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TO

VIENNA



*William Braumüller  
Vienna.*

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# GUIDE TO VIENNA.

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THE TRAVELLER'S COMPANION

THROUGH THE

AUSTRIAN METROPOLE AND ITS ENVIRONS.

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WITH A MAP OF THE TOWN.



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VIENNA

WILLIAM BRAUMÜLLER

BOOKSELLER OF THE I. AND R. COURT AND OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1884.

GUIDE TO VIENNA.

THE TRAVELLER'S COMPANION

BY

ALBERT WILHELM VON SIEBOLD

WITH A MAP OF THE TOWN



VIENNA

WILLIAM DRUMMELLER

PROPRIETOR OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE TRAVELLER'S COMPANION

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## Historical and topographical survey.

Austria and its capital were at any time the theatre of important events. The history of Vienna remounts till to the second century; it is the Vindobona of the Romans, where Marc Aurele died in the year 180.

- 791: Charles the Great takes possession of the country and its capital, after having chased the Avars, or Arvars, a slavonian nation.
- 984: The family of the Babenbergs is invested with the dignity of margraves.
- 1155: The margrave Henry II., surnamed Jasomirgott, builds a castle on the place „Am Hof” and leaves the Kahlenberg, which till then had been the residence of the margraves.
- 1198: The duke Leopold II., surnamed the Glorious („der Glorreiche”), takes to the government.
- 1200: He erects a new residence on the present „Burg-Platz”.
- 1230: During the government of Frederik II., Vienna became an imperial town, although remaining in the possession of the dukes.

- 1246 : By the death of Frederik, surnamed the Warrior („der Streitbare”), the family of the Babenbergs expired, and Austria became again one of the empire’s fiefs.
- 1251 : Ottocar, king of Bohemia, conquers the country and its capital.
- 1276 : Rodolph of Habsburg forces him to leave the country, and takes possession of it himself.
- 1278 : The emperor gives to his son the investiture of Austria, which since then has remained in the possession of the family of the Habsburgs.
- 1358 : The duke Rodolph IV. ascends the throne.
- 1384 : The theological chair is instituted by the duke Albert III.
- 1448 : Concordate between Frederik III. and the pope Nicolas V.
- 1462 : During the government of Frederik III., who was then a roman emperor, troubles are breaking out in Vienna.
- 1529 : First siege of Vienna by the Turks, under Soliman II. (from the 22. of September, till to the 15. of October).
- 1608 : Treaty of peace between Rodolph II. and Stefan Bathory, prince of Transilvany.
- 1619 : The protestants of Austria and Bohemia besiege the emperor Ferdinand in his capital, under the command of count Thun.
- 1679 : The pest devastates the town, and more than 100.000 inhabitants are dying.



- 1683: Second siege of the Turks, under the command of Kara-Mustapha (from the 14. of July till to the 12. of September). They are repulsed vigorously by the allied armies of the Poles and Germen, under the command of John Sobiesky and Charles V., duke of Lorraine.
- 1688: The streets of Vienna are illuminated by lanterns, for the first time.
- 1698: Peter the Grand, emperor of Russia comes incognito, to visit Vienna.
- 1703: The newspaper of Vienna appears for the first time.
- 1704: The suburbs are surrounded with a blockade, called „Linienwall”, which is an exterior wall, whose fragments exist till to this day.
- 1705: Death of Leopold II., and succession of Josef I. The same founds the academy of fine arts.
- 1711: Death of Josef I.
- 1712: His brother is elected roman emperor, and makes his entry in Vienna.
- 1713: The pest devastates the town a last time, and kills more than 8000 inhabitants.
- 1740: The male lineage of the house Habsburg extinguishes by the death of its last descendant, Charles VI.  
His daughter Maria-Theresa, married with Francis Stefan, duke of Lorraine, succedes to him.
- 1780: Death of Maria Theresa. Succession of her son, Josef II.

1790 : After the death of Josef II., his brother Leopold (grand-duke of Toscana) takes the reins of government, after having been crowned at Francfort, emperor of the holy roman empire, under the name of Leopold II.

1792 : Death of Leopold; succession of his eldest son, Francis II.

The war against France bursts out in the same year.

1804 : The Austrian monarchy, an hereditary empire by the Patent Letters of the 11. of August.

1805 : On the 7. of December, Francis II. is proclaimed Emperor of Austria, under the name of Francis I.

Vienna is assieged by the Frenchmen.

1806 : Peace is signed at Presburgh.

1809 : Second occupation of the capital, by the Frenchmen (18. of May).

On the 21. and 22. of May: battle of Aspern.

On the 5. and 6. of July: battle of Wagram.

On the 25. of November, peace is signed at Schönbrunn.

1810 : The archduchess Maria-Louisa, eldest daughter of Francis I., is asked in marriage by Napoleon.

1813 : Battle of Leipsic (on the 17. 18. and 19. of October).

1814 : The alliants in Paris (on the 31. of March).  
Abdication of Napoleon (on the 12. of April).  
On the 15. of June, peace is signed with Lewis XVIII., king of France.

- 1814: On the 16. of June, Francis I., returning from Paris, makes a triumphant entry in Vienna. In November the famous congress of Vienna assembles.
- 1815: On the 10. of July, the alliants enter a second time in Paris.
- 1816: Marriage of Francis I. with his fourth wife, Caroline-Augustine, royal princess of Bavaria.
- 1830: Vienna is the theatre of a dreadful inundation.
- 1831: The cholera morbus appears for the first time in Vienna.
- 1832: Death of the duke of Reichstadt (grandson of the emperor, and only son of Napoleon I.).
- 1835: Austria loses its beloved monarch, Francis I.; his son Ferdinand I. succeeds to him.
- 1848: A revolution breaks out in Vienna, it ends with the bombardment and occupation of the capital, by the imperial troops (30. of October). Ferdinand I. abdicates the crown, in favour of his nephew, the actual emperor, Francis-Josef I. (1. of December).
- 1854: Marriage of Francis-Josef I. with Amelia-Eugenia-Elisabeth, daughter of the duke of Bavaria, Maximilian-Josef.
- 1857: Decree, ordering the demolition of the inside walls and fortifications of the town.
- 1870: One begins to build up the grand aqueduct, a mighty, colossal work, which from the foot of the Schneeberg, leads to Vienna the water of a source, known by the name of „Kaiserbrunnen“. The water is distributed

in the enormous proportion of 500.000 hectolitres daily, to the different quarters and districts of the town. — The aqueduct was finished in the year 1874.

1874: Regulation of the Danube, an undertaking, which has the purpose of preventing the danger of great inundations, and in the same time, of approaching the river to the town.

## Vienna,

capital of the empire and archdukedom Austria, residence of the emperor and archi-episcopal siege, is situated in a vast and lovely valley. One side of the town is screened by the „Kahlengebirge”, a prolongation of the northern alps; the other side is bordered with the imposing semi-circle, formed by the regulation of the Danube. A branch of this river, the „Wiener Donau-Canal” receives at the west of the town, the „Wien”, a river, which is almost at any time rather dry; although it can grow to become dangerous, by its rising to a considerable height sometimes.

Divided formerly in 34 suburbs, Vienna consists of ten quarters or districts since the year 1863.

In the following manner:

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| I. Stadt (the inner town), | VI. Mariahilf,    |
| II. Leopoldstadt,          | VII. Neubau.      |
| III. Landstrasse,          | VIII. Josefstadt, |
| IV. Wieden,                | IX. Alsergrund,   |
| V. Margarethen,            | X. Favoriten.     |

The district of the inner town (I.) is the heart of Vienna, and the centre of commercial life. Here one can see public buildings, palaces, authorities, embassies, the greater part of fine churches, collections, large and elegant shops, which are crowded with people etc.—The greater part of the streets is narrow and tortuous, and there are some, which are from morning till night overfilled with a busy crowd, and with elegant walkers and loungers. These streets are especially Kohlmarkt, Herrengasse, Schottengasse, Kärntnerstrasse, the Graben, St. Stefan's-place („Stefansplatz"), where the greatest affluence of strangers is to be found, and Rothen-thurmstrasse with all its neighbouring streets. In our little topographic survey, we have alluded to a decree from the year 1857, which ordered the demolition of the inside walls of the town. Since this event, an epoch of material and intellectual development had begun for Vienna. On the very place, where the vast circle of ancient walls had once surrounded the town, a splendid, circling boulevard („die Ringstrasse"), arose in a very short time.

It is bordered with a double row of elegant buildings, sumptuous shops, magnificent coffee-houses and hotels, as well as with long rows of verdant trees. The perfect line of the different parts of the Ringstrasse, is but interrupted here and there, by the fresh lawns of the parks, where the eye can rest, and where benches are situated for weary walkers. The beautiful sideward streets,

which are literally covering now the ancient glacis, are all vast and airy. The Viennese have a right, to boast of their boulevards; even if sojourning a very short time, the stranger should not fail, to walk round this imposing street, which with the Franz Josefs-Quai) at the Nord-west of the „Donau-Canal”, surrounds the town, like a gracious girdle. This walk will help him, to get informed quicker, and in the same time he will receive the most favorable and correct impressions, concerning Vienna of now-a-days.

Walking throughout the Rothenthurmstrasse, one arrives at the Franz Josefs-Quai, and is facing the „Ferdinands-Brücke”, which leads quite straightly to the second district, „Leopoldstadt”, separated of the town (I.) by this branch of the Danube, called „Wiener Donau-Canal”. — The Praterstrasse, large and principal street of this district, is remarkable — especially in summer — by the crowd of people on foot or on horse-back, by the tramways, omnibuses and other numberless carriages, and by the row of elegant equipages, which on holy-days are driving round the Prater. — The stranger will observe very soon, that each district of the town bears its characteristic stamp concerning people you meet in the streets, as well as concerning certain buildings, which distinguish it. — So the III. district (Landstrasse) is noticeable, by its beautiful high-way, and by its numerous magnificent gardens (Schwarzenberg, Belvedere etc.); whilst the Alsergrund (IX.)

contains many scientific or charitable establishments (the Josefinum, the asylum of old men, the mad-house, the foundling hospital; the „general hospital” etc. etc.). The VIII. district (Josefstadt) shows a row of magnificent buildings, in the parts which are adjoining the city (palace of count Czerin and imp. and roy. geographical establishment). The principal streets of the districts Wieden (IV.) and Mariahilf (VI.) being situated on principal lines of communication, are noticeable by the noise, the quantity of vehicles of all kinds, and by the immense population, which communicates in these streets. Mariahilferstrasse leads to Schönbrunn and Hietzing, and to different renowned places of amusement. — From the top of the St. Stefanstower (Stefansturm) one enjoys of the most extended sight of the town and its environs, whilst one sees the masses more picturesque, from the couple of the Charles-church (Karlskirche). In the environs, the town and its suburbs, plains, forests, mountains and valleys are seen under a charming and varied aspect, from the „Gloriette” in Schönbrunn, the „Türkenschanze”, a height between Währing and Döbling; from the „Kahlenberg” and „Leopoldsberg”. — The suburbs are still surrounded here and there by the ancient barriers, called „Linienwall”. One over-steps them on fifteen places called „Linien” where the custom-houses are. The „Linien” derive their names from the neighbouring suburbs, or villages. „Währinger-Linie” separates the suburb Währing from the town;

„Belvedere-Linie” is not far from the castle of the same name etc. etc.

The climate of Vienna is variable enough; rain and wind are frequent; in a whole year one has hardly two months of a perfect calm, and as it is not rare, that the temperature changes from 10 to 15 degrees, from morning till night, the stranger will do right, to be careful in the choice of his garments.

According to the last numeration, the population of Vienna consists of more than a million of inhabitants, including those of the suburbs.

The most of them are catholics, whilst the rest are protestants, jews, greeks, and of several other confessions. As in every great capital, there is a certain time of animation in Vienna, where the noise and crowd in the streets, are really bewildering. It seems as if everybody was going to look, in order to be looked at, and one hastens and crosses one another in every direction, in midst of this enormous trouble. All that diminishes in summer, when the court, the nobility and the greater part of wealthy families are going to spend the fine season in the charming environs of Vienna.

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## Formalities.

**Passes.** The embarassments one had to go through formerly, on account of passes, exist no more in the present time. It is sufficient to have a simple card of legitimation, which is generally



valid during a year. One is to show it, when asked for, in order to circulate freely in the whole extension of the monarchy. There is an exception concerning russian and turkish passes, which must have been revised at one of the austrian embassies; we should advise the stranger to have this done in the country, where he obtained his pass.

**Toll.** At the frontier the baggage is examined by the douaneers, to whom one is bound to declare, whether one possesses suspicious objects, upon the failure of which, one is punished severely.

**Police.** When arriving at the hotel, or in particular lodgings, the foreign traveller will be obliged to enlist his name, his christian-name, his ancient domicile and other indications relative to his identity, in a police card, which will be presented to him.

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## Money.

In Austria the value of money is in paper, and there are notes of state of 1 fl., 5 fl. and 50 fl. The bank-notes are valid 10 fl., 100 fl. and 1000 fl. As to silver-coins, there are pieces of 10 kr., of 20 kr., of 25 kr., of 1 florin and 2 florins. Gold coins circulate but rarely.

The circumstances of *agio*, whose state one sees in the billet of course, of the newspapers, make it necessary, to exchange foreign money in the exchange-offices, which shall be named later.

### Exchange-offices.

Epstein, I. Stock-im-Eisen.

J. H. Stametz, I. Dorotheergasse 9.

Völker & Comp., I. Kohlmarkt 26.

Exchange-office of the Austrian bank (formerly Zinner), I. Stefansplatz 2.

Exchange-office of the bank, called Verkehrsbank, I. Wipplingerstrasse 28.

Exchange-office of the bank, called Unionbank (formerly Sothen), I. Graben 13.

Exchange-office of the escompte counting-house (Wiener Lombard- und Escompte-Bank), I. Kärntnerstrasse 10.

Exchange-office of the society, called Niederösterreichische Escompte - Gesellschaft, I. Kärntnerstrasse 9.

### Banks.

Anglo-Austrian bank (Anglo-österr. Bank), I. Strauchgasse.

Imperial and royal Austrian-Hungarian bank (k. k. priv. Oesterr.-ungar. Bank), I. Herrengasse 13, 15, 17.

Imperial and royal bank of general management (k. k. priv. allgemeine Verkehrsbank), I. Wipplingerstrasse 3.

Bank, called k. k. österr. privileg. Hypothekenbank, I. Strauchgasse 1.

Bank, called Union-Bank, I. Renngasse 1.

Savings-bank (erste österr. Sparcassa), I. Graben 21.

Depository-bank, I. Graben 29.

Escompte conuting-house (Niederösterr. Escompte-Gesellschaft), I. Freieung 8.

Central ground-credit-bänk (Central-Bodencreditbank), I. Graben 29.

Ground - credit - establishment (Bodencredit-Anstalt), I. Herrengasse 8.

Credit - establishment (Credit - Anstalt), I. Am Hof 6.

## Hotels.

### I. (Stadt.)

Hotel Erzherzog Carl, Kärntnerstrasse 31.

„ de France, Schottenring 3.

Grand Hotel, Kärntnerring 9.

Hotel Impérial, Kärntnerring 16.

„ Kaiserin Elisabeth, Weihburggasse 3.

„ Matschakerhof, Spiegelgasse 3.

„ Meissl & Schadn, Neuer Markt 4.

„ Metropole, Franz Josefs-Quai.

„ Müller, Graben 19.

„ Munsch, Neuer Markt 6.

„ Oesterreichischer Hof, Rothenthurmstrasse 18.

„ Royal, Singerstrasse 3.

„ Stadt Frankfurt, Seilergasse 14.

„ Wandl, Petersplatz 13.

„ de l'Opera, Augustinerstrasse 4.

„ Goldene Ente, Schulerstrasse 22.

„ Klomser, Herrengasse 19.

- Hotel König von Ungarn, Schulerstrasse 10.  
 „ Stadt London, Fleischmarkt 16.  
 „ Ungarische Krone, Himmelpfortgasse 14.  
 „ Weisser Wolf, Wolfengasse 3.  
 „ Dreifaltigkeit, Judengasse 12.

#### Furnished hotels.

- Hotel Tegetthoff, Johannesgasse 23.  
 Fleischmarkt 16.  
 Dominikanerbastei 19.  
 Neubadgasse 4.

