viz.: Metz to Thionville, now annexed to Germany, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book of Belgium and the Rhine*.

At **Thionville**, the German **Diedenhofen**, the line turns off north-west towards Mézières, along the Belgian frontier, past several memorable spots, which figured in the war of 1870-1.

**Hayange** (4½ miles), an industrious village in a pretty part of the Feusch, among iron and coal works, near the *Chandebourg* mineral springs. Then **Fontoy** (5 miles), **Audun-le-Roman** (5½ miles), **Joppécourt** (4½ miles), and **Pierrepont** (5 miles), all in a busy mineral district; followed by **Longuyon** (5½ miles), on the Chiers, which has ironworks and factories for fire-arms. *Buffet*.

Here the line to Arlon, in Belgium, turns off *via* **Cons-la-Granville** (8¼ miles) and **Longwy** (3½ miles).

[**Longwy** (10 miles from Longuyon), or *Longus-Vicus*, on the Belgian frontier, includes the *Basse* (lower) *Ville*, on the Chiers, and *Haute Ville*, on the hills above, strongly fortified by *Vauban*. It belonged to the Dukes of Lorraine till the French acquired it, 1679; and was taken by the Prussians, 1792. The rail is extended to **Villerupt** (11 miles).]

The next stations, descending the Chiers, are **Vexin** (5½ miles), **Veloignes**, and

**Montmédy** (7¼ miles from Vexin), a *sous-préfecture* in department Meuse, of 2,782 souls, and

one of *Vauban's* fortified towns of the fourth class, irregularly built on the Chiers—the upper town being placed between two hills (*mons medius*), from which the town derives its name. It was taken by France, 1657. Here the French were defeated, August, 1871. Trade in pottery (formerly made by *gipsies*) here. *Hotel*.—St. Nicholas.

At 3½ miles to the north is the deserted Gothic church of *Aviorix*, with some elegant carvings and light spires; near it is a small chapel, having a pretty spire porch in front. Many traces of Roman possessions were found in 1823. To the west-south-west (9¼ miles) is **Stenay**, an old place on the flats of the *Meuse* (now a station 24 miles from Sedan; population, 3,489), called *Satanacum*, when the kings of *Austrasia* had a seat here. Louis XIV., in 1648, gave it to *Condé*, and captured it a few years after from the leaders of the *Fronde*, who made a treaty with the Spaniards here. There are cavalry barracks, saw mills, and iron mines. Connection with **Ecouvlevx** and **Virton**, in Belgium, 1¼ mile.]

Tunnel, viaduct over the *Thome*, and bridge.

After this, the line passes **Chauvency** (3¼ miles), **Lamouilly** (3½ miles), **Margut** (4½ miles), and **Blagny**, in department *Ardenne*, to

**Carignan** (5 miles from Margut), on the Chiers, which joins the *Meuse* above Sedan. Formerly called *Ivol*, and belonged to the families of *Soissons* and *Penthidvre*. It was part of *Luxembourg* before the peace of *Ryswick*, 1693. The French sustained a defeat here, August, 1871. There is a short branch rail to **Messempré**,

Leaving this, we come to **Sachy**, **Pourrubrévilly** (5½ miles from Carignan), and **Doury** (1¼ mile).

**Bazelles**, with its 700 houses, and 2,000 to 3,000 population, was miserably burnt before the capitulation of Sedan, 1870. It has been restored again, and a War Memorial set up. Next is **Pont-Maugis** (1¼ mile), with a branch of 6 miles to **Raucourt**; and then

**Sedan** (8¼ miles), on the *Meuse*; a *sous-préfecture* (population, 20,292) and fortified town of the third class, in a flat spot. It had a castle in the 9th century, belonging to the archbishop of *Reims*, which came to the ferocious *De la Marck*, the *Wild Boar* of *Ardenne*, in the 17th cent.

**Furieux** was born, 1611, in the old château—a site now marked by a stone; a bronze of him by Gols, stands near the Hôtel de Ville. He was brought up at Bazailles. Here died, in 1662, another French Marshal, Fabert; a fine genius, and a high-minded man.

Sedan is well built, with many grey houses of stone and slate, among meadows, backed by woods; but the streets are narrow, and the water is so bad that the people are subject to goitres in the neck. There are a Citadel (15th century), three barracks, one being for cavalry, a well-supplied arsenal and magazines, and a military hospital, on a hill, 130 feet above the river. A large tree, called *Trois Frères*, stands on the Garenne promenade. The Protestant temple contains tombs of Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, his wife, &c.

Here was fought the disastrous *Battle of 1st September, 1870*, between the French, under Napoleon III. and Marshal McMahon, and the Germans, under King William I. of Prussia; the French being completely defeated, and obliged to surrender their whole army—upwards of 80,000 men—as prisoners of war to the Germans. McMahon was disabled by a wound, and resigned the command to General Wimpffen, who signed the articles of capitulation. The rain poured incessantly during the fight.

The Emperor, upon giving himself up the day after, was sent to Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel. His meeting with the King took place at M. Amour's *Château de Bellevue*, 3 miles west, on a point overlooking the battle-field, after an interview with Bismarck at the *Weaver's Cottage*; both of which were visited by the Prince of Wales, August, 1871. The German head-quarters staff was at *Donchery*, to which the King came up from Pont-à-Mousson, to watch the fight. At first he thought the Emperor had escaped, but was assured of final success by seeing a flag of truce. The French, who fought with desperation, were caught in the trap laid for them by Moltke, in their attempts to relieve Metz.

The weaving and dyeing of cloth of noted quality employs 10,000 hands here and in the neighbourhood; there are also metal works.

*Hotels*.—De la Croix d'Or; de l'Europe. Rail to Mézières, Verdun, &c. The rail to Charleville was opened in December, 1858, passing two viaducts on the Meuse.

**Donchery** (1½ miles), a small town on the Meuse, with manufactures of lace, &c. It was the German head-quarters at the battle of Sedan.

**Nouvion-sur-Meuse** (2½ miles), followed by **Charleville** (3½ miles), opposite

**Mézières**, on the Meuse, as in Route 55.

### ROUTE 59.

Nancy to Epinal, Mulhouse, Gray, Vesoul, and Besançon.

Nancy and **Varangeville-St.-Nicholas** (8 miles), as on the Strasbourg line, in Route 54.

**Rosières-aux-Salines** (3½ miles) and

**Blainville-la-Grande** (4½ miles); both on the main line.

Here the line turns off to **Einvaux** (4½ miles). **Bayon** (4½ miles). Valley of the Moselle.

**Charmes** (7 miles), on the Moselle. Rail to Mirecourt, Vittel, Contrexéville, Bourbonne-les-Bains (see Route 62). *Branch Rail of 17 miles to Rambervillers* (population, 5,155).

[**Mirecourt** (12½ miles south-west), on the rail from Neufchâteau to Epinal, is a sous-préfecture, on the Madon; with an old church; and a Museum of Natural History. *Hotel*.—Du Commerce. Population, 5,141. Lace and musical instruments are made.]

**Châtel-Morisy** (8½ miles), on the Moselle. At 9½ miles further, in the old province of Alsace, is

### EPINAL,

46½ miles from Nancy, 266½ miles from Paris.

*Hotels*.—De la Poste; du Louvre; du Commerce.

Population, 23,225. Chief town of department Vosges, on the Moselle, in a hollow, on the slope of the Vosges mountains, 1,050 feet above the sea, with the ruins of its old *Castle* seated on a rock higher up. The river divides it into Grande Ville and Petite Ville (joined by a stone and a suspension bridge) and the Faubourg, near the canal. It is well built, and provided with fountains; but the buildings are of no consequence. The large college belonged to the Jesuits; the Capuchin convent, now turned into a hospital, has extensive gardens round it; the parish church has a good choir. There are, besides, a library of 17,000 volumes, a museum, orphan asylum, cavalry barracks, the Deublat gardens, large prison, and several paper works. The river makes some cascades. A moun-

ment to those who fell 1870-71 was erected 1875. Trade in images, largely made here.

Rail direct to **Jussey**, on the Belfort line (see page 256).

[By rail to Remiremont, up the Moselle, you pass **Dinoze** (3½ miles), to **Arches** (7½ miles), where the branch to **Laveline** turns off, as in Route 60; then **Pouxoux** (8 miles), **Eloyes** (¼ mile), and **St. Naboré** (2¼ miles), to

**Remiremont** (3¼ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Vosges (with a population of 9,374), in a pretty valley under the Vosges mountains, just above where the two heads of the Moselle join. It is well laid out, with wide streets and fountains, and has a new Hospital. It began in an abbey for canonesses, founded 620, rebuilt in the Italian style, 1751, and now used as the *Mairie*, containing the Library of 7,000 volumes, and a good Cabinet of mineralogy. *Hotel*.—De la Poste. Trade in Génomé cheese, kirsch-wasser (cherry brandy), pâtés de truite (trout pies). The Bouchot and Cave falls are near Vagny, on the Clurle (10 miles). To Plombières (8¼ miles). [Branch of the *Moselotte Line* (14¼ miles) to **Vagny**, **Thiéfosse**, **Saulxures**, and **Cornimont**, under the Vosges Hills.] The main line proceeds for 17 miles to **Vécoux**, **Ferdrupt**, **Le Thillot**, **St. Maurice**, and **Bussang**. St. Maurice stands under the *Ballon d'Alsace*, one of the highest (4,180 feet) of the Vosges, which commands a view of vast extent, taking in the plains of Alsace, the Black Forest (in Baden), and the nearer Alps. It is lower by 108 feet than the *Ballon de Guebwiller*, over St. Amarin.

Further on, you come to **Bussang**, in a deep gorge of the Vosges, with 2,814 souls, and excellent mineral waters. Then to the picturesque valley of **St. AMARIN**, near the new German border, and the old castles of Friedbourg, Stoenbourg, and Wildenstein. **Gérardmer**, 18¼ miles from Remiremont (see above), is near a lake at the head of the Vologne, among the Vosges forests, and is noted for its cheese. Population, 7,197. See page 256. *Hotel*.—Grand Hotel du Lac.—Very well situated on the lake, with beautiful view. Park. See Advt,

A short distance from Bussang is

**Weeserling**, where the railway is taken for **Mulhouse** or **Mülhausen**, on the Strassburg and Basle Railway. See *Bradshaw's Handbook to Belgium and the Rhine*.]

The line is continued from Epinal as below, *viâ* Vesoul to Gray, bringing Nancy into direct communication with the southern lines.

**Dönnoux** (11 miles). **Xertigny** (8 miles), among ironworks, at the head of the Saône.

#### La Chapelle-au-Bols.

**Bains** (11 miles from Xertigny), or Bains-les-Bains, in a well-wooded valley on the Coucy, and so named from its *warm Springs*, called the Old and New Baths, and Fontaine de la Vache, useful as tonics in nervous and rheumatic complaints. The season is from the middle of May to that of September; there are a saloon, good lodgings, promenades, with traces of Roman occupation. Population, 2,591. *Hotel*.—De la Clef-de-Or.

**Aillevillers** (8¼ miles), the junction for the **PLOMBÏÈRES** and **LUXEUL Spas** (7¼ miles).

#### [PLOMBÏÈRES.

POPULATION, 1,869.

*Hotels*.—Grand Hotel; de l'Ours; Tête d'Or.

A noted *watering-place*, among hill-forests, in the valley of the Angonne, along which is the Promenade des Dames, laid out by Stanislaus, King of Poland, 1775, and leading to *Moulin Joli*, a mill so called by the Empress Josephine. The town is frequently called Plombières-les-Bains.

The *Baths* are hot and cold, and are used from May to October, by several thousand visitors. They are for the most part saline and tonic, and, as usual, are regulated by government.

*Bain des Dames* is the site of a nunnery; *Bain des Anciens*, or Grand Bain, the oldest, is used by the poor; *Bain Tempéré*, charge 40 to 70 centimes; *Bain National*, or Bain Neuf, has a salle de comédie (for balls, &c.); The *Bain Romain* is the most elegant. Another is called *Bain des Capucins*; and there are also the Fontaines du Crucifix, Savonneuses, and la Bourdeille (containing iron). **Hers Cavour** had a meeting with the Emperor, July, 1858, before the Italian war.

*Excursions* in the neighbourhood—to Jacquot Farm; the Val d'AJol; the valleys of Erival (and its abbey) and des Roches; the Tonnerre Stone, &c. They sell wood carvings and kirschwasser (cherry brandy) here. *Conveynances*, in the season, to Remiremont.

Rail to **Fougerolles** (4½ miles from Aillevillers, or 7 miles from Plombières), the chief seat of the *Kirchwasser* trade, of which there are several important houses here. Its perfume arises from the minute quantity of prussic acid found in the cherry kernels. Population, 6,030. Thence to **Faymont** (7 miles).

From **Aillevillers**, a branch to Lure (page 257), 23 miles long, passes **Fontaine** and Luxeuil (4 miles).

**Luxeuil**, another place for mineral baths, in a plain under the Vosges mountains, covered with woods. The Breusse divides it from the large village of St. Sauveur.

It was known to the Romans, as proved by an inscription at the Hôtel de Ville, in the Rue des Romains, where the *Baths* stand, in the midst of fine grounds, under the names of *Bains des Femmes, des Hommes, &c.* They are of a similar quality to those of Plombières. Luxeuil has a college, and an old Benedictine Abbey. Trade in hams, cattle, wine, grain. Population, 4,811. *Hotels*.—Marchand; du Lion Vert (Green Lion).]

**St. Loup** (3½ miles). Population, 3,605.

**Confans-Varigney** (5 miles), the junction for Langres (page 256) and **Faverney** (7½ miles), to **Port d'Ateller-Amance** (3½ miles), on the Belfort line. Hence to **Port-sur-Saône** (4½ miles);

**Valvire** (5 miles); and

**Vesoul** (2½ miles), as in Route 62. At Valvire is where the continuation to **Gray** runs off. By another rail to

**Besançon** (29½ miles; Route 21), *viâ* **Montbozon** and **Moncey**, on the Oignan.

## ROUTE 60.

**Epinal to St. Dié, the Ban de la Roche, and Strassburg.**

By rail to St. Dié, 24 miles.

**Epinal**, as in Route 59.

From Epinal, the line, called *Ligne de la Vologne*, in connection with the *Chemins de fer des*

*Vosges*, proceeds up the Vologne, parting off at **Arches**, 7½ miles from **Epinal**, as in Route 59. It passes **Jarménil** (2½ miles), **Docelles** (2½ miles), **Deyclmont** (2½ miles) **Lepanges** (1½ mile), to **Eruyères** (3½ miles) and **Laveline** (2½ miles).

At Laveline, a branch of 11 miles goes off to **Granges**, in a fine mountain valley, and **Gérardmer** (page 249). This is a place in the heart of the Vosges mountains, from which a fall called the *Faut des Caves*, the *Lakes of Gérardmer* and *Retounemer*, and the *Schlucht*, and the *Hohneck*, two of the finest mountain peaks in the range, may be visited.

From Laveline the St. Dié line proceeds to **Bifontaine**, **Condeux**, and **St. Léonard** (11 miles from Laveline); where a short branch of 5 miles turns off to **Fraize**.

From St. Léonard it is 5 miles to

[**St. Dié**, or **St. Diey**, where the line makes a junction with the Lunéville and St. Dié rail (Route 54). It is a sous-préfecture in department Vosges, and bishopric, on the Meurthe, rebuilt (after a fire, 1756), by Stanislaus, King of Poland. It stands under Mont d'Ornon; and has a cathedral, partly Romanesque, and the Petite Eglise, 11th century; palace, with fine garden; Hotel de Ville, and fountains. Population, 18,136.

One road leads hence, over the Vosges, to

**LA POURTOYE** (22 miles), on the Wess, and the lakes at its source, called Lac Blanc and Lac Noir, or Black and White. They are near the highest part of the mountain range. At 13 miles further is **Colmar**, on the Strassburg railway.

Another road brings you to **GEMAINCOTTE** (7½ miles); and 7½ miles further east, to **Markkirch** or **Ste. Marie-aux-Mines**, on the Liep-vrette, in Alsace, in a pretty valley under the highest part of the Vosges, and so called from the mines (now worked out) around it. Population, about 12,000, some of them descendants of the turbulent Munster Anabaptists. Good mineral springs; the air is sharp and bracing. At 13½ miles, by rail, beyond this (past **Weilerthal**, near St. Hippolyte and its castle), is **Schlettstadt**, on the Strassburg railway.]

**Raon l'Étape** (12 miles), on the Meurthe, a station on the Lunéville and St. Dié rail (Route 54) which descends past **Baccarat** to Lunéville, &c. Up the Plaine, a branch of the Meurthe, or else by way of Senones (page 241) and St. Jean du Mont, is

**SCHIRMECK** (about 22½ miles), in the Vosges, or 24 miles from St. Dié, as above, over the new German frontier. About 5 miles south is the *Ban de la Roche*, for which, and the rest of the road to Strassburg, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

### ROUTE 61.

#### Strassburg to Hagenau, Weissemburg, and Mannheim.

For the country along this route, now transferred to Germany, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*.

#### SUB-SECTION B.—ROUTES VIA THE DIRECT BELFORT LINE.

### ROUTE 62.

#### Paris to Montereau, Troyes, Chaumont, Gray, Langres, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Vesoul, Plombières, Belfort, and Mulhouse.

By rail, 30½ miles. This is the shortest route to Mulhouse; through trains, 12 to 16 hours. Opened, 1853. Embarcadère in Place de Strasbourg.

A suburban branch of this line to **Vincennes** and **Verneuil-l'Étang** starts from Place de la Bastille, passing **Bel Air**, **St. Mandé**, **Vincennes**, (see page 77); then **Fontenay-sous-Bois**, **Nogent-sur-Marne**, **Jo'nvill-le-Pont**, **St. Maur-Port-Créteil**, **Parc de St. Maur**, **Champigny**, and **La Varenne-Chennevières**. Hence to **Sucy-Bonneuil**, for Juvisy, &c. (page 163), on the Grande Ceinture. Then **Boissy-St. Leger** (page 78), **Brie-Comte-Robert** (page 78), and **Verneuil**.

For Belfort, we follow the Strasbourg line to **Noisy-le-Sec** (5½ miles), on the Paris Ceinture Rail, after which it turns off to

**Rosny-sous-Bois** (2½ miles), followed by

**Nogent-St.-Marne-Bry** (2½ miles), close to the viaduct over the Marne, 2,8.5 feet long, on 30 arches, the middle ones being 164 feet wide, and 87 feet high. Correspondances to Petit Bry, and Noisy-le-Grand.

**Villiers-sur-Marne** (2½ miles), in department Seine-et-Marne. Correspondances to Plessis-Trévis.

**Emerainville-Pontault** (4½ miles). Coaches to Pontault.

**Ozouer-la-Ferrière** (3 miles), in the Forest of Armainvilliers.

**Gretz-Armainvilliers** (3½ miles); Correspondance to Chevry. Here the branch rail to **Coulommiers** (20½ miles) turns off.

[It passes **Tournan** (1½ mile), **Marles-la-Houssaye** (5 miles), **Mortcerf** (4½ miles), **Guérard** (3½ miles), **Paremountiers** (2½ miles) on the Aubelin, **Mourroux** (2½ miles), and **Coulommiers** (1½ mile), on the Morin, described in Route 54, page 231.]

**Villepatour-Prezles** (3½ miles). Correspondance to Coubert.

**Ozouer-le-Voulgis** (3 miles).

**Verneuil-Chaumes** (2½ miles). Correspondance to Guignes, And'czel, Champeaux.

**Mormant** (3½ miles), has a good spire church, and (in its neighbourhood) the moated *Château de Bressoy*; with another at *Courpa'ais* or *Grange Blenau*, which belonged to Lafayette's family. Here Lafayette lived, and was visited by Fox, who planted the *ivy* over the gateway. It has portraits of Presidents of the United States, and of Franklin, Kosciusko, Bailly, Rochefoucauld, &c., besides the Flag of the States, given to Lafayette on his last visit to America. Correspondance to Melun.

**Grand-Fuits** (3½ miles).

**Nangis** (3½ miles), in a fertile hollow of the Brie country, has a population of 2,885, who trade in corn, butter, cheese. Two towers of the *Château* of its marquises remain, besides an ancient Gothic church. Napoleon defeated the Allies here, 1814. There is a still older church at *Rampillon* (4 kil. east). Correspondance to Jouy-le-Châtel.

**Maison-Rouge** (6½ miles), or **Leudon**. Coaches to Donnemarie and Chenoise.

**Longueville** (3½ miles). Here a short branch rail of 3½ miles turns off past Ste-Colombe to Provins.

[**Provins**. Population, 8,340;

*Hotels*.—De la Boule d'Or; de la For...

A sous-préfecture in department Seine-et-Marne, in a fertile spot, on the Vouizie and Duretín, on the side of a hill. There are many middle-age remains of walls and buildings, from its having grown out of a royal *Castle*, founded before 1120, by Thibault VI., Count of Champagne. In Haute Ville are traces of the Château, and St. Quiriace's *Church*, which has a good choir and cupola. Near it stands the Tour de César, built in the 13th century, Old Palace (now a college), a Grange aux Dimes (tithe farm), and old Fountain.

The two old *Gates* of St. Jean and Jouy lead down to Basse Ville, where the modern houses are surrounded by walls, with two churches; the old Cordeliers convent, now the hospital, founded by the Thibaults, 1050; a Theatre; and a *mineral Spring* (with a bath-house), useful in cases of debility. Part of the old town is excavated into caves and underground passages. Most of the buildings are 13th century.

Trade in grain, wood, leather, and confectionery made from roses, grown here—the true seat of the *Provins* (not Provence) *Rose*.

About 10½ miles to the north, near Louan, are the fine and extensive ruins of Montgullon, in a forest.]

At the next station,

**Flamboin-Gouaix** (3¼ miles), is the *Branch Rail* down the Seine to **Montereau**, uniting this with the Lyons rail.

[The first station is

**Les Ormes** (3 miles). Population, 800.

**Vimpelles** (1¼ mile). Population, 600. A pretty spire.

**Châtenay** (4½ miles). Population, 620.

**Montereau** (8 miles), on the Lyons rail, as in Route 20. A viaduct on 4 arches, each 79 feet span, crosses the Yonne.]

On the main line, the next station to Flamboin is **Hermé** (3 miles), near the Château of Flamboix.

**Melz** (3 miles) on the Forêt river; beyond which a *viaduct* in three parts, 216 feet long, crosses the Seine, near Bernières Château.

**Nogent-sur-Seine** (2½ miles).

*Hotels*.—De la Clef d'Argent; de l'Ecu.

A sous-préfecture (in department Aube) of 3,704 souls, on the Seine, opposite the weir or fall, where it becomes navigable. It belonged to St. Denis's abbey, and came at length to the family of Cardinal de Noailles. The Allies, under Prince Schwartzburg, took it by storm, when held by Bourmont in 1814, when the Hôtel de Ville and a bridge were destroyed. The large *Church* was built between the reigns of Charles VI. and Henry II.; its tower has a turret (built 1321-49), with a figure of St. Laurent on top. There are some pictures of value. Trade in millinery, grain, charcoal, leather, and ropes.

[About 5 miles east south-east, on the Ardusson, are remains of the monastery founded, 1123, by Abélard, who fled here from his enemies, and called it *Paraclete* (i.e., comforter); which became a convent under his wife, Heloise, and was the burial-place of both. Their bodies remained here till they were removed to Père la Chaise, 1793, and placed under the monument brought from Abélard's first grave, at Chalons-sur-Saône. A *pillar* set up by General Pajol marks the spot where they lay before this change.

**VILLENAUXE** (3¼ miles), on the line from Romilly to Châteaun-Thierry, is on a branch of the Seine, and was once fortified. The Benedictine monks of *Neste la Reposte Abbey* (founded 501), came here in the 16th century, and rebuilt their *Church* of the original stones, as it now stands—a large and elegant structure, having a light spire, beautiful stained windows of the sixteenth century, when the art was perfected, and, among other carvings, a curious one in the porch, of a web-footed queen, supposed to be Clothilde.]

**Font-sur-Seine** (4½ miles), or Pont-le-Roi, in a pretty spot on the Seine, where the Aube joins, had a hunting *Château* of the Counts of Champagne, built by Le Muet, in which Napoleon's mother lived. Being burnt by the Russians, 1814, it was rebuilt by Casimir Perier, 1830, in the Italian style. Population, 1,950. In the neighbourhood is a large dolmen or *Cromlech*, of one great stone on three or four others; besides others lying about, called by the people *Tombeaux Romains* (Roman Tombs).

**Romilly** (6½ miles), in a fertile hollow on the Seine, has a beautiful *château*, on the site of an old moated fortress. Population, 7,244. Within a short distance are two arches of the abbey of *Scellières*, where *Voltaire's* body (having been refused burial at Paris) lay from 1778 till 1791, when it was moved to the Pantheon. A stone, with A.V. on it, marks the spot.

A line (55 miles) connects Romilly with Châteaun-Thierry. The principal stations are Villenauxe (above) and Montmirail (page 235).

A branch rail of 50 miles turns off to **Anglure**; **Sézanne** (below); **Fère-Champenoise** (page 235); **Avize**, **Vertus** (page 236), and **Oiry**, near Epernay, on the Strasbourg line (page 236).

[**Sézanne**, on the Angea, which supplies mills and bleach works, was a town of *Gallia-Cornata*, destroyed by Thibault IV., Count of Champagne. It was rebuilt and taken by the English, 1223; and suffered from the Huguenots and from fire; so that it has a modern, well-built look, with a good church, and hospital. *Hotel*.—De France. Population, 4,772.]

**Mesgrigny** (7½ miles) is reached by a viaduct across the étang or lake. Coaches to Méry, Plancy, and Arcis.

**St. Mesmin** (3½ miles), so-called after St. Mesmin, whom Attila put to death, 451; before that it was called *Brolium*.

**Barberay** (8½ miles), in a good pasture country, noted for its cheeses, called *Fromage de Troyes*.

### TROYES.

A *buffet*. 103½ miles from Paris, 20½ from Mulhouse.

POPULATION, 50,330.

*HOTELS*.—Du Mulet; St. Laurent; du Commerce; des Courriers.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Cathedral—The Mall—Churches of St. Urban, Madeline, Pantaléon—Hôtel de Ville.

Chief town of department Aube (formerly of province of Champagne), seat of a bishop, a society of agriculture, &c., in a wide and fertile plain (dotted with country-houses), on the Seine, which divides itself here into several canals; though the water for drinking is entirely drawn from wells in the chalk.

It was the head town of the *Tricasses* or *Treves*, whence comes the modern name. Attila threatened it, 451, and the Normans pillaged it, 869, a few years after the meeting here of Pope John VIII. and Louis le Bègue about the succession to the imperial crown. Under its count, Thibault IV., in the 12th century, it became a great place for trading *fairs*; and hence we get the *Troy Pound* of twelve ounces. It was held by the English after the treaty of 1420, by which Henry V. married Katharine, daughter of Charles VI., at St. Jean's Church, and was to succeed to the French crown; but Charles VII. retook it, 1429. The parliament of Paris was sent here, 1787. Napoleon made it his head-quarters, 1814.

On the top of the old walls, built by the Romans, but much altered since their time, is a promenade called the *Mall*. The town gates are called Hector, Andromaque, Paris, and so on, all fancifully named in remembrance of old Troy. Porte St. Jacques, near the bridge, is flanked by two low-peaked Gothic towers and turrets. Close to the Porte de Paris was a royal château, burnt in the great fire of 1524, along with a second, which belonged to the Counts of Champagne, and a third which stood hard by the Cordeliers' convent; which make some derive the town's name from *Tres Arces* (three castles). The streets are full of old gable-ended houses, of carved and plastered timber, as ancient as the 16th century, for the most part. Among its ten churches is

*St. Etienne's Cathedral*, begun 1208-25 (on the site of one as old as 872), and carried on till the west front was built, about 1506-20. This front has a good tower, 230 feet high (there were to have been two), and a fine stained rose window. It is 271 feet long, and 164 wide through the transept. The nave, exclusive of its five aisles, is 34 feet wide and 96 high, ornamented, like the choir, with windows of the 13th century, containing finely stained *Portraits* of kings, counts, bishops, saints, &c., by Gonthier, all in costume. It was restored, 1866.

*St. Urban's* beautiful collegiate Church was built in the 13th century, by Pope Urban IV., born the son of a tailor here, whose trade is painted in one of the windows. Excellent stained windows are seen, in *St. Madeleine's* ancient Church, of the 11th and 16th centuries, with a well-carved *rood-loft* (by



J. Gualde, 1516), one of five, for which the city was noted; also in *St. Pantaléon's*, which has, besides, twenty statues close to its pillars. *St. Nicholas* offers a good portal; *St. Jean*, an altar-piece of the *Baptism of Christ*, by Mignard, a native; *St. Remi*, a bronze crucifix, 3½ feet high, by Girardon, another native.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1624-70, by Mansart, has a good front, with busts of natives, and Girardon's medallion of Louis XIV. At the Bibliothèque are as many as 80,000 volumes, and 2,700 MSS., in a room 164 feet long; also specimens of glass, painted by Linard-Gonthier, with scenes from the Life of Henry IV. The *Musée* contains a gallery of pictures, and a collection of minerals, coins, &c. *Two tombs* of Henry I. and Thibault III. (1180-1200) are placed in the Bishop's Palace.

Notice the old timbered abattoirs, or shambles, wine and corn halls (the latter has a fine timbered roof), the statue of La Fontaine, the *Hôtel Mesgrigny* (16th century), opposite *St. Pantaléon*, and the *pepinière*, or nursery gardens.

The manufactures are millinery and charcuterie, a chalk preparation, called *blanc d'Espagne* (Spanish white), cotton stockings, and caps.

Rail to Bar-sur-Seine, Châtillon-sur-Seine, and to Sens and Chalons.

For Chalons, the rail passes **Arcis-sur-Aube** (page 237), 28 miles distant.

[**Arcis-sur-Aube** (*Buffet*), a sous-préfecture, in department Aube, of 2,841 souls, on the Aube (stone bridge), where it is first navigable, is now a station on the State line between Troyes and Chalons, about half way from both. It was burnt in the defence made by Napoleon, with a small force, against 80,000 Austrians, in 1814. A small suspension bridge, 66 feet long, leads to Dampierre, where the general of that name is buried, and which has a *Château*, built 1671, by Mansart. Good views from the hills around. *Hotel*.—De la Poste. Danton, the Terrorist, was born here.]

For Sens, 41 miles distant, the rail passes **Betisac**, **Aix-en-Othe-Villemaur**, **Bagneux**, **Villeneuve l'Archevêque**, **Pont-sur-Vanne**, **Malay-le-Roi**, &c., and is part of the State Outer Circle round Paris, which is continued to Montargis, Orleans, &c.

[The rail to *Bar-sur-Seine*, &c., passes **Maisons** (5½ miles), **St. Parres-les-Vaudes** (1½ miles), &c., to

**Bar-sur-Seine** (8½ miles), a sous-préfecture of 3,237 population, in a fertile valley among vineyards on the Seine (crossed by a stone bridge), below the junction of the Ource and Laignes. It must have been a large place in Froissart's time (1359), when the English burnt "900 bons hôtels" (houses). Like *Bar-sur-Aube*, &c., its name (Bar) indicates that it was a provincial frontier town. It has a good Gothic cross-shaped Church. On *St. Germain's Hill* is the rustic *Chapel of Notre Dame du Chêne*, founded 1070, by Simon de Valois. *Hotel*.—De l'Écu.

