

for a year before his death. The Kanzlie-Gebäude, or municipal building, is elegantly frescoed in the style of the Florentine renaissance, with portraits of civic worthies and scenes in the history of Constance. Passing under the arch we enter the beautiful court, shown in cut on page 390, with round towers in each corner, and huge iron griffin-shaped gargoyles. Here the city archives are kept. Near by is the old tavern where the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa made the famous treaty of peace with the cities of Lombardy in 1183. In the well-named "Hohe Haus"—house—see cut, page 391—the Burgrave Frederick, of Nuremberg, kept the Christmas festivities in 1415, and it looks as if it might stand for 500 years more. We moderns seem intruders amid these shadows of the distant past. But most real and reverent of them all are the potent memories of the heroic Huss and Jerome.

A few miles' distance from Constance is the ancient city of Schaffhausen, which derives its industrial supremacy from the immense water-power of the neighbouring falls of the Rhine. It is one of the most picturesque cities in Europe, with its queer gables, frescoed fronts, old walls and towers. One of these old buildings, shown in cut on page 393, is thus described :

"The *Ritter, or Knight's House*, is a building in the late Gothic style, with a huge gable ; its façade was ornamented by Tobias Stimmer in 1570 with paintings having for their subject the struggle and victory of true knight-hood. The topmost figure represents the Roman knight Marcus Curtius, plunging into the abyss for the sake of his fellow citizens. Between the windows of the second story are Ulysses with Circe and the Metamorphosis of Daphne into a laurel ; around the unfortunate maiden stand several warriors in Roman costume employed in gathering apples from the laurel branches. The pictures of the first story, separated from the above by a handsome frieze containing the representation of a Roman triumph, have reference to the struggles of the period of the counter-reformation, during which epoch the paintings were executed. The principal group represents a King, endeavouring, in conjunction with a luxuriously attired lady, symbolical of the Roman Church, to surpress Virtue ; the latter, however, fixes her gaze steadfastly at the allegorical figures of Glory and Immortality placed between the next windows."

One of the principal features in the picture presented by Schaffhausen is the Munoth or Unnoth, a massive fortification commanding the town from the heights to the east. The structure is a circular defensive work about 150 feet in diameter, and was begun in 1515 on the site of an ancient fortress, being completed in 1582. The fortress was in communication with the town by means of two covered galleries, one of which, leading to the Rhine and guarded by a very ancient tower, is still in good repair.