#### II. (Leopoldstadt.)

- Hotel de l'Europe, Asperngasse 2.  
 „ Goldenes Lamm, Praterstrasse 7.  
 „ Kronprinz von Oesterreich, Asperngasse 4.  
 „ Weisses Ross, Taborstrasse 8.  
 „ Bayrischer Hof, Taborstrasse 39.  
 „ Deutscher Hof, Grosse Stadtgutgasse 23.  
 „ Du Nord, Kaiser Josefstrasse 13.  
 „ Goldener Adler, Taborstrasse 22.  
 „ Goldener Pfau, Taborstrasse 10.  
 „ Königin von England, Taborstrasse 33.  
 „ National, Taborstrasse 18.  
 „ Nordbahn, Praterstrasse 72.  
 „ Nordwestbahn, Taborstrasse 47.  
 „ Schwarzer Adler, Taborstrasse 11.  
 „ Schröder, Taborstrasse 12.  
 „ Zum Posthorn, Taborstrasse 48.

## Furnished hotel.

Furnished hotel (Athène), Praterstrasse 36.

## III. (Landstrasse.)

- Blaue Kugel, Hauptstrasse 122.  
 Goldene Birn, Hauptstrasse 31.  
 Hungaria, Pragerstrasse 11.  
 Rother Hahn, Hauptstrasse 40.  
 Zum goldenen Adler, Radetzkystrasse 5.

## IV. (Wieden.)

- Hotel Victoria, Favoritenstrasse 11.  
 „ Drei Kronen, Hauptstrasse 13.  
 „ Goldenes Kreuz, Hauptstrasse 20.  
 „ Goldenes Lamm, Hauptstrasse 7.  
 „ Stadt Oedenburg, Hauptstrasse 9.  
 „ Triest, Hauptstrasse 14.  
 „ Zillinger, Hauptstrasse 25.  
 „ Zur Weintraube, Hauptstrasse 52.

## VI. (Mariahilf.)

- Hotel Kummer, Mariahilferstrasse 71.  
 Goldenes Kreuz, Mariahilferstrasse 97.  
 Englischer Hof, Mariahilferstrasse 81.

## VII. (Neubau.)

- Hotel Höller, Burggasse 2.  
 „ Wimberger, Westbahnlinie (near the western railway).

## VIII. (Josefstadt.)

Hotel Hamerand, Schlösselgasse 6, Florianigasse 8.

## IX. (Alservorstadt.)

Hotel Union, Nussdorferstrasse 23.

„ Zur Franz Josefs-Bahn, Porzellangasse 32.

## Fünfhaus.

Hotel Fuchs, Schönbrunnerstrasse 12.

„ Holzwarth, Schönbrunnerstrasse 28.

As the town has extended enormously, during the last years, it is difficult to fix the price of rooms and lodgings in the hotels. It variates according to the nature of the hotel, the quarter, where it is situated, the story one inhabits, and the comfort, one requires for. Generally one can get rooms in first class hotels, from 2—10 fl. daily. In second class hotels and especially in the suburbs, the prices are a great deal lower. In Vienna it is, more than elsewhere, the custom to distribute douceurs to the servants, when leaving the hotel; for instance to the porter, the chambermaid, hostler, boot-cleaner etc., whose cares or services one has claimed. These douceurs variate concerning the time, one has spent in the hotel.

The persons, who are anyhow retained in Vienna and wish to spare the expenses of a long sojourn in the hotel, can hire particular lodgings. Numerous notes, which are fastened to that effect

on the gates, indicate the houses, where rooms, and even lodgings are to be hired; a great usage in this country is, to have recourse to announcements in the newspapers. The rooms, one takes in this manner, are generally hired for a month, and paid beforehand. In order to avoid disagreements, one is to declare the sort of service, one requires for. As almost all houses here are closed at 10 p. m., one is obliged to pay 10 kr. when coming home after this time, to the house-keeper, who opens the door.

In Vienna the custom of tables d'hôte does not exist: only a few newly established first class hotels have acquired this custom (usual hours from 3—5 p. m., price: 3 fl. 50 kr. 4, and 5 fl.). To every proper hotel a restoration is added, with three sorts of saloons; one is called „Gastzimmer” and is for the servants, coachmen, commissioners etc. etc. Another is called „Extrazimmer”, where the prices are higher; the third is the „Speise-salon”, where good society assembles.

Besides, the traveller is not at all bound, to consume anything at the hotel, where he dwells; he can take his meals in one of the good restorations, we shall make a list of, lower down; he will be perfectly and cheaply served there. The Viennese cooking is acknowledged as excellent; only, as the stranger will be difficult to understand the terms of the Viennese bill of fare (menu), we expose here a little gastronomic vocabulary, composed in the local dialect, with a German and

English translation, as follows: Aspice, a sort of jelly. — Kohlbrockel, cabbage-sprouts. — Backhendel, baked fowl. — Carfiol, Blumenkohl, cauliflower. — Fisolen, Bohnen, beans. — Erbsen, peas. Frankfurter, geräucherte Würstel, fumigated sausages. Geselchtes, geräuchertes Fleisch, fumigated meat. — Golasch, a hungarian meal, of beef or veal, cut in small pieces, and peppered a great deal. — Gugelhupf, cake with raisins inside. — Häuptelsalat, Kopfsalat, headed lettuce. — Kälbernes, Kalbsbraten, roasted veal. — Kaiserschmarn; Eierkuchen, a sort of omelet, cut in small pieces. — Knödel, Nockerl, a sort of dumpling, made of flour or grit. — Kohlrabi, Kohlrüben, cabbage-tur-nips. — Kren, Meerrettig, horse-radish. — Marillen, Aprikosen, apricots. — Obers, Sahne, cream. — Obersscheiterhaufen, slices of white bread, baked with cream. — Pilsling, Pilze, champignons. — Pofesen, geröstete Semmelschnitten mit Früchten-oder Fleischmuss, roasted slices of wheaten bread, with jelly of fruit or meat. — Ribisel, Jahannisbeeren, currants. — Schnitzel, cutlet. — Stoffat, gedünsteter Rindsbraten, roast-beef. — — Ungarisches Rebhuhn, Sulze, jelly, gelatine. — Weichseln, Sauerkirschen, egriots. — Zwetschkenrester, Pflaumenmuss, marmalade of plums.

Vienna possesses excellent beer, which is consumed enormously. The Austrian and Hungarian wines are very strong, and of a superior quality; they are served in the same manner as



beer, but excellent wines are generally served in bottles. The best wines are these of Mailberg, Gumpoldskirchen, Nussberg, Klosterneuburg, Retz (white), Vöslau and Ofen (red).

### Restorations and brewery-restorations.

- Altes Blumenstöckel, I. Ballgasse 6.  
 Breying & Söhne, I. Spiegelgasse 2.  
 Breying Gustave, I. Reichsrathsstrasse 15.  
 Dreher, I. Operngasse 8.  
 Drei Raben, I. Rabenplatz.  
 Gause, I. Kärntnerring 10.  
 Gerstenbrandt, I. Augustinergasse 8.  
 Höllrigl, I. Babenbergerstrasse 5.  
 Hamp, at the corner of Bellariastrasse and Museumstrasse.  
 Leidinger, I. Kärntnerstrasse 61.  
 Rother Igel, I. Wildpretmarkt 3.  
 Ronacher, I. Schottenbastei 3.  
 Zur Tabakspfeife, I. Goldschmiedgasse 5.  
 Wieninger, I. Naglergasse 1.  
 Wieninger, at the corner of Johannesgasse and Kolowratring 1.  
 Zum Bazar, I. Seitzergasse 6.  
 Zur Stadt Brünn, I. Augustinerstrasse 12.  
 Zum Kühfuss, I. Tuchlauben 10.  
 Zum Lothringer, I. Kohlmarkt 24.  
 Kummer, II. Praterstrasse 62.  
 Dreher, III. Hauptstrasse 97.  
 Victoria Restauration, IV. Favoritenstrasse 11.

Kummer, VI. Mariahilferstrasse 71.

Zum Riedhof, VIII. Wickenburggasse 15.

### Coffee-houses.

The first public coffee-house was established in Vienna, in the year 1683, after the second siege of the Turks, by a Pole, F. G. Kolschitzky, to whom the emperor Leopold I. accorded the concession, in regard of the great services, he had rendered to the country, during the war.

One may imagine, that it was a very modest locality, which in no way can be compared with the present coffee-houses, where the greatest elegance and comfort are to be found. One is playing there at billiards, at cards, and chess and at dominos (games of hazard are forbidden in the whole empire). There are plenty of German, French, English, Italian, Slavonian, and Hungarian etc. newspapers. The coffee is of a good quality, and is served in portions (two cups), in glasses and in small cups. Coffee with milk is called „mélange”, coffee with but little milk is called „capuziner” and looks dark. One gets also in every coffee-house chocolate, punch, grog, all sorts of liquors, ice, butter and ham. In the restoration-coffee-houses one gets beer, wine, cold meat, and cheese. The waiters are paid by the douceurs of the consumers (3—4 kr. in the least), and by the profit, they have from the sale of cigars and tobacco. The principal coffee-houses are the following:

- Café Union, Reichsrathsstrasse 21.
- „ Bauer, I. Opernring 2.
- „ Centrale, I. corner of Herrengasse and Strauchgasse.
- „ Deuerlein, I. Parkring.
- „ de l'Europe, I. Stefansplatz.
- „ Engelmayer, I. Neuer Markt 12.
- „ Griensteidl, I. Schauflergasse 2.
- „ John, I. Tuchlauben 11.
- „ Kurzweil, I. Parkring 10.
- „ Kremser, I. Kärntnerring 8.
- „ Meyer's Witwe, I. Cursalon.
- „ Pfob, I. Graben 29.
- „ Pucher, I. Kohlmarkt 10.
- „ Schnitzar, I. Franzensring 24.
- „ Stierböck, II. Praterstrasse 6.
- „ Zum Reichsrath, I. Reichsrathsstrasse 11.
- Wiener Arcaden-Café, I. Reichsrathsstrasse 31.

### Taverns.

- Eszterhazy-Keller (cave of the prince), I. Haarhof,  
open from 11—1 o'clock, and from 5—6 o'clock.
- The Continental-Bodega-Company, I. Kolowratring 14.
- St. Stefan-Kellerei, I. Stefansplatz 2.
- Vater, I. Blumenstockgasse 5.

### Merchants of comestibles.

- Pietschmann (Drei Laufer), I. Kohlmarkt 26.
- Ed. Sacher, I. Augustinerstrasse 4.

F. Sacher, I. Weihburggasse 4.

Stiebitz & Comp. (Schwarzes Kameel), I. Bognerg. 5.

Tomasoni, I. Wollzeile 12.

### Pastry-cooks.

Demel, I. Michaelerplatz 3.

Ehrlich, I. Rothenthurmstrasse 22.

Gerstner, I. Kärntnerstrasse 10.

Gradl, I. Bognergasse 11.

Luxemburg, II. Praterstrasse 54.

Schelle, I. Kärntnerstrasse 53.

Schelle, I. Neuer Markt 5.

### Communications.

#### Telegraphs of the State.

##### *Stations:*

I. Börseplatz 1 (central stat.), Fleischmarkt 19,  
Habsburgergasse 9, Kärntnerring 3, Lands-  
kronngasse 1, Seilerstätte 22.

II. Taborstrasse 27.

III. Hauptstrasse 65.

IV. Neumannngasse 3.

VI. Magdalenenstrasse 67.

VII. Siebensterngasse 13, Zieglergasse 8.

VIII. Maria Treugasse 4.

#### Tariff of dispatches.

	f.	kr.
Local telegraphic news, for 10 words . . .	—	22
In the interior of the monarchy, for 10 words	—	44
—	—	" 20 "
—	—	" — 64

	f.	kr.
To the stations of the empire of Germany, for 20 words . . . . .	1	44
To Bosnia and Herzegowina, for 10 words —	74	
To French stations, for 20 words . . . . .	3	—

### Post-offices of the State.

#### *Stations:*

- I. Postgasse 10 (direction), Habsburgergasse 9, Seilerstätte 22, Landskronngasse 1, Esslinggasse, Maximilianstrasse 4, Börseplatz 1.
- II. Praterstrasse 54, Taborstrasse 27.
- III. Löwengasse 32, Hauptstrasse 65.
- IV. Neumannngasse 3.
- V. Hundsthurmerstrasse 26.
- VI. Gumpendorferstrasse 63, Mittelgasse 2.
- VII. Zieglergasse 8, Siebensterngasse 21.
- VIII. Maria Treugasse 4.
- IX. Währingerstrasse 11.
- X. Himbergerstrasse 44.

### Tariff of letters.

	kr.
Postage for a simple letter, in the town and the suburbs, 20 grams . .	3
— — 20—250 " .	6
For recommandation 5 kr. more.	
In the interior of the Monarchy 20 grams	5
— — 20—250 " .	10
In the empire of Germany 15 grams . .	5
— — 15—250 " . .	10
For recommandation 10 kr. more.	

	kr.
To Montenegro and Serbia for a letter of 15 grams . . . . .	7
To Bosnia and Herzegowina . . . . .	5
To every other country . . . . .	10

### Pneumatic post-offices.

Inside the lines of Vienna, one can post post letters, weighing 10 grams, for 20 kr., cards of correspondence for 10 kr., and cards of correspondence, where the answer is paid beforehand, for 20 kr. — One can but make usage of official blank-bonds, covers and cards.

#### *Pneumatic stations:*

- I. Fleischmarkt 19, Börseplatz 1, Kärntner-  
ring 3, Schottenring 16.
- II. Taborstrasse 27.
- III. Hauptstrasse 65.
- IV. Neumanngasse 3.
- VI. Magdalenenstrasse 67.
- VII. Siebensterngasse 13.
- VIII. Maria Treugasse 4.

### Coaches.

Two horse vehicles (fiacres) one horse  
vehicles (comfortables).

The coaches are at the disposal of the public, from 7 in the morning, till 11 in the night. From

this hour, the coachmen have a right, to ask half as much again, as the usual fare.

In each carriage is a „Fahrbilleten-Block“, and it is allowed to everybody, to take a leaf of it. On one side the tax is to be found, and on the back of the leaf one finds the formular, one is to make use of, when wishing to complain. These complaints may be delivered to a police-man (Sicherheitswachmann) or addressed in a letter to the direction of the police (I. Schottenring 11).

The coachmen cannot refuse the service of their coaches, without being punished severely.

In Vienna, as in every large town, the coachmen are constantly trying to get more fare, than is due; it is even rather difficult, to avoid quarreling with them, when regulating the amount of their course. One will do right to observe exactly the prescriptions of the tariff, and to bear in mind ones' self, the hour of departing and arriving, without entering into any details with the coachman. In case of a serious difference one will drive with the very coachman to the nearest police-office, where the started questions are settled in a moment. One is to avoid as much as possible, to send far away for a coach, as the fare is beginning as soon as the coachman leaves his stand, to take up a passenger. One will do right as well, to give the coachman something more; it is the custom, and he would be difficile to renounce.

## Taxes of coaches.

*From the inner town to the lines.*

(Excluding the Prater.)

	fl.	kr.
Fiacre, for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or less . . . . .	1	—
For every following half hour . . . . .	—	50
One horse vehicle (Einspänner), for a quarter of an hour . . . . .	—	50
Not excelding half an hour . . . . .	—	60
For every following quarter of an hour . . . . .	—	20

*From whatever a place inside the lines:*

1. To the railway stations of Vienna, or from one railway station to the other;

to and from the places of amusement in the public environs;

from the Westbahnhof (western railway-station) to Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolfsheim, Gaudenzdorf, Obermeidling, Untermeidling, from the Südbahnhof (southern railway station) and Staatsbahnhof (railway station of the state) to the Arsenal and Landgut:

From 7 in the morning, till 11 in the evening:

	fl.	kr.
Fiacre . . . . .	1	50
One horse vehicle . . . . .	1	—

For packets, trunks, or other objects, which cannot be put inside the carriage, one must pay for each object:



f. kr.

Fiacre . . . . .	— 30
One horse vehicle . . . . .	— 20

2. To and from the Prater (to and from the baths and the second rondeau) to and from the arsenal and Landgut;

to and from Gaudenzdorf, Obermeidling, Untermeidling, Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolfsheim, Neulerchenfeld, Ottakring, Hernals, Währing, Weinhaus, Ober-Döbling, Simmering, and to and from the railway station of Meidling:

f. kr.

Fiacre . . . . .	2 —
One horse vehicle . . . . .	1 20

3. To and from the Prater (to the „Lusthaus” „Freudenau”, and „Kaisermühlen”);

to and from Lainz, Ober-St. Veit, Unter-St. Veit, Hacking, Baumgarten, Breitensee, Hetzendorf, Altmannsdorf, Neuwaldegg, Pötzleinsdorf, Sievering, Grinzing, Heiligenstadt;

to and from Nussdorf, Floridsdorf:

f. kr.