At 12 miles west-south-west of Bar-sur-Seine is **CHAOURCE**, near the head of the Amauce, which turns several mills. Amadis Jamyn, a poet of the 16th century, was a native.

About 9½ miles south, in the valley of the Laignes, are **LES RICEYS**, viz.—Ricey Haut, Ricey Haute-Rive, and Ricey Bas, three places founded, they say, by industrious *Swiss settlers*, with good spire churches, and noted for wine. Population, 2,960.

Still going up the river, the branch line passes **Gyé-sur-Seine** (5½ miles), **Mussy** (5½ miles), &c., to **Châtillon-sur-Seine** (9½ miles), on the Nuits branch of the Lyons line (Route 20), which comes from the south-west; and is continued north-east from **Châtillon** to **Chaumont**, *via* **Brion-sur-Ource** (5½ miles), on a branch of the Seine, **Courban** (3½ miles), **Veuxaullies** (3½ miles), near the Aube; **Château Villain** (9½ miles), as below, and **Bricon** (5 miles), on the main line next to **Chaumont** (7½ miles).]

From Troyes, the next stations are

**Rouilly-St. Loup** (5 miles), **Lusigny** (4½ miles), in a forest, **Montiéramey** (4½ miles), on the Barse.

**Vendeuvre** (6½ miles), among hills and vineyards, at the Barse's head, has an ancient *Château*, which belonged to Henry of Luxembourg 1614, and a church, with this inscription to a woman (1699); "*qui aime bien, tard oublie*." The ground

is so strong that it takes eight or ten horses to the plough. In the charming valley of *Val-Suzenay* is a pilgrim's Chapel, where a fête is held on the 8th of September. Population, 2,017.

#### Jessains (6½ miles).

Rail by Brienne-le-Château, from Bar-sur-Aube to Vitry-le-François.

[**BRIENNE-NAPOLEON** (8½ miles), once more called (as formerly) *Brienne-le-Château*, so called from the fine seat built by Louis, its last count, and was noted, till 1790, for the *Military School*, in the Minimes convent, to which the young Corsican, *Napoleon*, was sent as a king's pensioner, 1798-84, and to whom a bronze statue was erected 1859, in front of the Mairie. In 1814 the allies were defeated here by Napoleon. He was nearly run through by the lance of a Cossack, who was shot dead at the Emperor's feet. The rail from St. Dizier to Troyes (page 246) now passes through this place.]

#### Arsonval-Jaucourt (3½ miles).

**Bar-sur-Aube** (8 miles), a sous-préfecture of 4,342 souls, in a fine spot among the vineyards of the Aube, belonged to the early kings of France, and was noted for its trading fairs. Besides remains of a castle on Châtelet hill, it has a hospital of the 12th century, a *Chapel* and *Churches* of the 12th century, and a stone *Bridge*, over which Charles VII., in 1440, threw his rebellious subject, the Bastard of Bourbon, tied up in a sack. In 1814, Marshal Mortier here defeated the Austrians, who, a little after, defeated Oudinot. Trade in white wine and eau-de-vie.

*Hotels*.—De la Poste; du Commerce; de la Pomme d'Or.

Six bridges over the Aube.

**Clairvaux** (8 miles), up the Aube, once famous for the *Cistercian Abbey*, founded 1105-14, by Hugh, Count of Troyes, and St. Bernard, now a central *House of Correction* for 2,000 prisoners from thirteen departments. Here was the capacious *Tun* of *Clairvaux*, which held 2,000 hectolitres (each 22 gallons) of wine; with smaller casks, which held 250 to 1,000 hectolitres. Straw hats and gloves are made. A little north-west, in the forest, is *Arconville*—a great heap of stones, or cairn, gradually made by the contributions of passers by, on the spot where a Huguenot was killed in the wars of the League.

**Maranville** (3½ miles), in department Haute-Marne.

[To the north-east is *Cirey Château*, where Voltaire lived with the Duchesse de Châtelet. About 7½ miles north-west of this stands *Tremilly*, the old moated seat of the Trémouilles, flanked by two pyramidal towers, &c., and now belonging to the Broglie family.]

**Briccon** (6½ miles), where the Châtillon loop line comes in, *visà* Château-Villain, as below.

[**Château-Villain** (5 miles), on the Aujon, belonged to the Orléans family, and was one of the finest seats in Champagne, before the Revolution. **ARC-EN-BARRAIS** (7½ miles south-east), higher up the Aujon, was a fortified town in Burgundy, and latterly the property of Madame Adélaïde d'Orléans.]

At 7½ miles from Briccon is

#### CHAUMONT, or Chaumont-en-Bassigny,

162½ miles from Paris. *Buffet*.

Here the lines from Blesme and Neufchâteau come in, *visà* Boulogne (see pages 238 and 246).

**HOTELS**.—Grand Hotel de France; de l'Écu et du Commerce; de la Poste. Population, 12,280.

Chief town of department Haute-Marne, on a ridge of the Marne, where the Suize joins. It grew out of a *Castle* built by the Counts of Champagne, was fortified by Louis XII., and is known in modern times for the *Treaty* signed here by the Allies, against Napoleon, 1814. Only a tower, 11th century, remains of the Castle. The Church of St. John the Baptist has a fine picture of the Beheading, and other good pictures. Among the buildings are the Hôtel de Ville, which has a bust of Henry IV.; the palais de justice; the college, with a good portico to the chapel; library of 40,000 volumes, and cabinet of natural history; hospital, theatre, fountains, made by Cordier de Béziers, and a *Triumphal Arch* begun by Napoleon, but finished by Louis XVIII.

Boucharдон, the sculptor, and Lomoline, the Jesuit, are natives.

Manufactures of druggets, gloves of good quality, iron, and cutlery.

The Falls of the Marne are ½ mile distant.

From Chaumont, up the Marne, the next stations are

**Foulain** (7½ miles), a very picturesque part,

**Reimsport** (3 miles), and **Langres** (13 miles), an ancient town, well-preserved. Municipal, &c., and with branches frontier town, and seat of the cutlery trade, on a hill-side by the Marne, which were raised to a high level by the Marne, which were raised to a high level by the Marne. Little seen above the sea. Here the Marne, the Aube, and the Meuse take their rise. It is the Roman *Lanuvium*, and there is yet to be seen a *Triumphal Arch* in the west wall built about 349, by the *Emperor Gratian*. The old *Romanesque Cathedral* of the 12th century has a modern front, and a fine view from the top. A Library of 13,560 volumes is placed at the *Hôtel de Ville*; and a Museum in St. Didier's old church. It has a Citadel with bastions, built by Louis Philippe. A walk through the *Blanche Fontaine promenade* leads to the *Vivante de la Grenonille*, among large trees. *Diderot* was a native, a cutler's son. The cutlery made here is of a superior kind.

Population, 10,719. *Hotels*.—De l'Europe; de la Poste. Rail to **Neuilly l'Évêque** and **Andilly** (page 229), also to **Grancey**, on a line joining **Is-sur-Tille** and **Châtillon-sur-Seine** (page 254).

Bridge over the Marne. Tunnel of 1,500 yards.

**Culmont-Chalindrey** (6½ miles), where *Branch Lines* turns off to **Dijon**, and to **Gray** and **Auxonne**. The former, 51 miles long, passes **Vaux-sur-Aubigny** and **Is-sur-Tille**. The latter proceeds as under—

**Maats** (8 miles).

**Champlitte** (7½ miles), an old fortified town.

Population, 2,418. The *Château* is now the *Mairie*. Good wines are produced.

**Oyrières** (6½ miles). Then

**Gray** (6 miles), where the line is continued to **Auxonne**, as in *Route 21*.

**Gray**, up the *Saône*, where it becomes navigable, is a *sous-préfecture* of 6,908 persons (department *Haute-Saône*), on a hill-side, and was the favourite seat of *Philippe-le-Long's* wife, *Jeanne*, where as many as ten religious houses were founded. It was fortified, 1420, and suffered greatly in the civil wars. The streets are crooked and old-fashioned. Parts of the *Castle* are left; and it has also a good bridge, a suspension bridge, and quais, to which steamers from **Dijon** come; *Hôtel de Ville*, built 1568; Church, ogival and renaissance styles, with pictures. *Hotels*.—De Paris.

A branch East of 13 miles is open to **Gray** and **Bucy-lez-Gray**, passing **Sauvigny-St.-Loup**, with an old castle and tower.

At 11 miles north-west of it is *Fontaine-Française*, marked by a *Château*, where *Henry IV.*, with a small force, fought the *Duc de Mayenne*, with 14,000, in 1594.

The stations towards **Auxonne**, down the *Saône*, are

**Mantoché** (3 miles); **Talmay** (6½ miles);

**Pontfailler** (3½ miles); **Lamarche** (2½ miles).

Hence to **Auxonne** (7½ miles), on the *Lyonsline*.]

From **Culmont-Chalindrey**, on the main line, the next station is

**Hortes** (5½ miles). Then

**Charmoy** (4½ miles). Correspondance to **Fayl-Billot**, which has a good cutlery trade.

**La Ferté-sur-Amance** (2½ miles).

**Vitrey** (5 miles).

[Branch rail of 11 miles to **Voissey** (5½ miles) and **Bourbonne-les-Bains**, the "Bourbon" of *Madame de Sévigné's Letters* (1676), in department *Haute-Marne*, in a pleasant spot, where the *Apance* and *Borne* meet, and noted for its warm *Baths*, called *Puisard*, *Matreille*, *La Fontaine*, at a temperature of 126° to 138°. They are useful in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, scrofula, &c., and are much frequented between June and October. Here are a military hospital, with 500 beds, and an establishment for civilians, containing 50 baths, besides assembly rooms, &c. Both the baths and living are moderate. Among the walks that of *Montmorency* is the best. Population, 4,148. *Hotels*.—Grand Hotel des Bains; du Commerce.]

**Jussey** (7 miles), on the *Saône*. Here a line, 50 miles in length, runs to **Darnieulles** and **Epinal** (page 248).

**Monthureux-les-Baulay** (4½ miles).

**Port-d'Atelier-Amance** (4½ miles); where the lines to **Gray**, **Epinal**, and **Plombières** go off. Correspondance to **Combeaufontaine** (8 miles).

**Port-sur-Saône** (5½ miles), on the *Saône*, has a trade in iron, cattle, &c., and remains of a *castle*, on an island near the bridge. Population, 1,798.

Correspondance to *Scay-sur-Saône*, where there was once a fine seat of the Beaufremont family.

**Valvre** (4½ miles). Here the Nancy and Epinal rail comes in, by means of which the **Baths of Plombières** may be reached, *via* **Aillevillers**, the junction station (page 249).

At 2½ miles further is

### VESOUL (*Buffet*),

236½ miles from Paris, 68¼ from Mulhouse.

**HOTELS**.—De l'Europe; de la Madeleine; de l'Aigle Noir (Black Eagle). Population, 9,770.

This small capital of department Haute Saône (once part of *Franche Comté*), in the valley of the Durgone, belonged to the Besançon archbishops, and the Dukes of Burgundy, and, after suffering in the wars of the 16th and 17th centuries, was joined to France by the peace of Nimwegen, 1678. The old walls are gone, as well as its impregnable castle, which stood on *La Motte*, a peak of 1,320 feet high to the top, covered with vineyards, and commanding a noble prospect. Statue of the Virgin on the top.

The oldest building is the Church, built about 1750, with a square tower, a good high-altar, and an ancient tomb. The préfecture was built 1822; in the Library are 23,000 volumes, with a Museum; there are also a Palais de Justice, public baths, a salle de spectacle, cavalry barracks (built 1777), college, and monument to the Gardes-Mobiles, killed at the siege of Belfort.

Rail to Dijon by Gray and Auxonne; to Besançon; and to Nancy by Epinal. On the former line, 8 miles distant from Vesoul, is Vallerols-le-Bois, whence there is correspondance to Villersexel.

[**VILLERSEXEL** (10 miles), on the Ognon, has the fine *Château* of Lafayette's nephew, the Marquis de Grammont—a family whose castle stood formerly on the *Montagne de Grammont* (within view), with a Roman camp on it, and who founded a hospital here, 1769, as well as the ancient abbey of Vieux-Croissant.]

**Colombier** (5 mile near two old castles.

**Creveney-Saulx** (3½ miles). Bridge over the Colombine, and tunnel to **Genevreuille** (5½ miles).

**Lure** (5½ miles), a sous-préfecture, in department Haute-Saône (population, 4,833), on the wide

marshy plain of the Ognon. It was once a strong place, and had an *Abbey* of the 7th century, parts of which, in the *Grand Rue*, or High street (where many large houses are seen), are used for the *matric*, theatre, &c. The college is a large building, as is the Hôtel de Ville, built 1836. Frequent markets and fairs are held. *Hotels*.—Dela Cigogne; Colné. Rail *via* Luxeuil to Aillevillers (page 249).

**Ronchamp** (6½ miles), on the Rahin. Collerites.

**Champagney** (3½ miles), on the Rahin, a mining village of 4,164 souls. Correspondance to Plancher-les-Mines and Plancher-Bas.

[**Héricourt** (10 miles south), a station (see page 131), on the line from Besançon to Belfort; population 4,720, chiefly Protestants, who use the nave of the Church, while the Catholics take the choir. It has several old houses, and the Castle of the Dukes of Würtemberg, who obtained it, 1561, along with Montbelliard.]

**Bas Evette** (5 miles, whence there is a short line, 5 miles, to Giromagny) is 4½ miles from

### BELFORT,

Or *Béfort*, close to the new German frontier, 274½ miles from Paris, 80¼ from Mulhouse. Here the rail from Dijon and Besançon falls in (Route 21), as well as the old road, and five other high roads, making it a good place for trade. *Buffet*.

**HOTELS**.—De l'Ancienne Poste; du Tonneau d'Or.

Belfort is a fortified town of 25,455 souls, in the territory of Belfort; a first-class fortress, in a healthy part of the Savoureuse, between the Vosges and Jura mountains. It has three gates and faubourgs, and is divided into Haute and Basse Ville. The church was built, 1728; there are a good Hôtel de Ville, a college, and a library of 20,000 volumes; also a stone bridge, military hospital, and barracks. One street is Rue Thiers.

On the rocks above is the Castle (or *bel fort*), built 1228, and held by the Austrians till given up to France by the treaty of Munster, when it was fortified by Vauban, being the first on his system. Another rock to the north is crowned by the new fort of La Motte. The Fort, commanding the entrance into Switzerland, was besieged by the Germans at the conclusion of the war of 1870-1; and here the Germans, by a rapid advance, defeated Bourbaki in his attempt to raise the siege, and

drove him and his levies over the Swiss border. It was given up at the peace, but retained by the French under treaty, and has been greatly strengthened. Its defender, Colonel Denfert-Rochereau, died 1878. A branch rail of 13 miles is open, *via* Montbellard, to Delle (page 131).

Trade in wine, eau-de-vie, excellent kirsch-wasser, cheese, iron, brass, and copper goods.

The line is continued over the frontier to

**Chèvremont** ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles).

**Petit Croix** ( $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles), French douane.

**Montreux-Vieux**, or **Alt-Münsterol** ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile), the German douane, near the viaduct across the Rhine and Rhône canal.

**Dannemarie**, or **Dammerkirch** (5 miles).

**Altkirch** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a place of 3,200 souls, on a hill-side by the Ill, with ruins of a *Château* built by the Counts of Ferette, and made the seat of the Dukes of Austria, when Alsace belonged to them. Trade in pottery, hemp, ribbons, wine, cattle, &c.

*Hotels*.—De la Tête d'Or (Golden Head); du Lion d'Or. By road to Ferette and Basle ( $20\frac{1}{2}$  miles east), which is reached after passing a frontier douane at St. Louis. Omnibus from Altkirch to Pfirt (La Ferette).

[FERETTE, or PFIRT (14 miles south), or *La Ferette*, has the picturesque remains of its old castle, on a rock above it, near a branch of the Ill, not far from the Swiss border. It figures in Scott's "Anne of Gelerstein;" and it has a well, they say, nearly 640 feet deep.—*Lucelle*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of this, had a Cistercian abbey, burnt 1524; to which was attached the castle of Löwenbourg, a ruin on a hill. That of Blomont, burnt by the Baalense, 1449, is on another hill.]

Cross the canal again to

**Ilfurt** ( $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles), from which it is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles to **Mulhouse**, for which see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Belgium and the Rhine*. Hence to Basle, &c.

## SECTION VI.

### ROUTES THROUGH THE SOUTH OF FRANCE AND THE PYRENEES.

CHIEFLY FROM BORDEAUX, IN CONNECTION WITH THE **CHEMIN DE FER DU MIDI**, or **Southern Railway**; SUPPLYING BAYONNE, BIARRITZ, DAX, PAU, CAUTERETS, EAUX-BONNES, EAUX-CHAUDES, TARBES, BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE, BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON, ST. SAUVEUR, BARÈGES, AGEN, AUCH, MONTAUBAN, TOULOUSE, FOIX, CARCASSONNE, NARBONNE, PERPIGNAN, BÉZIEERS, CETTE, &c.; IN THE OLD PROVINCES OF **GUIENNE, GASCONY, LANGUEDOC, NAVARRE, BEARN, ROUSSILLON, &c.**

#### ROUTE 63.

##### **Bordeaux to La Teste, Arcachon, Dax, Bayonne, into Spain.**

By rail to Bayonne, 123 miles, in five to seven hours.

The Embarcadère at Paris is at Quai d'Austerlitz (Orléans line); at Bordeaux, Cours St. Jean.

From the latter, the line passes within view of *Haut Brion*, which annually produces about 120 tons of one of the four first-growth clarets. It must not be bottled under six or seven years. Cross the Teste road, by a Viaduct of 2,950 feet, on 91 arches, to

**Pessac** (3½ miles), near the *Pope Clement Vineyards*; so called after Clement V., whose property they were when he was archbishop of Bordeaux. By a bull, in 1309, he gave them to his successors in the primacy, with whom they remained till the Revolution.

**Gaxinet** (3½ miles), near traces of a Roman way, called the Levade. Here you are in the country (but not yet in the department) of *Les Landes*, a wild and desolate tract of Gascony, almost like an African desert—all sand, heath, and marsh—stretching about 50 leagues, and covering a million of acres between the Garonne and Adour. It is divided into Grandes and Petites Landes, including the Landes of Médoc. The surface is so perfectly horizontal that the streams, such as they are, flow either way, or settle into shallow pestilential lakes. It is intensely hot in summer.

Formerly nothing but pines grew; wild fowl, game, wolves, and foxes are found in some parts. The shepherds, dressed in sheepskins, go about on tall stilt, or *échasses*; with which, assisted by a pole, they will sometimes travel three leagues an hour. Each man, besides carrying a gun at his back for defence against wolves, is also armed with a poêle, or *frying-pan*, to serve for cooking. Successful attempts are being made to plant, drain, and improve this tract, under a law of 1857. Past Toquetoucan, a patois name for *Touche tout doucement*, or, Touch softly, because the marsh is dangerously soft, to

**Pierroton** (4 miles).

**Mios** (3 miles), or *Chemin de Mios*, after which is **Croix d' Hins**, which marked a boundary (finis) in old time.

**Marcheprime** (2½ miles).

**Canauley** (3½ miles).

**Facture** (2½ miles), near the Leyre, which runs to the Bassin d'Arcachon, and which the Romans called *Sigman* (see page 183).

**Lamothe** (1½ mile), a *buffet*, 2¼ miles from Bordeaux. Here the *branch to Arcachon* turns off.

[The next stations for Arcachon, are

**Le Teich** (1½ mile).

**Gujan-Mestras** (2½ miles), near an inlet of the name; and

**La Hume** (1½ mile). Then

**La Teste-de-Buch** (1½ mile), on the Bassin d' Arcachen, a dull flat spot. Population

This is the Roman *Testa Boirum*, where a capital of Aquitaine had a castle. Sandhills, 150 to 200 feet high, line the coast. There is a vase with an inscription in honour of M. Brémontier, who first successfully stopped their progress in the last century; in consequence of which, a little rice, tobacco, &c., have been grown at the Étang, or Lake of **Cazaux**, in the neighbourhood, to which a short rail is open. In 1834 a company was formed to unite the Bassin d'Arcachon with the other lakes by a navigable canal.

**Arcachon** (1½ mile), 36½ miles from Bordeaux.

*Hotels*.—Grand Hotel, first-rate establishment; Hotel des Pins et Continental, Bvd. de la Plage; Grand Hotel de France; Villa Peyronnet; Grand Hotel de la Forêt; Pension de Belle Vue, in the Pine Forest, kept by an English lady.

Population, 7,910. *English Consular Agent* here; with *Resident Medical Men*; and *English Church Service*.

A bathing-place, on the Bassin d'Arcachon, which is bordered by its houses, with a new town and a healthy pine forest behind. Here are two modern Churches; a pilgrimage Chapel; a Casino; and Bathing House. Visits may be paid by boat to the Ile des Oiseaux or De la Teste, and to Cap Ferret, the ancient *Curianum Promontory*, where there is a Lighthouse, 167 feet high. Extensive oyster culture. The vine takes well in the sandy soil, which is 100 feet deep. Here King Alfonso, of Spain, was betrothed to the Archduchess Maria Christina, 1849.]

Returning to the Bayonne line, the next station to Lamothe is

**Caudos** (7½ miles).

**Lugos** (7 miles), between the Leyre and the Étang, or lake of Cazaux, is near the Roman *Salomacum*, in a spot which shows some signs of cultivation, and is therefore styled the "paradise" of the Landes.

**Ychoux** (8½ miles), in department Les Landes, stands 190 feet above sea level. Population, 800. Short lines to **Parentis**, and to **Pissos**. Pass near the Lake of Parentis, then over the Moulasse, where the country begins to improve a little, to

**Labouheyre** (8 miles), a manufacturing town. About 12½ miles south-west is *Mimizan*, a port in the Gulf of Gascony, overwhelmed by the sands in the 16th century. Its abbey Church, now in ruins, stands in a circle of brick pyramids, supposed to be tombs. A Roman road went this way to Bordeaux.

**Solférino** (5 miles) is the highest station on the line (280 feet), and some miles distant from the village of Sabres, which has a population of 2,480.

**Morcens** (7½ miles), or *Morcens (a Buffet)*, at the junction with the *Mont de Marsan line*, which supplies Tarbes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, &c. (Route 64.)

**Rion** (8½ miles).

**Lalauque** (7½ miles) has a large church and a chapel of St. Vincent de Paul. Rail to Linxe, *vid* Castets. Rail to Tartas, page 261.

[CASTETS, on the Palue, with a church, supposed to have been built by the English; and an intermitting iron spring.]

**Buglose** (4½ miles) has a pilgrimage chapel with an image of the Virgin, and is near *Puoy de Monsonet*, where the excellent *Vincent de Paul* was born, 1576, the son of a poor shepherd. Close to an old ruined chapel is an oak named after him; and from a hill, the highest in the department, you may see Bordeaux. Further off, are the mineral springs of Préchacq and Gamarde.

[St. Paul-les-Dax (7½ miles distant) a place of forges and furnaces, with a Gothic church, built 1441, with marble carvings, inside and out, of Scripture subjects.]

**DAX** (93 miles from Bordeaux);

otherwise D'AX, or Acqs.

POPULATION, 10,240.

*HOTELS*.—Thermes de Dax; de la Paix; de France; de l'Europe; du Figaro.

Omnibuses to the town, whence the rail goes *vid* Orthez to Pau for Eaux-Bonnes, Cauterets, Barèges, &c. (Route 65.)

A sous-préfecture, on the Adour, founded by the Romans, with the name of *Aque Tarbellicæ*, on account of its hot *Mineral Waters*, of which the chief spring, called *Fontaine Chaude*, in the middle of the town, falls into a large basin, in front of a kind of triumphal arch, among clouds of steam, the temperature being 140°. The supply is most

abundant, especially in spring time. It is very clear; contains sulphates of soda and lime, and is used not only by the sick, for rheumatism, paralysis, and old wounds, but by the town's people, to wash and make their bread with.

Another spring at *Baignots*, close by, has large bath rooms over it, and a temperature of 90° to 140°. Two bridges, one of wood and another on five stone arches, built 1857, lead over to Sablar faubourg, where the old church of *St. Paul* stands, which was a cathedral till the Revolution. The body having fallen in (1846), was rebuilt 1719, but the original Gothic front, of the 13th century, offers several carvings of Scripture subjects, within and without. Another church, *St. Vincent's*, contains the *effigy* of the saint, and traces of an original basilica of the third century. The bishop's palace is now the *Mairie*, the diocese being united to that of Aire. Between the bridges are the walls and round towers of the old moated *Castle* of the 14th century. The *town Walls* are of a genuine Roman character; and a Roman way went hence to Toulouse. Dax was once an English town, but was taken by the Count of Foix, 1441. Ducos, the conventionist, General Ducos, and Borda, the mathematician, were born here; and here the *jambons de Bayonne* are cured. Pottery and liqueurs are made.

The Gothic Church of *St. Paul-les-Dax*, in the neighbourhood, deserves notice for the curious and fantastic carvings upon it. At *Tarçis* (10½ miles) is another mineral *Spa*. Near Dax (5 miles by correspondance from *Misson-Habas*, page 266) is *POULLON* (population, 3,200), which is equally noted for a warm *mineral Spring*. Indeed, one has only to dig a few yards into the soil, round Dax, to be certain of coming to warm springs, of more or less value for curative purposes. Here is the old feudal château of *Lamothe*.

On the road to Mont de Marsan (rail from Luluque, page 260) is *Tartas*, on the Medouze, an old place, once fortified, and saved, in 1441, from the English, who were besieging it, by Charles VII. The château was demolished by Louis XIII., because of its attachment to the reformed faith. It has a good trade in vinegar, saffron, wine, fruit, Bayonne horses, and resin. Population, 3,086.

*Rivière-Saas* (5½ miles). A suspension bridge crosses the Adour.

*Saubusse* (3½ miles), on the Adour, has a population of 1,000, and mineral and mud baths, at a spot called *Bains de Joannan*, in which chlorides of sodium and lime prevail. The Pyrenees in view.

*St. Géours* (3 miles), among forests of pine, is an entrepôt for the *Marensin*, as the tract here bordering on the Gulf of Gascony (*maris sinus*) is called.

*St. Vincent-de-Tyrosse* (3½ miles). Population, 1,562.

*Labenne* (7½ miles), near the unhealthy *Etang d'Orx*.

At 4½ miles distance is Cap-Breton.

[*Cap-Breton*, once a good port, when the Adour ran by it to the Bay of Biscay, from which sand-hills now hide it. Some say it was founded by Brutus as *Caput Brutii*. Part of a Knight Templar *House* is seen among the ruins. Population, 900. The enterprising sailors of this part of France discovered and gave name to the *Island of Cape Breton*, in 1491, now part of the Canadian Dominion.]

Through a pine forest, close to the sea, to

*Le Boucau* (6½ miles), a small port, near the embouchure of the Adour, which forms a harbour here. Population, 3,440.

[*VIEUX BOCAULT*, or *BOUCAU*, among sand-hills (some 200 feet high), on the Bay of Biscay, of importance as a port between 1360, when the course of the Adour was turned into it, and 1560, when it was made to take its old course. Its name is derived from *bouche*, a mouth. A lake here is called *Etang de Moison*, after an old skipper, who was so unwilling to believe that the river had been turned another way, that he kept his vessel at anchor in the stream, till there was no water left to carry him out to sea.]

At 1½ mile beyond is *Bayonne*, with the Pyrenees in view. It is entered by a wooden bridge over the Adour, from the suburb of *St. Esprit* (population, 7,000), which contains *Vauban's Citadel* upon the heights over the town. Until 1831 the Jews of Bayonne were obliged to retire to this quarter at sunset. Here they found refuge when driven out of Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella. The



has been rebuilt and enlarged for *Bull-fights*, which were first celebrated here, September, 1852, but have since been discontinued.

### BAYONNE,

123½ miles from Bordeaux, 487 miles from Paris, on the edge of the Landes District.

POPULATION, 27,192.

HOTELS.—St. Étienne; du Commerce; St. Martin. Omnibuses from the station to the town.

Post and Telegraph Office, Allées de Bouffiers, near Place du Réduit.

High water, at full and change 3h. 30m., the tide rising 14 feet.

Resident English Consul, of whom Passports for Spain may be had.

A sous-préfecture in department Bisses-Pyrénées (part of Gascony), seat of a bishopric, fortress of the first class, on the Spanish frontier, and a thriving Port, on the Adour, where the Nive joins it, about three miles from the Bay of Biscay. It has a good harbour (as the name signifies in the Basque language, *Baia* and *Una*), at their junction, close to Pont Mayour, but the mouth is obstructed by a dangerous bar, near which the Duke of Wellington crossed the Adour, February, 1814, on a bridge of boats.

The town was founded in the 10th or 11th century; and, having come to the English, was taken from them, 1451, being the last place they retained in France, except Calais. Its high ramparts are now turned into pleasant walks. It is divided by the rivers into three parts, viz., Grand and Petit Bayonne, and the suburb of St. Esprit, which stands on the right bank of the Adour, and contains the Citadel (as above mentioned), which commands the town and country around. There is a noble prospect hence over the town, the wide estuary of the Adour, and the forests at its mouth, the Nive, Biarritz, &c., with the snowy peaks of the Pyrenees to the south. Underneath is the English Cemetery, where several officers of the Coldstreams are buried, who fell when Bayonne was invested, 1814. A stone bridge crosses the Adour to Faubourg St. Esprit; and two bridges cross the Nive.

The main street is good, but the rest are narrow: houses of stone, three or four storeys high. *Place Camille* is the best and the liveliest spot; beautiful walk along the *Allées Marines*, a

sort of jetty, one mile long, near the quays, with good prospects. The Bayonnaise women are considered pretty.

The small *Cathedral* (lately restored) is of the 13th to 16th centuries, and is 266 feet long, with large *cloisters*, built by the English. Notice a new altar of 1854, the handsome pavement in the sanctuary, and the cross of St. Francis de Sales. The diocese is as old as the 4th century. The new church of *St. André* is in the style of the 13th century.

Observe also the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a library and museum; Malrie, custom house, and theatre in one large building, surrounded by arcades; the *Château-Vieux*, built in the 12th century, by its last counts, with round towers of the 15th century, now a *barrack*; the *Château-Neuf*, between the Adour and the Nive; the arsenal armoury; new military hospital, built 1841, on the site of a convent; St. Leon hospital, outside the town; the mint and naval dock, and navigation school. In Rue Lormaud, No. 8, is an inscription to a "bienfaiteur de Bayonne," who left property for repairing the cathedral.

A large proportion of the population is Jewish, (especially at St. Esprit), that body being very wealthy, in consequence of the smuggling business with Spain, now, however, nearly stopped.

General Harispe, Lafitte, the banker, Admiral Bruix, and Duverger de Hauranne, the friend of Jansenius, were natives; besides Bastiat, the free-trader, to whom a statue was erected, 1878, at *Mugron*, where he died. The *bayonnette*, they say, was invented here; and here at *Château de Marrac* (burnt 1825) Napoleon kidnapped Charles IV. of Spain, with his queen and his son, Ferdinand, 1808. Its frontier position has necessarily made it a place for many interviews between French and Spanish personages of historical importance. Excursion to the Barre de l'Adour by steamer.