Fiacre . . . . .	3 —
One horse vehicle . . . . .	2 20

4. To and from Schönbrunn, Hietzing, Penzing;

to and from Gersthof, Dornbach, Unter-Döbling,  
Zwischenbrücken:

	fl. kr.
Fiacre . . . . .	2 50
One horse vehicle . . . . .	1 60

5. To and from the „Central-Friedhof“ (cen-  
tral burying-ground) from whatever a place inside  
the lines:

	fl. kr.
Fiacre . . . . .	3 —
One horse vehicle . . . . .	2 20

For the time of delay: . . . . .

Fiacre for half an hour . . . . .	— 50
One horse vehicle for a quarter of an hour —	20

## Omnibuses.

(*Stellwägen.*)

We give here a list of the principal courses  
of the omnibuses, of their stationing-places, of  
the places of their destination, and the price of  
the seats:

From Vienna to	Stationing places	Price kr.
Alservorstadt . . . . .	II. Praterstern, Taborstrasse; I. Am Hof . . . . .	12
Arsenal . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz . . . . .	12
Aspanger Bahnhof . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz . . . . .	15
Centralfriedhof . . . . .	I. Wollzeile . . . . .	20
Döbling . . . . .	I. Am Hof; Wieden, Hauptstrasse: Gasthaus „Zur Weintraube“ . . . . .	12
Dornbach . . . . .	I. Am Hof . . . . .	20
Fischamend . . . . .	Landstr., Hauptstr.: Gasthaus „Zur gold. Birne“ . . . . .	50
Floridsdorf . . . . .	Leopoldstadt, Taborstr.: Hotel „Z. weissen Ross“ . . . . .	20
Franz Josefs-Bahnhof . . . . .	{ I. Stefansplatz; X. Himbergerstrasse; corner of Kepplergasse, Sechshaus, Mühlbachgasse . . . . .	12
Gaudenzdorf . . . . .	{ (Schnellfahrer = accelerative) . . . . .	15
Gersthof . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz . . . . .	12
	I. Hohenstaufengasse . . . . .	20

From Vienna to	Stationing places	Price
		kr.
Grinzing . . . . .	I. Am Hof . . . . .	20
Gross-Enzersdorf . . . . .	II. Taborstrasse, Hotel „Zum weissen Ross“ . . . . .	60
Hacking . . . . .	I. Neuer Markt . . . . .	25
Heiligenstadt . . . . .	I. Am Hof . . . . .	20
Hernals . . . . .	I. Am Hof, II. Praterstern . . . . .	12
Hietzing . . . . .	I. Neuer Markt, Stefanspl., Am Peter, Lobkowitzpl.	15
Himbergerstrasse . . . . .	IX. Franz Josefs-Bahnhof . . . . .	12
Hohe Warte . . . . .	I. Am Hof . . . . .	15
Hütteldorf . . . . .	I. Neuer Markt . . . . .	30
Hundsthurmerstrasse . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz, II. Praterstern . . . . .	12
Inzersdorf am Wien. Berg	IV. Hauptstrasse 7 . . . . .	20
Kagran . . . . .	II. Taborstrasse 7 . . . . .	20
Kaiser-Ebersdorf . . . . .	I. Schulerstrasse 22 . . . . .	30
Kalksburg . . . . .	I. Neuer Markt (Wednesday and Saturday till 4 in the afternoon) . . . . .	40

Kierling . . . . .	I. Minoritenplatz . . . . .	60
Klosterneuburg . . . . .	I. Minoritenplatz . . . . .	40
Lainz (via Hietzing) . . . . .	I. Lobkowitzplatz . . . . .	25
Laxenburg . . . . .	IV. Gasthof „Zum goldenen Lamm“ . . . . .	25
Lerchenfeld . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz, Am Hof, III. St. Marxer-Linie . . . . .	12
Mariahilfer Linie . . . . .	V. Westbahnhof, Hietzing . . . . .	12
Margarethen . . . . .	I. Stefanspl., II. Praterstern, Lerchenfelder-Linie . . . . .	12
Matzleinsdorfer Linie . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz, II. Praterstern . . . . .	12
Mauer (via Hietzing) . . . . .	I. Lobkowitzplatz . . . . .	30
Maria-Lanzendorf . . . . .	IV. Hauptstrasse 20 . . . . .	25
Meidling . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz . . . . .	12
Meidlinger Bahnhof . . . . .	VI. Mariahilferstrasse 81 . . . . .	15
Neu-Erlaa . . . . .	IV. Gasthof „zur Stadt Triest“ . . . . .	25
Neulerchenfeld . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz . . . . .	*12
Neustift am Walde . . . . .	I. Hohenstaufengasse . . . . .	30
Neuwaldegg . . . . .	I. Am Hof . . . . .	20
Nordbahnhof et Nordwestbahnhof . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz, Südbahnhof, Westbahnhof, Fünfhaus (Wimberger) . . . . .	12

From Vienna to	Stationing places	Price kr.
Nussdorf . . . . .	I. Am Hof . . . . .	20
Nussdorfer-Linie . . . . .	I. Am Hof . . . . .	12
Ottakring . . . . .	I. Am Hof . . . . .	12
Penzing . . . . .	{ I. Neuer Markt, Lobkowitzplatz . . . . . II. Praterstern . . . . .	15 20
Perchtoldsdorf . . . . .	I. Neuer Markt (Wednesday and Saturday) . . . . .	40
Pötzleinsdorf . . . . .	I. Hohenstaufengasse . . . . .	25
Praterstern . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz . . . . .	12
Rudolfsheim (Schwender)	I. Hoher Markt, Stefansplatz, II. Praterstern, III. Hauptstrasse . . . . .	12 12
Salmannsdorf (during the summer) . . . . .	Neuwaldegg . . . . .	15
Schönbrunn . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz, Peter, Lobkowitzplatz . . . . .	30
Schwechat . . . . .	I. Prolongation of Wollzeile . . . . .	12
Sechshaus (Hauptstr. 43)	I. Hoher Markt . . . . .	12

Sechshaus . . . . .	II. Praterstern (via Gumpendorf)	12
Sechshaus (Mühlbachg.)	IX. Nussdorfer-Linie, Franz Josefs-Bahnhof . . . . .	15
Sievring . . . . .	I. Am Hof . . . . .	25
Sofienbad . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz . . . . .	10
Speising . . . . .	I. Lobkowitzplatz . . . . .	20
St. Marxer-Linie . . . . .	I. Prolongation of Wollzeile . . . . .	12
St. Veit . . . . .	I. Neuer Markt . . . . .	25
Staatsbahn and Südbahn.	I. Stefansplatz, Westbahnhof . . . . .	12
Stammersdorf . . . . .	II. Gasthof „zum schwarzen Adler“ . . . . .	30
Südbahnhof . . . . .	VIII. Schlüsselgasse . . . . .	15
Währing . . . . .	I. Hohenstaufengasse . . . . .	12
Weinhaus . . . . .	I. Hohenstaufengasse . . . . .	12
Westbahn . . . . .	I. Stefansplatz, II. Nordbahnhof, Nordwest- bahnhof, IX. Franz Josefs-Bahnhof, X. Staats- bahnhof . . . . .	12
Westbahnlinie . . . . .	II. Praterstern . . . . .	12
Zwischenbrücken . . . . .	II. Taborstrasse 8 . . . . .	15

After 10 in the night the price of the places augments by 5 kr.; near the theatres, circusses etc. it augments by 15 kr.

### Steam-navigation on the Danube.

Direction and central office of the steam-navigation-company on the Danube (Donau-Dampfschiffahrt-Gesellschaft) III. Hintere Zollamtsstrasse 1—4.

This company exists since the year 1830 and disposes of numerous means of transport on water. Its service extends till Galacz. In company with the railway of Czernawoda in Kustendje, and with the austrian Lloyd, it has established a direct service from Vienna to Constantinople, over Pesth; besides it corresponds with the steam-navigation-company of Russia, which transports the travellers from Galacz to Odessa, without delay.

The most regular communications of the steam-navigation-company are those, between Pesth and Vienna, and Linz and Vienna.

The landing-place for journeys against the stream (Vienna—Linz—Passau) is on the Franz Josefs-Quai (opposite to the hotel Metropole) and at Nussdorf; the landing-place for down-stream journeys (Vienna—Pesth—Galacz) is at the Donau-Canal (Obere Weissgärberstrasse 1), or at the „Kaisermühlen” (Prater).

The stationing-place of local steam-boats is also on Franz Josefs-Quai, opposite to the hotel



Metropole; on Sundays and holy-days one can embark almost at every bridge of the Donau-Canal.

### „Mouches”

*of the local steam-navigation on the canal.*

Communication Rothenthurmstrasse, from and to Schüttl (Prater).

Season from the 15. of April, till to the 15. of October. From 8 in the morning till 9<sup>1/2</sup> in the evening. Price 10 kr.

### Tramways.

Central office: I. Schottenring 17.

In the evening the different routes are indicated by the colours of the lanterns, whilst during the day, by tablets; besides there are at each side of the wagons the names of the directions.

The routes of the tramway pass the whole Ringstrasse and Franz Josefs-Quai, leading to the Praterstern and the stations of the Nordbahn, Nordwestbahn, Franz Josefs-Bahn, Südbahn and Westbahn; Humbergerstrasse, Döbling, Hernals, Matzleinsdorfer-Linie and Simmering, price 12 kr., and Schönbrunn, Penzing and Dornbach 18 kr., to the central burying-ground (Central-Friedhof) 20 kr. Cards for changing the route (Umsteigekarte) give a right, to change the wagon, once in an hour

The communication to the public baths begins and ends with the season, and during this time there are every day, wagons, driving from Hunds-

thurm via Ringstrasse and Praterstern; when necessary: wagons driving directly to Penzing, Dornbach and Döbling, via to and from Ring and Quai.

To each direction the startings succeed to one another every 5 minutes, or, when necessary, without interruption. — The wagons circulate from 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in the morning till 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in the night, without any augmentation of the usual price.

The wagons of the „Neue Wiener Tramway-Gesellschaft” drive *a*) from the line of Mariahilf till Alt-Ottakring, *b*) from the line of Mariahilf till to the line of Nussdorf, *c*) from the western railway-line till Breitensee. Price 5—10 kr.

### Commissioners.

The same are standing in every frequented street; before hotels, stations etc. One will do right, to ask the commissioners for a card with their number, as this measure guarantees in some degree, for the reparation of the damage, caused by their fault.

#### *Tax for the services of commissioners.*

	fl.	kr.
For a course in the same district (Bezirk) with what soever a charge, letters or a packet weighing till 20 pounds . . . . .	—	10
to one of the adjacent districts . . . . .	—	20
to every other district . . . . .	—	30

## Railways.

**Franz Josefs-Bahn** (Francis Josef-railway). Station: IX. Alsergrund; direction: IX. Althanplatz 3.

From Vienna to Bohemia; across the Danube to Tulln; turning over Budweis—Pilsen—Eger towards the centre and North of Germany; from Vienna to Prag express train.

**Kaiserin Elisabeth - Bahn**, or Westbahn (western railway), possession of the state. Station: Fünfhaus, Schönbrunnerstrasse 6. Sale of the cards and reception of the luggage, also at the „Bureau der allgemeinen österreichischen Transport-Gesellschaft“, I. Riemergasse 17.

From Vienna to Low-Austria and Upper-Austria, over Salzburg to München, and beyond; over Tirol to Italy; over Simbach to München, to the south-west of Germany, to Switzerland, to Paris (direct express train); over Passaw to Regensburg, Francfort, Cöln, Amsterdam, London.

**Kaiser Ferdinands - Nordbahn** (northern railway). Station: II. Nordbahnstrasse. Direction: north-railway-station. Office in town: Zedlitzgasse 5.

From Vienna to Brünn (Olmütz); Oderberg—Breslau—Berlin, Krakau, Pole and Russia; from Vienna to Prag—Bodenbach—Dresden, and beyond.

**Nordwestbahn** (north-western railway). Station: II. near the Augarten. Direction: north-western railway-station. Office in town: Riemergasse 17.

From Vienna to Bohemia (Prag), Dresden, Berlin and beyond.

**Staats - Eisenbahn - Gesellschaft** (State railway-company). Station: Belvedere-Linie, beyond the line. Direction: Schwarzenbergplatz 3.

From Vienna to Hungaria, to Moravia and to Bohemia.

**Südbahn** (south railway). Station: Belvedere-Linie, beyond the line. Direction: south railway-station.

From Vienna to Styria (Steiermark), Carinthia (Kärnten), Carniola (Krain); to Triest, Venetia and beyond; to Klagenfurt, Villach, Tirol and Italy.

**Wien-Aspang-Bahn.** Direction: I. Renn-gasse 5. Station: III. Am Canal 6.

From Vienna to Maria-Lanzendorf, Möllersdorf, Trumau, Pitten, Aspang.

**Railway of the Kahlenberg** („Zahnradbahn," system Rigi) at Nussdorf. (Nussdorf—Kahlenberg).

During the summer, a great many trains, called „Localzüge" (local trains), depart from Vienna, to its charming environs. We shall call the stations, where it is worth while to descend, the duration of the journey and the price. A detailed description is given later (V. „Environs of Vienna").

The other directions of railways, are the following:

**Bozen-Meraner Bahn:** I. Graben 15.

**Budapest-Fünfkirchener Bahn:** I. Löwelstrasse 14.

**Vöcklabruck-Kammer-Bahn:** I. Himmelpfortgasse 20.

**Mohács-Fünfkirchener Bahn:** III. Hintere Zollamtsstrasse 1.

**Orientalische Eisenbahnen:** I. Herreng. 10.

**Böhmische Westbahn:** I. Elisabethstrasse 9 (Prag, Pilsen, Furth).

**Ungarisch-galizische Bahn:** IX. Universitätsstrasse 10 (Przemysl—Legenye-Mihályi).

**Galizische Karl Ludwig-Bahn:** I. Kärntnering 7 (Krakau—Lemberg—Podwoloczyzka; Krakau—Wieliczka; Krasne—Brody).

**Graz-Köflacher Bahn:** I. Renngasse 5. (Graz—Köflach; Lieboch—Wies).

**Kronprinz-Rudolf-Bahn:** Fünfhaus, Schönbrunnerstrasse 6 (St. Valentin—Pontafel; Amstetten—Reifling; Hieflau—Eisenerz; St. Michael-Leoben; Launsdorf—Hüttenberg; Glandorf—Klagenfurt; Tarvis—Laibach; Selzthal—Schärding; Holzleithen—Thomasroith).

**Lemberg-Czernowitz-Jassy-Bahn:** I. Elisabethstrasse 9 (Lemberg—Suczawa).

**Mährisch-schlesische Centralbahn:** I. Hegelgasse 7 (Olmütz—Jägerndorf—Ziegenhals; Jägerndorf—Troppau; Kriegsdorf—Römerstadt).

**Ostrau-Friedlander Bahn:** II. northern railway-station; office in town: I. Wallfischgasse 1 (Ostrau—Friedland).

**Süd-norddeutsche Verbindungsbahn und Oesterreichische Nordwestbahn:** II. north-western railway-station (Wien—Tetschen; Zellern-

dorf—Horn; Deutschbrod — Liebau; Chlumec—Parschnitz; Wostroměř—Jičin; Pelsdorf—Hohenelbe; Trautenau-Freiheit; Nimbürg—Jungbunzlau; Prag—Mittelwalde; Geiersberg—Wildenschwert; Josefstadt — Reichenberg — Seidenberg; Eisenbrod—Tannwald).

**Vorarlberger Bahn:** Fünfhaus, Schönbrunnerstrasse 6 (Lindau—Bludenz; St. Lauthrach—Margarethen; Feldkirch—Buchs).

**Erzherzog Albrecht-Bahn:** IX. Universitätsstrasse 10 (Lemberg—Stryj—Stanislau).

**Mährische Grenzbahn:** IV. Favoritenstr. 6 (Sternberg—Grulich; Hohenstadt—Zöptau; Wichstadt—Lichtenau—Grulich).

**Wien-Pottendorfer Bahn:** X. south-railway-station office in town: I. Herrengasse 10 (Wien—Pottendorf — Wiener-Neustadt; Pottendorf — Grammat-Neusiedl).

### Theatres.

Vienna possesses six great theatres; three in the city and three in the suburbs. There are still several theatres and places of amusement; the Fürsttheater in the Prater is only opened during the summer. The representations begin generally at 7 in the evening. One will do right to look for cards in the least 1—2 days before; in this case one is to pay something more, according to the places (Vorverkaufsgebühr).