Manufactures—*Eaux-de-vie d' Hendaye*, glass bottles (sand being plentiful), *hams* (cured at Orthez, Dax, &c.), *chocolate*, and sugar. Trade with Spain.

Conveyances.—Steam tram to Biarritz, running nearly down to the beach; more convenient than the rail. The line to Spain runs in this direction, past Biarritz, Irun, St. Sebastian, Tolosa, Bilbao, &c., to Madrid, 390 miles. (See *Bradshaw's Handbook to Spain*.) Madrid time is nearly 20 minutes later than Paris.

From Bayonne by rail to

**Biarritz** (6 miles).

*Hotels*.—Grand Hotel; Hotel d'Angleterre; the New Casino de Biarritz; Victoria.

Hotel du Palais, first-class hotel. Very well situated in its own grounds, with a terrace on the border of the Sea. See Advt.

Hotel d'Angleterre, well situated, facing the sea. Mr. Champagne, Proprietor. Recommended.

Hotel des Princes; handsome hotel. Pension during the winter; Continental; de Bayonne et de l'Océan.

Villa des Quatre Saisons; Hotel de France; de Paris; de l'Europe; de Londres.

English Pension, well situated, overlooking the Public Tennis Ground.

The British Agency, started by an Englishman for the letting of villas, &c.

Population, 9,177. *English Vice-Consul*.

*English Church Service; Presbyterian Service.*

*Resident Physicians.*

*Pharmacie Centrale*.—Place de la Mairie.

A winter and summer resort, and the favourite bathing-place of the late Emperor, in the corner of the Bay of Biscay, here lined with picturesque limestone cliffs, 50 to 120 feet high, hollowed into caves; such as the Chambre d'Amour, near the Phare, on Cape St. Martin. It is laid out with streets and squares, and has many new villas, and the usual conveniences of a frequented resort, but no shady walks; with Fontaine Eugénie; casino; public park near Chablagne Lake; and an oyster culture. Here Bismarck met the Emperor, October, 1865, before the battle of Sadowa. The country people ride *en caacolet*, that is, in a panner on one side of a horse, the other being filled by the driver.

The *Villa Eugénie* (now a Museum) and St. Andrew's Church, are at Côte du Moulin, on a pretty bay, divided by the promontory of Atalaye (and its old castle) from *Petit Port* and *Vieux Port*. Good bathing on fine soft sand. **Guétary** (5 miles) is a quiet bathing place, with good hotel, &c., and English church service. Very pure air.

**St. Jean de Luz** (5 miles). *Hotels*.—d'Angleterre; de la Plage; de la Post. An old town of 3,856 souls, at the mouth of the Nivelle, now grown into a bathing-place. Here Louis XIV.'s marriage with the Infanta Maria Theresa was celebrated, 1660. It has a casino; bathing establishment;

and an old Château. *English Church Service*. The line in its progress passes by **Urrugne**, near La Rhune (fine view), in the Lower Pyrenees mountains, and the *Bidasoa*, which divides France from Spain. The heights of the Nivelle, &c., were defended by Soult against Wellington, who passed this way, Oct. 1813, into France. Following the road from St. Jean de Luz a bridge crosses the Bidasoa, at **BEROIZ**, towards Irun, while the rail bends to the coast, *vid*

**Hendaye**, 8 miles (*Buffet*), at the mouth of the river (the last French town and custom-house), with *Fuentarrabia* (truly Spanish) on the opposite side. *Hotels*.—De France; Grand Hotel du Commerce.

**Irun** (1½ mile), and the line for **Madrid**.

[From Bayonne a line is open to **Cambo**, with ferruginous and sulphureous mineral springs, similar to Eaux-Bonnes, which Napoleon I. visited, 1808; then to **Ossès**, from which there is correspondence to **St. Jean Pied-de-Port**, the old capital of Navarre; beyond which, in a gorge of the Pyrenées, is **Roncevaux**, or *Roncesvalles* (in Spain), where Roland and his brave peers were killed by the Saracens, 778.]

## ROUTE 64.

**Morcenx to Mont-de-Marsan, St. Sever, Tarbes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Pic-du-Midi, &c.**

Distance to Bagnères, about 72 miles.

**Morcenx Station**, on the Bordeaux and Bayonne rail (Route 63). Thence, passing **Arjuzan** (8½ miles), on the Bez, to

**Arengosse** (2½ miles).

**Ygos** (4½ miles). A factory here for essence of turpentine, from the pine woods.

**St. Martin-d'Oney** (5½ miles). A Viaduct of 3,270 yards crosses the Midouze, and a long embankment brings us to **Mont-de-Marsan**, 8½ miles.

### MONT-DE-MARSAN.

*HOTELS*.—Des Ambassadeurs; du Commerce; de France.

*English Church Service*.

Ortolans are eaten in August. Population, 12,031.

Chief town of department Landes (in the old province of Gascony), in a sandy hollow on the Douze, where the Midou joins it, thus forming the Midouze. After its first foundation by

magne, on a slight eminence (from which it obtained the name of *Montagne de Mars*), it was ruined by the Normans in the 11th century, and then rebuilt once more by the Counts de Marsan, 1140; was taken by the Protestant leader, Montgomery, 1560, and united to the crown, with Henry IV.'s other possessions. The rivers form a little port at Place de Commerce, and are crossed by five or six bridges.

It is regularly built, and has many fountains and public baths, one is a cold *ferruginous Spring*. The chief edifices are the préfecture, palais de justice, library of 6,000 volumes (many rare); house of detention, the barracks, and a *pepinière*, or nursery of plants, for the department, where there is a pleasant promenade. There is another on the site of Monteval Castle, which Louis XIII. ordered to be razed in the religious troubles. It was at Mont-de-Marsan that Francis I. first saw his mistress, Mdlle. d'Heilly, who became Duchesse d'Étampes; and here, 1527, he married Charles V.'s sister, Eleanor, in Ste. Claire's convent, which was afterwards burnt. The women are small, but pretty, and simply dressed.

Trade in cloth, wine, eau-de-vie.

*Conveyances:* By rail or coach to Dax, *vid* St. Sever, Grenade, Cazerès, Aire, Barcolonne (in department Gers), Riscle, Castelnaud, Rivière-Basse, Maubourguet, Vic-Bigorre, Tarbes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

The country to the south presents an inviting contrast to that of the Landes, which still prevail on the north, west, and east. "Nothing is seen for miles but extensive marshy wastes without any sign of habitation, beyond here and there a turf hovel to afford shelter to the peasantry, who are employed to superintend the flocks of sheep, and whose aspect is sufficiently indicative of the malarious influence of the locality. A man, woman, and child frequently go together, walking on their stilts, the woman being usually employed in knitting; and, seen from afar, the group presents rather a grotesque appearance."

[Rail, 80 miles, from Mont-de-Marsan, *vid* St. Avit, Roquefort, with an old Castle, Housilles, Casteljaloux (population, 3,716), and Samazin, to Marmande (page 274), on the line from Bordeaux to Toulouse.]

Rail from Mont-de-Marsan, 10½ miles, to **St. Sever**, a sous-préfecture of 4,805 souls, in a pleasant hollow; having an old church, which was part of a Benedictine abbey, founded 993; also, remains of the *Château* of the Dukes of Gascony. It was taken from the English, 1426. There is a column to General Lamargue, a native. *Hotel*.—Des Voyageurs. At *Peulvan*, near the town, and at *Péyrelongue* (8 kil. off), megalithic monuments are found.

About 8½ miles south of St. Sever, at *Hagetmas*, is an old castle of the Kings of Navarre.]

The first place on the Tarbes line is

**Grenade-sur-l'Adour** (8½ miles), a little village on the Adour, where Marshal Pérignon was born.

**Cazères-sur-l'Adour** (5½ miles), followed by

**Aire** (5½ miles), near the head of the Adour, where the roads to Auch and Agen turn off; an old decayed place of 4,551 population, and seat of a bishopric, having, on *Mas-d'Aire* hill, remains of the seat of the Visigoth king, Alaric II., who here promulgated the Theodosian code. It suffered from the ravages of the Normans and the English; and in the religious wars which followed at a later period. The *Cathedral* is old. Church of *Mas-d'Aire* has an ancient crypt. Grand Seminary, built 1858. The diocese of Dax is united to that of Aire. *Hotel*.—De la Poste. At 31 miles south is Pau (Route 65).

The carriage road to Tarbes is by Madiran (17½ miles) and Vic-en-Bigorre (16 miles); or, following the rail up the Adour, to **Riscle** (9½ miles); **Castelnaud-Rivière-Basse** (6½ miles), in Hautes Pyrénées; **Maubourguet** (4½ miles); to

**Vic-Bigorre** (5½ miles), where the line from Agen comes in. It is a pretty village (population, 3,643) on the Salat, in Hautes Pyrénées, with a ruined castle and walls. Then

**Andrest** (4½ miles), about 6½ miles from

#### TARBES,

*HOTELS*.—De la Paix; du Commerce; de France. Noted for coquilles-aux-champignons. *Buffet*.

Population, 25,087. Chief town of department Hautes Pyrénées, seat of a bishopric, &c. It was formerly called *Turta*, and was the capital of the *Bigerrones*, who gave name to the surrounding district of *Bigorre*, which, as part of Guienne, was

held by the English till the time of Charles VII. It stands on the Adour, in the midst of a rich and wide plain (1,000 feet above sea), watered by the numerous branches of that river and the Garonne, and crowded with villages and fragments of rock washed from the Pyrenees—with the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre* in view, on the south. The floods of 1876, destroyed a bridge here, and swept away the small village of Verdun, except two houses.

The roads to the watering-places and passes of the mountains strike out here, as from a centre; and a convenient market is, therefore, held every other week, attended by the country people; when corn, potatoes, cheese, salt provisions, tools, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, linens, and other necessaries are sold. Here you may see the *Béarnais*, with his white blouse, and blue berret or cap; the women with their red capulets; the Spanish muleteer; and a variety of picturesque costumes.

The town is regular and well-built. Streams of water run through the streets, which are lined with houses of brick and pebbles, or of native marble, roofed with slate. Each has its own garden.

It includes five suburbs or faubourgs: a good six-arch stone bridge crosses the river, near *Place Marcadieu*, where the markets are held. *Place Maubourguet* is at the centre of the town. There is a well-planted walk on the Prado.

The *Cathedral*, called *La Sède*, on the site of the ancient *Castrum Bigorra*, is only remarkable for a fine altar under columns of Italian breccia. St. John's has a square loopholed tower. The old palace of the bishops is used for the préfecture; and the *Château* of its counts, in *Place de Portelle*, is used for a prison.

Museum in *Jardin Massey*, statue of *Larrey* the surgeon, school of design, and baths. Hippodrome de *Laloubière*, 2 miles; close by *Château d'Odos*, where died Queen Margaret of Navarre, 1549. Marshal de *Castelnau*, General *Dembarrère*, the infamous *Barrère* of the Convention, were natives.

Paper, copper goods, cutlery, nails, carts, &c., are made; trade in white wines, spirits, leather, marble, oil, grain, hams, horses, and cattle.

Rail to Pan and Bayonne (see Routes 63, 65). Paris 41 miles west. Also to Auch, Agen, Bordeaux, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Montréjean (for Bagnères-de-Luchon), St. Gaudens, Toulouse (Route 66).

Various *Excursions* may be made to Lourdes, Argelès, Val d'Azun, Arrens, and Pouey-le-Hou chapel, St. Savin Church and its fine view over the *Vallée de Devantagne*, Luz, St. Sauveur, Gavarnie fall, Hés chapel, Baréges, the Pic du Midi, Ossun Castle, near a Roman camp.

The rail runs up the Adour, past *Bernac-Debat* (5½ miles), to

**Montgallard** (3 miles), whence it is 5 miles to

### BAGNERES-DE-BIGORRE.

**HOTELS**.—Grand Hotel Bean Séjour, first-class, in a fine situation.

**De Paris; de Londres**, well-situated; **Frascati; de la Providence; du Grand Soleil**. Cafés: **Godfroy; des Voyageurs; de l'Union**.

*English Church Service*.

A sous-préfecture of 8,638 population, the second town in the department, and the "Bath" of France, being the best and most fashionable *Watering-place* in the country. It stands on the Adour (crossed by two bridges), at the entrance of the Val de Campan, in a flat cultivated spot, 1,820 feet above the sea, between the *gave* (mountain torrent) and hill of Olivet; and is regularly built, with no remarkable edifices, though lodgings, hotels, cafés, and other accommodations are abundant and tolerably cheap. The Summer season lasts from May to October, when the population is doubled; there is also a Winter season. Lodgings cost from 2 to 3 francs a-day; sometimes much more. Handsome Theatre and Casino.

Orchards, vineyards, bright green meadows (a rare thing in France), and fields of buckwheat are seen in the neighbourhood, with woods of oak and beech on the hills, and something like the parks and gardens of England. The air is pure and delightful. The people are tall and well made. Houses are built of limestone, while cool streams run all day long from the river, through the streets, which are paved with pebble mosaic.

The *Promenade des Coustous*, a shady place in the centre of the town, is the chief rendezvous. Here are the cafés, theatre (over the chapel of St. Jean, belonging to the Knights of Malta), and the large parish church of St. Vincent, with a good porch and some carvings on wood. Other walks are the Allées Bourbon, and the Elysées Cottin and Azais, named after those authors.

One avenue leads from the *Hôtel des Thermes* bathing-house (built of marble, in 1823, and 207 feet long), to the *Bains de Salut*, in a limestone ravine in Monné hill, behind which is Mont Bédât, with its grotto. The baths of Lapeyre, Grand Pré, Carrère-Lannoy, and Versailles, are to be found on this road. Those of Cazeaux, *Théas*, &c., are under Olivet hill. Petit-Prieur supplies the civil hospital, for the poor; the remainder take the names Bellevue (from the prospect near it), Mora, Lasserre, Pinac, la Gutière, and de Santé—the last being especially useful in the cure of old wounds.

About *fifty Springs* are counted, varying from 90° to 135° temperature, and supplying about 120 marble *baignoires*. The water is usually taken in the morning. They contain iron, with salts of soda and magnesia, and are tasteless, clear, aperient, and tonic. The *fontaines d'Angoulême* and des Demoiselles Carrère are chiefly iron. A sulphur spring, called *Lasserre*, is 5 miles off, on the Loussonet. The price of a bath is 1 franc. To the Romans these waters were known as the *Vicus Aquensis* and *Aquæ Bigerronum*; and they have kept up their reputation to the present day.

The town was made over to the Black Prince by John of France. Here are English and Protestant temples; public library of 9,000 vols.; museum and cabinet of natural history; casino and music hall. Horses (at 5 francs a day), mules, donkey chaises, chaises à porteur (20 francs) for ladies and invalids, and other conveyances abound; guides 5 francs a day. Bagnères is the head-quarters of the *Société Rumond* for the exploration of the Pyrenees.

Paper, warm woollen and knitted *crêpes de Barèges* are manufactured here. Here some well-known marble works (the veined *Marbre de Campan*) may also be visited. The "Archives Évangéliques" is published at Bagnères.

Rail to Tarbes, Barèges, St. Sauveur, Cauterets, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Pau, Toulouse, Auch, St. Gaudens, Oloron, Agen.

*Excursions from Bagnères*.—Near the town are the heights of Chipolou (above the fontaine d'Angoulême), the farms of Mentilo and Métaon, the promenade of Monto-Pouzac (where the races are held), and its Roman camp. Other points are 1 de Campan and its grotto (2 miles), Gripp

Cascades (7½ miles), Vals de Tribons and de l'Esponne, Médous convent, Ordinsède, Barèges. Pic du Midi (10 miles), Pène de Lhéris, Col d'Aspin, &c.

Ascending the Adour, you pass Aste and Baudéan (where *Larrey* the surgeon was born), beyond which the fine Val de Lesponne joins, leading up to Lac Bleu on Labas-Blanquo Mountain, past Lesponne. Further up the Adour is

*Campan* (4 miles from Bagnères), which gives name to a beautiful *Valley*, one of the richest in the département for its verdure and scenery. Population, 4,171. It stands under the precipices of the *Pène de Lheris*, about 6,300 feet above sea.

Further on is St. Marie (3 miles), where the south-east head of the Adour runs down past the marble quarries of Peyrehite and Espinadet (5 miles), to Col d'Aspin, whence it is about 6 miles to Arreau, in Val d'Anre (see Route 67), and from which there is a carriage road to Bagnères-de-Luchon.

From St. Marie, up the south-west or main head of the Adour, you come to the pretty *Falls of Artigues* (5 miles); thence the path leads (9 miles) over the *Tourmalet Pass*, 6,962 feet, to Barèges (in Route 65, below), leaving the Pic d'Espade, &c., on the left, and the *Pic du Midi de Bigorre*, 9,440 feet, on the right. On the top is an Observatory. Ascent on foot or on horseback; preferably from Barèges. 1,700 feet below the top, on the Bagnères side, is a *Hôtellerie*; many stay to see the sun set and rise.

## ROUTE 65.

Bayonne (or Dax) to Orthez, Pau, Eaux-Bonnes, &c. Lourdes and Pierrefitte for Cauterets, Lux, St. Sauveur, Barèges, &c. Distance, about 106 to 116 miles. From Bayonne, up the Valley of the Adour, to Urt (10½ miles); then *Peyrehorade* (5½ miles), another pretty spot, in department Landes, where the Gave d'Oloron (*gave*, a mountain torrent) joins that of Pau. It has an old *Castle*, flanked by great towers; and stone quarries. Population, 2,669.

The next station is *Labatut* (5½ miles), and *Puyô* (5½ miles), a pretty spot in department Basses Pyrenees, on the Gave de Pau. Here the line from Bordeaux *via* Dax joins, passing (after Dax) *Mimbaste* (8 miles) and *Misson-Habas*. Correspondance to Pouillon (page 261).

[From Puyô a short line runs *via Salies* and *Autevielle* to St. Palais.

**SALIES-DE-BEARX** (5½ miles), so called from a strong brine spring, used to cure the *Bayonne hams*. It has lately come into notice as a bathing resort. There are several hotels and villas, and an iron spring for drinking.

**ST. PALAIS** (8½ miles), on the *Pidouze*, was an important place in French Navarre, where *Henri d'Albret* resided.

From *Autevielle* a line runs through *Sauveterre*, *Rivehaut*, &c., to *Mauléon*.

**SAUVETERRE** (5½ miles), on the *Gave d'Oloron*, is remarkable for some antique ruins. A road leads from here (26 miles) along the valley to *Oloron* and (15 miles) to *Bédous*.

**MAULÉON** (population, 1,145), on the *Saison* or *Gave de Mauléon*, divided into *Basse* and *Haute Ville*, with an ancient *château*.

*Hotel*.—*Rospide*; good and recommendable.

After *Puyô* comes **Baigts** (3½ miles), followed by

**Orthez** (5 miles), or *Orthes*, a well-built sous-préfecture of 6,210 souls, in department *Basses-Pyrénées*, pleasantly seated, where six roads join, on a hill-side by the *Gave de Pau*, crossed by an old Gothic bridge, with a ruined tower on it, and a new bridge. It was taken from the Counts of *Dax* by *Gaston III.*, one of the Princes of *Béarn*, whose seat was at the decayed *Château de Moncade*; where *Blanche* of *Castile* was poisoned by her sister, the wife of *Gaston IV.*, and where *Gaston*, surnamed *Phebus*, killed his own son, and died. The castle Tower commands a good view.

It was a flourishing place, with a Protestant University, founded by *Henri IV's* mother, till the revocation of the *Edict of Nantes*.

On the hills above it, the *Duke of Wellington* beat the French, 27th February, 1814, after crossing the *Pyrenees*. Column to *General Foy* on the *Dax* road. *Bayonne hams* cured here; there are large saw-works, and a trade in goose feathers.

**HOTELS**.—*La Belle Hôtesse*; *Sennès*.

Correspondance from *Orthez* to

**AMOU** (2½ miles north), a town of 1,680 population, on the *Luy de Béarn*. It has a good spire Church, with a *Château* by *Mansart*.

Higher up the *Gave* and *Val de Soule* you come to *Gotteln*, and *Tardets* (6 miles), from which a road turns off east to *Oloron*, and another west, to the paths over *Monts Solumongagna* and *St. Sauveur*, to *St. Jean*. Further on, is *Licq*, in the *Val de Soule*, whence the *Gave* turns eastward towards *Engrace*, and *Monts Lache* and *Argarry*; while to the west it brings you to *Larrau*, where there is a pass over *Mont Bethaudy* on the Spanish frontier, to *Ocagavia*, under *Mont Abaudy*. **ST. JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT** (8 miles), as in *Route 63.*]

**Argagnon** (5½ miles), and **Lacq** (3½ miles), to

**Artix** (8 miles), on the *Gave de Pau*, near a large paper factory at *Maslaq*.

**Lescar** (8 miles), the ancient *Beeharnum*, rebuilt by *Guillaume*, *Duc de Gascoigne*, and ravaged by the *Calvinists* in 1569. Here are an old *Romanesque Cathedral*, containing tombs of the *Bearn* princes; *L'Esquiritte* *château*; and a normal school at the old *Barnabite* college. Population, 1,645.

At 3 miles from *Lescar* is

## PAU.

**HOTELS**.—*Grand Hotel Gassion*; *Hotel de France*, first-class hotel.

*Grand Hotel Beau Séjour*, first-class hotel, splendidly situated.

*Grand Hotel and Continental*, first-class family hotel.

*Hotel de la Poste*, situated in *Place Grammont*; de l'Europe

*Pension Etchebest*, *Passage Planté*, 2, *Boarding-house*, in a central but quiet quarter.

*Maison Sarda*, 31, *Rue Porte Neuve*.

*Maison Colbert*, *Rue Montpensier*, first-class *Pension and Boarding-house*. *Pension Hattersley*. *English Pension*, *Villa Mirador*.

*Furnished Apartments*, from £20 to £600 for the season, 1st October to 31st May.

**Restaurants**.—*Bernis*; *Du Commerce*.

*Post and Telegraph Office*, *Rue des Arts*.

*Resident English Vice-Consul*.

*English Service*, at three Churches; also, *Scotch and French Services*.

*Resident English and French Physicians*.

For Bankers, Tradesmen, &c., see Bradshaw's Continental Guide.

OBJECTS OF NOTICE.—Henry IV.'s Statue—Préfecture—The Parc—Château—Hôtel Gassion—Bernadotte's House.

Population (1891), 33,111.

Chief town of department Basses Pyrenees, seat of a cour nationale, university, &c., and a favourite winter resort on account of its soft and beautiful climate, and its delightful situation within view of the Pyrenees, which are about 30 miles off.

Calmness, according to Sir J. Clark and other authorities, is a striking character of the climate of Pau. Westerly winds are most prevalent; northerly are feeble and infrequent. "A sense of fulness is the first effect produced upon healthy strangers, and to congestive patients, therefore, the climate is injurious" (Dr. Taylor); but it is beneficial in cases of chronic indigestion, weak throats, and asthma. Abundant attractions, in the shape of clubs, balls, hunting, races, cricket, skating, &c., are provided for English visitors.

It stands in a rich plain, above the *Gare* (or torrent) *de Pau* (which rises at the celebrated fall of Gavarnie), on a height, at the top of which is its old Castle, memorable for the birth of Henry IV., or *Henri Quatre*, the darling hero of the French people. The town began in a Château of the 10th century, built by its vicomtes, who marked the bounds by stakes, or *paous* (in Béarnais), whence the name is derived. About 1364, Gaston de Foix made it the capital of Béarn, and rebuilt the castle; and a parliament and university were afterwards granted to it.

The little brooks of Onsse, &c., traverse the town, which is cut in two by a ravine, crossed by a bridge from the *Place de la Comédie*, the largest square, in which the Theatre stands. From *Basse Ville*, or Lower Town, a seven-arch bridge spans the river, towards the hills of Jurançon, which are noted for white wine. The main street, about one mile long, is crossed by several short ones. The houses are of pebbles and cement.

Place Grammont is surrounded by porticoes; Place Royale, near the castle and St. Louis's church, is planted with trees, and has Raggi's

marble Statue of Henry IV., which replaces one of Louis the XIV., overturned at the Revolution. When the people during that king's time asked leave to erect a monument to their favourite, all they could get was permission to build one to the reigning sovereign. As a consolation they cut this inscription upon it, in the Béarnais tongue, "*A ciou qu'ey l'arrahil de nouste Grand Enric;*" (To him who is the grandson of our Great Henry).

The *Préfecture* is well built, and contains the archives, and the *Letters of Henry IV.*, many of which have been published by M. Berger de Xivrey. At the College, founded as a convent by Henry, is a collection of minerals from the Pyrenees. There is a public library of 15,000 volumes; a normal school, and school of design; also a government stud and baths. A public Fountain stands near the *Musée* and market hall.

At a House, in Rue de Tran, *Bernadotte*. King of Sweden, was born, 1764, the son of a lawyer. The *Hôtel Gassion* commemorates another soldier, *Marshal Gassion*, who fought under Gustavus Adolphus, and at Rocroi. He never despaired: "I have that in my head, and at my side," said he, "which makes me sure of victory." One more native, the *Vicomte d'Orthes*, deserves to be remembered. When governor of Bayonne, at the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre, he thus answered an order from Charles IX.: "I have communicated your Majesty's letter to the garrison and townspeople. They are brave soldiers and loyal subjects, but I cannot find among them a single executioner."

A drawbridge leads by the Gothic *Château*, piled on the rock, to the *Basse-Plante* walk in its gardens, on to a beautiful shady terrace high over the river, called *The Parc*, where stood Castel-Beziat tower, and whence there is a noble prospect of the fine Val d'Ossau, the Pic du Midi, Pic d'Aspe, &c., in the snowy range of the Pyrenees. "This *Parc* has been compared to the Eng at Berne. I think it decidedly superior. It is true that there are no mountain masses equal to those of the Oberland; but the extent of the chain open to your view is far wider, the principal objects are nearer the eye, and above all, the foreground and middle distance are far superior at Pau. It is the most splendid and enjoyable town walk that I know; and others of a yet wider experience than mine

have pronounced it unequalled in Europe."— (TROLLOPE'S Impressions).

The old *Château* includes four towers, with low peaked tops, and a square brick Donjon, 115 feet high, in which Abd-el-Kader was confined as a prisoner (1848) till removed to Amboise; a broad staircase, carved with arabesques; an elegant chapel, restored by Louis Philippe (who beautified the whole structure with chefs-d'œuvre of tapestry and carvings); the presence chamber; the apartments of Marguerite of Navarre, or Marguerite the Pearl, sister of Francis I., and Henri's grandmother; and those of Henri's mother, Jeanne d'Albret (who was born here), with his own bed-chamber, and the room in which he was born, 1553, containing his tortoise-shell cradle, and the carved bedstead of La Belle Gabrielle. The last fine room was occupied by the Emir's harem, who used to roast their mutton in the middle of its oak floor. Queen Isabella of Spain was sometime a resident.

When his mother's time drew near, Henri's grandfather told her to *sing*,\* that she might not give birth to a puling and crabbed infant. As soon as he was born, the old king showed him to the people, crying out "*Ma brebis a enfanté un lion!*" then, after rubbing his mouth with garlic, he made him drink a few drops of Jurançon wine, to ensure a hardy and robust constitution. That Henri possessed an excellent one is well known; the wonder is that he survived such vigorous treatment. He was afterwards nursed by a peasant at Bilhère, to the north-west.

The west part of this *Department* includes the *Pays Basque*, and *Bas*, or *Low*, *Navarre*, a small part of a kingdom, which once included Navarra, Biscaya, &c., in north Spain, the country of the Vascones, or Gascons, who gave their name to Gascony and the Bay of *Biscay*. What was left of

\* She sung, they say, an anthem to the Virgin, in the Béarnais, beginning—

Nouste Dame deil cap deti pouin,  
A dyrat-me à d'quest' hore;  
Fregas au Dieù de-là ceil  
Qu' em bouille bié délioutra let  
D'u maynat qu' em hasse lot d. à n.

Which in French runs—

Notre Dame du Bout-du-Pont, secourez-moi à cette heure;  
priez le Dieu du ciel qu'il veuille bien me délivrer promptement;  
qu'il me fasse le don d'un garçon. (Ask God to deliver me soon, and give me a boy).

it in France, after the seizure of the Spanish portion by Ferdinand, the Catholic, came to *Henri*, who was King of Navarre, before he succeeded, as Henri IV., to the crown of France. Both the Béarnais and Basque people wear the beret, or round Scotch cap; but the latter dress in gayer colours, and are further distinguished by a *language* of their own, differing from any other in Europe. It is full of long expressive compounds, and its purity is cited as a proof of the independence which the Basques have maintained for 3,000 years, in spite of the changes around them. They are a proud and boastful race, fond of their own customs, but hospitable, and so lively and active, that "*léger comme un Basque*" is a proverb. The late General Harispe was a Biscayan.

Coloured handkerchiefs, Béarn linens, carpets, and woollens are made; and there is a trade in wine, Bayonne hams, salted goose legs, poultry, chestnuts.

Rail or coach to Tarbes, Toulouse, Bayonne, and SPAIN, Oloron, St. Sauveur, Barèges, Bagnères-de-Bigorre (see Route 64), Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, &c. At *Morlaes* (6 miles north-east), on the Luy-de-France, was a *Château* and mint of the Vicomtes of Béarn, called *Forguste*, on a hill of that name.

### Pau to Oloron, Laruns, Eaux-Bonnes, and Eaux-Chaudes.

The first place,

**Gan** (5 miles), like Jurançon and Gelos, which the road passes, is noted for its *wine*, and is in the beautiful valley of the Néz river, which falls over several little cascades.

**Busy**, where the line turns off, *via* Ogeu and Escou, to

OLORON, or OLORON STE. MARIE, on a hill by the Gave d'Oloron, which is made by the union of the Gaves d'Aspe and d'Ossau. It was known to the Romans as *Nuro*, which, being ruined by the Saracens (732) and Normans, was rebuilt by the Vicomtes of Béarn. Population, 8,758, inclusive of *Ste. Marie*, with a Cathedral at the other end of the high bridge over the Gave. There are two mineral springs near it.



Trade in wool, Bayonne hams, salt provisions, and horses; and timber for the navy.

Guides:  $\frac{1}{2}$  day, 6 fr.; 1 day, 9 to 10 fr. They are tried men, and have to pass an examination.

*Hotels*.—De la Poste; des Voyageurs.

Up the *Val d'Aspe*, by a bold road first cut by the Romans, you pass by Asasp (6 miles), Escot, under the Pêne d'Escot and Sarrance, to *Bedous* (8 miles), on a pleasant part of the Gave; then to *Accous* (population, 1,102), the Roman *Aspa-Luca*, near the lukewarm mineral spring of Superlaché, and Mont Argarry (to the west). To the east a foot-path strikes over the mountains to *Eaux-Bonnes*.

Following the defile up the Gave you come to *Ardos* (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), under *Montagnes Rouges*; whence a mule path leads by *Paillette* (7 miles), under *Mont d'Aspe*, over the frontier, by a pass, 6,718 feet above the sea, to *Canfranc* (17 miles) and *Jaca*, in *Spain*. A proposed line from *Oloron* to *Jaca*, *via* *Canfranc*, with a tunnel of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, was approved in 1881 by both Governments.

From *Buzy* the line is continued through

*Arudy*, *Izeste*, and *Bielle*, to

*Laruns-Eaux-Bonnes* (12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in the middle of a deep valley, a dépôt for navy timber, brought from the forests of the *Gabas* mountains. Omnibus, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to

**EAUX-BONNES, or AIGUES-BONNES,**

*Hotels*.—Grand Hotel des Princes; de France; Richelleu; Paix; des Pyrénées; de l'Europe; de la Poste.

Lodgings in great plenty.

*English Church Service*, in the season.

A small but noted watering-place, at the end of the *Gave-de-Valentin*, and of a deep pass, under the *Pic-de-Gers*, in a healthy spot, among forests, pretty cascades, and good walks, on the marble cliffs round it. Here are an *Etablissement Thermal*; and Protestant and Catholic Chapels. About 400 persons (many of them soldiers) between May and October, use the *sulphur Springs*, which are called *La Vieille*, or *Buvette* (33° temperature), *La Neuve*, *Ortech*, and *la Froide* (59°), and are excellent for

old wounds, fevers, skin diseases, and early consumption. To *Argelès*, *via* *Arrens* (page 271), by a fine but little used zigzag road, 27 miles long, or, over the *Cols de Tortes* and *de Saucède*, 19 miles. There are many fine excursions from *Eaux-Bonnes*, and the *Pic de Gers* is ascended from here.

Omnibuses constantly from *Eaux-Bonnes* to

**EAUX-CHAUDES, or AIGUES-CHAUDES.**

*Hotels*.—Baudot; de France; Bandas; d'Angleterre; des Princes; Richelleu.

Up the wild gorge of *Val d'Ossau*, watered by the *Gave* of the same name, is this *Sulphur Spa*, less fashionable than the other, with a large bath-house, fed by the *Esquiritte*, the *Rey*, *Clot*, *Arresec*, and other hot springs, up to 97° temperature. Above the *Arresec*, or *Arresecq*, is an inscription to "Dame Cathin," or Catherine, sister of *Henry IV.* That of *Mainville* is cold, and taken in draughts.

Season, June to September. There are government medical inspectors. Chronic rheumatism and diarrhoea, colic, vertigo, paralysis, and derangements of the viscera are successfully met by a course of these waters.

Proceeding up the *Pass*, which is broken and well wooded, you come to the *Pont d'Enfer* (Hell Bridge); then to *Gabas* custom-house (6 miles), whence a mule path over the frontier leads to the famous *Baths of Panticosa*, in *Spain*, which are wonderfully beneficial in consumption.

About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from *Eaux-Chaudes* is a wonderful Grotto, where the stream loses itself for some distance. A path by the *Gave de Bions* conducts from *Gabas* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hour) to the *Plateau de Biou-Artigues*, from which there is a majestic view of the cloven headed *Pic-du-Midi-d'Ossau*, 9,465 feet. The ascent is very laborious, and the panorama is not equal to that from the *Pic de Gers* (above), the ascent of which is easy.

The rail from *Pau* to *Tarbes* proceeds up the *Gave de Pau* to *Assat* (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and

**COARRAZE-NAY** (5 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a station for two places near it. *Nay*, in a fertile spot, covered with vineyards, is an industrious place of 3,636 souls, with woollen manufactures, established since 1542. **COARRAZE** (2 miles higher up) has the tower of an old *Château*, where *Henry IV.* was brought up.

**Montaut-Bétharram** (4½ miles), near the chapel of *Notre Dame Bétharram*, in a fine valley at the bridge on the Gave, to which pilgrimages are made between the 15th August and 8th September. A priests' seminary stands near it, and the nine *stations* on the hills above command fine prospects. Lestelle Grotto is a little further.

**St. P4** (3 miles), where they make nails and box-wood combs. Population, 2,431. The next place is

**Lourdes** (6½ miles), on the Tarbes and Cauterets road, close to the Gave (*i.e.*, torrent) de Pau, where four roads or valleys meet, 1,340 feet above the sea; the old capital of Lavedan-en-Bigorre, and once called *Mirabeau*, on account of its picturesque appearance. The old *Castle*, on a high rock, which the Black Prince held against the Duc d'Anjou, 1373, has been for ages a state prison; it consists of a great square *Tower*, a chapel, and small barrack. Population, 6,976, who weave coloured kerchiefs, and work the slate mines here. Grottoes are numerous in the rocks; over one of which is a new Pilgrim Church to the Virgin Mary, said to have appeared here, 1858. Roman coins have been found. Thousands of pilgrims annually. *Hotels*.—Belle Vue; des Pyrénées; &c.

[From here the main line goes on to **Adé**; then **Ossun** (7½ miles), giving name to a distinguished family, who built an old *Château* here; near which, on another point, is a large *Roman camp*, fortified, they say, by Crassus. On a plain, called *Lanne Maurine*, a bloody battle was fought with the Saracens in the 8th century. Population, 2,337.

Then **Juillan** (3 miles) to Tarbes (3½ miles), thence to Toulonse, as in Route 66, reversed.] From Lourdes a branch strikes up the Gave de Pau to Pierrefitte for Cauterets, Barèges, St. Sauveur, and Luz.

It passes **Lugagnan** (3½ miles), near Vidalgosc castle, commanding the road. Then **Béc-Silhen** (6½ miles), to

**Argelès-Garost** (2 miles), where the Gave d'Azun joins; 1,530 feet above the sea, and made up of groups of houses (population, 1,783), spread over a beautiful and rich valley of Lavedan, which extends to Pierrefitte. Mont Balandrau commands a good view over it *Hotels*.—De France.

[**ARRENS**(7½ miles south-west), up the Azun, near the junction of the Gave de Bun, is one of the *highest villages* (population, 1,200) in the Pyrenees; it stands under the Col de Saucède, which leads over to Eaux-Bonnes and Laruns, and is flanked by the Pic du Midi d'Arrens (7,440 feet), Balaitous (10,320 feet), and Pic de Gabisou (8,800 feet). An old disused Chapel, above Arrens, called *Poey-la-Hous* (*i.e.*, the hill of the fountain), which is built over a spring, affords a very fine view. Trout fishing.]

After passing the Gothic chapel of St. Savin's Abbey the train reaches

**Pierrefitte-Nestalas** (6½ miles), where the rail ends. Here the Gave de Pau is divided from that of Cauterets by the Pic de Soulong, a spur of the Pic de Viscos, 7,030 feet high. Omnibuses meet the trains for

#### CAUTERETS,

Or *Cauteretz* (6 miles south-south-east), up a deep, narrow defile, 600 feet deep, between mountains 8,000 or 9,000 feet high, important on account of its *sulphur Springs*, but a desolate place in the long winter, as it stands 3,250 feet above the sea. The season for invalids is from June to September. Lodgings, board, and the bath may cost 10 to 12 francs a day. It has *twenty-four Springs*, dispersed in different directions above the town, under such names as Bruzaud, Pauze, Les Œufs (the hottest, 132°), César, La Raillière (the largest), under a granite rock, Petit St. Sauveur (only 86°), du Pré, Mauhourat (near that fall), du Bois, &c. They are useful in most chronic complaints, the early stage of consumption, rheumatism, asthma, indigestion, diseases of the skin and nerves. *La Raillière* (103°), ½ of a mile distant, and 410 feet above the village, is reached by an ingenious combination of hydraulic lifts, in six towers with rails between; a plan invented by M. Edoux.

*HOTELS*.—D'Angleterre; Continental; de Paris; de France; des Ambassadeurs; des Bains. *Cafés*: De Londres; du Parc. Population, under 2,000.

A delightful excursion may be made on foot or horseback up the Val de Jeret, along the Gave de Marcadou, to the Cascade de Cérisey, thence to the Pont d'Espagne, a bridge crossing the torrent.

and then to the Plateau de Cayss, and by a foot-path only, over a wild pass into Spain. The path to the left of the Pont d'Espagne leads in one hour to the Lac de Gaube, a lovely sheet of water, 5,966 feet above the sea, flanked by the highest of the French Pyrenees, the *Vignemale*, 10,820 feet. A newly married couple, named Pattison, were drowned here, 1852. Refreshments, and also a bed, may be had at the Cabane.

From Pierrefitte omnibuses run up the narrow defile of the Gave de Pau, past Viscos, Cheze, and Bazos, and over four or five bridges (one called Pont de l'Enfer), to

Luz (8 miles), in a triangular fertile valley, surrounded by high mountains, at the junction of the Gaves de Pau and de Bastane; an old town, with a fortified church of the Templars, and ruins of the Château Ste. Marie, taken from the English in 1404. Light woollens, called *Barèges*, are made. Pedestrians and horsemen may go to or from Cauterets by the Col de Riou, which passes under the south side of the Pic de Viscon. *Hotels*.—Des Pyrenees; de l'Uniers.

*English Church Service*, in the season.

From Luz up the valley of the Bastan, by a good but steep road, past Betspouey, to

#### BARÈGES 4½ miles).

*Hotels*.—De France; de l'Europe.

*Cafes*.—Laborde; Richelieu; du Midi.

A desolate spot in the heart of the mountains, but noted for its valuable sulphur springs, which were brought into notice by Madame de Maintenon, 1676, and made accessible by the road from Pierrefitte, 1744. It stands about 4,042 feet above the sea, and consists of a street of about 80 houses, which are mostly deserted in the long and rigorous winter, when it is hidden under 15 or 20 feet of snow

The waters are taken between May and September. There are twelve springs, called Grand-Donche (the hottest, 112°), l'Entrée le Fond, Polard Dassain, Buvette, Petite-Donche, Bains-Neuf, and la Chapelle (the mildest), which feed twenty-one balneolres. They are aperient, diuretic, and essentially stimulant, and though greasy, and disgusting to look at, they work surprising cures in cases of rheumatism, stiffened tendons, old ulcers, and gun-shot wounds.

A government *Hospital* for 500 invalids is established here. Lodging costs 1 to 3 fr. a day; the bath, 1 fr.; board, 3 fr.; altogether, living, &c., may be 9 to 10 fr. In the season as many as 1,200 strangers collect here. It is a good centre for mountain climbing on Pics d'Ayre, de Liens, and de Néouvielle; and the best ascent of the Pic du Midi de Bigorre is from here. See Route 64. Omnibus daily to Pierrefitte.

From Luz, as above described, passing a petrifying spring and the Pont de Villelongue, you come (1 mile), by omnibus or on foot, to

#### ST. SAUVEUR-LES-BAINS,

A picturesque watering-place, in a Swiss-like spot, near woods and falls, 2,500 feet above the sea. The houses stand on a ledge above the ravine, 300 feet from the river, and include hotels, a grand *Cercle* or assembly rooms, a round church, and a pillar to the Duchesse d'Angoulême. There are thirteen Baths in five groups at the *Bathing House*, called la Chapelle (only 86°). Terrasse, Bézégna, Chateguery, and Millen (the two last are the hottest, 94°). Snakes sometimes get into them, but they are harmless. As these waters are milder than those of Barèges, and the situation is infinitely more agreeable, they are much used by ladies for spasmodic, nervous, and other complaints. *Hotels*.—De France; du Parc. Furnished lodgings may be had. Fine views at the Hontalade establishment. The fine Pont Napoleon crosses the ravine to the road from Luz to Gavarnie. The Pic de Bergons, 6,790 feet high, and the Pic de Viscos 7,030 feet, are easily ascended from Luz or St. Sauveur; the former is to be preferred for the grand view.

#### Excursion to the Cirque de Gavarnie.

There is an excellent carriage-road as far as the village of Gavarnie, running along a defile, with the torrent below, passing Pragnères and Gèdre (7 miles). From Gèdre a mule-track on the left leads in two hours to the little chapel of Héas, a place of pilgrimage, and in less than two hours more to the *Cirque de Troumouse*, by some called the *Oule de Héas* (oule is a plate or dish). This, though exceedingly fine, is not so imposing as the Cirque de Gavarnie, and it is therefore wise to omit the visit, if time presses.

Returning to Gèdre, the road thence soon passes through the *Chaos*, a wilderness of huge masses of fallen rock; the snowy peaks of Marboré (10,662 feet), Cylindre (10,850 feet), and Taillon (10,322 feet) being seen to advantage.

The *Brèche de Roland*, a huge gap, 250 feet wide and 300 feet deep, in the sharp granite ridge, is seen from this point, but not from many other points on the road. Twelve miles from St. Sauveur, *Gavarnie*, a village formerly occupied by the Templars, is reached. The Cirque is now in full view. Mr. Packe, the authority on such points, says he considers Gavarnie the best centre for mountaineering.

The *Cirque de Gavarnie*, probably the most wonderful natural formation in the Pyrenees, may be reached on horseback or on foot. The distance from the village, which is really 3 miles, is very deceptive. The Cirque is a vast hollow, or amphitheatre, nearly 3 miles in circumference, with snow-capped peaks rising on three of its sides to a height of 5,000 to 6,000 feet. Mont Perdu is hidden by these eminences. The southern side, the frontier bulwark of Spain, is an almost perpendicular wall of marble rock, with layers of snow and glacier resting on steep ledges all the year. Sixteen waterfalls descend into the Cirque, the principal one being 1,326 feet, one of the highest in the world (400 feet higher than the Staubbach at Lauterbrunnen).

From the south-west corner of the Cirque the ascent of the Brèche de Roland commences. This, as already said, is a great gap in the barrier wall (which is, however, not seen from below), cut, as tradition says, by a blow of Roland's magical sword Durandel, to make a way to pursue the Moors. *Mont Perdu*, 10,994 feet, which is in Spain, is best ascended from this point. For further information about the Spanish Pyrenees, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Spain and Portugal*.

## ROUTE 66.

**Bordeaux, up the Garonne, to Agen, Montauban, Toulouse, Carcassonne, Narbonne, Béziers, and Cette.**

By *Chemin de Fer du Midi Rail*, 297 miles; about 8½ hours, by express. Embarcadère in Cours St. Jean. The line, opened throughout in 1857,

April, 1857, follows the *Garonne* to Toulouse, and the Canal du Midi all the way.

Along the south bank of the river, to the first station,

**Bègles** (3½ miles), where are many country-houses of the Bordeaux merchants, with a church of the 13th century, and remains of Roman *Aqueducts*, which ran to the old city of *Burdigala*. Population, 10,535.

**Villeneuve d'Ornon** (6½ miles), close to Villeneuve (*i.e.*, Villeneuve) de Rions. Here again is an old Church, with further remains of aqueducts. The Pope Clement Vineyards are near at hand.

**Cadaujac** (1¼ miles). Here the district of the Landes is left behind.

**St. Médard d'Eyrans** (3½ miles) is about 3½ miles from *La Brède*, which has a Romanesque Church, and the old moated *Château of Montesquieu*, who here wrote his "Esprit des Loix," and his "Causes de la Grandeur et de la Décadence des Romains." Here they show his library, chapel, and several portraits, also the manuscript of the *Lettres Persanes*, and some frescoes. The Donjon and some other parts date from the 13th century.

**Beautilran** (3 miles). Remains of a Roman way and camp at *Castres*. Branch, 20 miles, to Hostens, on the St. Symphorien line (page 274).

**Portets** (1½ mile) is opposite the old Romanesque Church, and ruined *Castle of Langoiran*, 14th century. The latter belonged to Pope Clement V.

**Arbanats** (2 miles) is near the ruins of *Castel-moron*, which was destroyed in the religious wars. White wine is produced here.

**Podensac** (2½ miles) has a gravelly soil, and which white wines are raised.

**Cérons** (1¼ mile) is the ancient *Sirione*, opposite CADILLAC (population, 2,399), to which there is a suspension bridge. The splendid *château* of the Duc d'Epemnon, Governor of Guienne, was converted into a *House of Detention* in 1816, to save it from being pulled down. It was built by Langlois, and has carvings by Girardon. *Illats Castle* (9½ miles) is worth notice; as are the Romanesque Churches of Landiras (6 miles) and Loupiac.

**Barsac** (3 miles) is noted for its white wines, which are classed with Sauterne. Population, 2,996.

**Preignac** (1½ mile), in a fertile soil, noted for wine. Omnibus up the Ciron, to **Sauternes**, and **Château-Yquem**, where the well-known *White wines* are produced, and to **Villandraut Castle**, the ruined seat of Clement V., originally built by a Don Andrea Lopez. **Uzeste** (3 miles from this) was rebuilt by Clement.

**Langon** (3 miles) was formerly a Roman station, and afterwards held by the English, who built the large Gothic *Church*. Three lines of walls have been traced. It stands in a delightful spot on the Garonne (here crossed by a suspension bridge), with 4,733 population, who trade in white wine, eau-de-vie, &c. *Hotel*—Du Lion d'Or. A Steamer runs to Bordeaux. Branch rail, passing the fine ruins of *Roquetallade Castle*, built by Cardinal Lamothe, to **Nizan** (7½ miles), thence to Bazas. At Nizan, the line from Langon, *via St. Symphorien* (page 184), to **Arcachon** (page 260), on the west, and **Sore** and **Luxey**, on the south, parts off.

**Bazas** (5 miles), a sous-préfecture and bishop's see, of 4,948 people (department Gironde), and a very ancient Gallic town (Cossio Vasatum), on a rock above the Beuve. The *Cathedral* of the 13th century is remarkable for the number of its pillars, and the 286 figures in its sculptured portals. The old church of Notre Dame du Mercadil, founded by St. Martial, is now a bakehouse. *Hotel*.—Du Cheval Blanc. Several old houses exist in Grande Place, with parts of the ancient walls.

The father of the Roman poet, Ausonius, was a native. The line is to be continued to Auch. Here you enter the Landes country.]

The trunk line crosses the Garonne, and from hence follows the north side of the river.

**St. Macaire** (1½ mile), a decayed town, with remains of old walls, and a half Romanesque, half Gothic *church*, 195 feet long. Population, 2,249; formerly 6,000. Omnibus to Verdelais chapel, which contains an image much venerated by pilgrims.

**St. Pierre d'Aurillac** (2½ miles).

**Caudrot** (1½ mile), near the embouchure of Canal Latéral. It was begun 1832, in continuation of the Canal du Midi, at Toulouse, from

which it descends by 66 locks. *Castels Château*, built by Clement V.'s father, partly restored (page 260). *Casseuil*, at the junction of the Drot with the Garonne, was a seat of the early French kings, called *Cassinotium*; which had a palace, or Villa Regia, of Charlemagne's, where his wife, Hildégarde, gave birth to twins, one of whom was the feeble Louis-le-Debonnaire. Cross the Drot, on an arch 92 feet span, to

**Gironde** (2½ miles). The views here are picturesque. Coach to Sauveterre.

**La Réole** (3½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Gironde, on the rocks above the Garonne (crossed by a suspension bridge), having a *Church* and *Castle* built by the English; *Hôtel de Ville*, on the site of a monastery of the 8th century; an old house called the *Synagogue*, and other antiquities. It possesses, also, an intermittent spring, and another of a petrifying quality. Population, 4,177. *Hotel*.—Lafont.

A steamer runs to Langon and Bordeaux. Ascending the river, you come next to

**Lamothe Landeron** (4 miles), within view of *Meilhan tower*, of which a current proverb says, "Qui voit Meilhan n'est dedans."

**Ste. Bazelle** (4½ miles). Population, 2,810.

**Marmande** (4½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Lot-et-Garonne, and a bustling place (population, 10,341.), with a suspension bridge, a palais de justice, a church of the 13th and 15th centuries, college, and several fountains of excellent water. Richard Cœur de Lion rebuilt and fortified the town. *Hotel*.—Des Messageries.

Rail, 60 miles, opened 1892, through **Casteljaloux**, where are two thermal establishments with iron springs, to **Mont-de-Marsan**, page 263.

A line (36 miles) runs from Marmande to **Bergerac**. (See page 179).

**Fauguerolles** (5½ miles), near **Mas d'Agenais**, the seat of M. Emmanuel Arago.

**Tonneins** (5 miles), one of the most beautiful places in the department Lot-et-Garonne, in two parts above the Garonne, here crossed by a suspension bridge. Place de l'Esplanade, where an old Castle once stood, commands a delightful view, which takes in the Pyrenees. The houses are well built, but irregularly placed, which gives due

effect to the prospect of the town. Population, 7,090. It has a government tobacco factory, and a Protestant chapel. It was ordered to be destroyed by Louis XIII. for its attachment to Protestantism. The name is derived from its old one, *Tonnantius ferreolus*. Madame Cottin was born here, 1773.

*Hotel*.—De l'Europe. Coaches to Clairac, &c.

**Nieole** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), near the junction of the Garonne and Lot, which latter is traversed (close to the Garonne) by a *tubular bridge*, 527 feet long, on three wide arches. Above this is a stone bridge of seven arches, built 1825.

**Aiguillon** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), near the Lot and Garonne, was called *Esquillonum*; and still shows the thick walls (partly Roman), towers, and turrets of the old *Castle of the Ducs d'Aiguillon*, whose more modern seat is also here. Population, 3,119. *Hotel*.—Du Commerce. Aiguillon was held by the English in 1346, when besieged by John of France and 60,000 men, without success, though *cannon* were used for the first time. Near it on the right, is part of a *Roman Tower*, called Tour de St. Côme. This is round, and stands near another which is square, called *Peyre-Longue*.

**Port Ste. Marie** ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles), at the suspension bridge over the river, is a picturesque old place, like many others here. At Barbaste is a Gothic bridge, near a square-built Mill (called a *château*), from which Henry IV. used to style himself the "Miller of Barbaste." Branch rail to Nérac, Lasserre, Condom and Eauze.

[**Nérac** (12 miles), *vid Vianne*, &c., a sous-préfecture in dept. Lot-et-Garonne, is partly old and partly modern, joined by two bridges over the Baise. The name is supposed to come from *Nereidumaque*. It has the mouldering remains of a *Castle of the Dukes d'Albret*, where Henry IV. once lived; and the *Fountain of St. Jean*, shaded by two immense elms, one planted by the king, the other by Marguerite de Valois, his grandmother, who here received Melancthon and Calvin. It was the head-quarters of Henry when the treaty of Nérac was signed with Catherine de Medicis, 1580. A *bronze Statue of Henry* stands on the beautiful Garonne promenade, by the river. There is a good modern church

with a large market *halle*, on pillars. Many Roman coins were found here, 1831-3, which the Académie des Inscriptions pronounced to be forgeries; but genuine Roman traces have been discovered. Nérac was taken, 1621, by the Duc de Mayenne after a long siege. The *pâtés de perdrix* are noted. Population, 6,909. *Hotel*.—Du Tertre.

**Lasserre** (5 miles), then to **Condom** (8 miles), a sous-préfecture in department Gers; population, 7,406. It dates from beyond the 9th century, and is pleasantly situated on a rock above the Baise. A fine large Gothic *Church* ornaments the Grand Place; it has well-planted boulevards. *Hotels*.—Du Lion d'Or; de Peyrecave.

From here it is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles to **CASTÉRA VERDUZAN**, or Château Vivant, in a charming valley. It is noted for its *mineral Waters*, and has a large Grecian bath-house, with twenty baignoires. The springs are both iron and sulphuretted, and are very useful. From Condom, 21 miles, to **Eauze** (population, 4,110) on the road to **Riscle**, page 264.

Passing the old conspicuous church of *Clermont-Dessous*, the rail comes to **Fourtic** (3 miles), and **St. Hilaire** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles). Then comes **Golayrac** (3 miles). From this, passing over the Canal Latéral, it is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles to

### AGEN,

A *buffet*, 85 miles from Bordeaux,  $75\frac{1}{2}$  from Toulouse. Ask for *Pâté de perdrix aux truffes*. Rails from Périgueux and Tarbes meet here.

POPULATION, 23,234.

*HOTELS*.—De France; St. Jean.

A large and very old town, the chief place of department Lot-et-Garonne, on the north side of the Garonne, in a wide and fertile plain, under a hill, 420 feet high; and having a communal college, a law court, normal school, and other buildings. It was the Roman *Aginum*, of which there are still some traces. As a county in Aquitaine, it belonged to Richard Cœur de Lion, who gave it to his sister when she married Raymond VI. It afterwards suffered in the religious troubles. It is ill-built, the best quarters being in the Faubourg, on the Bordeaux road, near the bridge, and the *Graviers*,

*Promenade*, which, bordered with fine elms, is said to be one of the most beautiful in the south of France. Here is the *Jasmin* statue; and here the large September fair is held. Observe the marks on the houses, showing how high the inundations of 4th June, 1855, reached. It suffered again in the floods of 1875, when the statue of *Jasmin* was seen standing out of the water.

*St. Caprais' Cathedral* is a curious monastic pile, of the 12th and 13th centuries, much altered; containing some very early tombs. The *Jacobins' church* is a Gothic pile of the 13th century. *St. Hilaire's* deserves notice. Among other public buildings are the large priests' seminary; the *Præfect's Hôtel*, once the episcopal palace, standing in a park, with a triumphal arch in front; the old *Hôtel de Ville*, with a Museum of fossils and antiquities; a fine *Corn hall*, on the site of *St. Étienne's* (*Stephen's*) old Church, which was the cathedral till ruined, except the front, in 1798.

Near the eleven-arched bridge is an ancient structure, called *Le Las*, now used for a House of Industry. There is a theatre also, with public Baths, one being a part of the old bridge. Two other bridges cross the river—one a suspension bridge; the other, an aqueduct on 23 arches, for the Canal Latéral. *Mont Pompéian* commands a vast prospect of the country around, the course of the *Garonne*, and the *Pyrenees* in the distance.

*Agen* is the native town of *B. Palissy*, the potter; of the learned *Joseph Scaliger*; *Lacépède*, the naturalist; *Bory Saint Vincent*, and other eminent men; notably *Jasmin*, the barber poet, who lived in *Cours St. Antoine*. He wrote his pieces in *Gascon*. *Miss Costello* describes him as conscious of his talents, yet not vain, and perfectly simple-hearted. In the midst of his Paris triumph, he said, "Il faut partir; les barbes poussent à Agen" (I must be off; beards are growing at Agen).

There are manufactures of sail-cloth, serges, moleskins; and an eau-de-vie distillery. Trade in grain, wine, prunes, &c.; but especially prunes.

Rail to *Périgueux*, *Condom*, *Nérac*, *Cahors*, *Mont-de-Marsan*, &c. Steamer to *Bordeaux*.

The Church of *Moirax* (2½ miles off) is worth notice.

[Here the rail to *Auch* and *Tarbes* turns off, up the *Gers*.

It passes *Bon-Encontre* (3½ miles) to *Layrac* (3 miles), which has a good church; then *Astaffort* (5 miles). *Castex-Lectourois* (5 miles) to

*Lectoure* (5 miles), in department *Gers*; a sous-préfecture and ancient town on the *Gers*, once occupied by the *Romans*, under whom it was the capital of the *Lactorates*. Population, 4,994. It stands on an immense rock, faced all round by deep precipices; but though strongly fortified, and almost impregnable, it has frequently suffered from war. Near the old Gothic church is a statue of *Marshal Lannes*, who was a native, and who, they say, in his early days, had been hired to plant the beautiful promenades at six sous a day. They command very fine prospects; and here the *Marahal*, when he came to be *Duke of Montebello*, used to meet his friends, and relate the history of his life. *Lannes*, who was one of *Napoleon's* favourite generals, commanded at the siege of *Saragossa*, and was engaged in about 350 actions before he fell at *Essling*. *Hotel*.—*Darolles*.

*Fleurance* (6½ miles), with a fortified church of the 14th century. *Montestruc* (3½ miles), *Sainte Christie* (3 miles), on to *Auch*, 8 miles further.

#### AUCH.

HOTELS—*De France*; *D'Angleterre*.

A very old town of 14,782 inhabitants, chief place of department *Gers*, seat of an archbishop (who was called the primate of *Aquitaine*), tribunal, college, society of agriculture, &c. Before *Crassus* took it in *Cæsar's* wars, it was named *Climberis*, and was the capital of the *Ausci*. *Augustus* planted a colony here on his return from *Spain*. It forms a picturesque amphitheatre, on a hill-side, divided into *Haute* and *Basse Ville*, by the *Gers*, joined by a street of stairs of 200 steps, called the "ponsterlo," or postern. The streets are narrow and crooked. *Haute Ville*, or *Upper Town*, has the best houses, and a fine square, which commands a view of the *Pyrenees*. Here is a statue of *Etigny*. Near it is

*St. Mary's Cathedral*, begun 1498, and finished in the time of *Louis XIV.*, is a mixture of the

Gothic and Grecian styles; the latter appearing in the front, over which are two regular towers. They say it was first founded by Clovis. It has a high vaulted roof, several good monuments in the side chapels, stained windows, wood carvings, and a fine rood-loft (jubé), black marble font, marble figures, and five crypt chapels. The Palace is close by.

There are also the Hôtel de la Préfecture, Palais de Justice, Hôtel de Ville, museum, and séminaire, with another museum and library, also a public Library of 20,000 volumes in the old chapel of the Carmelites, and large hospital.

Cardinal Ossat, D. Serres, the marine painter, and Villaret-Joyeuse, the sailor, were natives.

Large turquoises are found at Simorre, in the neighbourhood. There is a road through Lannemezan (page 291) to **Arreau** (rail being constructed), page 292, passing **Sansan**, where there is a rich collection of paleontological remains. From **Auch** to **Toulouse** by rail, 54 miles, we pass **Aubiet**, **Gimont** (where turquoises are found), **L'Isle**, (correspondance to Lombez, page 289), **Pibrac**, and **Colomers**.

From **Auch** to **Tarbes**, by rail, you pass

**St. Jean-le-Comtal** (5½ miles) and **L'Isle-de-Noé** (7½ miles) to

**Mirande** (4½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Gers, and a very old place on the Baise, founded 1289, by the Counts of Astarac. Parts of the walls remain. Good bathing house. Population, 4,244. *Hotel*.—Tartas.

The next stations are **Laas** (5½ miles), **Mielan** (4½ miles), &c., to **Vic-en-Bigorre** (13 miles) for **Tarbes** (11½ miles), as in Route 64.]

From Agen the next station is

**Bon-Encontre** (3 miles), where the Tarbes line runs off (see page 276).

**Lafox** (2½ miles), at the suspension bridge, on the Garonne, which the rail runs close by. The Churches of Layrac and Molrax, and **Estillac Castle**, are from 1 mile to 5½ miles distant.

**St. Nicolas** (3½ miles), near another suspension bridge. Population, 2,622.

**Lamagistère** (1½ miles) is in department Tarn-et-Garonne. Across the Canal Latéral, on a skew bridge (pont biais).

**Valence d'Agen** (3½ miles). Population, 3,404. *Hotel*.—St. Jean Baptiste. It was noted for goose quills till steel pens spoilt the trade. At the *Maison de la Foi* the Inquisitors sat in the religious wars, and sentenced 43 persons to be burnt.

**Malauze** (4½ miles) has an old Château. Roman remains have been found. Population, 1,000. In 1827 the diligence was stopped and robbed by a brigand, at the head of a band of men drawn up by the road-side—who turned out to be *men of straw*, planted there by the ingenious robber.