**Hofburg-Theater,** Michaelerplatz, imp. and roy. Hofburg.

This theatre was built at the end of the last century, and has been restored several times since, but it is neither remarkable by comfort, nor by elegance. The room for the spectators, which is a great deal too small, can hardly contain the half of the spectators, who should like to enter. — One performs there the drama, the high comedy and the tragedy. The actors and actresses are the most eminent of Germany. The Hofburg-Theater is generally closed from the 1. of July, till to the 15. of August.

Price of the places: A seat in the parquet 1.—4. row 4 fl., 5.—9. row 3 fl. 50 kr., 10.—15. row 3 fl.; a seat in the parterre 2 fl.; 3. story 1. row 2 fl., 2. row 1 fl. 50 kr.; 4. story 1 fl.; standing place in the parterre 1 fl.; standing place in the 3. story 60 kr.; standing place in the 4. story 40 kr.

The cash is in the theatre, and is opened from 9 in the morning till 5 in the evening.

### Hofopern-Theater, Opernring 2.

Built in the year 1861—69 by Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg. The interior, that is to say the hall, presents an enchanting aspect. There are 4 galleries; the theatre contains 3000 persons. One performs there the opera and the ballet, with a first-rate orchestre and artists.

#### *Price of the places:*

	A box in the parterre:	fl.	kr.
1. story . . . . .		25	—
2. " . . . . .		15	—
3. " . . . . .		10	—

## A seat in the stranger's box:

	fl.	kr.
1. row . . . . .	4	—
2. „ . . . . .	2	—

## A fauteuil in the parquet:

1. row . . . . .	5	—
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## A seat in the parquet:

2.—4. row . . . . .	4	—
5.—9. „ . . . . .	3	50
10.—13. „ . . . . .	3	—

## A seat in the parterre:

1. row . . . . .	3	—
2.—4. row . . . . .	2	50

## A seat in the 3. story:

1. row . . . . .	2	50
2. „ . . . . .	2	—
3. and 4. row . . . . .	1	20

## A seat in the 4. story:

1. row . . . . .	1	50
A numbered seat . . . . .	1	20

## Standing place:

in the parterre . . . . .	1	20
„ „ 3. story . . . . .	1	—
„ „ 4. „ . . . . .	—	60

## Stadt-Theater, I. Seilerstätte 7.

Built by Fellner in the year 1872. This theatre possesses every comfort, that is necessary. One plays there the drama and the high comedy. — Actual director: M. Bukowics.



*Price of the places:*

A box in the parterre:		fl.	kr.
1. row . . . . .		15	—
2. " . . . . .		8	—
3. " (on the sides 2—6) . . . . .		5	—
3. " (" " " 1) . . . . .		2	—
3. " at the amphitheatre . . . . .		2	—

## A seat in the stranger's box:

Parterre, 1. story, 1. row . . . . .	5	—
" " " 2. " . . . . .	3	—
An orchestre seat . . . . .	3	50
A seat in the parquet . . . . .	2	50

## Balcony:

2. story, 1. row. . . . .	2	—
" " 2.—3. row. . . . .	1	50
" " 4.—8. " . . . . .	1	—
3. story, 1. row, in the middle, on the sides . . . . .	1	50
" " 2.—5. row in the middle . . . . .	1	20

## Amphitheatre:

1. row, in the middle, on the sides . . . . .	—	80
2—4. row, in the middle . . . . .	—	60

## Carl-Theater, II. Praterstrasse 31.

This theatre has its name from its ancient director and owner, who had it reconstructed as new, in the year 1847. It was founded in the year 1781 by Marinelli, and the ancient theatre witnessed the eminent successes of Schuster, Korntheuer, Raimund etc., of the ladies Krones, Ennöckl, Jäger; these artists were replaced later

by Nestroy, Scholz and Carl, inimitable types of this kind; they never had an equivalent. One plays there the comedy, the vaudeville, and especially operettes (excellent actors).

<i>Price of the places:</i>		f.	kr.
A box in the parterre . . . . .		15	—
" " on the balcony . . . . .		12	—
A seat in the stranger's box 1. row . . .		4	—
" " " " " " 2. " . . . . .		3	—
" " " " " " parquet: 1.—3. row . . . . .		3	—
" " " " " " parterre, 4.—9. " . . . . .		2	50
" " " " " " " 10.—15. " . . . . .		2	—
" " on the balcony 1. row . . . . .		3	—
" " " " " " 2—3, " . . . . .		2	—
" " " " " " 4—6, " . . . . .		1	60
" " " " " " 2. gallery 1.—2. row . . . . .		1	50
" " " " " " " 3.—5. " . . . . .		1	20
" " " " " " 3. " 1. " . . . . .		1	20
" " " " " " 3. " 2.—3. " . . . . .		1	—
Standing place in the parterre or on the balcony		1	—

Theater an der Wien, VI. Magdalenenstrasse 8.

This theatre was founded in the year 1798—1801 by Schikaneder and Litterbarth; it has been restored several times since. It is one of the most beautiful and vast theatres of Vienna. One plays there the comedy, the vaudeville and the operette (very good actors).

<i>Price of the places:</i>		f.	kr.
A box in the 1. story and parterre . . . . .		15	—
A seat in a box . . . . .		5	—

	f.	kr.
A seat on the balcony, 1. gallery . . . . .	3	—
A fauteuil in the parquet . . . . .	2	50
" " 1. story . . . . .	2	—
A seat in the stranger's box 2. story . . . . .	1	80
A fauteuil in the 2. story . . . . .	1	80
" " " " 3. " . . . . .	1	50
Standing place in the parterre or in the 1. story	1	—

**Theater in der Josefstadt, VIII. Josefstädterstrasse 26.**

It was founded in the year 1798. The actual building dates from the year 1822, and was restored 25 years since. One plays there the Viennise farce and the touching drama.

*Price of the places:*

	f.	kr.
A box in the parterre . . . . .	10	—
" " " " 1. story . . . . .	8	—
A balcony seat 1. story . . . . .	2	—
An orchestre seat 1. row . . . . .	2	—
A seat in the stranger's box 1. row . . . . .	2	50
" " " " " " 2. " . . . . .	1	50
A fauteuil in the parquet 2.—6. " . . . . .	1	50
A seat in the 1. story . . . . .	1	20
A balcony seat 2. story . . . . .	1	50
Standing place in the parterre . . . . .	—	50

**Fürst's Volkstheater in the Prater.**

Opened from the Easter-Sunday till to the month of October. One plays there the farce in the Viennise dialect.

<i>Price of the places:</i>		fl.	kr.
A box . . . . .		6	—
A seat in a box 1. row . . . . .		1	50
" " in the following rows . . . . .		1	—
" " in the parterre . . . . .		1	—
" " on the gallery, 1. row . . . . .		—	80

### Circus Renz, II. Circusgasse.

One plays there but in winter.

### The Orpheum, Singspielhalle, IX. Wasagasse 23.

<i>Price of the places:</i>		fl.	kr.
A box . . . . .		8	—
A seat in a box . . . . .		2	50
Balcony . . . . .		1	50
A standing place . . . . .		—	80

### Concerts.

At any time, music was in Vienna the object of particular cultivation, and no other great capital has ever witnessed such an arising of distinguished artists in its middle, not to speak of the great masters of art: Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and others; Francis Schubert, the king of singing-compositions; then Lanner and the generation of the Strauss, famous by their dancing-music. So Vienna is the queen of musical towns. Every day one or several concerts are taking place. The places, where these concerts usually take place, are the following:

*Holy music.*

Hofburg-Capelle, where on different occasions, the sublime works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and others are performed, with the best artists. These concerts take place on Sundays and holy-days at 11 in the morning.

*Artificial concerts.*

„Musikvereins-Saal”, I. Künstlergasse, where the „philharmonic society”, and the society called „Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde” give their concerts during the winter on certain Sundays, which are fixed beforehand ( $12\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$  in the afternoon). A distinguished auditory never fails to be present, as generally excellent pieces are chosen and as often famous artists, be they of Vienna or foreigners, are proud, of cooperating there.

The concerts of the society, called „Singerverein” and „Wiener-Männergesangverein”; the musical evenings called „Quartette”, of Hellmesberger, and others take place in these saloons, whilst the concerts of the „Wagnerverein” are performed in the „Salon Bösendorfer”, I. Herrngasse. Artists, who are passing through, are choosing for their musical evenings, either the saloons of the „Musikvereins-Gebäude”, or the „Salon Bösendorfer”, the „Salon Streicher”, III. Ungargasse 27, or the „Salon Ehrbar”, IV. Scheifmühlgasse.

### Profane music, balls, amusements.

Blumensäle (Gartenbau-Gesellschaft), I. Parkring 12.

Cursalon (Stadtpark), I. Parkring.

Sofiensaal, III. Marxergasse 13.

Volksgarten, I. Burgring; the orchestres of Strauss and of Ziehrer.

Vogelsang's Bierhalle at Fünfhaus, outside the line of Mariahilf.

Zögernitz' casino at Döbling; end-station of the tramway.

Dommayer's Casino at Hietzing.

Schwender's Establishment (Colosseum) at Rudolfsheim (Fünfhaus); large saloons; omnibus on the St. Stefan's place.

As to advertisements of amusement, they are to be found in the newspapers (especially in the „Fremdenblatt“) and on affixtures.

### Embassies.

**Germany:** III. Metternichgasse 3 (Prince Henry VII of Reuss).

**Argent. (République):** I. Kärtnerring 9 (Dr. Don Cané Miguel).

**Bavaria:** I. Schwarzenbergplatz 2 (Count Bray-Steinburg).

**Belgic:** I. Himmelfortgasse 13 (Count Jonghe d'Ardoye).

**Brasilian:** III. Veithgasse 11 (de Carvalho Borges).

**Brunswick:** I. Kärtnerring 6 (Freiherr de Thienen-Adlerflycht).

**Danemark:** IV. Karlsgasse 20 (Frederiksen von Kiär Frederik).

**Spain:** I. Seilerstätte 13 (Count Don Augusto).

**United States of America:** I. Canovag. 7 (Taft).

**France:** I. Lobkowitzplatz 2.

**Great Britain:** III. Metternichgasse 6 (Sir A. Paget).

**Greece:** I. Annagasse 20 (Prince Ypsilanti).

**Italy:** I. Josefsplatz 6 (Count Robillant).

**Japan:** I. Lothringerstrasse 5 (Wooyeno Kagenoni Jushii).

**Johanniter-Orden (order of Malta):** I. Seilerstätte 5 (Count Guido Thun-Hohenstein).

**Monaco:** I. Himmelfortgasse 9 (Marquis Cognigiani-Valdini).

**Netherlands:** I. Wallfischgasse 9a (Count van Zuylen van Nyevelt).

**Papal Estates (nunciature):** I. Am Hof 4 (Nuncio Vanutelli).

**Persia:** I. Maximilianstrasse 2 (Neriman Khan).

**Portugal:** I. Nibelungengasse 15 (Viscount de Valmore).

**Romney:** III. Richardgasse 5 (de Carp).

**Russia:** I. Wollzeile 30 (Prince Lobanow-Rostowski).

**San Domingo:** I. Kärntnerstrasse 31 (Luperon-Gregorio).

**Saxony:** I. Babenbergerstrasse 9 (de Helldorf).

Sweden and Norway: I. Babenbergerstr. 7  
(Count de Essen).

Switzerland: I. Krugerstrasse 13 (Aepli).

Servia: I. Schwarzenbergplatz 2 (Bogicevich).

Turkey: IV. Schwindgasse 10 (Saadullah-Pacha).

Wurtemberg: I. Schwarzenbergplatz 4 (Baron de Maucler).

### Consulates.

Germany (empire of): I. Wipplingerstr. 2  
and 4 (the chevalier J. de Mallmann).

America (United States): I. Schottengasse 10  
(James Weaver).

Argentan republic: IV. Theresianung. 31  
(Henry Bercht).

Belgium (kingdom of): IX. Maximilianplatz 7  
(Ed. Renkin).

Bolivia: III. Messenhausergasse 8 (Count de  
Canut).

Brazil (empire of): I. Kolowratring 6 (Morice  
Schnapper, baron de Wimspach).

Chili: I. Adlergasse 1 (Giuseppe Bossi).

Columbia: I. Volksgartenstr. 1 (Adolphus  
Philip).

Danemark (kingdom of): I. Schottenring 13  
(Emil Tutein).

Ecuador: I. Am Hof 4 (Frederik Leonhard).

Spain (kingdom of): I. Hessgasse 1 (Victor  
baron de Erlanger).

Great-Britain (kingdom of): I. Schwarzen-  
bergstrasse 3 (Gustavus Nathan).



Greece (kingdom of) I. Annagasse 20 (Simon chevalier de Zechany).

Guatemala (republic): I. Reichsrathsstrasse 5 (Ch. Meyer).

Hawaii: I. Pestalozzigasse 4 (Vict. Schoenberger).

Italy (kingdom of): I. Wipplingerstrasse 39 (the chevalier Aug. de Bazzoni).

Liberia (republic): II. Praterstrasse 54 (W. Kœntzer).

Luxemburgh: I. Hessgasse 1 (W. Schneider)

Netherlands (kingdom of the): I. Kohlmarkt 10 (the chevalier de Rosenberg).

Paraguay: I. Adlergasse 1 (G. Bossi).

Persia: I. Schwarzenbergplatz 4 (Victor Ofenheim, chevalier de Ponteuxin).

Portugal (kingdom of): I. Schwarzenbergplatz 2 (the chevalier E. de Welten-Wiener).

Romney: I. Giselastrasse 9 (William de Lindheim).

Russia: IV. Wohllebengasse 1 (Constantin de Goubastoff).

San Domingo (republic): VI. Kasernengasse 26 (the chevalier Charles de Zimmermann-Göllheim).

San Marino (republic): I. Elisabethstrasse 9 (Coloman Kœnig).

San Salvator: I. Amalienstrasse 3 (Louis Kehlmann).

Servia: I. Plankengasse 4 (Leopold Hahn).

Siam: I. Pestalozzigasse 4 (Hugo Schoenberger).

Sweden and Norway (kingdom of): I. Wipp-  
lingerstrasse 32 (A. de Kendler).

Venezuela: I. Plankengasse 4 (L. Hahn).

### Doctors.

#### *Inward diseases:*

Bamberger, I. Lichtenfelsgasse 1 (10—11).

Nothnagel, I. Rathhausstrasse 13.

#### *Surgery:*

Billroth, IX. Alserstrasse 20 (3—4).

Albert, IX. Maximilianplatz 7 (3—4).

#### *Diseases of the eyes:*

Arlt sen., I. Bellariastrasse 12 (11—12, 2—3).

Jäger, IX. Alserstrasse 4 (10—11).

Mauthner, I. Lugeck 3 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ 12—1).

Stellwag, I. Helferstorferstrasse 4 (2—3).

#### *Diseases of the ears.*

Gruber Josef, I. Neuer Markt 2 (12—2, on  
Sunday: 10—12).

Politzer Adam, I. Gonzagagasse 19 (2—4).

Urbantschitsch Victor, I. Kolowratring 4.  
(11—1, 2— $\frac{1}{2}$ 4).

#### *Diseases of the nerves.*

Benedict, I. Franziskanerplatz 5 (2—4).

Rosenthal, I. Hegelgasse 19 (12—4).

#### *Diseases of women.*

Braun Charles Ernst, VIII. Laudongasse 12  
( $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ ).

Braun Gustavus, I. Seilerstätte 1 (3—4).

Habit, I. Weihburggasse 4 (3—4).

Massari, I. Schwarzenbergstrasse 8 (3—4).

Späth, IX. Maximilianplatz 10 (3—4).

*Diseases of the throat and the lungs.*

Schnitzler, I. Burgring 1 (2—4).

Schrötter, IX. Mariannengasse 3.

Störk, I. Wallfischgasse 9a.

*Diseases of the skin.*

Auspitz, I. Rosengasse 8 (2—3).

Kaposi Maurice, IX. Alserstrasse 28 (1—3).

Neumann Isidor, I. Brandstätte 5 (1—3).

*Dentists.*

Dr. Ed. Thomas, American dentist, I. Petersplatz 7.

Dr. Alexovits, I. Graben 28.

Dr. Charles Fischer-Colbrie, I. Herrengasse 1.

**Government.**

The state is divided in two distinct parts:

The empire of Austria, comprehending all German and Slavonian countries of the monarchy.

The kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary, Transylvania and Croatia.

Each of those two parts is governed constitutionally; that is to say, the executive and legislative powers are in the hands of the monarch and the country itself is legally represented by

**The Chambers:**

Chamber of the pairs (Herrenhaus), seat in the building called Landhaus, I. Herreng. 13.

**Chamber of deputies** (Abgeordnetenhaus), provisory seat IX. Währingerstrasse.

NB. The new parliament palace (Reichsrathsgebäude), built by Hansen and nearly finished, is situated I. Franzensring.