**Moissac** (5½ miles), in a cultivated hollow, on the Tarn, at the new bridge (built 1826), not far from the Garonne, is a sous-préfecture of 8,797 souls, and an ancient town, which suffered in the wars with the English and the religious wars.

It has remains of a rich *Abbey*, founded in the 7th century, by St. Amand, which came to be attached to Cluni abbey, and was governed by an abbey-knight, a mixture of layman and churchman. The old *Church* of this foundation, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and rebuilt in the 15th century, has a deeply-recessed *Porch*, covered with figures of the Annunciation, Adoration of the Wise Men, Flight into Egypt, and the Apostles; while the capitals in the ruined *cloisters* of the 11th and 12th centuries are adorned with other bas-reliefs, some grotesque and indecent, of the Virtues and Vices.

Trade in wine, saffron, grain, and salt.

*Hotels*.—Du Luxembourg; du Nord.

Leaving Moissac, you pass through two tunnels, then a deep cutting; then across the Tarn, by a tubular bridge, 1,010 feet long, on five wide arches (three of which are 230 feet span), within view of the aqueduct for the Canal du Midi.

**Castel-Sarrasin** (4 miles), another sous-préfecture, with 7,772 population, on the Garonne, where the Azin falls in (whence the name, *Sur-Azin*), is in a fertile spot, and well built, having promenades on its old ramparts, two ancient gates, and a Gothic Church. The Abbé de Prades was a native. Five miles to the north-east is the Camp de Gandalou, supposed of the Vandals. *Hotel*.—De l'Europe. Coach to Loo-bez (page 289).

**La Villedieu** (5 miles), where the Knights Templars and Knights of Malta had a Commaundery.



At 7 miles further, past a cutting and an embankment, each a mile long, is

### MONTAUBAN,

128½ miles from Bordeaux, 31½ from Toulouse.

Here Route 51 falls in—which unites Montauban with Périgueux, Rodez, Clermont, and Puy, by the *Grand Central Rail*. The station for this line is in Villenouvelle; and a *new Bridge*, on seven arches, was built, 1857, over the Tarn, to open a communication between it and the Du Midi station in Ville Bourbon.

POPULATION, 20,363.

HOTELS.—De l'Europe; du Midi.

Chief town of department Tarn-et-Garonne (formed by Napoléon, in 1808, out of the neighbouring departments), seat of a bishopric, of a theological college for Protestants, &c., on a hill originally called Mons Apreolus, between the Tarn and Tescou. It was founded in the 12th century, by the Counts of Toulouse, who had a castle here, among the willows (*albas* in the Gascon tongue), whence the name is thought to be derived: but some make it to be from Mons Apreolus (by corruption *Mont Albans*), a name preserved in the Montarlot abbey, founded in the 8th century. It was delivered up to the Black Prince, 1361, by the treaty of Brittany. Under the *Consuls* who governed it, it became one of the head-quarters of the Huguenot or Reformed faith; and successfully resisted Louis XIII. in three sieges, 1621 (in one of which the Duc de Mayenne was killed), but opened its gates to him and Richelieu, on the fall of Rochelle, eight years after. Louis XIV. sent his dragons here, and razed the Walls, which was so far beneficial that the town had thenceforth room to extend itself.

Most of the old town is of *brick*, on a plateau, 50 or 60 feet above the river, with a deep ravine on one side. A brick *bridge*, built 1303-16, of seven painted arches, has the Hôtel de Ville, St. Jacques' brick church of the 13th century, and the Quay, at one end; and, at the other, a sort of brick triumphal arch, leading to *Faubourg Bourbon*, which was founded 1562, by Protestants from Toulouse. The *Quay*, just mentioned, surrounds a *Basin* made by a branch of the Canal du Midi, and is adorned with the statue of Ingres.

*Arche*, built 1739, by Larroque; is in the

Italian style, and in the shape of a *Greek cross*, 285 feet by 125, with two clock-towers over the pilastered front; the vault, on Doric pillars, is 93 feet high. It contains the "Vow of Louis XIII."—a copy, by a lady, of the original done by *Ingres*, a native artist. Another of his works, "St. Germain healing the Shepherd," was given by him, in 1857, to St. Etienne's Chapel, in Faubourg de Saplac.

Other buildings are the *Prefecture* and its towers, the bishop's palace, two priests' seminaries, the French Protestant chapel, theatre; and the *Hôtel de Ville*, restored, which contains pictures (mostly copies) presented by Baron de Mortariz and by *Ingres* (in two rooms), with a *Library* of nearly 25,000 volumes, and an archaeological museum with Roman antiquities, mediæval tombs, &c. Place Royale is the most regular of the squares, having a gate at each corner, and a *fountain* in the midst. In Grand Place the patriots were massacred, 1791.

There is a theological College of the *Reformed Church* here, with seven professors, besides an orphan-house for forty children. There are several resident pastors.

A turning by Café de l'Etoile, in Faubourg Dumoustiers, leads to *Les Terrasses*, whence there is a vast prospect of the fertile country beyond, taking in the Pyrenees, which may be seen in fine weather (distant 50 leagues). Above and below, are the pretty *Falls* of the Tarn; which river in November, 1766, rose 34 feet above its usual level. Cazalès, an orator of the Constituent Assembly, was a native.

Manufactures of *cadis de Montauban*, or woollen serges, stuffs, silk stockings, cotton, soap, pottery, ear-de-vice; with a trade in these, and grain, leather, oil, wool, drugs, spices, &c.

*Rail* to Cahors, and to Castres (page 264), by St. Sulpice (page 211) and Lavaur.

Lavaur, on the Agout, with a population of 6,929.

The next station is

**Montbartier** (7½ miles), once a fortified town. Correspondance to Bourret and BEAUMONT DE LOMAGNE, a well-built little town, in the rich valley of the Gimone, with a good trade. Population, 4,040.

**Dieupentale** (4½ miles). Coaches to Verdun, and Le Mas-Grenier. **Verdun**, across the river, has a population of 3,276.

**Grisolles** (3 miles) has a Church with a Romanesque *portal* of the 13th century, chiefly of brick, and adorned with various carvings. Correspondence to Fronton. Pompégnon Château is near.

**Castelnau-d'Estretoufons** (3½ miles). Correspondence for Grenade, 3 miles; population, 3,924.

Cross the Lhers, on a three-arch bridge, to

**St. Jory** (4 miles). Then

**Lacourtenouf** (5½ miles). The line then runs between the canal and river, for 4½ miles, to

### TOULOUSE,

A *buffet*. 160½ miles from Bordeaux, 136½ from Cette. The station is in the north-east suburbs, near the Allée Napoleon. Five rails meet here. Omnibuses wait on the trains, 25c. to 40c., besides 20c. to 30c. each for packages (*par colis*); or voitures de famille (holding six), 3 francs, including baggage. Citadinos, or cabs, 1fr. 10c. the course.

POPULATION, 149,791.

**HOTELS**.—Hotel du Midi, first-class hotel, on the Place du Capitole; recommended.

Grand Hotel Tivollier, an elegantly furnished house.

Hotel de l'Europe; Grand Hotel Souville; de Paris; Chambord; Capoul; Boichere; Sacaron. *Buffet*.

*Cafés*.—Café Tivollier; Albrighi.

*Post Office*, Rue Ste. Ursule.

*Telegraph Office*, Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine.

**OBJECTS OF NOTICE**.—Pont Neuf—Fontaine de la Trinité—Cathedral—Church of St. Sernin—Hôtels d'Assezat, Daguin, &c.—Museum—Capitole—Protestant Church.

This ancient town is the capital of department Haute-Garonne (part of High Languedoc, in the province of Guienne or Aquitaine) and of south France; the seat of a military division, an archbishop, law court, university, Académie des Jeux-florans (or floral games, first founded, 1323, by the Troubadours), and of many literary and scientific institutions. It stands on a fertile plain between the Garonne and the Canal du Midi (*i.e.*, of the South), 192 miles (by road) from Limoges, 93 miles from Pau. It was the head of the *Tectosages*, when the Romans took it, and made it a free colony; 106 B.C.; afterwards it was called *To'osa*, from whence comes the present name.

The Visigoths made it their capital till they were conquered by Clovis, 507; at a later date it was governed under its Counts, by a body of consuls, or "capitouls," chosen by the people, till Louis XIV. took this privilege away. Among its Counts were Raymond IV., one of Tasso's heroes, who died a crusader in Syria. Raymond V. was besieged here by Henry II. of England, for refusing homage to him as lord of Guienne; from the next Raymond, who protected the Albigenes, it was captured, 1215-17, by the fanatic hordes led by *Simon de Montfort*, who was killed under the walls, 1218; and in 1221 St. Dominic established the *Inquisition* here, till the people drove him across the Pyrenees again, six years after. It was united to the French crown in 1361. When Charles V. threatened Toulouse, 1539, it mustered 35,000 men-at-arms. Wellington defeated Soult close at hand, 1814.

Though many improvements have been made, there are still many irregular narrow streets, paved with abominable pebbles; the houses and buildings are mostly brick, some of the oldest being covered with stucco and wood-work. "Here," says Trollope, "on the second and third floor of a house, the colour of the gateway of St. James's palace, may be found living on, say sixty pounds a year, some high-heeled and high-born dame, with her equally ancient *suivante*, or some *Monsteur* et *Madame de*—, too poor, and far too proud, to seek society among the less pure-blooded of the present day."

Several private *Hôtels* of the 16th century, in the *Renaissance style*, are worth notice. The *Hôtel d'Assezat*, said to be from designs by Primaticcio, is in Rue Pont Neuf. *H. Daguin*, or *Maison de Pierre*, in Rue Dalbade, was built by Bachelier, 1612. *H. St. Jean* (*i.e.*, of Jerusalem), now a linen-market, opposite *Maison de Pierre*. *H. Catelau*, or *Felzins*, in Rue Felzins, is dated 1506, and has a beautiful mantel-piece by J. Goujon. *H. de Las-bordes*, or *Fleyres*, in Rue du Vieux Raisin, is another of Bachelier's. *H. Bernuy* (now the Lyceum), with its brick machicolated front, was built by a rich banker, who became bail for Francis I., and received the king and court here, 1538. *Château Petit Gragnague* has a monument to Col. Forbes, killed, 1814.

Its old battlemented Walls, with their nine gates, are nearly all replaced by open *Boulevards*, beyond which lie six or seven faubourgs, exclusive of *St. Cyprien*, across the river, built since 1785, when the quays on the town side were made. This suburb is joined to the city by *Pont-Neuf* a good seven-arch level brick bridge, finished in 1667, 853 feet long (the centre arch is 106 feet span), having a tête du pont, in the shape of a triumphal arch, by Mansard, at the south, or *St. Cyprien* end, leading to the pleasant promenade of *Cours Dillon*. The suspension bridge to *Cours Dillon*, built 1842, was carried away (with two other bridges) in the great floods of June, 1875, which laid the whole of *St. Cyprien* under water, destroying 7,000 houses, and making 25,000 persons houseless. About 300 persons were drowned. At Fenouillet, 4 miles above the city, only three houses were left out of 400. This was the worst flood since 1727. A former suspension bridge, called *St. Pierre*, near the Hospice, was carried away by the floods of 1855. An inundation, in 1727, swept down more than 900 houses in *Ile de Touais*, on which stood the Castle of the dukes and counts who formerly ruled here.

Other *Walks* are on the quays, esplanade, the allées along the canal and the large *Jardin des Plantes*. Near the bridge is the *Château d'Eau*, or water-works, which supply the city, partly through a bequest of M. Laganis. One of its best *Fountains* is in *Place de la Trinité*; another, 56 feet high, in *Place St. Georges*. *Place Lafayette* is large. Allée *Lafayette* has a statue of P. P. Riquet. The market for fruit and flowers, in *Place du Capitole*, has one side of it lined by a gallery, or arcade.

*St. Etienne's Cathedral* is an irregular building; the oldest part being the nave, built in the 13th century, by Raymond VI., whose arms are in the roof; a portal and large rose window were added by Archbishop Dumoulin. The semicircular choir, which is much out of line with the nave, was rebuilt, 1609-12 (after the fire), in a handsome Gothic style. It contains seventeen chapels round the choir, an altar of Languedoc marble, and a great bell of 50,000 lbs. weight in the tower. Close to it are the brick remains of *St. Raymond's College*. The *Fountain* in the square dates from 1650.

A much older church is *St. Sernin*, or *Saturnin*.

rebuilt 1090, on the site, they say, of a Roman temple, in the Romanesque style of the 12th century (as seen in the choir and transepts, said to be the best extant) and the Gothic of the 14th and 16th centuries. The south portal, or *Porte Miegeville*, is in the Renaissance style. *Porte des Comtés* is ornamented with the *Seven Capital Sins*, and has a niche where some of the early Counts were buried. The tower consists of six decreasing storeys, with a short spire, total height, 460 ft. Within, are several great pillars five or six circular side Chapels, one of which, the Sacristy, is called after the *Sept Dormants* (condemned by Trajan); a copy of the splendid shrine of the saint; and an ancient restored crypt, in which Abbé Lacordaire preached, 1852. Notice a stall in the abbot's throne, with a carving of "Calvin le porc, Pt." (Calvin, the pig, preaching). *Notre Dame-de-la-Daurade* was rebuilt, 1764, on the site of one which belonged to a convent, now used for the government Tobacco factory. It has seven pictures by Roques. One of its chapels is dedicated to Godolin, a Languedoc poet; *Clemence Isauere*, it is supposed, was buried here; her festival is, in consequence, observed on the 3rd of May. *St. Paul's* has a large dome, with a statue on it.

Several other Churches are left, out of the 100 which it had (besides priories, &c.) in the 16th century, when Toulouse was surnamed *le Sainte*, or holy; some still in use, others turned into magazines, &c. The church of the *Cordeliers* (which contains mummies in its cellars), with its convent of the 12th century, was burned in 1871; that of the *Jacobins*, of the same age, contains the *Hotel des Facultés* and a library; another forms stables for the Cavalry; *St. Clair's* is a *Cannon Foundry Dalbade Church*, 18th century, formerly belonging to the Knights of Malta, has a good brick tower. *Du Taur* is known by a curious fortress-like façade. *St. Pierre des Cuisines*, of the 12th century, now forms an armoury to the *Arsenal*. It contains a Byzantine tomb of the founder. At the *Chapelle of the Inquisition*, now the *Jesuits' chapel*, they show the coils of *St. Dominic*.

*Picture Gallery*, in *Rue d'Alsace-Lorraine*, has about 500 paintings, some of them good.

The Gothic Augustine convent is now the *Museum*, and contains an excellent collection. In

the cloisters, of Roman and middle-age relics, such as busts, statuary, and marbles, found at Martres, Nérac, &c., or gathered from the churches and religious houses. The well-known *Soulages Collection*, which the owner (who died 1857) had spent 25 years in collecting, was at first offered to this town, and then bought for the South Kensington Museum, for twice the sum. *Museum of Natural History*, at the Jardin des Plantes; open Sunday, 12 to 5. The large old palace of the archbishops is turned into the *Préfecture*. The Palais de Justice, since restored, was the seat of the local parliament which condemned *Jean Calas* to be broken on the wheel, 1762, on a false accusation. It was carried into effect in Place St. Georges, a square of dingy red brick houses. His family, in whose behalf Voltaire, after the most strenuous efforts for three years, succeeded in obtaining a reversal of the sentence.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, or *Capitole*, or *Capoul*, in Place du Capitole, is 380 feet by 128, built 14th to 16th centuries, with a façade like the front of Somerset House, and an Ionic portico, both of the 18th century. It includes the *Grand Théâtre*; an old court in which Henry de Montmorenci was executed, 1632, containing a black marble statue of Henry IV.; a gallery called *Salles des Illustres*, in which are 160 busts of natives and others; and the *Salle de Clémence*, so called from a statue (brought from the Daurade church) of the famous Clémence Isaure, a lady of the 14th century, and a professor of the *gai savoir* (gay science), in whose honour prizes of gold and silver flowers are given at the May meeting of the *Jeux Floraux Society*. Among the candidates at these fêtes, Marmontel, La Harpe, Millevoye, and V. Hugo, have appeared.

The *Clerical Library* comprises 25,000 volumes, and Charlemagne's "Heures," or prayer book, which he gave to St. Sermin's, in 778. *Public Library*, 60,000 volumes and 700 MSS. There are, besides, two seminaries, an hôtel de monnaies, or mint, and a Bourse; the large *Hôtel Dieu*, and another hospital called St. Joseph de la Grave; the Protestant hospice in Allée Bonaparte; artillery and veterinary schools—the latter, a large and ample building; a powder factory; the great Bazacle and Château-Narbonnais flour mills, each containing 34 grindstones, worked by the stream, and of very early date; also a synagogue; and a

*Protestant Church*, in which are monuments of the English officers who fell in the *battle* of 10th April, 1814. A short canal (de Brienne), cut by the Archbishop of that name, who constructed the river quay, and otherwise did much to improve the city, joins the river to the Canal du Midi, at the double bridge of Ponts-Juneaux (twins); near which, on the Syrière, Rave, and the Calvinet hills, the *Lattle* was fought. A stone *Pillar*, dedicated to the French soldiers who fell, marks the site, commanding a view of the distant Pyrenees; the attraction of which, it is asserted, influences the pendulum of the *Observatory*, which stands close by the pillar.

Soult's army occupied a strong position on these heights, with the canal on one side and the Lers, a small branch of the Garonne, on the other, or north side. The English ascended this river, which had been widened and deepened, and artificially inundated; and then charging up the slope, drove the French from the heights with great loss. At that time Soult was not aware of Napoleon's abdication. That he was beaten is well known, yet the visitor will sometimes come across an *authentic* account of the "Victoire du Maréchal Soult sur le Duc de Wellington!"

Don Enrique de Bourbon, uncle to the queen of Spain, was a resident. When Charles Albert abdicated the crown of Sardinia after his defeat at Novara, 1849, he stopped here, on his way to Portugal. "He arrived in an ordinary carriage, with a valet and courier only, and nobody guessed who he was. He was put into the first bedroom (No. 4, at the *Hôtel de l'Europe*) that happened to be vacant, and might have quitted Toulouse in as strict incognito as he entered it, had not the *fille de chambre* received from the hands of the valet a silver warming pan (!) for the purpose of warming the royal sheets. On the lid of this magnificent, but tell-tale pan, were emblazoned the royal arms of Sardinia. The maid showed the pan to her master, and the cat was out of the bag."—(*Tyrollope*).

Place de Salin is noted for the heretics formerly burnt here; among whom was L. Vanni, a learned man burnt to death for atheism (*i.e.*, for daring to think for himself), his tongue being first cut out.

Toulouse is a gay bustling place, a sort of petit Paris, much frequented by persons of moderate

income; especially remnants of old noblesse, who, without fortune or privilege, maintain their superiority by the ease and grace of their manners. By some it is stigmatised as dull and uninteresting, except to antiquaries; yet it is extending every day. Cafés, circles, and places of amusement abound; and it is equally distinguished for its pursuit of literature and the arts. An important *University*, first founded here, 1215, is in Rue St. Jacques. The Academy of Sciences, originally dating from 1640, was reformed in 1807, by Napoleon I. Its modest device is a star, with "lucerna in nocte," below. Hence they were called *Lanternists*.

There is a second *theatre*, the *Variétés*, in Allée Louis Napoleon; a *School of Fine Arts*, and the industrial sciences, in Rue des Arts.

House rent and living are cheap, but the weather, though mild, is at times damp and changeable.

The women of this part wear coloured handkerchiefs over their shoulders, and a cap with an immense stiffened front, spreading like a fan, cut at the edges, and trimmed with lace. They are soft and attractive in their manners, and fond of music. The patois is the Provençal or Southern French, which was (amongst other things) distinguished from the language of the north of France by the use of the word *oc* for "yea," and hence called the *Langue d'oc* (the language of *oc*).

Among the natives, besides Clémence Isaure, are Fermat, the mathematician; General Dupuy, whose monumental Fountain, 63 feet high, stands in *Place Dupuy*; the statesmen, Bertrand de Moivre, de Villele, and de Montbel (the last was a minister of Charles X.); Jacques Cujas, the lawyer, whose bronze statue, by Valois, was erected 1850, close to the Palais de Justice; Bachelier, the architect; Dalayrac, the composer, and Paul Riquet, the engineer. There is a marble statue of the last, near the station, placed there, 1853.

The *manufactures* include hardware goods, steel, (especially the *aciérie* of Talabat and Co.), oil, brandy, beer, dyes, leather, rope, cotton and woollen yarn, &c., flour, wax candles or bougies, soap, paper, hats, pottery, vermicelli; and a general trade is carried on in the produce of south France, of which Toulouse is an entrepôt, as wine, refined sugar, fruits, essences. Its pâtés de foie de canard,

ortolans, and mushrooms are noted. There are docks and a small artificial port on the Canal.

*Rail or Coach* to Bayonne (by St. Gaudens, Pau, and Tarbes (Route 67), Aurillac (Route 51), Foix, Ax, and Tarascon, Albi (Route 52), Giron, Isle-en-Dodon, Villefranche, Lannemezan, Lavedun, Montrejeau, &c. During the season trains or coaches go to the watering-places of Rennes, Dax, Ussat, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Vernet, Moligt, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Cauterets, St. Sauveur, Barèges, Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes (see Routes, 64, 65, 67). Rail to Paris by way of Périgueux or Clermont, and to Bayonne, Marseilles, Perpignan.

Barques-de-poste, or barges, run on the Canal du Midi to Carcassonne, Béziers, Cette, &c., starting daily, early in the morning. A steamer to Bordeaux sometimes runs on the Garonne, in 15 hours; return in 32 hours; but usually it comes no higher than Agen.

Leaving the Garonne, the trunk line follows the direction of the **Canal du Midi** (i.e., of the south), or *Canal du Languedoc*, which was cut, 1667-81, in the time of Louis XIV., by Riquet-de-Bonrepos, according to the plans of Andréosi. It begins at Agde, at the south end of Étang de Thau, on the Mediterranean, and passes Béziers, Carcassonne, &c., to the Garonne, a little below Toulouse, where that river, assisted by the *Canal Latéral*, becomes navigable to the Bay of Biscay; so that a complete water communication is thus opened between the latter and the Mediterranean. It is 66 feet wide. Length about 152 miles, with 62 locks, about 100 bridges, and 55 aqueducts. The tunnel of Mal-pas is 567 feet long. Good barges ascend and descend it. "There is an airy and comfortably-fitted up little cabin, in which, or on the roof of which, one may sit at pleasure, and be drawn along without jolt or dust, by four horses, at the rate of six or seven miles an hour." But this conveyance is tedious, from the number of locks and turnings, and is superseded by the railway. Both the Canal Latéral and Canal du Midi belong to the new company, for 99 years. There is a project for superseding them by a ship canal from Bordeaux.

From Toulouse the rail passes a deep cutting, to the Lhers, which is crossed near Château de Bonisset.

**Escalquens** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), near the Jincarolles, which is crossed by a bridge of 65 feet,

**Montlaur** (3 miles), on a hill, where the biting *mistral*, one of the plagues of South France, begins to be felt at certain seasons. We are now in the *Lauraguais*, the garden of Languedoc; Montgiscard Church is in view; and sometimes the *Pyrenees* may be seen.

**Bazilégé** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), near the Lhers and Canal du Midi. Population, 1,710.

**Villenouvelle** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles) has a church with towers and battlements. Montesquieu Castle, at hand, was taken 1617, by the Catholics. The scenery is monotonous. Gardouch has a *depôt* on the canal for grain.

**Villefranche** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in department Haute-Garonne, a sous-préfecture of 2,556 souls, in the middle of the wide, fertile plain of *Lauraguais*, on the Lhers and Canal du Midi. It was taken and sacked by the Black Prince, 1355. Sails for wind-mills, woollens, and pottery are made, and *vers à soie* (silk worms) reared. *Hotel*.—Rivière.

**Avignonet** (5 miles), a small town grouped on a height. Population, 2,390. During the Albigensian wars of 1242, a band of the persecuted party sallied from their refuge in Montségur castle, and massacred the Inquisitors established here.

**Ségala** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles), in department Aude, lies between the highest point of the Canal du Midi and the highest point of the railway ( $\frac{1}{4}$  mile further on). That of the canal is 630 feet above sea-level, that of the rail, 643 feet. To the left, near Montferrand, or some isolated masses of stone called the *Pierres de Naurouse*, is a *Pillar to Riquet*, the engineer of the Canal du Midi, erected 1825-7, and worth visiting for the panoramic view it affords. The armistice which followed the battle of Toulouse, 1814, was agreed upon in the engineer's house at Naurouse. There is a cut hence to the St. Féreol reservoir in the Montagne Noire.

**Mas-Saintes-Puelles** ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles) was a fortified post, so called from two virgin martyrs. The country is a wide plain.

**Castelnaudary** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), among a number of wind-mills. Population, 10,060. It is a sous-préfecture, in department Aude, on a gentle slant from the Canal du Midi, which has a *Bassin* here, 1,300 yards long, with walks about it, whence the *Pyrenees* are seen. The town possessed a

château built by Simon de Montfort, and which Raymond VI. burnt, 1211; and here the Duc de Montmorenci was taken prisoner, at the battle of 1632, in the rising against Richelieu. St. Michel's spire Church has a picture by Rivals; there are also a large hospice, founded 1774, by Bishop de Langle; and a cemetery, with the tomb of General Count Andréossy, a native, as was Count Dejean. It is supplied with water from the Co-d'en Sans, a modern work. Pottery, flour, spirits, &c., are made. *Hotels*.—Notre Dame; de France. Here a *Branch Rail* turns up to Castres, Albi, and Carmaux.

[It passes **Soupeux** ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles), and **St. Félix de Caraman** ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles), where there is an old castle of the Montmorenci family, to

**Revel** ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles), a thriving town of 5,556 souls, on a fertile plain, in Haute Garonne. The road to it passes the *Château of St. Pault*, the seat of Count La Tour d'auvergne, and Wellington's head-quarters, 1814. The Count possesses the heart of his ancestor, Turenne. *Las Casas* was the seat of the author of the 'Memorial de Ste. Helène,' and of another well-known book, 'Le Sage's Atlas.' *Hotel*.

—De la Lune. Correspondance, 4 miles, to **SORÈZE**, once a fortified town, and having, on the site of the Abbey de la Paix (founded in the 9th century, by Pepin), a *celebrated School* or pensionnat for 400, first established 1757, by the Benedictines of St. Maur. Sixty professors are attached. It was under the direction of Abbé Lacordaire. "C'est une école (says the Abbé) où la religion, les lettres, les sciences, les arts, c'est-à-dire le divin, le vrai, le réel, le beau et l'aimable, se partagent les heures d'un jeune homme et se disputent son cœur." Henri Larochejacquelin, Gen. Caffarelli, and Andréossy were educated here.

To the south of Sorèze, in the *Montagne Noire*, or Black Mountain, is the grotto of Lou Traonc d'el Calel; and the *great Reservoir of St. Féreol*, which feeds the Canal du Midi by a cut to Naurouze (as above), and is made by shutting up the *valley of the Laudot*. Its circuit is about 6,400 yards. It is kept at a suitable level by means of a *fall*, and vast robinets, or turn-cocks. The sources at Flo de la Jusse, Conquet, Lampy, &c., deserve a visit

as the *Prise d'eau* of Alzau, at the summit of the head waters of the canal. Here stands another memorial to Riquet, put up in 1837, by the Duc de Caraman.

After Revel, the stations are **Bian** (3½ miles), **Lempaut** (3½ miles), **Soual** (3 miles), and **La Crémade** (3 miles), to Castres.

From Soual, correspondence to **Puy-Laurens**.

**PUY-LAURENS**, 12½ miles west of Castres, 14 from Revel, on the Toulouse road, belonged to the Counts of Toulouse, and was made a *duchy* in favour of Richelieu's niece. It stands on the top of a rock, and was fortified by the Protestants, whose *Academy of Sciences* here was suppressed by Louis XIV.

**Castres** (4½ miles), a sous-préfecture in department Tarn, on the river Agout, which divides it from Villegondou. It has beautiful promenades called *lices* (or *lists*, where tournaments were held); a *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly the palace, built by Mansart; public library of 14,000 volumes; barracks for cavalry; large hospital; public gardens; the *Church* of St. Benoit (formerly the cathedral), which contains paintings by Rivals, Lesueur, and Coypel; and a protestant temple. Among the natives was *Rapin*, who wrote the "History of England." A Logan stone is to be seen in the neighbourhood. Population, 27,410.

*Hotels*.—Du Nord; Sabatier.

Rail to **Montauban** (page 278) by Lavaur and St. Sulpice.

From Castres, the Albi line goes by **Lautrec** (9½ miles) and **Labouzarie** (8 miles), near **RÉALMONT** and its mines of coal and silver, to **Mousquette** (3½ miles) and **Albi** (9½ miles), whence it is 9½ miles to the collieries at **Carmaux**. (See Route 52.)

From Castres the line is continued to **Labruguière** (5 miles) and **Mazamet** (6½ miles), a town of 14,361 inhabitants, with manufactures of woollen fabrics. It has some mineral springs. From Mazamet to **St.-Amans-Soult**. **St. Pons** (see page 287), **Olargues**, **Lamalou** (with three bath establishments and warm iron springs), to **Bédarieux**, page 288.]

From Castelnaudary, the next station, after passing *St. Pepoul*, once the seat of a bishopric, is

**Pexiora** (5½ miles). Population, 1,300.

**Bram** (4½ miles), near the *Château de Lordat*, built in Louis XIV.'s reign.

Coaches to Fanjeux, Montréal, &c.

[**FANJEAUX** (7 miles south), anciently *Fanum Jovis*, from some remains of a Roman temple, on the top of a hill, which commands a fine view of the Pyrenees and Montagne Noire. *Montréal*, near it, has an equally fine prospect. Both places being once fortified, were taken possession of by the Black Prince, in the 14th century. The walls of Montréal were razed by Richelieu.]

**Alzonne** (3 miles), on the Fresquel and Bernassonne. *Château d'Alzau* is the seat of Count de Pin. Population, 1,506.

**Pézens** (4½ miles), formerly called *Voisins*. Population, 960, who work the quarries, &c., here. *Pennautier*, further on, was the seat of Louve de Pennautier, a poetess of the 14th century, who left her husband to become the mistress of Gaston Phœbus, Count of Foix. Through a deep cutting, to the picturesque old town of Carcassonne, 5 miles further.

### CARCASSONNE,

A *Buffet*. 216 miles from Bordeaux, 80 from Cette.

POPULATION, 28,235, many of whom are employed in the manufacture of fine woollens.

*HOTELS*.—Bonnet; St. Jean Baptist; Bernard.

A very old place, chief town of department Aude, and seat of a diocese, college, tribunal, &c., in a fertile spot, near the Canal du Midi, on the Aude, which divides the *Cité*, or old town, from the *Ville Basse*, or new town, and is crossed by two bridges. It was a station, or *castellum*, in *Gallia Ulterior*, in Cæsar's time, and came to the Visigoths, the Saracens, and the Counts of Toulouse, before its union with the French crown. A figure of Dame Carcas, who they say founded the town, is pointed out by the people, near the Narbonnaise gate. It was cut as late as the 16th century, with the words "SVM CARCAS" beneath. The *Ville Basse*, dating from 1247, is the seat of business, and of the greater part of the population, while only about a thousand of the poorest class inhabit the *Cité*, which, with its streets, towers, and Walls (restored by Viollet-le-

Duc), is a perfect gem for the antiquary, to whom it furnishes a complete course of the old style art of fortification, before the use of artillery, when it was one of the strongest places in France. The Black Prince attempted to take it, 1356.

The modern part is well built, and watered by streams and Fountains; one handsome fountain of Neptune and his Horses, by Barata (1770), stands in Place Vieille. The promenades on the quay, &c., are sheltered from the keen mistral wind which blows here. Among the buildings worth notice are Hôtel de Ville; the Préfecture, which was the bishop's palace, and its large gardens with a Roman inscription to *Numerian*—the only Roman relic it possesses; Library of 10,000 volumes and museum, under the charge of a Société des Arts, founded 1836; a new Palais de Justice, with an 8-column portico; the barracks, theatre, and hospitals. St. Vincent's Church contains much stained glass in its wide nave. It was used by Cassini and Méchain, in the geodetic survey of France. The other parish Church of *St. Michel* has served for the *Cathedral* since 1803; it is of the 14th century, and has been restored since a fire in 1849.

Two bridges—*Pont Vieux*, about 660 feet long, on 12 arches, of the 12th or 13th century (notice the view from it), and *Pont Neuf*, on 7 arches, built 1846—lead over the Aude up to the *Old Town* or *Cité*, which is enclosed by a double wall—the inner wall, with its circular tower, raised by the Visigoths on top of the Roman walls—and the outer wall, of the 12th and 13th centuries, at a lower level. The space between is called the *Lices* (lists), and both lines are set off with posterns, battlements, and about fifty towers in all. No. 21 is the great *Trésau*, built by Philippe-le-Bel, who also erected the *Porte Narbonnaise*, the principal gate, of great height and solidity, flanked by two round towers. The whole wall has been restored by Viollet-le-Duc. The view takes in the Pyrenees, Montagne Noire, &c. The *Castle*, close to the Aude, is a square pile, with towers at each corner. Near it is the ancient Cathedral of *St. Nazaire* (Nazarius), which has been restored, and is 194 feet long, with two light octagon towers, and composed of a Romanesque nave of the 11th century, and an elegant Gothic choir of the 14th century. It contains some well-stained windows, the tomb (in the

sacristy) of Bishop Radulph (1266), and the broken tomb (1214) of *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of Leicester, who besieged the town when held by the Albigensian subjects of Raymond de Toulouse, 400 of whom he burnt alive.

The Cité was governed, till the Revolution, by 16 *mortepays*, or bourgeois, subject to certain duties performed to the superior lord.

A small branch canal, carried over the river Fresquel, on a 3-arch aqueduct, ends in the Canal du Midi, to the planner of which (Riquet) there is a pillar (cut from coloured marble at Cannes) on the quay of the Jardin Public. Manufactures of cloth for the Levant, &c., eau-de-vie, leather, and paper; and a trade in these and wine, grain, and fruit.

*Branch Rail* of 23 miles, on the road to **Mont-Louis**, by Limoux, Alet, and Quillan, as below.

**Limoux** (16 miles), a sous-préfecture, in department Aude, as old as the ninth century, on the Aude, with 6,371 souls, who carry on cloth manufactures. The famous Blanquette wine is produced here. *Hotel*.—Du Lion d'Or.

**Alet** (5½ miles), under the Pyrenees, on the Aude, has good mineral Springs. **Par Couiza-Montaz** (4½ miles). Correspondance to *Rennes-les-Bains* (13 miles from Limoux), in a fine gorge, on the Sals, which has also good Springs, much frequented.

**Quillan** (12 miles), a place of 2,411 souls, engaged in the cloth manufactures and iron works. Diligence from here, 22 miles, to Carcanières, whence by a horse road, in about 5 hours, to Mont-Louis.

The road ascends the *Pyrenees* up the course of the Aude, past Axat, Roquefort, Carcanières, and Quérigut, whence a road leads about 12½ miles west to Ax (see Route 68); then Fourmiguères (6 miles), and the head of the Aude (in a lake), to where Route 69 (from Perpignan) falls in at

**Mont-Louis** (10 miles), a small fort, on a rock over the Tet, fortified by Vauban, to command the pass of Col de la Perche, about 5,200 feet above the sea. In the Place is the tomb of Gen. Dagobert. It is 71 miles from Carcassonne,



Further on you cross the Sègre (which rises to the left, under Mont Puigmal, about 9,540 feet) at Saillagouse (6 miles), and come to *Bourg-Madame* (6 miles), on the very frontier, here marked by the Sègre, which is crossed by a short rustic bridge, and brings you to Puycerda, in SPAIN, 62 miles from Perpignan. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Spain*.)

Leaving Carcassonne, the main line crosses the Canal du Midi, then the Aude, by a bridge on 5 arches, with the *Signal de Notre*, the highest point of the Montagne Noire in view, 8,970 feet above the sea. Then comes a *tunnel* of 1,812 feet, near

**Trèbes** (4½ miles), on the Aude. Here pottery and barges are made; and the *olive* begins to appear, with, however, a drier soil. Population, 1,800. The Orbteil is made to supply the canal by an aqueduct of Vauban's, on 8 arches of 36 feet span.

**Floure** (3½ miles). Near this the line crosses a former lake (Étang de Marsellette), drained in 1804, by an Irish lady, named Lawless, living at Béziers.

**Capendu** (3¼ miles) has an old church and a ruined Castle, opposite the Montagne d'Alarie, which is quarried for its red stone. Cross the Rieugras, at Douzens, to

**Moux** (4½ miles), which produces olives, wine, almonds, &c. At Redorte are the vineyards of M. Matthieu. *Rieux-Minervois* is a curious Church, of 14 sides, 60 feet diameter, with chapels round it, and a cupola roof. To the north is the old abbey of *Grasse*, containing some of *Spagnoletto's* pictures. Coach to Fabrezon (26 miles) and its vineyards, under Montagne d'Alarie.

[Branch to **Rieux-Peyriac** and **Caunes**; old abbey-church and marble quarry.]

**Lézignan** (6½ miles), with a population of 4,792, is noted for its distilleries and fairs. Cross the Orbteil, on an iron bridge of 328 feet, to

**Villedaigne** (5¼ miles), on the Orbteil, at some distance from the station. Its figs and honey (sold in England as Narbonne honey) are much esteemed.

**Marcourignan** (3½ miles), near the junction of the Orbteil and Aude. Here the *Branch Rail* to Perpignan and Spain (page 294), turns off, through a deep cutting, &c., ending with a view of Narbonne, as it stands among fields of olives, 5½ miles further.

## NARBONNE,

253 miles from Bordeaux, where this line joins the coast line to Perpignan.

**HOTELS.**—De France; de la Dorade. *Buffet*.

Narbonne is an old fortress, sous-préfecture of 29,666 population, in department Aude, and once a seat of an archbishop, in a fertile plain, on a cut from the Aude to a lagoon called *étang de la Robine*, on the Mediterranean, which is three leagues distant. The Cevennes Mountains, and Pic de Canigon are visible. It stands on the old Aurelian way, and was colonised in the 636th year of Rome, by Lucius Crassus, as *Narbo Martius*, the capital of *Gallia Narbonensis*. The Visigoths made it their capital when their leader married the sister of the Emperor Honorius, 414. It was for years one of the chief holds of the Arabs, before they were driven across the Pyrenees. In 762 it was incorporated with France by Pepin. Charlemagne granted a third part of Villeneuve to the Jews, who once had a famous *Rabbinical school* here.

Many *Roman inscriptions*, &c., are let into the outer ramparts, especially near Porte de Béziers, which Francis I. rebuilt with what remained of the Roman city. Pont des Marchands is part of the ancient *Pons Vetus*, or old bridge. The streets are narrow and crooked; the best walks are in Place des Barques, and the Allée des Soupirs, on the Canal.

St. Just's cathedral Church, consisting of a large choir only, 131 feet high, with slender pillars and painted windows, is a fine Gothic specimen, begun 1272, having flying buttresses, two towers, and battlemented chapels, besides monuments of Bishop de la Jugie, 1376, Cardinal Brignonnet, and a soldier named Lasbordes (black marble, in armour of the 15th century), with a carving of the Assumption. In the Sacristy are some ancient illuminations. Two Popes, Clement IV. and VII., were priests here.

There are six other Churches; St. Paul's being large, and as old as 1229; while St. Sebastian's flamboyant church has many Roman stones in it. The cloister of St. Madeleine (in which are three chapels and a Romanesque gate) joins St. Just's to the old archbishop's palace. *Three unequal Towers*, with battlements and machicolations, are left, be-

tween the two highest of which is the new *Hôtel de Ville*, built in the Gothic style, by Viollet-le-Duc. In this warlike castle the primate lived, under the symbol (elevated above it) of an *ancree*, in token of his rights over the adjoining sea; and here Louis XIII. gave up Cinq Mars to the vengeance of Cardinal Richelieu, who seized him as he was going out of the gates. The *Museum*, containing several Roman remains, 3,000 medals, and a fine collection of porcelain and pictures, is placed in the *Hôtel de Ville*. In the *Bâtimens Lamourguier*, there is also a collection of architectural remains. The Arsenal occupies the site of the castle of the old *Vicomtes*. *Three Emperors*, Carus, Carinus, and Numerian, were natives of Narbonne.

*Mont Laurens*, to the north-west, has traces of a country-seat of the Emperor Augustus; and 10 kilometres north-east are the church and cloisters of *Font-froidé Abbey*.

In 1887, a line of 12 miles was opened to *Bize* (grottoes with prehistoric remains), forming part of an extension towards **St. Pons** (page 284).

[**St. PONS-DE-THOMIÈRES**, a sous-préfecture of 3,247 people, in a pretty valley of the Jaur, among the mountains. It has a fine old *Church*, built of marble; and at the head of the river, another old *Church* of Charlemagne's time. *Hotel*.—*St. Denis*.]

**Coursan** (4 miles), on the Aude. Population, 3,817. Fortified oval church. The line then enters the department of Hérault, and crosses the Aude near the étang of Capestang.

**Nissan** (6½ miles). Population, 2,540. Then a tunnel of 1,640 feet in Col de Malpas, which is also traversed, at a lower level, by the Canal du Midi, and at a higher one, by the Montady Gallery. At entering, the canal is to the left, but comes out to the right of the rail. *Montady Castle* and the Pyrenees are in view. Then the old town and cathedral of Béziers (at 6½ miles), crossing the Orb, between the canal and town bridges.

### BÉZIERS,

109 miles from Toulouse, 28 from Cette.

**HOTELS**.—Du Nord; de la Bourse; de la Paix; de Paul Biquet; des Postes; du Commerce. *Buffet*.

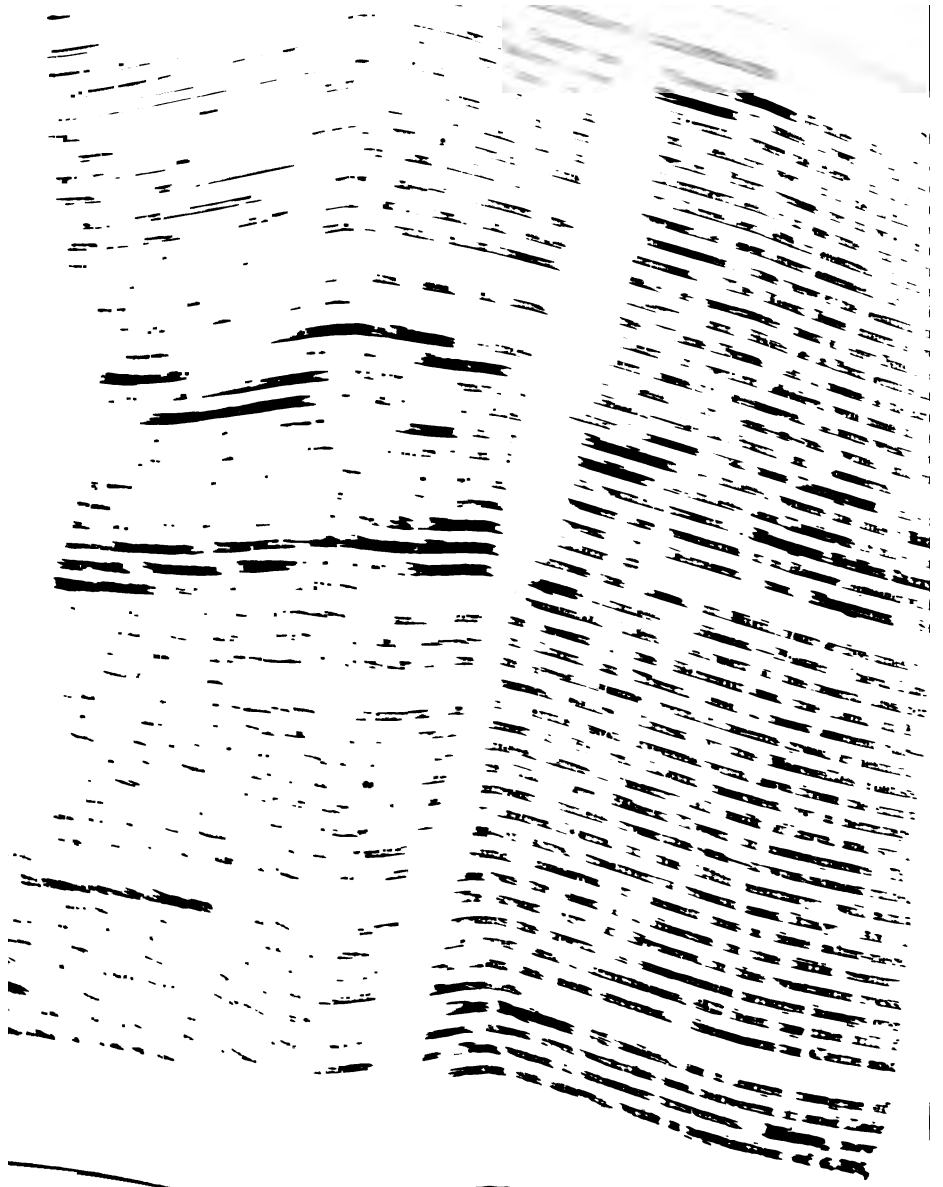
The figs of Puissalcon and Neffès, and the Laurens *game pâtée*, are noted. It is a thriving seat of the *Brandy Trade*

This sous-préfecture of 45,475 souls, in department Hérault, is the Roman *Biterra*, finely seated on a rock, 200 to 260 feet above the Orb, in a beautiful country. A proverb says, "If God chose to live on earth, it would be at Béziers." The main street runs up to it through a ravine. In the middle are two fountains, and David's bronze *Statue of P. P. Riquet*, engineer of the Canal du Midi, and, like Brindley, a self-taught genius. He was born at a house in Place St. Felix.

A few Roman antiquities are worked into its old *Wall*, parts of which, however, have been pulled down to make room for houses, a theatre, and boulevards,—a measure calculated to benefit its inhabitants, though injurious to its picturesque effect. It was one of the chief towns of the *Albigenses*, when the "triple tyrant," Innocent III., proclaimed a crusade against them, in 1209, headed by Simon de Montfort, and 60,000 were slaughtered here. Many of them had assembled in the Madeleine church, along with their Catholic neighbours; who in answer to the Legate's summons, refused to give them up, declaring they were "all Christians and brethren." It was on this occasion that the Legate cried out in a frenzy of rage,—“Kill them all; God will know his own.” In 1856, a monumental image of the *Immaculate Virgin* was erected here, 57 feet high, as if in commemoration of this triumph of ecclesiastical villainy.

The *Cathedral*, of the 12th and 14th centuries, 170 feet long, with its great tower and turrets, has a good nave and choir, and several stained windows. Near it are water-works, by Cordier, and the old *Bishop's Palace*, now the sous-préfecture, commanding a prospect of the Orb, &c., with glimpses of the Pyrenees. The *Hôtel de Ville*, dating from 1764, has a library and museum. St. Jacques, as well as the Madeleine and St. Aphrodise churches, are worth notice for traces of Romanesque work; the last church, partly 10th century, named after the patron saint, who came here, they say, as early as 250, on a *camel*, and whose old tomb exists. The figure of "Pépezuc," the traditional founder of the town, is pointed out in Rue Française. The banners are lowered to him at the fête of Carriachs, or Procession of the Camel.

There is an old bridge, of the 14th century, with seventeen arches. The *Marché aux grains* was once a church. The college church was



and **Marseillan** (population, 4,634) are on the north side of the lake. At the former small port are the old church and cloisters of Vallemagne Abbey, of the 12th century. The last station, 11½ miles beyond, is

### CETTE,

297 miles from Bordeaux, 127 from Marseilles, at the junction with the Lyons and Mediterranean line (see Route 30).

**Hotels**.—Grand Hotel; Grand Hotel Gallion; Barillon.

*English Vice-Consul*; also, an *American Consular Agent*. *Sea Baths*, near the old station. July is the season for visitors; after that the winds blow too hard to be agreeable.

Cette is a thriving, dirty port, with a population of 36,541, on a flat piece of land, under an isolated sloping chalk hill (590 feet high), outside a lagoon, on the Mediterranean, founded in 1666, by Louis XIV., to complete the navigation of the Canal du Midi. The *Harbour* is formed by two Moles (one 1,970 feet long), strengthened by forts at each end, and a citadel; and will hold about 400 sail, which may go in and out at *all times*, an advantage enjoyed by no other port in this quarter. This renders it a good starting point for Algeria. It has baths, a naval school, M. Donnet's botanic garden and museum (open, Sunday); and there are salt works (14,000 tons yearly) on the *étangs*, which are traversed by causeways and canals towards the Rhône, and towards the Canal du Midi. The Duc d'Angoulême made his escape on board a ship here, in 1815, when pursued by Napoleon. Good water is very scarce, but game and salt are abundant in the lagoon. At the head of it is *Balaruc* and its warm *saline Springs*, with a temperature of 90°. "They have a high reputation in rheumatic and especially in paralytic cases."—(LEE.)

Trade in wine, eau-de-vie, fruit, salt, dried fish, sardines, soap, perfumes, liqueurs, coals, chemicals, casks (200,000 yearly), &c., and especially "*made wines* of all kinds and qualities," for the foreign market. Nearly all the "*Madeira*" in France is made here.

Steamer to Marseilles in ten to twelve hours; by barge, up the Canal du Midi to Toulouse, in thirty-six hours; to Algiers in thirty-four hours; also to Barcelona, Valencia, and Malaga. (See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*.)

## ROUTE 67.

Toulouse to Muret, St. Gaudens, Bag-nères-de-Luchon and the Maladetta and Tarbes.

By rail to Tarbes, 97 miles.

**Toulouse Station**, as in Route 66.

**Portet St. Simon** (7½ miles), up the Garonne, which the English army descended, 1814.

**Muret** (6 miles), higher up, where the Louge joins, at the suspension bridge, is a sous-préfecture, with a population of 4,142. It was besieged 1213 by Pedro of Aragon, who was defeated here by De Montfort. The houses are brick-built. Linens and pottery are made. *Hotel*.—De Franco.

[About 18½ miles west is **LOMBEZ**, a small sous-préfecture (population, 1,625 only), in a fertile but low spot, up the Save, which frequently breaks its banks here. Formerly it was remarkable for an Augustine Abbey, which Pope John XII. made the seat of a bishop, 1817.]

**Longages** (3½ miles), **Carbonne** (correspondance to Mas-d'Azil, page 292), and other stations are passed; then

**Martres-Tolosane** (12½ miles), the Roman *Colagorris Concomarum*, where many busts, coins, and other antiquities have been found, now placed in the Toulouse Museum.

At the next station, **Boussens** (2½ miles), a *Branch Rail* turns off to St. Girons, for Aulus.

[It goes by **Mazères-sur-le-Salat** (3½ miles), **Salles-du-Salat** (2½ miles), where the two salt springs were once worked. **His-Mantouille** (5½ miles), &c., to **Caumont** (8 miles), above which is St. LIZIER, with a hospital on the cliffs, which was formerly the bishop's palace; then

**St. Girons** (5 miles), where the Lèze and Baup join the Salat, another place in the hills, and a sous-préf. (population 5,448), with a church, rebuilt 1857; and two bridges of blue marble, and many factories. The Palais de Justice occupies the old *Château*. It carries on a good trade with Spain, &c., in wool, mules, horses, sheep, cattle, paper, grain, skins, &c. *Hotel*.—Ferrière. The carriage road goes on to Foix and Tarascon. *Montfols* (1 mile from this), near the Audinae waters, is so called after a temple which stood on Mons Jovi.

Aure, and is noted for a *bubbling Spring*, called the Vivier, and its quarries of *marble*, some deep red, and veined; while another sort (the *Beyrède*) is veined also, but of a bright red, and known as *Antin marble*. Population, about 1,000.

ARREAU (6 miles) is a most picturesque place (population, 1,077) from any point of view, at the junction of the Aure and Louron, and an entrepôt for the *Val d'Aure*, which ranks next to that of Lavedan for verdure and fine scenery. Maize, buck-wheat, and rye are grown, but little fruit or wheat. At Arreau is the old *Church of St. Ezupère*, with many marble-built houses.

A coach road turns off, west, to *Bagnères-de-Bigorre* and to *Bagnères-de-Luchon*, and there is a path, east, over the mountains to *Lac d'Oo* (see above); also a path up the Neste de Louron, past *Bordères*, *Loudervielle*, to the *Port de la Pez*, near the *Pic de Génot* (18½ miles).

From Arreau, up the Aure, you pass *Cadéac* (2½ miles), which has a feudal ruin, and *Sulphur Waters*, and stands under the granite *Pic d'Arbison*, 2,728 feet high, to its round top, on which is a needle-shaped rock, 2,288 feet above the sea; then *Vielle* (4½ miles), and *Tramesaigues* (3 miles), so called from its *Springs* (aquæ), and having an old church of the *Knights Templars*. Hence the path turns to the left to *Port du Plan*, near *Mont Garhide* (12½ miles); another, to the west, goes by *Aragouet* (4,330 feet above the sea, near which is the *Fall of Couplan*, 900 feet down) to *Port de Blelea* (15 miles), and over the *Pyrenees*, into SPAIN. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Spain*.)

## ROUTE 68.

**Toulouse to Saverdun, Foix, Tarascon, Ax, into Spain.**

By rail to Tarascon (55 miles); thence to Ax, by road (25 miles).

**Toulouse Station**, as in *Route 66*. Thence, up the *Garonne*, you come to

**Portet-St. Simon**, where the *Ariège* joins. Passing up the latter by the junctions of the *Lèze* and *Sûze*, you come to **Pinsaguel**, **Pins-Justaret**, and

**Venerque-le-Vernez** (7 miles); and **Auterive** (6½ miles); **Cintegabelle** (3½ miles), population. 2,442.

**Saverdun** (5½ miles), in department *Ariège*, once a fortified town, and also a Roman station, where Greek and Roman coins have been found. Jacques Fournier (*Pope Benedict XII.*) was born here. Population, 2,466. *Hotel*.—De la Croix d'Or. At *Mazères* (8½ miles east-north-east), near the *Lers*, *Gaston de Foix* was born. He was killed at *Bavenna*, 1512. It is noted for its wine.

**Vernet d'Ariège** (5 miles).

**Pamiers** (5 miles), on the *Ariège*, is a sous-préfecture (pop., 11,143), and seat of a bishop, in a fertile part, and was founded by Count Roger II., a crusader, who built a castle which he called *Apamea* after a town in Syria. It came to the house of Foix, and was sacked by the Princes of Condé, 1628. The castle site is now the *Castela Walk*, on a high rock, which commands a fine prospect over the town and river, the plain, and the *Pyrenees* beyond. The town contains a *Cathedral*, rebuilt by *Manasart*, except the Gothic tower; with six other churches, a *Carmelite* convent, large hospital, and factories of nails and steel. *Woolens*, *serges*, and *cheeses* are made. *Hotels*.—*Catala*; du *Grand Soleil*.

[Not far from here are *Mirepoix* and *Mas-d'Azil*.

Correspondence to the latter from *Carbonne* (page 289), 22 miles.

**MIREPOIX**, an industrious place (3,524 population), at the bridge on the *Lers*, once a strong post of the *Albigenses*, from whom it was taken in the 13th century, and then given to *Gul de Levi*, one of their leaders, the *Marshal of the Faith*, as he was called. It has a curious *Church* of the 15th century, with an openwork steeple of 1506. *Lalande*, the astronomer, and *Marshal Clausel* were born here. From here to *Limoux* (page 286) is 22½ miles.

**MAS D'AZIL** (19 miles west of *Pamiers*), on the *St. Girons* road, in a fertile hollow of the *Arize*, was a fortified cave, ½ mile long, 250 feet wide, where the Protestants made a successful defence against *Marshal de Thémines*, 1625. *Cabane de Roland* is a *Druid* monument. Near this is *Carlat*, where *Bayle*, author of the famous "*Dictionnaire Critique*," was born.]

**Varilhes** (5½ miles), on the *Ariège*, has a curious grotto near it.

At 8½ miles further the rail reaches

## FOIX.

POPULATION, 7,568.

HOTELS.—Rousse; Lacoste.

This small capital of department Ariège, on a river of the same name, where the Larget joins it, is hid away in a gap among the lower Pyrenees. It was the head of a county which grew out of St. Volusien's *Abbey*, founded by the lords of Carcassonne, and of a castle built to protect it, by the Counts of Foix. Part of the *Abbey* serves as the *Préfecture*, the rest having been burnt down about 1800. Three Gothic towers of the *Castle* (used for the prison) stand on a high rock to the west; two are square, and the tallest, or *Keep*, is 136 feet high. It was built, 1362, by the famous Gaston de Foix, who lived here, but mostly at Orthes. He was fond of hunting, kept 1,600 dogs, and wrote a curious old book on the Chase. The earlier counts fought for the Albigenese, against Simon de Montfort and his crusaders. Through his wife, a daughter of Philip III. of Navarre, Gaston succeeded to that kingdom, which afterwards, with the county, came to the French crown, through Henry IV.

The streets are narrow, and the houses irregular and ancient. An old stone bridge crosses the river. St. Volusien's church was built by Count Roger II. The *Palais de Justice*, under the castle rocks, is of the fifteenth century. There are barracks, a theatre, college or school, and library of 8,000 volumes. It has a trade in coal and iron (which are worked in the valleys around), and in cattle, cork, resin, and wine. Five-and-a-half miles off is the *Grotte de l'Herm*, where prehistoric remains have been found.

*Conveyances* to St. Girons and Bram Stations. The latter is on the line from Toulouse to Cette. There are about a dozen passages from here through the Pyrenees in this quarter, but none fit for carriages. From Foix, up the *Ariège*, the rail passes *St. Antoine* and *Mercus*, to

**Tarascon** (10 miles), where the valley of *Vicdessos* (noted for the *La Rancie iron mines*) from the south-west falls in, is the *Tascodenitari* of Pliny, and has the round tower of an old castle on a rock, with the church of *Notre Dame* near some caves. There are caves or grottoes at *Bèdeillac* worth notice. *Hotels*.—Arnaud des Empereurs.

The coach road leads past the *Baths of Usat* and *Mont St. Barthélemy* to *Cabannes* (6 miles), near *Château-Verdun*, and a chapel to the *Virgin*. At *Orlu forge* (to the left) there is a fine fall of the *Ariège*. From *Tarascon*, by rail, past *Usat-les-Bains*, *Les Cabannes*, &c., to

**AX** (16 miles from *Tarascon*), in a pretty, healthy spot, noted for its hot *Sulphur Springs* (aquæ *Ax*). They rise up on all sides, and are powerful in obstinate cases of rheumatism, skin diseases, and scrofula. The season is from June to October.

*Hotels*.—*Sicre*; *Boyer*, &c. About thirty of the *Springs* are in use, either as water or vapour baths, and for drinking. Furnished apartments almost everywhere in the season. Living is cheap at the hotels. Population, 1,609.

There are other baths at *MÉRÈNS* and *SAILLENS*, on the road to

**HOSPITALET** (11 miles), near the *Port de Puymorens*, a pass over the ridge of the Pyrenees, 6,300 feet above sea, to *PUYCRÉDA*, across the *Spanish* frontier where the roads from *Carcassonne* and *Perpignan* fall in (see *Route 69*). The more interesting passes of the Pyrenees, to the west, are described in preceding *Routes*. Or from *Hospitalet* by the *Port de Saldeu*, to the little republic of **ANDORRA**. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Spain*.)

A railway is projected from *Tarascon* to *Lerida* (tunnel of 2 miles), joining the *Barcelona* and *Saragossa* lines.

## ROUTE 69.

**Narbonne to Perpignan and Spain.**

By rail to *Perpignan*, thence over the *Frontier*. **Narbonne** (*Stat.*), as in *Route 66*.

Passing **St. Lucie**, on an island between the canal and *Lake Sigean*, and over an iron bridge of 280 feet span, you come to

**La Nouvelle** (18 miles), a small port of modern date, with a thriving trade with *Algiers*. Population, 2,446. The *Étang de Sigean* is the old *Rubrens Lacus*, near which *Charlemagne* defeated the *Sarcens*, 737. The line passes **LEUCATE** (so called from the whiteness of the rocks), once a Roman station, standing at the head of a lake of the same name.

**Salces** (15½ miles) was the ancient *Salruca*, so called from its mineral waters, and has a round donjon *Tower*, built by *Charles V.*, surrounded by low walls with towers and corners, ditches, &c.

court ladies, implicated in the Brinvilliers poisoning, were condemned by Louis XIV. to perpetual imprisonment in this place. White wine, to imitate Tokay, is made, called *Vin de Macabeo*. The Agly is crossed by a bridge of 394 feet.

**Rivesaltes** (6½ miles). It stands in the fertile plain of the Agly, having a population of 6,016, and a good trade in *Muscadel wine*.

[At 10 miles west, up the river, is Estracze, a pretty place, with a trade in wine, oil, spirits, bees, cattle; where *Arago*, the astronomer, and his brother Jacques, the circumnavigator, were born. Notre Dame des Peines is a hermitage on a rock. Grey marble is quarried.—Further up (10 miles) is *St. Paul de Fenouillet*, among mountain rocks, on which three old Castles are seen; it has a mineral spring, and the grotto hermitage of St. Antoine de Galamus. LE VERNET (2½ miles), on the Aurelian way (which still forms the high road into Spain), past the fine castle of Castellet. The best way is by rail from Perpignan to Prades, thence omnibus. From Vernet the ascent of Mont Canigou (see page 296) can be made.]

From Rivesaltes, 5 miles to

### PERPIGNAN.

**Hotels.**—Grand Hotel; de l'Europe; du Nord.

Population, 33,878. This chief town of department Pyrénées Orientales (or East Pyrenees), seat of a bishop, fortress of the first class, &c., was formerly (*i.e.*, after the decay of Rucino) the capital of *Roussillon*, a province held by the Visigoths, between the 5th and 8th centuries, then by the King of Aragon till it came to France, 1659, by the treaty of the Pyrenees; but the people are almost Spanish in their manners, appearance, and language. Of *Rucino*, just mentioned, all that remains are a tower and chapel, half-way between Perpignan and Canet, towards the sea.