### The emperor's house.

The four great charges of the emperor's house are in the imperial castle (Hofburg); they are:

The grand-steward (Obersthofmeisteramt).

The grand-chamberlain (Oberstkämmereramt).

The grand-marshal (Oberstmarschallamt).

The grand-equerry (Oberststallmeisteramt).

### Ministries.

Ministry of foreign affairs and of the emperor's house (k. k. Ministerium des Aeussern und des kaiserlichen Hauses), I. Ballplatz 2.

Ministry of the finances (Reichs-Finanzministerium), I. Johannesgasse 5.

Office of war (Reichs-Kriegsministerium), I. Am Hof 17.

Ministry of the interior (k. k. Ministerium des Innern), I. Judenplatz 11.

Ministry of public instruction and divine service (Ministerium für Cultus und Unterricht), I. Minoritenplatz 7.

Ministry of justice (Ministerium der Justiz), I. Schillerplatz 4.

Ministry of the finances (Ministerium der Finanzen), I. Himmelpfortgasse 8.

Commercial ministry (Handelsministerium), I. Postgasse 8.

Agricultural ministry (Ackerbauministerium), I. Rudolfsplatz 13.

Defensive ministry (Ministerium für Landesvertheidigung), I. Herrengasse 7.

Roy. Hungarian ministry (königl. ungarisches Ministerium am allerhöchsten Hoflager), I. Bankgasse 6.

Counting-court (k. k. Gemeinsamer Oberster Rechnungshof), I. Annagasse 5.

Council of ministers (Ministerrath), I. Herrengasse 7.

### High administrative offices.

Supreme court of the empire (k. k. Reichsgericht), I. Schillerplatz 4.

Superior court of justice (Oberster Gerichtshof), I. Amalienstrasse 7.

Superior court of justice of the country (Ober-Landesgericht), I. Amalienstrasse 7.

Tribunal for civil affairs (Landesgericht in Civilsachen), I. Amalienstrasse 7.

Tribunal for criminal affairs (Landesgericht in Strafsachen), VIII. Landesgerichtsstrasse 21.

Commercial tribunal (Handelsgericht) I. Amalienstrasse 7.

**Court of justice of the administration** (Verwaltungsgerichtshof), I. Herrengasse 23.

**Administration of the affairs of the town** (Magistrat der Stadt Wien), I. Wipplingerstrasse 8.

The new magnificent building, in the gothic-roman style, that Schmidt has built up on the Franzensring, will be finished in a short time. There are already now some offices.

**Government of Low-Austria** (Statthalterei), I. Herrengasse 11.

**Direction of the police** (Polizei-Direction), I. Schottenring 11.

**Offices of the police-commissaries** (Polizei-Commissariate): I. Schottenring 11; II. Grosse Sperlgasse 11; III. (with Simmering) Ungargasse 25; IV. Fleischmannsgasse 2; V. Hundsthurmerstrasse 49; VI. Kaunitzgasse 2; VII. Neubaugasse 25; VIII. Fuhrmannsgasse 5; IX. Nussdorferstrasse 19; X. Landgutgasse 24; Prater, Ausstellungsstrasse 171.

**Direction of the finances** (Finanz-Landes-Direction), III. Vordere Zollamtsstrasse 1.

**Procuration of the finances**, I. Hoher Markt 5.

**Commercial chamber of Low-Austria** (Handels- und Gewerbekammer), I. Wipplingerstrasse 34.

**General command of the army** (General-Commando) and

**Command of place** (Platz-Commando), I. Universitätsstrasse 7.

Chief mint-office (Haupt-Münzamt), III. Am Heumarkt 1.

Chief custom-house (Haupt-Zollamt), III. Vordere Zollamtsstrasse 1.

Direction of post offices (Post-Direction), I. Postgasse 10.

Direction of telegraph (Telegraphen-Direction), I. Postgasse 10.

Tax-office (Taxamt), I. Riemergasse 7.

Archbishoprick of Vienna, I. Stefansplatz 7.

Archi-episcopal consistory (Erzbischöfliches Consistorium), I. Stefansplatz 7.

Evangelical consistory (k. k. evangel. Ober-Kirchenrath), I. Schillerplatz 4.

### Archives.

The archives of Vienna are from the historical point of view, the most precious treasures, a nation can possess, as many informations are derived from them. Concerning to the prominent position, Austria has always occupied among other great might, to the bonds, which have united it to Spain, Belgium, the Lombardy, to its relations with Roma, and according to numerous familiar connexions of the imperial house, the limits, those archives extend to, are hardly to be overseen. Happy circumstances, which at any time have preserved the town from the devastation of wars and revolutions, allowed to conserve the archives quite safe and impress them a character of veracity,

greatly superior to countries, which are not favoured as much.

Our sketch is a great deal too restrained, to enter on particular details, on the subject of archives; we shall restrict ourselves to the enumeration of them. To those, who take a particular interest in this subject, we recommend our work, entitled: „Geschichte der k. k. Archive". Wien 1871. G. Wolf.

**Secret archive** (Geheimes k. k. Haus-, Hof- und Staats-Archiv), Hofburg. Director: Alfred chevalier d'Arneth.

**Archive of the ministry of the finances** (Archiv des k. k. Reichs-Finanzministeriums), I. Johannesgasse 5. Director: Charles chevalier de Hofer.

**Archive of the ministry of the interior** (Archiv des k. k. Ministeriums des Innern), I. Judenplatz 11. Director: the chevalier Wurzbach de Tannenbergr.

**Archive of the nobility, in the ministry of the interior** (Adels-Archiv im k. k. Ministerium des Innern), I. Judenplatz 11.

**Archive of the ministry of war** (Archiv des Reichs-Kriegsministeriums), I. Am Hof. Director: Adolf baron de Sacken.

**Archive of the town** (Archiv der Stadt Wien), I. Wipplingerstr. 8. Archivist: Charles Weiss.

**Central archive of the Teutonic order of knights** (Central-Archiv des deutschen Ritterordens), I. Singerstrasse 7.



Archive of the order, called „Cisterzienser-Stift Heiligenkreuz”, I. Heiligenkreuzerhof.

Archive of the abbey of the Scotch Benedictines, I. Freiung 6.

Archive of the archbishoprick, in the archi-episcopal palace: I. Stefansplatz 7.

### Libraries.

There are numerous libraries in Vienna, and several of them are containing autographs, collections of antic works and manuscripts of the highest rareness, and an inestimable price. We shall but mention the principal ones, referring the readers to special catalogues, published on this subject; the same are to be got in the very libraries.

**Administrative libraries:** Ministry of the interior, I. Judenplatz 11; ministry of public instruction and divine service, I. Minoritenplatz 7; ministry of the finances, I. Himmelpfortgasse 8; ministry of war, I. Am Hof 17. One is to address ones' self to the secretaries.

**Library of the academy of fine arts,** I. Schillerplatz 3; more than 10.000 volumes, relating specially to the art of drawing, in consideration of arts. Open from 3—7.

**Library of the academy of the Theresianum,** Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 15; 38.000 volumes (history and natural history). One is to announce ones' self at the director.

Library of the academy of sciences, I. Universitätsplatz 2; about 8000 volumes.

Albertina-library (of His imp. and roy. Highness, the arch-duke Albert), I. Augustinerbastei; 40.000 volumes (principally historical); open Monday and Thursday from 10—2.

Library of the polytechnical school, IV. Technikerstrasse 13; about 40.000 volumes; (mathematics, physics, chemistry etc.) open from 9—1 and 4—8.

Library of the imperial family, joining the private library of His Majesty, the emperor, I. Hofburg, Schweizerhof; about 75.000 volumes, with a collection of portraits and pictures. Open every day from 10—1. (One is to address ones' self to the „k. k. Cabinets-Kanzlei“.)

Library of the imp. and roy. geological establishment, III. Rasumoffskygasse 23; about 20.000 volumes. Open from 9—4.

Imperial and royal library (k. k. Hofbibliothek), I. Josefsplatz. This library got enlarged at different epochs, by numerous legacies, that were bequeathed to it, and by collections of works in all languages. In the present time it possesses 400.000 volumes, with a superb collection of vignettes and miniatures. Open from 9—4.

Library of the prince Liechtenstein, IX. Liechtensteinstrasse 76.

Library of the mineralogical cabinet, I. Hofburg; 15.000 volumes (mineralogy, geology etc.), in several languages.

Library of the imp. and roy. museum of arts and industry, I. Stubenring 5; 15.000 volumes (art and industry); with a most beautiful collection of ornament drawing. Open every day—except Monday — from 9—4. (According to a special request).

Library of the society, called „Niederösterreichischer Gewerbe-Verein“; I. Eschenbachgasse 9; 16.000 volumes highly interesting for those, who occupy themselves with industry. Open every day from 9—12 and 2—6.

Library of the society, called „Geographische Gesellschaft“, I. Universitätsplatz 2; with geographical cards. Open Tuesday and Thursday from 3—6.

Library of the society, called „Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde“, I. Künstlergasse 3; with music-pieces and partitions. Open every day. One is to announce ones' self.

Library of the society, called „Juridisch-politischer Leseverein“; I. Rothenthurmstr. 15. Open every day; admission upon a special request.

Library of the society, called „Militärwissenschaftlicher Verein“; I. Strauchgasse 4. Open every day from 10—12 and from 4—6. Admission upon a special request.

Library of the society of physicians, I. Universitätsplatz 2. Open every day from 9—4.

Library of the university, I. Postgasse 9; this library has enlarged a great deal, at different

epochs; 200.000 volumes (theology, jurisprudence, medicine, philosophy, history etc.). Open, in summer from 9—5; in winter from 9—2 and 5—8. (Closed in August and September.)

Library of the town of Vienna, I. Wipplingerstrasse 8; about 50.000 volumes. Open from 9—3.

Library of the zoological cabinet, I. Hofburg; 40.000 volumes in several languages.

Library of the imp. and. roy. zoological and botanical society, I. Herrengasse 13. 6000 volumes.

Library of the chamber of deputies. I. Schillerplatz 4.

### Collections and museums.

Collection of the academy of fine arts, Schillerplatz 3. This museum contains a picture gallery, legacy of Count Lamberg, consisting in more than 800 pictures; 200 are of the Flemish school; there is also a collection of plaster figures, after the models of antiquity and middle age. Open: Picture gallery: Saturday and Sunday from 10—1; Collection of plaster-figures: from Tuesday till Friday from 10—1; during the winter also on Tuesday and Friday from 5—7 in the evening.

Albertina Collection, I. Augustinerbastei; in the palace of His Highness the imp. and roy. arch-duke Albert, whose propriety it is. This collection was founded by the duke Albert of Saxony-Teschen, husband of the archduchess

Christine; it is divided in two parts: drawings and aquarelles; copper-plates and wood engravings. Besides it contains a multitude of engravings, superior to every other private collection in the world, and original drawings of the greatest masters of all schools. Open Monday and Thursday from 9—1.

**Ambras Collection**, in the Belvedere; III. Rennweg. This famous collection takes its name from the Castle Ambras in the Tyrol, near Innsbruck, where it had been ever since its foundation (16. century), till 1806; at this time it was transferred to Vienna and to the place, where it is to be found till to this day. It contains particularly armouries of the 14., 15. and 16. century, the portraits of famous men of the middle age, antic sculptures, curious objects relative to ethnography, natural history etc. (vide the catalague for further details). Open from May, till October: Tuesday and Friday from 9—2; on Sundays and holy-days from 10—1; closed during the winter. **Collection of egyptian antiquities and works of antic sculpture**, III. Rennweg 6, in the same building, where the Ambras Collection is to be found (vide the detail catalogues). Admission: v. Ambras Collection.

**Museum of art and industry**, I. Stubenring 5; founded 1863; definitively installed a few years since. Eight large saloons are containing the objects, belonging to the very museum, as well as those, belonging to particulars. It comprehends

all, concerning art and industry. Open Tuesday and Wednesday from 9—4 (Entrée 30 kr.); the other days from 9—4; Sundays and holy-days from 8—1. (Entrée gratis.) Closed on Monday.

**Museum of the Belvedere pictures, III.** Rennweg 6. This museum, which was founded under Maximilian, and enlarged by his successors, is the most important one of Vienna. It contains a great number of originals of the greatest masters, and pictures of all schools: German, Florentine, Flemish, Roman, Venetian etc. (v. the catalogue in the very museum). Open every day, except Monday, from 10—4; on Sundays and holy-days from 10—1.

**Picture museum of count Czernin, VIII.** Landesgerichtsstrasse 9; 400 pictures, especially of the Flemish school and some pictures of the German and Spanish school. Open Monday and Thursday from 10—2.

**Permanent exhibition of pictures of living artists,** at the Künstlerhaus, I. Lothringerstrasse 9. Every day from 9—6. (Entrée 50 kr., Sundays and holy-days from 2—6, 20 kr.)

**Permanent museum of pictures of living artists,** of the „Oesterreichischer Kunstverein“, I. Tuchlauben 3. Every day from 9—5. (Entrée 50 kr.)

**Picture museum of count Harrach, I.** Freiung 3. About 300 pictures, among which there are several originals of great masters. Wednesday from 10—4.

**Picture museum of prince Liechtenstein**, IX. Fürstengasse 1. Nearly 1500 pictures, exhibited in 25 saloons. German, Flemish (the greater part), French and Italian schools are represented. There are also most beautiful statues of marble and bronze. Every day from 9—12, and from 3—6.

**Museum of medals and antics** (k. k. Münz- und Antiken-Cabinet), I. Hofburg, Schweizerhof. This museum is formed by collections of the emperors Josef I. and Charles VI. and the emperess Maria-Theresa; it has constantly enlarged since. A part of the objects, proceeding from it („egyptian antiquities” and „works of antic sculpture”), is exhibited at the Belvedere, III. Rennweg 6. Monday and Friday from 10—1.

**Miethke-Saloon**, permanent exhibition, I. Neuer Markt 13. Every day from 9—6. (Entrée 30 kr.)

**Picture-museum of count Schönborn**, I. Rengasse 4. Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9—3.

**Imp. and roy. treasury** (k. k. Schatzkammer), I. Hofburg, Schweizerhof, on the left. Till to the 18. century, the treasury, which had been on the same place ever since two centuries, was a sort of museum of art and curious things. It was subjected to a new classification under Maria-Theresa and everything that was not, from the historical or intrinsic point, of a great value, was taken off and distributed to other places. In the present time this

collection contains but precious objects, which are in every respect justifying its denomination of „treasury”. Tuesday and Friday from 10—1; one must announce ones' self at the „Schatzkammer-Kanzlei” a day before.

### Collections and scientific establishments.

(U. = depending on the university.)

Botanical museum (U), III. Rennweg 14.

Geological museum (U), I. Universitätsplatz 1.

Geological establishment, III. Rasumoffskygasse 23. Tuesday from 10—1. (Director Dr. Francis de Hauer.)

Central meteorological establishment, Heiligenstadt, Hohe Warte. Founded 1851. One is to address ones' self to the director Dr. Hann.

Imp. and roy. mineralogical cabinet, I. Josefsplatz 6; this museum which has been founded 1748, by the emperor Francis I., is one of the richest of Europe. The objects are exhibited in four large saloons. Wednesday and Saturday from 10—1.

Mineralogical museum (U), I. Bäckerstrasse 28.

Oriental museum, I. Börsengasse 3. Sundays and holy-days from 9—1. (Entrée 10 kr.) The other days from 10—4. (Entrée 30 kr.) Closed on Monday. (Director: Arthur de Scala.)



**Observatory** (k. k. Sternwarte). Weinhaus, Türkenschanze. A magnificent edifice, built by Fellner 1878. (Director Dr. Edmund Weiss.)

**Pathological-anatomical museum** (U), IX. Alserstrasse 4.

**Pathological-anatomical museum at the Josefinum**, IX. Währingerstrasse 15. Every day from 11—1.

**Pharmacological collection** (U), IX. Währingerstrasse 11.

**Technological collection of the society**, called „Niederösterreichischer Gewerbeverein“, I. Eschenbachgasse 9. From 9—12 and from 2—6. Every day.

**Technological collection of the polytechnical school**, IV. Technikerstrasse 13. One is to address ones' self to the director.

**Veterinary establishment**, III. Linke Bahngasse 7.

**Imp. and roy. zoological museum**, I. Josefsplatz; founded by the emperor Francis I., in the year 1795. This museum is highly interesting on account of the immense variety and rareness of the represented species. Thursday from 9—2.