The town stands on the Tet, 7 miles from the Mediterranean, in a wide fertile plain, terminated by the Pyrenees and the Spanish frontier to the south (15½ miles), Mont Canigou to the south-west (22 miles), and the Corbières to the north. There is a seven-arched bridge over the Tet, whence there is a good prospect; and another, of one arch, over the Basse, which is a branch of it. Gardens of vines, olives, pomegranates, and oranges are seen out-

side the brick ramparts. The streets are narrow, dark, and paved with pebbles, and the houses Spanish-looking, having wooden balconies.

Outside Porte Notre Dame is the ancient brick *Château of Castillet*, built about 1319, by Sancho, King of Majorca, on a high rock, and now used as a prison. It is deeply machicolated, and somewhat in the Moorish style. Porte Canet leads out to the Blanqueries, where the tanners live. Place de la Loge is so called from an old carved Gothic building, restored 1843, for the *Hôtel de Ville*, and formerly used as a theatre. In Place de la Liberté was the Jesuits' Convent, destroyed at the Revolution. Near the church of St. Jean le Vieux (the Old), built in the 11th century, cross-shaped, with a square tower, is the

*Cathedral of St. Jean*, begun by the Kings of Majorca (who held the town from James I. of Aragon, in the 14th century), and finished by Louis XI. (who took it in 1474, from James II, of Spain). Length, 254 feet; breadth, 64; height, 93, the vaults being unsupported by pillars. It has a good screen of white marble, and a font of the 11th century. The old churches of the Cordeliers, Carmelites (on the Esplanade), and Dominicans deserve notice. St. Jacques has a brick tower, restored 1843.

The *Citadel*, on a slight rise above the town, was built by Vauban, and includes a large Place d'armes, barracks, and the donjon *Castle* of the Comtes de Roussillon, consisting of eight square towers, joined by high walls; besides an old chapel, which serves for the magazine. A Library of 20,000 volumes, and a Museum of pictures, &c., are placed in the old *University* buildings, founded by Pedro of Aragon, 1349. It also contains *Galileo's Thermometer*, a present from Arago.

There is a peepière, or nursery, besides public baths, theatre, a college, priests' seminary, and two hospitals; that for the military being in Rue St. Martin. At the Jardin de Pharmacie is a Virginian *tulip tree*, planted 1769, sixty feet high. Since 1860, a government *bergerie*, for breeding merino sheep, has been established here. H. Rigaud, the painter, and Madame Tastu, the poetess, were born here. Statue of Arago, by Mercier.

Linen and woollen stuffs, bricks, oil, and sand-vie are made; and there is a trade in cork, wine, and iron.

Rail or road into Spain, for which the Spanish consul will ~~not~~ passports (at 5 fr.). Four routes may be taken into Spain:—1. That by Port Vendres and the coast, by rail. 2. On the Arrellan way, or high road, *viâ* Bellegarde (A). 3. Up the Tech, by Céret and Amélie-les-Bains (B). 4. Up the Tech, by Ile, Prades, Mont Canigou, and Mont Louis (C).

- [1. From Perpignan to Port Vendres *by rail*, past **Eine** (8 miles), near the Tech, the ancient *Miliberis*; once fortified, and having a Romanesque Church of the 11th century, with two towers and a Latin *cloister*. Rail, 9 miles, to **Céret** by **Le Boulou** (below).

Then **Palau-del-Vidre** (1½ mile), **Argelès-sur-Mer** (2½ miles), and **Collioure** (3 miles), a small port; population, 3,411. It was the Roman *Cauco-Miliberis*, rebuilt by the Counts of Roussillon. Noted for wine.

**Port Vendres** (2½ miles) on the Mediterranean, near Cape Béar, the *Portus Veneris* of the Romans, surrounded by hills, and improved for deep vessels by Louis XVI., to whom there is a pillar of Roussillon marble, 108 feet high. Here the cactus begins to show. *Hotel*.—Durand. A Zoological Station, or Aquarium, here.

The next French stations are **Banyuls-sur-Mer** (near Col de Banyul), **Cerbère**, then tunnel into Spain, 1,192 yards. At **Port Bon** (8 miles from Port Vendres) there is a junction with the Spanish line, *viâ* Figueras, to Gerona (25 miles) and Barcelona (38 miles). See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Spain*.]

(A) **Perpignan, into Spain, by the high road, viâ Bellegarde.**

The first place from Perpignan, is **VILLEMOULAGNE** (8 miles).

**LE BOULOU** (5 miles), on the Tech, with mineral baths and hotel, where the way (B) to Céret and Amélie-les-Bains turns off.

**L'ÉCLUSE** (3 miles), the old *Clausura*, with a decayed fort.

**BELLEGARDE** (3 miles), a fort on the very frontier of Spain, erected to defend the pass of the Pyrenees, here called *Col de Perthus*. The town, built 1674 by the Spaniards, was surrounded with bastions by Louis XIV. in one of which General

Dugommier, killed, 1794, in the Spanish war, was buried; but his remains, with those of General Dagobert, are now at Perpignan. Here Pompey, on the *Summus Pyreneum* (as he called it, though it is in reality one of the lowest points), erected a column, stating that, "from the Alps to the further end of Spain he had reduced 667 cities to the Roman rule;" which, with the altar added by César, is gone. At 15 miles farther is Junquera, the first town in SPAIN, on the road to Figueras and Barcelona. (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Spain*.)

(B) **Up the Tech, by Céret and Amélie-les-Bains.**

Distance, about 84 miles, by road.

From Perpignan to **LE BOULOU** (as above). Then comes

**CÉRET** (5 miles south-west), up the Tech, above the curious *one-arch Bridge*, 149 feet span from rock to rock, 80 from the water, only 14 broad, built 1836. It is a sous-préfecture of 3,828 souls, and an old place with modern faubourgs beyond the old walls. It has a large public fountain. **St. Feréol Hermitage** is near. The Commission of 1660 met here, to settle the boundaries of France and Spain.

**AMÉLIE-LES-BAINS**, or **FORT-LES-BAINS** (4½ miles), under Mont Canigou, so called from a mountain fort, and the hot *sulphur Springs* below it (under an old Temple of Diana, used by patients afflicted with rheumatism and paralysis. Fish and game are plentiful. There is a large military Hospital here.

*HOTELS*.—Thermes Romaines; Pujades.

The temperature is mild and equal in winter, when the warm Vent d'Espagne blows to the end of January; but hot and unhealthy breezes spring up about April. Beautiful walks and rides; sweet herbs of all kinds. Petit Provence is a pleasant promenade. **Palalda** (1½ miles) is a Catalan village.

**ARLES-SUR-TECH** (3 miles) has the ancient Church of St. Benoit's Abbey (founded 778); in the porch of which is the great marble tomb of two saints, brought from Rome in the 11th century. Population, 2,270.

[About 3 miles west-north-west, up a branch of the Tech, is **CORSAYT**, near a precipice, 886 feet down; whence it is almost 8 miles by mule-paths and serrated ridges, and hard climbing to the top of Mont Canigou.]



LE SAUVEUR-LE-TECH (5 miles).

PRATS-DE-MOLLO (8 miles), a small fortified mountain-post, strengthened by old Gothic walls, and the fort of Legarde, built by Vauban. Population, 2,448. A path leads over the ridge of the Pyrenees to Campredon, on the *Spanish* side (18 kil.), on the river Ter. Five miles to the west, near the head of the Tech, are the warm *mineral Waters of La Preste-les-Bains*, close to the Grotto of Brixot, and Mount Costabona, 8,084 feet.

(C) **Up the Tet, by Prades (for Mont Canigou) and Mont-Louis, and Puycerda.**

Distance, about 48 miles, partly by *Rail* to Prades and Villefranche-de-Confient.

Leaving **Perpignan** (as above), the next station is

**Le Soler** (6 miles); then **St. Félicu d'Avall** (8 miles), and **St. Félicu d'Amont, and Millas** (2½ miles). Population of Millas, 2,460.

**Ille** (½ miles), a small town at the end of the plain of Perpignan, with old turretted walls, and once noted for peaches and other fruits. The church is built of rough marble. Population, 3,341.

The *rail* passes **Bouleternère**, 2½ miles further. Then across the *Riu-Fagès* to

**Vinça** (5 miles), where a stream from Mont Canigou falls in, after passing *Valmanya* (7 miles south), a mining village, by which the mountain may be ascended, by a good climber, and a descent made to Arles, on the opposite side. Past **MARQUIXANES** (1½ miles) to the terminus at

**Prades** (3½ miles), a small sous-préfecture (population, 3,762), in a fertile hollow of the mountains, built 884. *Hotel* Januari (the name of the owner). It contains a college, hospice, a good church, and (near it) remains of *St. Michel de Cuxa Abbey*. Trade in corn, wine, wool, and hemp. Good views; but the mistral blows. Mont Canigou may be reached about 7½ miles south, by way of Taurinya and Januari. *Correspondance* from Prades to

[**VERRET** (7½ miles), a pretty village, known for its *Hot Springs*. A watering place and winter re-

sort with good accommodation, winter gardens, park, &c. The springs are efficacious in rheumatism and scrofula. About 2 miles higher up the slope of Mont Canigou, on a rocky height, are the picturesque remains (a good tower, &c.) of *St. Martin's Abbey*, founded in this desolate spot, 1101, by Guifred, Comte de Cerdagne and Confient, to expiate the murder of his nephew.

**Mont Canigou**, the highest peak of the East Pyrenees, 9,138 feet above the sea, and visible 30 leagues round. It is covered with snow seven months in the year; guide and provisions necessary; horse road to within one hour's walk of the top. The mountains in this quarter are not bare, but edged with forests of pines, oak, ash, chestnut, and cork.

At 4 miles north-north-west of Prades is *Molig*, a small place (population, 600), in a gorge of the Castillane, noted for its twelve *warm Springs* (temperature 90° to 100°), which are useful for indigestion, ulcers, chronic muscular complaints, nervous diseases, and frequented July to September.]

**VILLEFRANCHE** (3 miles), a third-class fortress, in a deep gorge at the bottom of the cliffs which hem in the Tet, here lined by two streets of red marble houses. It was built by Vauban for Louis XIV., who banished some of his court ladies here. On the south side, beyond the ramparts, is *Cava Bastera Grotto*. Population, 700.

**OLETTE** (6 miles), where two streams join the Tet.

**THUES-EN-TRAVAILLÉ** (3 miles) has several *Hot Sulphur Springs*, one of which, the Cascade, is up to 160° temperature. Here and in the neighbourhood are several thermal establishments.

**FONTPEYROUSE** (3 miles), in a pretty part of the Tet, near a fall, and several good points of view.

**MONT-LOUIS** (3 miles), a little below the head of the Segre. Further on is *BOURG-MADAME*, on the *Spanish frontier*, near Puycerda, where the route from Toulouse *via* Foix falls in (Route 68). See *Bradshaw's Handbook to Spain*.



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**CONTINENTAL HOTELS, &c.**


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**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.**


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**HOTEL DU DRAGON D'OR.**
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**AIX-LES-BAINS.**


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**AIX-LES-BAINS. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE.**
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ATHENS.

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# HOTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE,

FIRST CLASS. **E. LAMPSA, Proprietor.**

Special Office in the Hotel for Railway and Steamship Tickets, also Post Office.

BARCELONA.

# GRAND HOTEL

**RAMBLA. Formerly "Des Quatre Nations" RAMBLA.**  
**THE LARGEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE.**  
 The Hotel is the Sleeping Car Agency.

**BADEN-BADEN.**

**FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,**

NEAREST TO THE  
**CONVERSATION HOUSE**

AND

**NEW VAPOUR BATHS**

(FREDERICSBATHS).

ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

Now surrounded by  
its own  
beautiful  
Park.

**HOLLAND HOTEL**  
With Dependence "BEAU-SEJOUR."

Open all  
the year.

**CHARGES STRICTLY  
MODERATE.**

Special arrangements for a prolonged stay.

PENSION.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 1 AND 6 O'CLOCK.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT IN BOTH HOUSES.**

A. ROSSLER, Proprietor. c

Branch Hotel: HOTEL EDEN, PALLANZA (LAGO MAGGIORE).

**BADEN-BADEN.**

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE**

**HIGHLY-REPUTED** and well patronized First-class Family  
Hotel, combining every modern comfort with moderate  
charges. Beautiful situation in the most elegant part of  
Baden, at the entrance of the Lichtenthal Allee, facing Prom-  
enade, Theatre, and Conversation House.

Lift. Baths. Electric Light throughout.

**LARGE GARDEN, COVERED RESTAURANT TERRACE.**

**OPEN ALL THE YEAR.**

Arrangements (Winter Pension). New Proprietor, **ADOLF DURINGER**,  
Formerly Kurhaus, Kreuznach, &  
Mena House, Cairo.

BRANCH HOUSES:

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, GENEVA; HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS MENT**

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**BADENWEILER.**

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**BADENWEILER IN BADEN.**  
**HOTEL SOMMER**

(AND HOTEL KARLSRUHE).

First-class House. Beautifully situated, with Mineral Water Springs (Einzelbader).

**LAWN TENNIS. LARGE PARK.**

Omnibus meets principal Trains at the Mulheim Station.

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**FREIBURG IN BREISGAU, BADEN.**  
**HOTEL SOMMER ZUM ZOEHRINGER HOF**

First-class Hotel, near the Railway Station, situated in the centre of a beautiful garden, commanding magnificent view.

Both establishments have large Dining, Reading, & Billiard Rooms. Excellent Cooking. Fine Wines. Moderate Prices.

**SOMMER BROTHERS, Proprietors.**

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**BASLE.**

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**BASLE.—HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF—BASLE.**

**T**HIS Beautiful First Class Establishment is the most important and the best situated, opposite the Central Station. It has been entirely refurnished and fitted with the most recent improvements. Vast Terrace. Lift. Highly recommended. Terms moderate. Managed by the New Proprietor. **E. J. GOETZINGER.**

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**BELLAGIO, ON THE LAKE OF COMO (ITALY).**

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**HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE.**

**HYDRAULIC LIFT and ELECTRIC LIGHT.**  
**ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTELS** to be found on the Italian Lakes. The Proprietor spares no effort to give satisfaction to his visitors. It is recently situated on the heights in the midst of extensive gardens overlooking the two English Divine Service is held in a Chapel belonging to the Hotel Grande Bretagne. **A. MEYER, Proprietor.**

**BERLIN.**

**GRAND HOTEL DE ROME,**

Unter den Linden, 39, opposite the Royal Palace.

**T**HIS old, reputed, first-class Hotel, has the best situation in the Town, close to all the principal sights and Royal Theatres. Lately re-furnished throughout. Splendid Restaurant, looking out over the "Linden." "Cafe." Drawing Room for Ladies. Baths. Lift. Table d'Hote. Electric Light. Newspapers in all Languages. Omnibus at Stations. Moderate Charges.

Proprietor: **ADOLPH MUEHLING**, Purveyor to the Imperial Court.

**BERNE.**

**BERNERHOF HOTEL.**

**T**HIS beautiful First Class Establishment is the most important and the best situated in the town, at two minutes' walk from the Station, and close to the House of Parliament. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, with a large terrace, and commands a full view of the Alps. Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its Private Apartments, Public Parlours, Reading Saloon, &c., make it the most desirable residence for English Families and Single Travellers. Reduced prices for protracted stays and in Winter season. Lift. Electric Light.

**BIARRITZ.**

**HOTEL DU PALAIS,**

**F**ORMERLY the Residence of the EMPRESS EUGENIE, is now open as a First Class Hotel. It stands in its own grounds, with a Terrace on the border of the Sea. The finest position in Biarritz. Perfect English Sanitary Arrangements. Lawn Tennis. Golf Club adjacent to the Hotel. Proprietor: **G. DIETTE**, from the Berkeley Hotel, London, W.

**BISKRA (Algeria).**

**ROYAL HOTEL, BISKRA.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL.**

In the best situation of Biskra. Full South view over the Desert.

Most perfect Sanitary arrangements. Pension from 10 francs a day.

**BLOIS (FRANCE).**

**GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS.**

Very comfortable Table d'Hote and private Dinners.

**A**PARTMENTS for Families. Close to the Castle of Blois. Comfy Carriage for visiting Chambord and the environs. Omnibus at the Station. English



**BONN.****GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.**

**LIFT. ON THE BANKS OF THE RHINE. LIFT.**  
**European Reputation. 300 Rooms, and Saloons.**

**SITUATION** without equal, facing the Rhine, Seven Mountains, the Park, Landing Pier, and Railway Station.  
 Extensive English Gardens. Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Ladies Saloon. American, French, and English Newspapers. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Special Omnibuses belonging to the Establishment, to and from all Trains and Steamers. Moderate charges. Advantageous arrangements for a prolonged sojourn. Pension Highly recommended. Table d'Hôte at 1½ and 6 o'clock. **G. BEERENGER-VOGELER, Manager.**

**BORDEAUX.****GRAND HOTEL**

**(HOTEL de FRANCE et de NANTES, réunis).**

**Only First-Class Hotel, built south, patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.**

**LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

**TELEPHONE**, latest system, communicating with **PARIS.**

**CALORIFERE HEATING DAY AND NIGHT.**

**TABLE D'HOTE. RESTAURANT.**

**LADIES' ROOM. READING and SMOKING ROOMS.**

**BATH ROOM ON EACH FLOOR.**

**Situated opposite the Grand Theatre, the Prefecture, the Exchange, the Bank of France, and the Port. Saloons and 90 Rooms from 3 francs upwards; in Pension £3 2s. a week.**

**Mr. PETER'S** magnificent Cellars under the Hotel, containing 80,000 bottles, can be visited at any time in the day; he is also Proprietor of the **Domaine du Phenix**, and Purveyor of Wine and Liqueurs to H.M. the Queen of England. He sells this article in small and large quantities, in bottles or in wood, in full confidence.

**Vve. LOUIS PETER.**

**HOTEL DES PRINCES ET DE LA PAIX.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.**

**ADmirably** situated in the centre of the Town, Highly recommended. Rooms with Electric Light from 2 shillings upwards. Restaurant: Breakfast, 4 frs.; Dinner, 5 frs., wine included. In Pension from £2 16s. a week.

**GRAND HOTEL RICHELIEU.**

**Very Comfortable Establishment. Most Central Situation.**

**LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

**TABLE D'HOTE:** Breakfast, 3 frs.; 3 frs. 50c., wine included. Restaurant at fixed prices, 4 frs. and 5 frs., wine included. Rooms from 2 shillings upwards.

**QUEVILLE and DARIC, Proprietors.**

**BORDIGHERA.**

**HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,**

**FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,** highly recommended to English Families. Arrangements made for a protracted stay. English Church close to the Hotel. Large Garden. Furnished Dark Room for Photographers. Moderate charges. Omnibus to all trains and to Ventimiglia Station if requested. **J. KUNZLER, Proprietor and Manager.**

**BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.**

**GRAND HOTEL CHRISTOL AND BRISTOL.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.**

Situated near the RAILWAY STATION and STEAMERS.  
**MME VVZ SAGNIER CHRISTOL, Proprietress.**

**LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS (France).**

**VILLA MEDICIS.**

**A. SENNEGY, Proprietor & Manager.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,** near the Baths. Apartments for Families. Best Sanitary arrangements. Rooms from 5 fr. to 11 fr. Renowned Cuisine. Service à la Carte. Pension from 7 fr. to 9 fr. Arrangements for special regimens, according to medical advice.

**Electric Light. Telephone.**  
**English spoken.**



**BRUGES.**

**GRAND HOTEL DU COMMERCE.**

**FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL,** highly patronised by English and American Travellers. This historical house (the old seat of the famous Guild of the Brokers and the Commercial Court) is the largest and oldest First-class Hotel of Bruges, and offers to Families and Single Travellers furnished and airy apartments, excellent cooking, and good wines. Every comfort. Fine C Special Omnibus at the Station. Telephone. **O. VANDENBERGHE, Proprietor**

**BRUSSELS.****HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.**

PLACE ROYALE.

**THIS** unrivalled Establishment, overlooking the Park, the Place Royale, and the Rue Royale, has been considerably enlarged and embellished by the present Proprietor, Mr. E. DREMEL. Public Saloons, Reading, Smoking, and Bath Rooms. Spacious Terrace Garden overlooking the whole park. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage in the Hotel. Rooms from 4 fra. 50 c., including Electric Light. Ots Electric Lift.

**HOTEL DE FLANDRE.**

PLACE ROYALE.

**LODGING**, inclusive of attendance and electric light, from 7 fra. per day. First Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; Luncheon, 4 fra.; Table d'Hôte, 5 fra.; Pension: Bedroom, attendance, light, and three meals daily, from 15 fra. 50 c. per day. Public Saloons, Billiards, and Bath Room. Electric Light. Lift. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage.

**GRAND HOTEL GERNAY.**

**BOULEVARD BOTANIQUE.** Close to the Station for Germany, Holland, France, Spa, Ostend, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges. The Waterloo Coach passes before the Hotel every morning. Charges moderate. Baths in the Hotel. Telephone.

Dark Room for Photographs.

**BUDAPEST.****G. D. ROYAL HOTEL.**  
ONE OF THE BEST ON THE CONTINENT,*The Newest, Handsomest, and Largest in the Capital of Hungary.*

**SCIENTIFIC SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS. MODERATE CHARGES INCLUDING LIGHT AND ATTENDANCE.**  
**THE HOTEL FOR ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.**

E. J. GLÜCK, Manager.

**CAIRO.****NEW GRAND HOTEL—Cairo.**

**SPLENDID** first-class Hotel, situated opposite the Esbekieh Garden, the Opera Theatre, the English Telegraph and Egyptian Post Offices, Conversation Room, Ladies' Room, Arabic Saloon, Smoking Room, Oriental Bar, Lawn Tennis. Magnificent Gardens surrounding the Hotel. The New Hotel is the only one in Egypt that, by its splendid situation, its salubrious air, its luxurious and tasteful installation, its excellent French Cooking, is able to afford to travellers every comfort they are accustomed to meet with in the first Hotels of Europe. Trains:—15 to 20 francs per day, Pension, Board, and Service, according to the Rooms. Special arrangements for Families. Omnibus to all Trains. Interpreter. Ascenseur—Lift. Electric Light. P. MAYER, Manager.

**CALAIS.****TERMINUS HOTEL (Gare Maritime)**

Opposite the Steam Packet Pier. Baths. Post and Telegraph Offices.

**CENTRAL HOTEL (Gare Ville).**

ed in the centre of the Town. First Class Hotel. Post and Telegraph Office.  
Electric Light. Moderate Charges.

**CANNES.**

**GRAND HOTEL du PAVILLON**

**CANNES. WEST END, near CHRIST CHURCH.**

**THIS RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE**, entirely renewed and refurnished, now with Lift. Electric Light throughout. Baths, Caloriferes, &c. Best and Best regular declaration. Full South, splendid view of Sea and Esterel Mountains. Beautiful Garden. Best Home for Winter. Terms and Pension most reasonable. Tariff on application.  
 Kept and Directed by **F. BORGIO**, formerly of the Europe, Turin.

**CARLSBAD.**

**ROSCHER'S HOTEL.**

**Goldener Schild and zwei deutsche Monarchen.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL**, finest position in Town. 200 Rooms and Saloons. Concert Garden. Large Promenade Garden. Splendid Dining Room with extensive glass Verandah. Café with Newspapers in every language. Weekly, two concerts by the Concert Orchestra. Baths. Electric Light. Lift. Telephone. Carriages Omnibus.  
**F. ROSCHER, Proprietor.**

**CHAMOUNIX.**

**HOTEL ROYAL <sup>ET</sup> <sub>DE</sub> SAUSSURE**

**FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel**, splendid free situation, with a large Park and Garden in full view of Mont Blanc. Excellent Telescope for free use of visitors. Electric Light. Baths. Rooms from 3 francs. Pension from 9 francs. Special Arrangements.  
**E. EXNER, Proprietor and Manager. Mrs. EXNER is English.**  
*Same Proprietor: Cyros Palace Hotel, Ajaccio (Corsica).*

**COBLENCE.**

**GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE,**

**First Class Hotel. Lift.**

**COMMANDING** a splendid view of the Rhine and the Castle of Ehrenbretstein, and close to the landing place. It deserves in every respect the patronage of English Families and Single Travellers. Good attendance. Excellent cooking. Choice Wines. Hot and Cold Baths. Elegant Carriages in the Hotel. Moderate charges.  
**H. HOGHE, Proprietor.**

**COLOGNE.**

**HOTEL DISCH,**

**THIS WELL KNOWN FIRST CLASS HOTEL** most centrally situated, close to the Cathedral, near the Central Station, and the Quay of the Rhine Steamers. 200 lofty, airy Rooms and Saloons; 300 Beds. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Caloriferes in winter. Excellent Kitchen. Large Stock of Choice Wines, wholesale.

**THE GENUINE  
 FAU-DE-COLOGNE**

**IS** the No. 4, distilled strictly according to the original prescription of the inventor my ancestor, by the most ancient distiller

**JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Jülich's-Platz, No. 4.**

**CONTREXEVILLE (Vosges.)****GRAND HOTEL DE L'ETABLISSEMENT.**

**F**IRST-CLASS, the only one in the Park of the Establishment. Baths. Douches adjoining the Hotel. Large and Small Apartments. Rooms from 4 frs. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant à la Carte.

**FELIX PETIT**, concessionary; Co-Proprietor of the *Mirabeau, Paris*.

**CORFU.****GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE and BELLE VENISE, CORFU.**

The Finest First-class Hotel in Corfu. Especially Patronised by English and American Families.

10 to 20 per cent. discount allowed to Members of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, London.

**JEAN GAZZI**, Proprietor.

**DRESDEN.****VILLA GORI- HOTEL DE FAMILLE ET PENSION.**

**M**OST Central. Corner of Lütichaustrasse, 31, and Sidonienstrasse. 22, few steps north of Station. More private and homelike than Hotels generally, with the same advantages. Rooms very comfortably furnished, excellent beds, very liberal table. First-class Cuisine. Baths. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Terms very moderate.

**ENGELBERG.****KURHAUS HOTEL & PENSION TITLIS.**

**F**IRST-CLASS HOTEL, best situated in the Valley, in the middle of an extensive garden. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Room. Large Conversation Saloon with Veranda. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Music Saloon. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms. Warm and Cold Shower Baths. English Chapel in the garden. Good attendance. Moderate charges.

**ED. CATTANI**, Proprietor.

**FAULENSEE-BAD (Lake of Thoune) Switzerland.****FAULENSEE-BAD.****HOTEL VICTORIA.**

Above Spiez. Lake of Thoune. (3,630 feet above Sea).

**F**ATE RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND. Commanding splendid view of the Lake. Beautiful situation close to the Forest. Fine Garden and Park. English comfort. Moderate charges.

**R. JAROSCI**, Proprietor.

**FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.**

Frankfort on Main.

**HOTEL de RUSSIE.**Electric Light. Lift. Caloriferes. Opposite the Central Railway Station.  
First-class Hotel. Every Modern Comfort.

CHARLES FRANK, Proprietor.

**CONTINENTAL HOTEL. FIRST CLASS.**

Opposite the Central Railway Station.

**E**LECTRIC LIGHT and Central Steam Heating in every room. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Splendid position. Lift. Baths. Moderate charges; Service, Light, and Heating included. Telephone 1260. First-class favourite House for English and American Families. The only Hotel on the Station with ground-floor Rooms and Apartments

Proprietor: R. GERSTENBRAND.

**FREUDENSTADT (Germany).**

FREUDENSTADT (2,600 feet above Sea),

**BLACK FOREST HOTEL.**

Railway Line—Stuttgart, Offenbourg, Strasburg.

**F**IRST-CLASS HOTEL, surrounded by a very beautiful Park. Comfortable Bedrooms and Saloons. Water and Milk cures. Pine-needle and Sole Baths. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Central Residence for Excursions. Carriages at the Hotel. Moderate charges. Pension.

ERNEST LUZ, Junior, Proprietor.

**GENEVA.****LIFT. HOTEL DE LA POSTE. LIFT.****T**HIS HOTEL, with the best sanitary arrangements, is situated in the finest part of the Town, close to the General Post Office, the principal Bankers, and the New Opera House. Fine view. Well recommended to Families and Single Gentlemen for its great comfort and very moderate charges. Table d'hôte at 12-15 o'clock 3 frs. 5 c., at 5-30 o'clock 4 frs.; Supper at 7 o'clock 3 frs., wine included. Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. 100 well furnished Bedrooms, from 2½ to 4 frs., Electric Light included. Central Steam-heating. Pension from 7 to 10 frs. a day. Telephone.

CH. SADLER, Proprietor.

**GENEVA. HOTEL BRISTOL.**

10, Rue du Mont Blanc, near English Church.

**M**OST comfortable family Hotel. Every modern convenience. New sanitary arrangements. Electric Light in every room. Lift. Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. No extra charge for light and attendance. Arrangements for Pension.

J. GUETET-HUGON, Proprietor.

**GERARDMER (Vosges), France.****GRAND HOTEL du LAC.**

(1st June till 30th September). FIRST CLASS.

*The only one with a Large Park and a Splendid View on the Lake*  
Lift. Telephone. Baths at every Floor. Lawn Tennis. Billiards.

Interpreter. Camera Obscura.

Manager: DURAY

## GLION.

**GRAND HOTEL DURIGHI VAUDOIS GLION.**

**F**IRST CLASS HOTEL, enlarged and entirely renewed, with the best comfort-  
150 Rooms. One of the finest situations in Switzerland. Central Heating.  
Moderate Charges. Open all the year.

**F. RIECHELMANN, Proprietor.**

**HOTEL PENSION BELLEVUE.**

**N**EWLY ERECTED. ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL.  
**L**ARGE TERRACE commanding an unequalled view over the Lake, the  
Rhône Valley, and the Alps. Most reasonable rates. Covered Verandah and Promenoir.  
Baths and douches in the Hotel. Highly recommended to English and American Families.

**PAUL WEIBEL, Proprietor.**

## THE HAUGE.

**PAULEZ' HOTEL (LIMITED). THE HAGUE.**

**T**HIS FIRST RATE HOTEL, situated in the quietest quarter of the City, in the vicinity of the  
Opera, Museums, and Royal Park; cannot be too highly recommended for its accommodation,  
the excellence of its Table d'Hôte and Wines, added to the attention and civility shown to travellers.  
"Restaurant à la Carte" at any hour. Splendid Reading and Dining Rooms. The only Hotel with  
Lift (ascensor). Electric Light all through the Hotel. Bath. Carriages. Moderate Charges.  
Arrangements made during the Winter Season.

## HOMBOURG-LES-BAINS.

**HOTEL DE RUSSIE.****FIRST CLASS HOTEL.**

*ONE OF THE BEST IN THE TOWN, WITH DEPENDENCE "VILLA AUGUSTA" SITUATED IN  
THE EXTENSIVE GARDEN OF THE HOTEL.*

Best position near the Kurhaus, the Springs, the Bathing Establishments, and  
Lawn Tennis Courts. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Splendid Dining Room  
with covered Verandahs.

**HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

Large Shady Garden, 4,500 square yards, attached to the Hotel.

**BEST ENGLISH & FRENCH COOKING. FINEST OPEN AIR RESTAURANT.**

In the early and late part of the Season (May, June, September, and October) arrangements are  
made at very moderate prices.

**F. A. LAYDIG, Proprietor.**

Purveyor to H.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strölitze.