**Zootomical museum** (U), IX. Währingerstrasse 11.

## Diverse collections, museums, and remarkable things etc. etc.

**Municipal arsenal** (Städtisches Waffensmuseum), I. Am Hof 10. This museum contains armouries of the 15. and 16. century, trophies, arms, banners etc., gained from the Turks during the two sieges: the standard of Belgrade (1683); the scull and shirt of Kara-Mustapha; the red silk-lace, which strangled him; the hat of the field-marshal Laudon; the sword of the general Clairfayt, of Francis I, and of the arch-duke Charles; the stick of Andrew Hofer etc. etc. Admission: in winter, as well as in summer on Sunday from 9—1, Thursday from 9—3.

**Imp. and roy. arsenal** (Hof-Waffen-Museum) at the arsenal, X. Line of the Belvedere. Its importance, its situation and the immense quantity of things it contains, make it one of the greatest curiosities of Vienna. One is to address ones' self to the direction.

Admission: in summer on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 9—3; in winter on Thursday from 10—2.

**Collection of the agricultural society**, I. Herrengasse 13. Admission every day; one is to address ones' self to the secretary. Imperial stables and hunting-rooms (Marstall des k. k. Hofes, mit Hofwagenburg, Sattel- und Gewehr-kammer), VII. Hofstallstrasse 1. Open every day. One is to address ones' self to the office of the master of the horses (Oberststallmeisteramt), I. Hofburg.

**Central riding-school, III.** Ungargasse 61; one is to address ones' self to the commander.

**Imperial castle (Hofburg).** The habitations of the imperial family are only to be looked at, during the absence of the court; the other habitations of the castle are to be seen every day. One is to address ones' self to the castellan.

**Sepulchre of the imperial family, I.** Neuer Markt, at the convent of the capuchins; open for strangers every day from 9—12 and from 1—4. On the 2. of November (day of All-souls), everybody is allowed to enter. One is to address ones' self to the treasurer.

**Catacombs of St. Stefan;** only 8 persons are allowed to enter at once; entrée 1 fl. One is to address ones' self to the intendency of the buildings.

**Imp. and roy. printing-office, I.** Singerstrasse 26. Admission Tuesday and Thursday; one is to address ones' self to the direction.

**Mint-office, III.** Heumarkt 1. One is to address ones' self to the mint-master.

**Asylum of blinds, VIII.** Blindengasse 31; admission every day from 9—5.

**Deaf-and-dumb asylum, IV.** Favoritenstrasse 13; open for strangers on Saturday from 10—12.

**Asylum of blind jews, Heiligenstadt, Hohe Warte.** Sunday from 2—4.

## Charitable establishments and institutions.

### *Hospitals.*

**General clinic**, IX. Schwarzspanierstr. 12; founded 1872; for all sorts of diseases; nothing to pay. Consultation every day, except Sunday and holy-days. President Dr. H. Auspitz.

**St. Anna** (hospital of children), IX. Kinderspitalgasse 6; founded 1837, at the expenses of the chevalier de Mauthner. 100 beds; nothing to pay; there is a clinic. Director: Prof. Dr. Hermann Widerhofer.

**Barmherzige Schwestern** (hospital of the sisters of mercy), Mariahilf, Gumpendorferstr. 110; founded 1852; 80 beds; homœopathic treatment. Archiater: physician and surgeon Dr. E. Rossival.

**Barmherzige Schwestern** (office of the hospital of the sisters of mercy). II. Karmelitergasse 9. Established 1838, 80 beds; alleopathic and homœopathic treatment. Archiater and alleopath: Dr. G. Jurie. Archiater and homœopath: Dr. C. Wuerstl.

**St. Elisabeth** (hospital of the Elisabethan nuns), III. Hauptstrasse 4. Founded 1815; 100 beds; nothing to pay. Archiater: Dr. Alois Urbantschitsch.

**Foundling hospital** (Landes-Findelanstalt), Josefstadt, Alserstrasse 21 and 23. Founded 1784 by the emperor Josef II. This establishment, consistent with the lying-in hospital and foundling-hospital at Paris, is subjected to complicated prescriptions and institutions, which have the purpose of saving the interests of the children as much as possible,

n consideration of their mothers. Director: Dr. C. Fridinger.

**St. Francis of Assisi** (hospital of the nuns of St. Francis of Assisi, Spital der Schwestern zum heil. Franz v. Assisi), V. Hartmannsgasse 7. Founded 1865 by the nuns; 60 beds; nothing to pay. Archiater: physician and surgeon Dr. J. Neubauer.

**Hospital of the brothers of mercy** (Spital der Barmherzigen Brüder), II. Taborstrasse 16. Founded 1824 by the emperor Francis II; 224 beds; nothing to pay. Archiater: physician and surgeon Dr. Lerch.

**General hospital** (k. k. allgemeines Krankenhaus), IX. Alserstrasse 4; founded 1784 by the emperor Josef II. An immense quantity of patients is admitted every year, and taken care of, by 86 physicians. Price: first class (separated room) 4 fl.; second class (room for two persons) 2 fl.; third class (in the common room) 85 kr. daily. Director Dr. Josef Hoffmann.

**Hospital of the jews** (Spital der israelitischen Cultusgemeinde), Währing, Döblingerstrasse 24. Founded 1870—72, at the expenses of baron Anselmo de Rothschild. 100 beds. Archiater: Dr. Oser.

**St. Josef hospital of children** (St. Josefs-Kinderspital), III. Kolschitzkygasse 9; 100 beds; nothing to pay; founded 1841. Director: Dr. Josef Heim.

**Hospital, called Krankenhaus auf der Wieden**, IV. Favoritenstrasse 32. Founded 1841. 600 beds.

The same prices and conditions as in the general hospital. Director: Chevalier F. G. de Lorinser.

**Hospital**, called Kronprinz Rudolf-Kinderspital, III. Schlachthausgasse 1. Founded 1872 by A. J. Mautner, chevalier de Markhof. 48 beds. Nothing to pay. Archiater: Dr. Ignatius Hauke.

**Hospital**, called Leopoldstädter Kinderspital, II. Obere Augartenstrasse 22—24; founded 1869 by the society „Erste österr. Sparcasse”. Admission for 90 poor, sick children. Archiater: Dr. B. Unterholzner.

**Hospital**, called Maria-Theresia-Frauenhospital, VIII. Laudongasse 26. Founded 1872 by particulars, under the protection of Her Highness the imperial archduchess Maria-Theresa. Nothing to pay. Director and archiater: Dr. baron C. de Rokitanski.

**House of mercy**, called Haus der Barmherzigkeit, for the admission of incurably sick persons, at Währing, Antonigasse 70; founded 1875, by the brothers of the saint trinity. Life long admission; nothing to pay. There is room for 50 persons. Archiater: Dr. Mich. Weigel.

**Lying-in hospital** (Landes-Gebär-Anstalt), VIII. Alserstrasse 21 and 23, adjoining to the foundling-hospital; founded 1784 by Josef II. Poor women are admitted without paying, but on certain conditions; price for other people: first class 3 fl. 50 kr., second class 2 fl., third class 1 fl. 50 kr.; fourth class (clinic) 95 kr. daily. Director: Dr. Charles Fridinger.

Imp. and roy. establishment, called **Rudolf-Stiftung**, III. Rudolfsgasse 15; instituted 1862 by the emperor Francis-Josef, occasionally of the birth of prince Rodolph. There is room for 800 patients. There is but one class, consistent with the third class of the general hospital. Admission on the same conditions. Director: chevalier Dr. Charles Böhm.

### *Asylums.*

Imp. and roy. mad-house of Low-Austria (Niederösterreichische Landes-Irren-Anstalt), IX. Lazarethgasse 14; founded 1858. There is a clinic. Director: Professor L. Schlager, Archiater: Dr. M. Gauster (men), Dr. A. Holler (women), Dr. Prof. M. Leidesdorf (clinic).

**K. k. Blinden-Erziehungs-Institut** (imp. and roy. establishment for the education of blinds), Josefstadt, Blindengasse 31; founded 1804. There are also laboratories for young people. Director: Matthiew Pablasek.

**Blinden-Institut für Israeliten** (establishment for the education of blind jews), Heiligenstadt, Hohe Warte 32. Director: Simon Heller.

Imp. and roy. orphan-asylum (k. k. Waisenhaus), IX. Waisenhausgasse 5; directed by the brothers of mercy.

**Orphan-asylum** (Wiener Waisenhaus für Mädchen), Neubau, Kaiserstrasse 92; founded by the community of Vienna 1862.

**Orphan-asylum** (Wiener Waisenhaus für Knaben), V. Gassergasse 1.

**Protestant orphan-asylum for both sexes** (Evangelisches Waisenhaus), Wieden, Wienstr. 51; founded 1872. President: Hermann Mehl.

**Jewish orphan-asylum** (Israelitisches Waisenhaus), IX. Seegasse 9.

**Deaf-and-dumb asylum** (k. k. Taubstummen-Institut), Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 13; founded by Maria-Theresa 1779.

**Municipal asylum for old men and women** (Bürger-Versorgungshaus), IX. at the corner of Währingerstrasse and Spitalgasse.

**Asylums for old men and women** (Vereinigte Versorgungs-Anstalten), IX. Spitalgasse 23. Considerably enlarged since fifteen years, it contains 2000 persons. Admission at extremely low prices, or without paying.

### Private medical establishments.

*(Privat-Heilanstalten.)*

**Alservorstadt**, Lazarethgasse 16; hydro-pathic establishment, called „Brünnlbad”; for 40 patients. Founded 1859 by Dr. Gilge. Actual physician: Dr. Charles Linhart.

**Sanative establishment** of Dr. Anton Löw, IX. Mariannengasse 20.

**Josefstadt**, Langegasse 53; founded 1865; 24 beds. Director: physician and surgeon Albin Eder.



**Landstrasse, Erdbergstrasse 7;** 30–35 beds; founded 1835 for mental diseases. Directed by Dr. William Svetlin.

*In the environs of Vienna:*

**Inzersdorf** on the Wienerberg; founded 1872 by doctor H. Bresslauer; for mental diseases (15—20 persons). Director: Dr. Bresslauer.

**Lainz**, for mental diseases (70 persons); founded 1863. Director: chevalier Dr. de Hittnern.

**Ober-Döbling**, Hirschengasse 47; for mental and nervous diseases (74 persons); founded 1819 by Dr. Bruno Görge. Directors: Dr. Max Leidesdorf, Dr. Henry Obersteiner.

**Währing**, Cottagegasse 3; orthopedical establishment (36 persons); founded 1850. Director; chevalier Dr. H. de Weil.

**Kaltenleutgeben**, hydropathic establishment. Director: Dr. William Winternitz, professor of the university.

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## Public instruction.

The public schools are divided in superior schools (Hochschulen), secondary schools (Mittelschulen), and primary schools (Bürger- und Volksschulen). Besides Vienna possesses a quantity of special schools (Fachschulen), which are ranged either in this or in that class:

## Superior schools.

(*Hochschulen.*)

**Imp. and roy. university** (k. k. Universität), I. Universitätsplatz 1 (the new university, which is nearly finished, is situated on the Franzensring); founded 1365, by the duke Rodolph IV. The university has four faculties: the law, medicine, philosophy and theology. The instruction in law and theology takes place at the very university, whilst the instruction in medicine is taking place at the ancient arsenal, IX. Währingerstrasse 1. The clinics are at the general hospital, IX. Alserstrasse 4. Philosophy is taught at the university and at several establishments of public instruction, in museums etc. etc.

At the head of what is called „Akademischer Senat” (formed by the dignitaries of the university), is the rector. The members are re-elected every year. There are 5000 students.

The university possesses in each faculty, numerous establishments of public instruction, as annexions; there are collections, gardens and museums, about which we are not able to enter in details, as the greater part has been mentioned in particular denominations.

**Imp. and roy. polytechnical school** (k. k. polytechnische Hochschule), IV. Technikerstrasse 13; founded 1815. It is divided in: school of engineers (bridges and roads); school of construction of machines, and chemical school; there

is a fourth division, which comprehends the instruction in several other technical branches.

As at the university, the direction is in the hands of a college of professors, of whom one is elected rector, every year.

There are more than 1100 students and 54 professors. This school possesses numerous collections, results of the infatigable efforts of its eminent professors.

### Special schools.

(*Fachschulen.*)

Imp. and roy. agricultural academy (k. k. Hochschule für Bodencultur), VIII. Laudongasse 17 and Reitergasse 17; founded 1872; divided in two sections; forestry and agriculture.

Imp. and roy. academy of the fine arts (k. k. Akademie der bildenden Künste), I. Schillerplatz 3; founded 1707. One teaches there: architecture, sculpture, the art of engraving, painting etc., and other sciences, which are useful or necessary for these branches of instruction.

The academy presents a new and imposing building, erected by Hansen; it was opened 1877. It contains a plastic museum (plaster-figures and marble statues), an important library, great collections of engravings and drawings and a magnificent picture-gallery.

Imp. and roy. oriental academy (k. k. Orientalische Akademie), I. Jacobergasse 3; founded 1754, expressly to the purpose of forming

young men for the diplomatic career in the orient. One teaches languages (principally oriental languages), the political law, etc. The number of students as well as of professors, is greatly restricted.

**Theresianum** (k. k. Theresianische Akademie), IV. Favoritenstrasse 15. Founded by the emperess Maria-Theresa 1746. The principle of this school is, to admit but noblemen's sons and to instruct the young men in every branch of knowledge; they are prepared for administrative careers by an education, which is particularly careful in every consideration. There are privileged gratuitous admissions. The age of the pupils must be, without any exception 8—12 years. Price for a year: 800 fl. Director: Dr. Gautsch de Frankenthurn.

**Imp. and roy. public school for oriental languages** (k. k. Oeffentliche Lehranstalt für die oriental. Sprachen), I. Jacobergasse 3.

**Imp. and roy. veterinary school** (k. k. Militär-Thierarzneischule), III. Linke Bahnstr. 7; founded 1777, to form civil and military physicians. One teaches there veterinary medicine, farriery etc. etc. Courses of 3 and 2 years. Commander: George Bohl, colonel. Director of the studies: Dr. Francis Müller, prof.

**Commercial academy** (Wiener Handelsakademie), I. Akademiestrasse 12; founded 1827. Branches: Arithmetic, correspondence, geography,

statistics, modern languages, caligraphy etc. etc.  
 Director: Dr. R. Sonndorfer.

**Imp. and roy. school for art and industry** (Kunstgewerbeschule des k. k. österr. Museums für Kunst und Industrie), I. Stubenring 3. Branches: architectural art, sculpture, drawing and painting; with a preparatory school. Director: Dr. Rudolf de Eitelberger.

**Imp. and roy. school of architecture and of construction of machines** (k. k. Bau- und Maschinen-Gewerbeschule), I. Annagasse 3, and IV. Gusshausgasse 7; at the expenses of the state; with a special school for apprentices. Director: Hermann chevalier de Riewel, prof.

**Architectural school** (Erste österr. Bau-gewerkschule), IX. Schwarzspanierstr. 3; special school for architects and stone-cutters; with drawing-courses. Director: R. Jordan.

**Special pharmaceutic school** (Pharmaceutische Fachschule), IX. Spitalgasse 31.

**Imp. and roy. school for pomology and for the cultivation of the vine** (k. k. önologische und pomologische Staatslehranstalt) at Klosterneuburg; at the expenses of the state. Director: A. W. baron de Babo.

**Conservatory of music and dramatic art** (Conservatorium für Musik und darstellende Kunst), I. Lothringerstrasse 11; the music-school was founded 1817; the school of dramatic art 1874. Director: Hellmesberger.

### Military schools.

Imp. and roy. military school (k. k. Kriegsschule), VI. Dreihufeisengasse 4.

Imp. and roy. staff-officer's course (k. k. Stabsofficiers-Curs), VII. Mariahilferstrasse 22.

Imp. and roy. military riding-master's establishment (k. k. Militär-Reitlehrer-Institut), III. Ungargasse 61.

Imp. and roy. military medical course, IX. Währingerstrasse 25.

Imp. and roy. military technical academy (for the arms of artillery and for the regiment of pioneers), VII. Stiftgasse 2.

### Military establishments.

Arsenal, Belvedere-Linie (outside the line). A cannon-foundery, a fabric of arms, and generally all, that has the purpose to arm and to equip the army, is to be found there.

Imp. and roy. military-geographical establishment (k. k. Militär-geographisches Institut), VIII. Landesgerichtsstrasse 7; founded 1839 by the emperor Ferdinand. This establishment occupies specially with the performing of geographical cards. A military school. A school is joined to it, where a great number of officers is perfecting in the art of drawing and of measuring plans etc. etc.

Imp. and roy. hospital of invalids (k. k. Invalidenhaus), III. Invalidenstrasse 1; founded in the 18. century.

General hospital of the garrison, IX. Garisongasse 5; room for 900 beds.