**INNSBRUCK.**

**GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE**

One of the Largest and most Elegant Family Hotels of the Town,

**OPPOSITE THE STATION.**

More than a Hundred Rooms and Saloons, furnished with every luxurious comfort, and

**ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

**LIFT TO EACH FLOOR.**

**LARGE DINING ROOM CONSTRUCTED IN EMPIRE STYLE,**

(A Curiosity of the Town),

**FURTHERMORE LADIES' SALOONS.**

**READING, SMOKING, & RESTAURATION ROOMS.**

*RENOWNED GOOD COOKING.*

**EXCELLENT COUNTRY AND FOREIGN WINES.**

Moderate charges from 15th OCTOBER to 1st MAY.

**BRANCH HOUSE: Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth at Zell-am-Sea.**

**INNSBRUCK** is especially recommended by Prof. Dr. Jacond, of Paris, for beneficial effects of its climate on weak constitutions both in Summer and Winter. It has a renowned University and offers great educational advantages. Splendid Skating in Winter. Turkish, Vapour, and Salt Swimming Baths. Very frequented Winter Station at low altitude.

**HOTEL TIROL.**

**FIRST** Class Establishment near the Station. Over 150 elegantly furnished Rooms. Reading, Smoking, Retiring Rooms. Baths. Fine Garden. Electric Light. Lift. Special arrangements for protracted stay, and extremely moderately Pension. Winter terms. Illustrated Pamphlet free on application. **CARL LANDSEE, Propr.**

**INTERLAKEN.**

**INTERLAKEN. TERMINUS HOTEL.**

**CENTRAL STATION. SCHAEFFI BROTHERS, new Proprietors.**

**FINEST SITUATION.** Moderate Prices. Pension. Furnished with all modern comfort. Electric Light. Bath Room. Dark Room for Amateur Photography. Best Sanitary Arrangements. Buffet at the Station.



## KREUZNACH (or, CREUZNACH).

### ROYAL HOTEL AND ENGLISCHER HOF.

THE largest and finest Hotel, with every modern comfort at very moderate charges. Large Garden. New Marble Baths. Lift. Perfect Sanitary arrangements. Post and Telegraph Office in the Hotel. Omnibus at both Stations—Kreuznach Town and Kreuznach Bath.

Manager: **OTTO AESCHLIMANN,**

*Formerly at the Kursaal Mokka (Bengaline)  
and Grand Hotel Mont Fleury, Cannes.*

## KNOCKE-SUR-MER (Belgium).

### GRAND HOTEL de KNOCKE

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. Splendidly situated facing the Sea. Unsurpassed for elegance and comfort, combined with moderate charges. 300 splendid Bedrooms with Saloons. Billiards. Reading Room. Terrace. Playgrounds. Omnibus at the Station. The latest English Sanitary Improvements.

## LYONS.

BEST HOTEL IN FINEST SITUATION.

# LYONS.

## THE GRAND HOTEL.

The most popular and fashionable.

## MACON.

### GRAND HOTEL de l'EUROPE.

SPECIAL House for families and Tourists, five minutes from the Station. This large establishment, the best of the town, situated in the valley of the Saône, offers a magnificent panorama including Mont Blanc. East situation. Moderate charges. Interpreter. Connected with the "French Automobile Club" and Touring Clubs of France. Minor essences for self-moving carriages to be had. Telephone. Moderate terms. Sole correspondent for Macon of Cook's Agency. On arrival at Macon, wire for the omnibuses of the Hotel, always in attendance for every train. Travellers should not listen to Agents within or outside the Station, inviting them to go elsewhere.

### GRAND HOTEL de FRANCE et des ETRANGERS.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, the most frequented by Families and Tourists, situated opposite the Station. The only one wanting no Omnibus. Porters by train. English comfort. Large choice of fine and ordinary wines of Macon. Whisky. English spoken.

**BOPANLOUP, Proprietor.**

**MADEIRA—(Funchal).**

**REID'S HOTELS**

**ESTABLISHED 1850.**

By appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

**REID'S NEW HOTEL & ANNEXES.**—Situated on the Cliffs to the West of Funchal, on the New Road overlooking the Sea, grand view of the Mountains, Sea Bathing and Boating.

**SANTA CLARA HOTEL.**—"Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal, fine view of the Mountains and Sea."—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*

**MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.**—In sheltered central position.

**HORTAS HOTEL.**—German spoken. These **FIRST CLASS HOTELS** afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and Choice Wines. Tennis Courts, large Gardens, Baths, Reading and Smoking Rooms. English and German Newspapers. Billiards. The **SANITARY** arrangements have been carried out by the **Banner Sanitation Co.**, of London. All Steamers met.



Telegrams: "**REID, FUNCHAL.**"

Pamphlet Free of Passmore, 124, Cheapside; "Hotel Tariff Bureau," 96, Regent Street, London; and J. and H. Lindsay, 7, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; or Wm. Reid, Madeira.

**MADRID.**

**GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL. THE ONLY FRENCH HOTEL IN MADRID.**

**ELECTRIC LIGHT. BATH. COURIERS. CARRIAGES. ELECTRIC LIFT.**

**J. CAPDEVIELLE, Proprietor.**

**MARSEILLES.**

**GRAND HOTEL.**

Ex-Grand Hotel de Marseille. On the Cannebiere Prolongée and Rue Noailles, 26 and 28.

**THIS** well-known charming First Class Hotel, the nearest to the Station, is delightfully situated in the most central part of the Town. Specially patronized for its unrivalled magnificent position by the highest class of society, and honoured by the stay of H.M. the late Emperor of Russia, Alexander II., H.M. George I., King of Greece, H.M. Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, H.H. M.M. King and Queen of Portugal, H.M. Don Alfonso XII., King of Spain, etc., etc.

Telegraphic Address:  
**GRAND HOTEL—MARSEILLES.**

**KARL DOTUN & Co.,**  
Managers and Proprietors

B—Continental, 97.

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**MENTONE (Alpes Maritimes).**


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**HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE**

(NEAR TO THE CARAVAN STATION).

THIS elegantly constructed and beautifully furnished Hotel enjoys a high reputation for ~~great~~ comfort. Smoking Room and Baths. Arrangements for Families.

Known for its excellent Cuisine. Charges moderate.

The Hotel is under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor,

**Mr. CHARLES BERNARD (Swiss).**

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**MILAN.**
**MILAN. HOTEL de l'EUROPE.**

**CORSE VICTOR EMMANUEL**, 9, 11, full south, near to the Cathedral, the Scala Grand Theatre, Victor Emmanuel Passage, Post and Telegraph Office. Quiet Rooms facing the Garden. "Table d'Hôte" and "Restaurant." Reading Saloons, Smoking Room, and Foreign Newspapers. Hydraulic Lift to each floor, Central Steam-heating apparatus, and Electric Light in all the Rooms. Omnibus at the Station. Moderate charges. Pension. Cook's Coupons accepted.

**E. MARCONI, Proprietor.**

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**HOTEL DU NORD.**

MODERN, first-class English Hotel, conveniently situated on the Central Railway Square. Large Garden. Open and best position. Lift. Electric Light and central Steam heating in all rooms. Winter Garden. Restaurant. Moderate terms. Room, light, and attendance, frs. 50c. Cook's Coupons accepted.

**V. COLLEONI, Proprietor.**

**CH. GALLIA, Director.**

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**BELLINI'S HOTEL TERMINUS.**

In the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station.

NEW; expressly built for an Hotel with all modern improvements. Situated in the healthiest part of the Town. Pleasant Garden. Airy Apartments, Table d'Hôte, Restaurant and Reading Rooms. Baths. Heated throughout. Scrupulously clean. Careful attendance and very moderate charges. Real English Hotel, near the Station. Porter meets all trains. Hotel Coupons accepted. NO EXAMINATION OF LUGGAGE FOR VISITORS TO THIS HOTEL.

**J. BELLINI, Proprietor.**

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**ASCENSEUR HOTEL DE ROME. LIFT.**

ADMIRABLY situated, full South, on the Corso, a few steps from the Duomo, Scala, and Galleries. This Hotel, comfortably furnished and fitted up with the greatest care, is warmly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Hydraulic Lift.

Branch House: PIAZZA FONTANA, 3 and 10—HOTEL BISCIONE BELLEVUE

**BORELLA, BROTHERS, Proprietors.**

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**MONT-DORE-LES-BAINS (France).**
**HOTEL SARCIRON-RAINALDY.**

FORMERLY CHABAURY, AINÉ.

The best situated, the most comfortable and frequented of the Town. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Lift. Lawn Tennis. Cottage. Villas.

Apply to **Mr. SARCIRON-RAINALDY.**

**MONTREUX (Clarens).**

**HOTEL du CYGNE.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, situated in close vicinity to the Montreux Station and Landing Quay of steamers. Fast Terraces and shaded Gardens, with a widespread view over the Alps and the Lake. Hydraulic Lift. Large Public Hall. Electric Light. Pension from 7 to 10 francs a day. **A. EMERY, Proprietor.**

**MUNICH.**

**MUNICH.**

**GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.** Unsurpassed, finest, and most quiet situation on Maximilianplatz, in the middle of the Town, and most central for visiting Theatres and all places of interest. All modern comforts. Lift. Electric Light. Moderate charges. Favourite Winter Residence at low prices. **M. DIENER, Proprietor.**  
**F. WENDEYER, Manager, formerly Schweizerhof, Lucerne, and Shepherd's, Ocho.**

**MURREN.**

**GRAND HOTEL des ALPES.**

**OPEN** from the 1st of May till 30th October. Combines every modern comfort. All rooms and Saloons lighted by Electric Light. Good accommodation.

**GRAND RESTAURANT**, separate from the Hotel.

**CORRESPONDENCE BY TELEPHONE WITH THE HOTEL STEINBOCK, LAUTERBRUNNEN.**

**GUNTER BROTHERS, Proprietors.**

**NEUHAUSEN-SCHAFFHAUSEN (Switzerland.)**

**FALLS OF THE RHINE**

**HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.**

**FIRST CLASS HOTEL. 200 ROOMS. HYDRAULIC LIFT.**

Splendid Views of the celebrated

**FALLS OF THE RHINE & THE CHAIN OF ALPS, AS FAR AS MONT BLANC.**

Covering an extent of over 100 miles.

**A CHARMING SUMMER RESORT,**

From 18th 17th

Wealthy position, bracing air, and most beautiful landscape.

**SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PROTRACTED STAY.**

By means of Electricity and Bengal Lights the Falls of the Rhine are brilliantly illuminated every night during the Summer Season.

**ENGLISH DIVINE SERVICE** in the new Church, located in the Grounds of the Schweizerhof.



VIEW FROM THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

OSTEND.

# THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL

OPEN FROM JUNE 1st TILL NOVEMBER.



The largest first-class Hotel,  
facing the Sea and Baths,  
close to the New Kursaal.

READING & MUSIC  
ROOMS. BATHS.

FIRST-CLASS  
RESTAURANT,

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Lighted throughout  
by Electricity.

# GREAT OCEAN HOTEL,

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

UNRIVALLED FOR ITS SPLENDID SITUATION,  
FACING THE SEA AND THE BATHS.

*Close to the New Kursaal and the Residence of the Royal Family.*

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

**LIFT! LIFT!**

LEON THOMA, Proprietor.

OSTEND Continued.

## THE SPLENDID HOTEL.

THE most fashionable Hotel and Restaurant in the place. Finest situation facing the Sea and the Baths, and next to the Palace of the Royal Family. "Elevator." All Modern Comfort.

200 Beds and Saloons. Omnibus meets Steamers and Trains.

Address for Letters and Cablegrams: "SPLENDID, OSTEND."

L. SCHWITZING, Manager. Winter Season: Nice, Hotel de France.  
Branch House during the Winter: THE SHIP HOTEL, opposite the Landing Stage of the Royal Belgium Mail Steamers and close to the Railway Station. Newly furnished. Perfect Sanitary arrangements.

## GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL,

Facing the Sea.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. BOARD FROM 10 S.

## Gd. HOTEL LEOPOLD II et de FLANDRE.

RECOMMENDED First-class English Family Hotel and Pension. Splendid situation. Nearest to the Baths, Kursaal, and Casino; close to and with view of the Sea. Every modern comfort. Only Hotel lighted by Electricity in the town. Sitting and Smoking Rooms. English Servants. Good Bedrooms, Night and attendance from 8 am. a day. Board (bedroom three meals, light, and attendance) from 9 frs. a day. Very advantageous arrangements for Families and long stay. All enquiries receive prompt attention. Bus at Trains and Steamers. Good Cuisine and Cellar. Civility. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

E. DAVID VANCUYCK, Proprietor and Manager, resided many years in England.  
Concessionary of the Restaurant and Cafe—Kursaal.

## PARAME (Near St. Malo) FRANCE.

Sea Bathing of Parame—near St. Malo (France).—The finest Sand Shore on the Coasts of Brittany, surrounded by charming panoramas, picturesque sights, and splendid views. Sweet and very salubrious climate.

### GRAND HOTEL DE PARAME.

SITUATED on the very Shore, near the Casino and Bathing Establishment. First Class Hotel, much frequented by the best English Families. Beautiful Dining Room. Restaurant. Saloon. Lawn Tennis. Hot Baths and Telegraph in the House. Very large garden. Great comfort and moderate charges. Very advantageous conditions in July and September. Omnibus of the Hotel to all Trains and Steamers.

RIQUELLE and GRAJON, Proprietors.

## PARIS.

# HOTEL DE LA G<sup>DE</sup> BRETAGNE

14, Rue Caumartin. Near the Madeleine and the Opera, in proximity of the Grand Boulevards and Gare St. Lazare.

RE-DECORATED and re-furnished. Douulton's Sanitary arrangements.  
Bedrooms from 3 to 10 francs. Apartments of all sizes. Bedrooms and 3 meals, from 12 fr a day. Restaurant à la Carte, moderate prices. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Electric Light Rooms. Telephone. Bath Rooms. Reading Room. Special terms for a long stay. First House, particularly recommended to Families.

PARIS Continued

**MIRABEAU****HOTEL ET RESTAURANT.****8, RUE DE LA PAIX, 8,****(Place Vendôme. Place de l'Opéra.)****PEACE. COMFORT. EASE.****PRAGUE.****HOTEL de SAXE,**  
**PRAGUE**

**OLD RENOWNED FIRST CLASS HOUSE**, a few steps from the Central Station. In the centre of the town at the corner of the Channel. Large Dining Room. Winter Garden, &c. Electric Light. Telephone. Baths. Carriages. Moderate Charges. Hydraulic Lift, Otis System.

**W. BENEŠ, Proprietor.****(Lake of Lucerne.)****RIGI.****(Lake of Lucerne.)****1,600 M.  
ALTITUDE****RIGI-KALTBAD****1,600 M.  
ALTITUDE**

**On the Shore of the Lake des Ev. Gardens.**  
**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND PENSION.** 400 Beds. Mountain air cure. Hydrotherapy. The most sheltered position with splendid Panorama. Physician. Orchestra. Railway Station. Boat and Telegraph. Large asphalted Terrace and Verandah. Romantic Pine Wood. Kessel-Terrace. Water. Latest English Sanitary arrangements. Arrangements for protection stay, from 1<sup>st</sup> day. In June and September reduced terms.

**For Prospectus and Terms apply to the Manager, J. WERTH.**

**ROME.**

**GRAND HOTEL.**

**M**OST Distinguished House in the most elevated and salubrious part of Rome. Moderate Charges. Arrangements for protracted stay.

Managers:—(G. RITA, from the Savoy Hotel, London,  
A. FETTER, from the Grand Hotel National, Lucerne.

**CONTINENTAL HOTEL.**

FIRST-CLASS. 300 ROOMS.

All Modern Comforts. Open all Year Round.

P. LUGANI, Proprietor.

**ROTTERDAM.**

**LEYGRAAFF'S HOTEL.**

**O**PPPOSITE the Park. Established since 1826. Partially heated by Calorifere. Times, Daily News, Daily Telegraph, Standard, and Scotsman mailed daily. Omnibuses meet Trains and Boats on application.

Telephone No. 222. Telegrams: LEYGRAAFF, ROTTERDAM.

**ROUEN.**

**GRAND HOTEL de PARIS.**

Very first-class and best situated Hotel.

VIEW on the Seine, Bon Secours, Pont Corneille, and De Lacroix. Near a Post and Telegraph Office, the Theatre, and the principal Monuments. Large and small Apartments. Choice Cuisine. Renowned Wines. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted and abatement of 5 per cent. for an eight days stay. Bicycles may be deposited.

Run by Mrs. Wm. BATAILLARD, formerly proprietress of the Hotel de l'Europe, at Mass.

**HOTEL DE LA POSTE.**

**R**OOMS lighted by Electricity and heated by Calorifere. Situated opposite the Post Office in the finest central part of the Town. Magnificent Garden in front of the Hotel. Reading, Music, and Writing Saloons. English Newspapers. English and German spoken. Rooms from 2 francs; Breakfast 1 fr. 50c.; Lunch 2 fr. 50c.; Dinner 3 fr. 50c. Very comfortable.

**ST. MORITZ DORF (Engadine), Switzerland.**

**HOTEL BAVIER DU BELVEDERE—ST. MORITZ VILLAGE.**

1000 Metres above the Sea. Connected by Electric Tram with St. Moritz-Bad.

**F**IRST-CLASS HOTEL, in exceptionally fine situation, open from 1st of June to 31st of March. Fire-proof Staircases, English Sanitary Arrangements, Hot water pipes (not air or steam). Lift. Orchestra. Library. Lawn Tennis. Ice Rink.

R. BAVIER, Prop



ITALY.

**SAN REMO.**

RIVIERA.

**HOTEL de l'EUROPE et de la PAIX.**

A HANDSOME Hotel on the Promenade, opposite the Railway Station and Public Gardens, with a fine out-look. South aspect. Arrangements made for a prolonged stay. Deservedly recommended.

**MODERATE CHARGES. RESTAURANT.**

LAURENT BERTOLINI, JUN., formerly of Grand Hotel Royal, San Remo, and Hotel de l'Europe, Milan.

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RAILWAY STATION.

343 METRES ABOVE SEA.

SITUATION SHELTERED from the WIND.

MILD CLIMATE.—FREE FROM DUST.

Season, May 15 until September 30.

**BATHS AND HEALTH RESORT.**

Rich Sulphurous Erated Mineral Springs, efficacious for Chronic Skin Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Scrophulose, Specific Discretions, Rheumatism, Nervous, Atmialtry.

Fine new Building for Special Treatment by Inhalations, Pulverizations, and Gargling. Milk cure.

**REGULAR DIVINE SERVICE IN CHAPEL.**

Reduced prices until June 15. Prospectus free from

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(ENGLISH HOUSE).

A NCIENT First-class House, entirely renewed. Situated in the prettiest and quietest quarter of the Town, on the Shore of the Sea, and full South. Exceptional position, well sheltered. Garden looking over the Sea. Baths. Electric light. Modern comfort. Very moderate charges. Arrangements for a long stay.

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THESE EXCELLENT HOTELS, which are situated in the best part of what is worthily named the "Beauty Spot of Italy," are the annual resort of the most distinguished English and American. The Principal Centre for Excursions.

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**S P A .**

**SPA—Oldest, finest, and most efficacious Mineral ferruginous Waters—SPA**

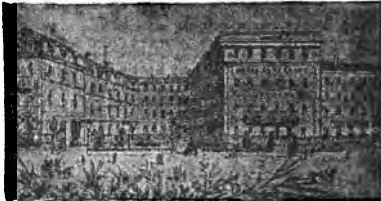
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*SURY, Senior, Proprietor.*

**THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**

**IN THE CENTRE AND**

**MOST SALUBRIOUS PART OF THE TOWN.**



**Beautiful Park with furnished Villas and Cottages in the private grounds of the Hotel. Covered Gymnasium. BATHS.**

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**HENKARD RICHARD, Proprietor.**

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, greatly improved and beautifully situated, in close proximity to all the principal Establishments. 140 Beds. Vast Saloons and Richly Furnished Apartments. Reading Saloon supplied with papers of all countries. Large Smoking Room. **EXTENSIVE ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES.** Great comfort.

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**SPIEZ. HOTEL SCHONEGG. LAKE OF THOUNE.**

**Only FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**, near the Station (Railway).

**BEAUTIFUL SITUATION.** Carriages for Vandersteg (Gemmi), Adelpoden, etc.

**Proprietor: MÜTZENBERG-HAEFELI.**

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**The Largest and Most Comfortable Hotel in Strassburg.**

**Situated in the finest part of the Town near the Cathedral.**

**Baths and Shower Baths.**

**Table d'Hotel and Restaurant.**

**C. MATHIS.**



**STUTTGART.****HOTEL MARQUARDT**

IS situated in the finest part of the town, in the beautiful Place Royal, adjoining the Railway Station and the Post Office, near to the Theatre and the Royal Gardens, opposite the Palace, and facing the new Odeon. This Hotel will be found most comfortable in every respect; the apartments are elegantly furnished and suitable for families or single gentlemen. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. French and English Newspapers. H. and G. MARQUARDT, Proprietors.

**TAMARIS-SUB-MER (Near Toulon) Var—France.****TAMARIS.**

NEW Winter Station on the Mediterranean, picturesque and well-wooded, facing entrance to Toulon roadstead. Open all the year round. Modern comfort and sanitation. Excellent Cuisine. Frequent communication with Toulon by Land and Sea in 20 minutes.

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**TRIERG.** (715 metres above Sea).

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BEST situation, near the Waterfalls; for a long time well known as "HOTEL S. OLSEN." Every English comfort. Baths. Electric Light. Milk Cure. Omnibus at the Station. Carriages. Moderate charges. Pension. The proprietor gives best information for Excursions in the Black Forest. The HOTEL WEHRLE, not very large but very comfortable, is highly recommended by German and Foreign Guide Books. Park. Garden. Good Trout Fishing. P. WEHRLE, Proprietor.

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A VERY comfortable First Class Family Hotel, close to the Waterfalls and Forest. Very high and charming position, overlooking the Village and Valley. Large and Airy Dining Room; newly decorated Drawing Room and Restaurant. Balconies all round the House. Fine Garden. Baths. Electric Light. English Comfort. Pension. Moderate Charges. Omnibus meet all Trains. ALBERT ROTZINGER, Proprietor.

**VARALLO (Sesia), Three hours from Milan.****HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT AND GRAND HOTEL.**

FIRST CLASS HOUSE, splendidly situated facing the Sacro Monte. Lift. Electric Light throughout. Beautiful Garden and Park. Lawn Tennis. The most modern hydropathic Installation. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Pension from 2 francs.

Spring and Autumn being the best seasons to visit the Valais, the Establishment and Hotel will be open from 1st May to 15th October.

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# Grand Hotel de l'Europe

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THIS SPLENDID HOTEL, situated on the Piazza Castello, and five minutes' walk from the Station, Post, Telegraph, etc., is furnished to afford Residents every possible convenience and comfort.

Lighted by Electricity. Heated by Hot-air Stoves.

BATH, SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS, PERFECT.

Single and Double Bedrooms, and splendid Suite of Apartments at moderate charges.

A. BORGIO, Proprietor.

Corresponding House: ALAGNA (Sesia) GRAND HOTEL.

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NEW READING AND SMOKING ROOMS. BAYES. FULL SOUTH ASPECT.

MARSEILLE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

## WILDEAD.

# HOTEL KLUMPP

THIS First-class Hotel, containing 45 Saloons and 235 Bedrooms, with a separate Breakfast, Reading and Conversation Rooms, as well as a Smoking Saloon, a very extensive and elegant Dining Room, and an Artificial Garden over the river, is beautifully situated in connection with the Old and New Bath buildings and Conversation House, and is the immediate vicinity of the Promenade and Trinkhalle. It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable Apartments, good Cuisine and Callar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent Hotel. Table d'Hôte, Breakfasts and Suppers à la Carte. Exchange Office. Correspondent of the principal Banking Houses of London for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit. Omnibuses of the Hotel to and from each Train. Fine Private Carriages. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Lift to every floor. Excellent accommodation.

Reduced prices for Rooms during the months of May and Septem!

WILDRAD Continued.

# HOTEL BELLE VUE,

## F. STOKINGER.

**T**HIS First-class Hotel is beautifully situated on a terrace facing the new Trinkhalle, at the entrance of the Promenade, and within five minutes' walk from the English Church. It is well known for its cleanliness, good attendance, and moderate charges. The Cuisine department and Wines will afford satisfaction to the most fastidious taste. A great part of the Hotel has been newly furnished, and the drainage entirely reconstructed. Excellent Sitting and Bed Rooms, furnished with English comfort. Conversation, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. Ladies' Music Room. The *Times* and other Papers taken in. Warm and Cold Baths in a separate building. The Hotel Omnibus meets every Train during the season. Covered communication between the Hotel and new Bath House.

**LIFT.****GUERNSEY.**

# OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE HOTEL,

## GUERNSEY.

FORMERLY THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND.

**T**HIS long-established and first-class Hotel, for Families and Gentlemen, is famed for its excellent *Cuisine*, its choice Wines, and the thorough comfort of all its arrangements, combined with the most moderate charges.

Standing in its own grounds, and situated in the higher and best part of the town of St. Peter-Port, it commands from its windows and lawn unrivalled views of the entire Channel Group—including Alderney on the north; Jersey on the south; Sark, Herm, and Jethou immediately opposite; with the distant and historic coasts of Normandy beyond.

An extensive new wing has been added, comprising about forty additional apartments—including spacious and lofty Bedrooms, with southern aspect and magnificent sea views. Hot and Cold Baths. Smoking Rooms, and all the modern improvements. Tariff on application. Special arrangements during the Winter months.

**THE FINEST DINING SALOON IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,**

Capable of Accommodating Two Hundred Guests.

**TABLE D'HOTE. Separate Tables.**

**SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD ROOM WITH TWO TABLES,**  
**BY BURROUGHS & WATTS.**

**Private Carriages.** Ici on parle Français. Hier man spricht Deutsch.

Five minutes' walk from the Landing Stages. A Porter from the Hotel attends the arrival of all Steamers. Rooms may be secured by letter or telegram.

Registered Telegraphic Address—"GOV. GUERNSEY."

Lo] **JOHN GARDNER, Proprietor.**

# RICHMOND BOARDING HOUSE,

## CAMBRIDGE PARK.

**T**S delightfully situated between Cambridge Park and Candie Grounds. Garden. Splendid Sea View from every room. 10 minutes to boats. Terms, 5s. 6d. Special Winter Terms.

Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. HART.

**GUERNSEY Continued.**

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SARK, CHANNEL ISLANDS,  
 A First-Class Country Hotel.  
 On the most bracing spot in the Islands.  
 The Largest and only Hotel on the Island  
 with a Sea View.

Possesses excellent sleeping accommodation.  
 Large Public Drawing, Smoking, and Dining Rooms  
 (separate tables).

Good Fishing and Bathing.

D. ROBIN, Proprietor.



SARK.

**DIXCART HOTEL**

(IN A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION).

Terms Moderate. Established over 50 years.

**GRAND HOTEL.**

Stands in an unrivalled position facing the Sea.

IS THE LARGEST, THE BEST APPOINTED, AND THE

**LEADING HOTEL**

**IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.**

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**ROYAL YACHT CLUB HOTEL**

THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL  
 IN THE ISLANDS.

THE FINEST POSITION FACING THE SEA AND HARBOURS.

Re-Built and Re-Furnished. Over 120 Rooms.

BUSSES MEET ALL BOATS.

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JNO. H. FRENCH, Propr.,  
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## BREE'S ROYAL HOTEL,

### ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

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## ST. BRELADE'S BAY HOTEL.

Charmingly Situated on Sea Shore.

The only Hotel in Channel Islands affording facilities for Sea Bathing.  
Recently enlarged. Tariff on application.

A. B. HARDEY, Proprietor.

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JERSEY.

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## THE BRITISH HOTEL,

ST. HELIER'S, JERSEY.

FIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial Hotel. Centrally situated, within  
Three Minutes' Walk of Pier, Markets, and Post Office. Omnibus meets all Boats. Billiard  
Room. Hot and Cold Baths. Terms moderate. Table d'hôte at 5 p.m. The Proprietor's own  
Drag starts from the Hotel daily.

J. E. VEEN, Proprietor.

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THE oldest established and most centrally situated Family and Commercial  
Hotel in St. Helier's. Ladies' Room. Six Stock Rooms. Bus meets Steamers.

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## STAR HOTEL,

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BEDROOMS. BEST KNOWN HOTEL IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

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JERSEY Continued.

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Lately conducted by Mme. Soleptna.

English and French Cuisine.

Terms from 8s. 6d. per day inclusive.

OMNIBUS MEETS ALL BOATS.

Proprietor, PIERRE TRUDEL.

## FRANKLIN HOTEL.

BED, BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND ATTENDANCE 6/6 PER DAY.

OMNIBUS MEETS STEAMERS.

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DAVID PLACE.

SITUATED IN THE BEST PART OF ST. HELLERS.

LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, LARGE DINING AND READING ROOMS.

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F. W. M. SIMON, Proprietor.

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In close proximity to Harbour, Piers, Eastern Railway, Beach, and Bathing.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

HOTEL 'BUS AND PORTERS MEET BOATS ON ARRIVAL.

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## NAVY HOTEL,

(CLOSE TO THE LANDING STAGES).

BED, BREAKFAST, & DINNER, ATTENDANCE INCLUDED, 5/- PER DAY.

Dark Room for Photographers. Hotel Omnibus meets all Steamers.

A. V. BUCKLE, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## ROYAL TEMPERANCE & COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

31, BROAD STREET.

BED and BREAKFAST, 8/6. FULL BOARD, 6/6 per  
E. MOURANT, Prop



JERSEY Continued.

## PLEMONT HOTEL.

**S**TANDS directly on the edge of the Cliffs, and has a splendid view of the Islands and the Coast of France. Plemont is amongst the most picturesque scenery on the Island, and is noted for its caves, which should be seen by all visitors. Visitors can find first class accommodation at moderate charges. Tariff forwarded on application.

Proprietor, E. J. Le BLANCO.

## PRINCE'S TOWER HOTEL, JERSEY.

**A** Charming and Romantic Spot. Two-and-a-half miles from St. Heliers. The Finest View of the Island. Luncheons, Dinners, Teas, at the shortest notice.

H. WICKERS, Proprietor.

## L'ETACQ HOTEL, St. Ouen's.

**T**HIS Hotel commands grand views of the largest Bay in the Island, including the Corbiere Rocks and Lighthouse in the distance, with many miles of hard, dry, sandy beach. BOARDING BY THE DAY OR WEEK. TERMS MODERATE. F. J. LEBRUN, Pro.

## WESTON-SUPER-MARE.



### WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

"The healthiest and most bracing waterplace in the World."—*Vide Report—Lancet.*

## THE GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,

**F**ACES the Sea. Stands in four acres of Ornamental Grounds. Contains upwards of one hundred and twenty sumptuously appointed Rooms. Magnificent Public Rooms, Hydraulic Lift, and all modern improvements. '10 minutes' walk from Railway Station and Golf Links. Own Model Farm. For Terms which are strictly moderate apply to Manager.

Telegraphic Address:—"ATLANTIC, WESTON-SUPER-MARE." National Telephone No. 11. [Co.

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