Hospital of the garrison, III. Rennweg, in the casern of the artillery.

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## Associations.

The German possess a great virtue, which other nations ought to envy; it is the spirit of association.

We mean by this, three things, which have three different denominations: „Genossenschaften”, „Gesellschaften” and „Vereine”. The „Genossenschaften” are a judicious concentration of every individual strength, of certain classes of tradesmen; their purpose is to create a productive might by economical working, credit in consommation, and by a material support in any circonstance. The „Gesellschaften” greatly divulged in Europe, are contributing a great deal to the developmont of great industries, by the concentration of the capital; unhappily they are pursuing not as praiseworthy a purpose, that is the speculation. By „Vereine” we mean a reunion of the intelligences to which fate has given the same career, or the same taste: artists, industrials, merchants, musicians, singers, poets etc. etc. They reunite, to

augment and to prosper a certain branch, for which they have a predilection.

Vienna possesses an infinite number of scientific, charitable, religious, rural and political associations; then reading-clubs, amusement and gymnastical societies and an enormous quantity of „Vereine” of all kinds. We shall but mention those, in which the reader might take an interest.

**Alpen-Verein** (the alpine club), I. Bäckerstrasse 6.

**Alterthums-Verein** (the antiquarian society), I. Universitätsplatz 2.

**Adels-Casino** (the noblemen’s club), I. Kolowratring 5.

**Concordia, Schriftstellerverein** (the society of authors), I. Werderthorgasse 12.

**Gartenbau - Gesellschaft**, k. k. (Imp. and roy. horticultural society), I. Parkring 1.

**Gewerbe-Verein, niederösterreichischer**, (trades union), I. Eschenbachgasse 11.

**Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde** (society of music-friends), I. Künstlergasse 3.

„**Grüne Insel**” (society of artists and authors), I. Schulerstrasse 22.

**Juridisch-politischer Leseverein** (juridical-political reading-society), I. Rothenthurmstrasse 15.

**Ingenieur- und Architekten - Verein**, (society of engineers and architects), I. Eschenbachgasse 11.



Kaufmännischer Verein (commercial society), I. Adlergasse 1.

Kunst-Verein, österreichischer, I. Tuchlauben 8.

Landwirthschafts - Gesellschaft (agricultural society), I. Herrengasse 13.

Männergesang - Verein, I. Lothringerstrasse 11.

Schachgesellschaft (the chess club), I. Giselastrasse 6.

## Public buildings, palaces and particular houses.

### Imperial castle.

The imperial castle, or „Hofburg“, the usual residence of the monarch, consists of a row of buildings; their primitive construction remounts till to the 13. century. The interior place, called „Burgplatz“ or „Franzensplatz“ (on account of the monument of the emperor Francis I. by Marchesi), is environed by the principal buildings of the „Burg“. Coming from the Michaelerplatz, one perceives at the left the „Schweizerhof“, and at the right the „Amalienhof“. The latter is the most ancient part of the „Burg“ and was built by Leopold the glorious, in the year 1234. This edifice encloses the imperial chapel (Hofburgcapelle), the private library of the emperor, the treasury (Schatzkammer), and the physical-astronomical cabinet. The „Schweizerhof“ and the St. Augustin church, are joined by a passage (Augustinergang), where the

entering-doors to the collections of mints and antic medals, to the antic sculptures and to the mineralogical cabinets are to be found. — The southern part of the „Franzensplatz”, called „Leopoldinischer Tract”, contains the habitations of the emperor and the emperess (admission during the absence of Their Majesties), the magnificent ceremonial room, the hall of the knights (Rittersaal), the large room, called „Controlorgang”, and the ancient audience-chamber of Josef II.

On the exterior place, near the passage, one perceives the grand-guard [and the interior portal. — The northern part of the „Franzensplatz” encloses the imp. and roy. archive, and other buildings of diverse court-charges; the chancery of the empire (Reichskanzlei), constructed by Fischer d'Erlach 1728, with a mythological group and the armouries of the Habsburghs and the archdukedom Austria. — The entrance to the imp. and roy. theatre (Hofburg-Theater) is under the western portal. Walking over the „Amalienhof” one comes to the place, called „Ballhausplatz”, and walking over the „Schweizerhof” one reaches the place, called „Josefsplatz”. On this place the imp. and roy. library is to be found, and opposite to it, the halls, called „Redoutensäle”, as well as the magnificent imp. and roy. maneges, constructed by Fischer d'Erlach 1735.

The building of „Redoutensäle” is joined to the imp. and roy. stables, and the library to the imp. and roy. zoological cabinet.

### Stock-in-Eisenplatz.

This place is called so, on account of a strange trunk of a tree, which is enclosed in the wall of the house Number 3 (corner of the Kärntnerstrasse). This trunk is 4 or 5 metres high and is surrounded with an iron circle, with a sort of lock; the trunk is literally covered with nails. We are told by the legend, that the existence of this trunk dates from very ancient times. One relates that a locksmith apprentice had leagued his soul to the devil, on the condition, that he would but once in his life fail the Sunday mass, by his own fault. One day an unknown gentleman entered in the laboratory of the master locksmith and ordered an iron circle with a padlock, that no human hand could open. To the greatest surprize of the master and the companions, the apprentice took up the work, and finished it in a few days. The unknown gentleman took the circle, placed it round a tree, which was standing on the place in question, closed the padlock and put the key in his pocket. One saw him never more. The reputation of the young apprentice increased from day to day; he got the title of companion and of master; he had riches and all sort of earthly happiness, but yet he was not happy. He was tormented by the mysterious pact, he was bound to, and persecuted by fear; so he abandoned himself to gambling and passed the nights at the inn. One Saturday evening he went there later than usually and got so absorbed in playing,

that he did not even hear the bell-ringing on Sunday morning. At length, when leaving the inn, he saw the unknown gentleman. At his sight the locksmith ran to church, as quickly as he could, but the priest was just pronouncing the last words of the mass, when he arrived there, and he sunk consciousness on the floor. Since this day, every locksmith companion beat a nail in the „iron trunk”.

**Palace of prince Schwarzenberg**, Neuer Markt 8, a simple, but very vast building, with beautiful saloons (18. century).

**Ministry of the finances**, Himmelpfortgasse 8; constructed in the year 1703, under the prince Eugene of Savoy, by Fischer d'Erlach and Hildebrand. The pompous facade, the large halls and the saloons, which are almost too richly decorated, make it one of the most remarkable buildings of this period. Prince Eugene, „der edle Ritter”, died in this palace, on the 21. of April 1736.

**Kärntnerhof**, Kärntnerstrasse 38, a very vast building, after the plans of Thenemann, at the Tegetthoffstrasse, is a very fine passage, with many magasins.

### Opernring.

The opera (k. k. Hofopern-Theater); on the right of Kärntnerstrasse; edified by Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg, in the year 1861—69, in the modern French reascent style. The exterior of this building is not an accomplished one, but the

perfect taste and the rich magnificence of its interior, the vestibule, the hall, the stairs, the saloons for the court, the spacious room for the spectators with four galleries containing 3000 persons — produce a wonderful and grand effect. The decorations are performed by most exquisite German artists, as the painters Rahl and Schwind; the sculptors Hähnel, the two Gassers and others. The ventilation and illumination are excellent.

Heinrichshof, opposite to the opera; a richly decorated building, by Hansen; the frescos in the third floor are by Rahl.

### Burgring.

The two imp. and roy. museums (k. k. Hof-museen). The two magnificent buildings, which are nearly finished, are destined for the united collections; the left building will contain the zoological and botanical collections and the right one pictures, sculptures etc. etc. They are edified after the plans of Semper and Hasenauer, in the Italian renescent style; the bronze statues on the two couples are representing Helios and Minerva; they are performed after the models of Benk. The other statues, representing artists and distinguished savants, are by Kundtmann, Pilz, Costenoble, Tilgner etc. A grand monument is to be seen between the two museums; it represents the emperess Maria-Theresa, by professor Zumbusch.

**Burgthor**, constructed 1821 by Peter de Nobile; with the motto of Francis I: „Justitia regnorum fundamentum”.

**Palace of the arch-duke Albrecht** (Augustinerbastei), a sort of terrace or ramp, remaining of the ancient walls of the town; it leads to the exterior „Burgplatz”; constructed 1800—1804 under the archduke Charles, by Montoyer.

**Government of Lower-Austria** (Niederöst. Statthaltereii), Herrengasse 11, constructed 1847 by Sprenger, with a magnificent hall; frescos by Kupelwieser.

### Graben.

**Grabenhof N. 14**; passage to Bräunerstrasse and Habsburgerstrasse; constructed by the architect Wagner, with a rich facade. This house belongs to the banquer Thorsch.

**Building of the savings-bank** (Sparcassa-Gebäude) N. 21; passage of St. Peter's place to Tuchlauben.

**Trattnerhof, N. 29**; a large building, constructed 1776 under the chevalier de Trattner, by Mollner; the statues at the doors are by the sculpter Kugler; passage to Goldschmiedgasse.

**Aziendahof, N. 31**; this house belongs to the insurance-company „Azienda”, constructed after the plans of Hasenauer, in the renescent style, with a richly decorated facade and very fine stone ornaments.

**Schönbrunnerhaus, Tuchlauben N. 8** (there are permanent exhibitions of the „Oesterreichischer

Kunstverein"). Constructed 1704—1739. There was the first academy for painters and sculptors.

### Am Hof.

Imp. and roy. ministry of war (k. k. Kriegsministerium). This building belonged to the Jesuits till 1776; since this time it got its actual destination, by Josef II. and Maria-Theresa.

Papal estates (Päpstliche Nuntiatur), N. 4.

Building of the bank-company called „Credit-Anstalt", N. 6; an imposing house, constructed 1858—1860 by Fröhlich; the statues representing the science of the minors, agriculture, commerce, industry, the railway and the navigation, are by Gasser.

Intendancy of buildings (Stadtbauamt), N. 9.

Arsenal (Bürgerl. Zeughaus, or Waffenmuseum), N. 10; constructed 1732; the facade is by the sculptor Mathielly; restored in the year 1872.

Montenuovo palace, Strauchgasse 1; edified 1851—52; formerly palace of prince Montenuovo; presently it belongs to the „Anglo-austrian bank". There is a fountain by Fernkorn in the court.

Herrenhaus or Landhaus (chamber of lords), Herrengasse 13; constructed 1839—44 by L. Pichl; the frescos in the session-hall are by Pozzo and Schilcher. This building contains collections of the imp. and roy. agricultural society.

Austrian-hungarian bank (Oesterr.-ung. Bank), Herrengasse 17; this building has been con-

structed after the plans of Ferstel 1855—60, in the Italian renascent style.

Harrach palace, Freiung 3; residence of count Harrach's family; with a most remarkable picture-collection (v. Collections), and a beautiful winter-garden. Constructed 1689, restored 1845.

### Franzensring.

The right side of Franzensring till to Bankgasse, is occupied by the „Volksgarten” (v. parks and gardens). Quite near one perceives the

New court-theatre (Neues Hofburg-Theater), a magnificent building, in the renascent style, after the plans of Semper, by Hasenauer; it is not yet finished. The vast space of the new Burgtheater will contain about 2000 persons.

Left side of Franzensring:

New chamber of pairs and deputies (Neues Reichsrathsgebäude); not yet finished; built in the Grecian style, after the plans of Hansen.

New municipal palace (Neues Rathhaus), nearly finished; the emperor has put the first stone; in the Gothic style, after the plans and under the direction of F. Schmidt; one of the grandest achievements.

New palace of justice (Justizpalast), Amalienstrasse; in the renascent style by Wilemans.

The university (Neues Universitätsgebäude), not yet finished; constructed after the plans of Ferstel, in the Italian renascent style. This build-



ding covers a space of more than 4000 quadratic metres, and will contain 46 saloons; there will also be the museums, the collections, the library of the university, and room for 6000 auditors.

### Maximilianplatz.

This place is situated in the IX. district, between Franzensring and Schottenring, Währingerstrasse and Universitätsstrasse; it got its name in remembrance of the infortunate Maximianus, emperor of Mexico, founder of the Votivkirche.

### Schottenring.

Direction of the police (Polizei-Direction), formerly „Hotel Austria”, N. 11.

The exchange (Börse), on the right side, N. 16, corner of Wipplingerstrasse; constructed 1876 by Hansen, in the renascent style, with a large, magnificent hall. The oriental museum is in the first floor (v. museums).

Rudolfs-casern, a colossal building.

Municipal house (Magistratsgebäude or Rathaus), Wipplingerstrasse 8, a very ancient building, dating from the 12. century.

### Hoher Markt.

A fine, regular place; in very ancient times, the gibbet etc. etc. was to be found there (v. monuments).

Sina palace, N. 8, constructed after the plans of Hansen.

Imp. and roy. ministry of the interior (Ministerium des Innern), Wipplingerstrasse N. 11; constructed 1716 by Fischer d'Erlach, enlarged 1753 under Maria-Theresa.

Archi-episcopal palace (Erzbischöfliches Palais), Rothenthurmstrasse 2; a simple building of 1632 to 1641.

Imp. and roy. printing-office (Hof- und Staats-Druckerei), Singerstrasse 26; founded 1804; most interesting organization.

Palace of the duke Coburg, Seilerstätte 3; constructed after the plans of Schleps, 1843—47.

#### Schwarzenbergplatz.

Palace of the arch-duke Lewis Victor, N. 13; constructed 1863—64, in the renescent style, after the plans of Ferstel; there are magnificent ceremonial rooms, in the first floor.

Wertheim's houses, N. 14 and 16, propriety of baron Wertheim; after the plans of Ferstel, in the renescent style.

Wiener's house, N. 15; propriety of the banker Wiener; after the plans of Romano; a very elegant building.

House N. 17, by the architect Schumann; belonging to the state-railway-company.

Ofenheim's house, N. 18, by Romano.

#### Kärntnerring.

Grand hotel, N. 9; a magnificent building, with fine saloons.

**Imperial hotel**, N. 16; formerly palace of the duke of Würtemberg; constructed 1863—65, after the plans of Zanetti from München; incomparable in luxury and comfort.

**Künstlerhaus**, Lothringerstrasse 9, belonging to the society called „Genossenschaft der bildenden Künste”; constructed 1865—68 after the plans of the architect Aug. Weber, in the Italian renaissance style. There are permanent picture-exhibitions, assemblies of the artists of Vienna, feasts etc. etc. At the entry one perceives the marble statues of Dürer, Michel Angelo and others.

**Music conservatory** (Musikvereins-Gebäude), Künstlergasse 3; constructed 1863 after the plans of Hansen, in the Italian renaissance style.

**Academical gymnasium** (Akademisches Gymnasium), Beethovenplatz 6; a very interesting building in the Gothic style, by Schmidt; constructed 1863—65; there is a splendid saloon in the second floor, called „Prüfungssaal” (probationary saloon).

Superintendence and expedition of the newspaper „Neue freie Presse”; Fichtegasse N. 11, constructed by Tietz.

**The noblemen's club** (Adeliges Casino), Kolowratring N. 5; a very fine house with a superb balcony; constructed by Romano.

### **Parkring.**

**Stadtpark**, right side of Parkring.

**Cursalon**, at the Stadtpark; constructed 1865 after the plans of Garber.

**Building of the imp. and roy. horticultural society** (Gebäude d. k. k. Gartenbau-Gesellschaft), N. 12; constructed 1862 by Weber; with gardens and most beautiful saloons, where exhibitions of flowers take place in summer, and balls and concerts in winter.

**Palace of the arch-duke William**, constructed twenty years ago in the Italian renescent style with a marble-facade.

**Palace of the prince Colloredo-Mannsfeld**, on the right of the palace of the arch-duke William; on the left

**Palace of the countess Colloredo-Mels.**

**Dumba's house**, N. 4; modern construction.

**Station of the Northern railway**, II. Nordbahnstrasse (Nordbahnhof); constructed 1859—1866 by the ingeneers Hoffmann, Ehrenhaus and Hermann, after the plans of Stummer and Hermann. A masterpiece of monumental architecture; with a magnificent vestibule, in the Gothic style; in the first story is the marble statue of S. de Rothschild, founder of the northern railway.

**Station of the north-western railway** (Nordwestbahnhof); constructed by the architect Bäumer.

**Central halls** (Central-Markthalle); III. Stubenbrücke; constructed by Gabriel, opened 1865.

(Opposite to it:)

**Edifice of „Skating-Rink”.**

**Chief custom-house** (Haupt-Zollamt), III. Zollamtsstrasse 1; constructed 1841—47 by Korompay,

after the plans of Sprenger; with allegorical figures by Bauer.

**Steam-navigation office** (Dampfschiffahrts-Bureau); III. Obere Weissgärberstrasse; built 1838. This elegantly constructed building is situated on the „Wiener Donau-Canal”, and produces a very good effect.

**Mint-office** (Münzamt), III. Heumarkt N. 1; constructed 1836 by Sprenger.

**Heumarkt-oasern**, III. Heumarkt 27 (corner of Rennweg); constructed 1842. With the depot of recruits and the direction of military transports.

**Palace of prince Schwarzenberg** (Schwarzenberg-Palais), III. Rennweg; constructed 1726 by Fischer d'Erlach; with a magnificent garden.

**Imp. and roy. Belvedere**; III. Rennweg 6; constructed in the rococo style, 1693—1724, by Hildebrand; formerly the summer palace of prince Eugene of Savoy (deceased in the year 1736).

**Imp. and roy. arsenal**, outside the line, constructed 1849—1859 by Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg and by Hansen and Förster; one of the most imposing modern buildings, 690 metres long and 480 metres broad.

**Villa Metternich**, III. Rennweg, constructed 1840 after the plans of Romano.

**Rodolph-hospital** (Rudolf-Spital), III. Rudolfs-gasse 15; founded (1858) by the emperor Francis-Josef, in remembrance of the birth of prince Rodolph; constructed 1860—65 by Horky.

**Imp. and roy. veterinary school** (k. k. Militär-Thierarznei-Institut), III. Linke Bahngasse 7; founded 1777 by Josef II. Grand and interesting establishment, with stables, baths, preparations, veterinary-surgical instruments etc. etc.

**Ridings-school of baron Sina** (Reitschule), III. Beatrixgasse 3.

**Palace of the duke Modena**, III. Beatrixgasse 29; constructed 1812, with a nice garden.

**Imp. and roy. hospital of invalids** (Invalidenhaus), III. Hauptstrasse 1; constructed in the 18. century, formerly palace of the prince Maximianus of Hannover; since 1783 hospital of invalids. The two famous pictures by P. Kraft „The victories of Aspern and Leipsic”, are in the large saloon of the first floor.

**Geological establishment** (Geologische Reichsanstalt), III. Rasumoffskygasse 23; constructed 1802; founded 1849, by the emperor Francis-Josef I.

**Freihaus**, IV. Hauptstrasse; ancient convent, formerly belonging to the prince Starhemberg, containing an infinite number of small lodgings for poor families; 1500 persons are considered to dwell there.

**Protestant school** (Evangelisches Schulhaus), IV. Hauptstrasse 1; constructed 1860—63 by Hansen; this brick-built edifice (Ziegelrohbau), in the renescent style, produces a very good effect.

**Imp. and roy. polytechnical school** (k.k. polytechnisches Institut), IV. Technikerstrasse 13. This vast edifice, which has been constructed 1816—1818 by Leytenbach, is composed of several buildings of a simple architecture; it was restored and enlarged 1871.

**Palace of His imp. Highness the archduke Rainer**, IV. Hauptstrasse 71.

**Theresianum academy** (Theresianum), IV. Favoritenstrasse 15. It is one of the largest buildings of Vienna, and an ancient imp. country-seat „Favorite”; there is a vast, magnificent garden.

**Imp. and roy. deaf-and-dumb asylum** (k.k. Taubstummen-Institut), IV. Favoritenstrasse 13; founded by Maria-Theresa.

**Palace of His imp. Highness the archduke Charles Lewis**, IV. Favoritenstrasse 7.

**Imp. and roy. bronze-foundery** (Kunst-Erzgiesserei), Gusshausstrasse.

**Rothschild palace** (corner of Theresianumgasse and Alleegasse; in the French renescent style; with a most beautiful garden.

**Stifts-Caserne**, VI. Mariahilferstrasse 22 (corner of Breitegasse).

**Imperial stables** (Hofstallungen), by Fischer d'Erlach 1725; there are the hunting-rooms.

**Station of the western railway** (Kaiserin Elisabeth-Westbahnhof), Gürtelstrasse; in the hall one perceives the statue of the emperess Elisabeth, by Hans Gasser.

**Military geographical establishment** (Militärgeographisches Institut), VIII. Landesgerichtsstrasse 8; constructed 1839, by the emperor Ferdinand; restored 1871; a nice building; its roof is trimmed with a globe.

**Palace of count Czernin**, VIII. Landesgerichtsstrasse N. 10; containing a beautiful picture-gallery (v. collections).

**Court of justice and penitentiary** (k. k. Landesgerichtsgebäude für Strafsachen), VIII. Landesgerichtsstrasse N. 12.

**Palace of prince Auersperg**, corner of Lerchenfelderstrasse; monument of the 18. century; with a magnificent garden and pavilion.

**Infantry-casern**, IX. Alserstrasse 2 (at the corner).

**General hospital** (Allgemeines Krankenhaus), IX. Alserstrasse 4; founded 1783 by the emperor Josef II.; enlarged 1835. — This building covers an immense space; there are several large and small courts, with promenades for the convalescents; a chapel, an apothecary's shop, and a bathing-establishment. It contains also the clinics of the university, the collection of surgical instruments, the pathologic museum, the medical library, etc. etc.

Opposite to it:

**Foundling-hospital** (Findelhaus).

**Mad-house** (Irren-Heilanstalt), IX. Lazarethgasse 14; constructed by Fellner, after the plans



of Nadherny, 1848—52. The building is surrounded with an immense garden; there is a chapel, ornamented with paintings upon glass, by Geyling and Schwemminger.

**Medical-surgical academy** (Josefinum or Josefs-Akademie), IX. Währingerstrasse 15; founded 1785 by the emperor Josef II.

**Palace of prince Dietrichstein**, IX. Währingerstrasse 26; with a beautiful garden.

**Palace of count Chotek**, IX. Währingerstrasse 28.

**Military hospital** (Haupt-Garnisonsspital), IX. Van Swietengasse 8; founded 1784 by the emperor Josef II.

**Chemical establishment** (Chemisches Laboratorium), IX. Währingerstrasse 10, corner of Türkenstrasse; a brick-built edifice, after the plans of Ferstel.

**Palace of prince Liechtenstein** IX. Liechtensteinstrasse, monument of the 18. century; with marble-columns, a museum, and a garden, opened to the public.

**Rudolfs-Caserne or Rossauer Caserne**; one of the largest caserns of Vienna, of an immense extension, and a solid and fine architecture; especially destined for the cavalry.

**House of deputies** (Abgeordnetenhaus), IX. Maria-Theresienstrasse, corner of Währingerstrasse; a very simple building, and the provisory seat of the chamber of deputies.

## Churches.

Am Hof, I.: This church, known under the name „Zu den neun Chören der Engel” belonged formerly to the Jesuits; it was constructed 1415, by Lucas Schwendler of Magdeburg. The interior shows nothing remarkable.

Am Gestade, I.: The church, called „Maria Stiegen”, or „Maria am Gestade”, was constructed 1412, in the Gothic style; it is one of the finest and the most ancient churches of Vienna, with an interesting tower and a magnificent high-altar of the year 1842.

Annagasse, I.: *St. Anna church* of the 14. and 15 century. This church had formerly been a part of a convent of the Jesuits. It is destined for the national worship of the Frenchmen.

Augustinerstrasse, I.: *St. Augustin church*, constructed 1327—39, restored at different epochs; with the master-piece of Canova, the magnificent, sepulchral monument of the archduchess Maria-Christina (deceased 1793), erected by her husband, the duke Albert. — The tombs of Josef II. (deceased 1792), of the famous physician of Maria-Theresa, Van Swieten (deceased 1772), and of the marshal Daun, are to be found in the sepulchre. — This church is joined to the imp. castle by an underground passage. The hearts of the deceased members of the imperial family, are conserved in silver urns, in a chapel, called „Loretto-Capelle”.

Carls-gasse, IV.: *St. Charles Borromäus church* (Carlskirche); one of the most imposing edifices

of Vienna, founded 1716 by Charles VI. (after the extinction of the pest), after the plans of Fischer d'Erlach. The facade is crowned with an imposing couple. At the two sides of the portal, one perceives two columns of 33 metres of height, and 4 metres of circumference, with spiral bass-reliefs, representing episodes out of the life of saint Charles Borromäus. Nine steps are at the entrance, which is formed by six columns of the Corinthian order. The interior of this church is also magnificent. There is a monument of the poet Henry de Collin (deceased 1811). The pictures are by Gran, Altomonte and van Schuppen; the beautiful fresco on the couple by Rothmayer.

**Carolinenplatz, IV.:** *St. Elisabeth church*, constructed in the Gothic style by Bergmann 1860—66.

**Dominikanerplatz, I.:** *Dominican church* (Dominikanerkirche); constructed 1639 under the emperor Ferdinand II. It has been restored several times. There is the tomb of the emperess Claudia Felicitas (deceased 1676), wife of Leopold I., and of the chevalier de Löwel, deceased 1638.

**Dorotheergasse, I.:** *protestant church* constructed 1785, by Nigelli.

**Fleischmarkt, I.:** *Church of the non-united Greeks* (Griechisch-nichtunirte Kirche); re-built 1858 in the Byzantine style, after the plans of Hansen; the hall and the interior of this church are magnificent and richly decorated; the frescos on the facade are by Rahl and by his pupils

Bitterlich and Eisenmenger; those in the interior of the church are by Thiersch from München.

**Freiung, I.:** *Scotch church* (Schottenkirche), belonging to the priests of the order of the scottish Benedictines. The convent, which is joined to it, has been founded by the duke Henry Jasomirgott 1158. The church was built 1190 and restored 1690. In the court (passage to Schottensteig), one perceives a fountain with the statue of the founder. In the interior of the church one finds a remarkable marble-altar („Sebastians-Altar”); then the sepulchral monument of Rüdiger, count de Starhemberg, defender of Vienna at the second siege of the Turks, and the tomb of the duke Henry Jasomirgott.

**Gumpendorferstrasse, VI.:** *Protestant church* by Förster and Hansen, built up 1849.

**Gumpendorferstrasse, VI.:** *St. Aegyden-church*, constructed 1765—1770. The frontal of the high-altar is by Abel; the other fronters are by Redl and Kreipl; the statues „St. Peter and St. Paul” are by Klieber.

**Gürtelstrasse, VI.:** *Church of Fünfhaus*. This magnificent church, in the Gothic style with two steeples, has been constructed by Schmidt 1864—74.

**Hofburg, I.:** Chapel of the imperial castle (Burg-Capelle), for the usage of the court; the public is also admitted (of the 15. century).

**Kaiserstrasse, VII.:** *Lazarist church* (Kirche der Lazaristen), in the Gothic style by Schmidt; constructed 1860—62.

Karmeliterplatz, II.: *Carmelite church.*

Kärntnerstrasse, I.: *St. John church*; called „of the order of Malta”; constructed in the 13. century, by the knights of the order; re-built 1806; in the present time the Hungarian service is celebrated there.

Landstrasser Hauptstrasse, III.: *St. Elisabeth church* (Kirche und Kloster der Elisabethinerinnen); with an hospital, founded 1709 by the princess of Liechtenstein.

Landstrasser Hauptstrasse, III.: *St. Rochus church* (Rochuskirche), constructed 1672 by the emperor Ferdinand III.; the interior of this church is worth to be looked at.

Lerchenfelderstrasse, VII.: *church of Alt-Lerchenfeld*, constructed 1848—61, after the plans of the young architect J. G. Müller (deceased 1849). This church is of an exquisite architecture and one of the most beautiful modern buildings of Vienna; it contains 3500 persons. The ornaments in the interior are by Van der Nüll; the statues „St. Peter and St. Paul” are by Preleuthner, and the four Saints by Hans Gasser; the sculptures are by Blaas, Kupelwieser, Schönmann and others, the seven bells are from the foundery of Hilzer at Wiener-Neustadt.

Löwengasse, III.: *St. Margaret church*, or *Weissgärberkirche*, a magnificent building in the Gothic style; constructed 1866—73, after the plans of Schmidt.

**Maximilianplatz, IX.:** *Saviour's church* (Votivkirche, or Heilandskirche); in remembrance of the delivery of His Majesty, the emperor Francis-Josef, of the hands of a murderer 1853; erected under the direction of His Majesty the emperor Maximilianus of Mexico, then arch-duke of Austria. This church is a master-piece of Gothic architecture; it has been constructed 1856—79, after the plans of Ferstel. The two steeples are almost 100 metres high; the bells are from the foundery of Hilzer at Wiener-Neustadt. The statue on the principal facade, representing the Saviour, is by J. Gasser; the statues on the left (Abel, Noah, Melchisedek and Isaac) and on the right (John Baptist, Sampson, Aaron and Mosès) are by Benk; those of the portal of the right nave (the holy Fathers) are by Fessler and Preleuthner; and those of the portal of the left nave (eight prophets), are by Zaufach and Fessler; the reliefs on the tympan (the fall of the first man; the holy ghost), are by Erler. The interior is distinguished by magnificent paintings upon glass, by Steinle, Trenkwald, Laufberger and others. On the largest panes the foundation of the church by the arch-duke Ferdinand-Maximianus and the deliverance of the monarch out of a murderer's hands, are represented. One must also mention the high-altar, the fonts, the magnificent organ, constructed by E. F. Walker in Louisburgh at Würtemberg, and the monument of count Salm, defender of Vienna, against the Turks (deceased 1530).

**Mariahilferstrasse VI.:** *Mariahilf church.*

Formerly, in the year 1660, a burying-ground and a chapel, which were destructed later by the Turks, were on the place of this church. The only object, that could be saved, was the image of the holy Virgin, which is to be found till to-day, on the high-altar of the Mariahilf church, founded 1686 by the prince Paul Eszterházy. It was enlarged 1713 and 1780.

**Mariahilferstrasse, VI.:** *St. Josef church.*

**Michaelerplatz, I.:** *St. Michael church*, constructed in the 13. century and restored at different epochs. On the high-altar one finds a Byzantine Madonna, by a Grecian artist, and other pictures of modern time by Schnorr, Bock etc. There are also sepulchral monuments of the 16. and 18. century; in the sepulchre one finds the monument of the poet Metastasio (deceased 1782). The calvary-mountain at the exterior of the church, on the southern side, is of the year 1498, by Hans Hüber.

**Minoritenplatz, I.:** *Italian church* (Minoritenkirche), constructed in the 13. century, restored 1783. It contains several beautiful marble-monuments, among which the monument of the poet Pietro Metastasio by Lucardi is to be found. (His corpse rests at St. Michael). There is also a superb mosaic, „the supper of the Lord”, after Leonardo da Vinci, by Raffaeli; this magnificent copy was made a present of to the church, by the emperor Ferdinand.

**Neuer Markt, I.:** *Capuchin church* (Capuzinerkirche); it contains the sepulchral tomb of the imperial family. It was founded by the emperor Matthew, deceased 1619. There are hundred graves, which in general are distinguished by their simplicity; there is an exception concerning the tombs of Maria-Theresa and her husband, Francis I.

**Neustiftgasse, VII.:** *Mechitariste church* (Mechitaristenkirche). The picture at the high-altar is by Schmidt. The other frontals are by Maulbertsch and Schindler, the picture of the couple is by Schilcher and the frescos of the convent refectory are by L. Schnorr (painted 1839).

**Petersplatz, I.:** *St. Peter's church* (Peterskirche). There was a chapel, very long ago (the legend says, at the times of Charles the great). The church of the present time is an imitation of St. Peter's church in Roma, founded by Leopold I. and constructed by Fischer d'Erlach 1702—1712. There is a monument of the historier Lorius (1514—1563); the frescos of the couple are by Rothmayer and the frontal of the high-altar is by Altomonte.

**Piaristengasse, VIII.:** „*Maria Trèu*” church and convent. This beautiful church was founded 1698 by the emperor Leopold I. The frescos on the ceiling and the frontal of the high-altar are by Maulbertsch.

**Praterstrasse, II.:** *St. John Nepomuk church* (Kirche zu St. Johann Nepomuk), constructed 1840—45 by Rössler. The statues at the principal



facade are by Bauer; the bass-relief of the portal is by Kleiber. The interior of the church is richly decorated; the frescos are by Ziegler, the frontals by Ziegler and Schulz, and the frescos of the high-altar by Kupelwieser.

**Rennweg, III.:** The church, called „Salesianerkirche”, with a convent and a pension, founded 1717, by the emperess Amalia-Wilhelmina, dowager of Josef I. The frescos of the couple of this church are by Pellegrini; the picture of the high-altar is by Rillow, and the frontals of the altars of both sides, are by Altomonte, Gran, Pellegrini, and van Schuppen.

**Ruprechtsstiege, I.:** *St. Rupert church* (Ruprechtskirche). This little church is of the most ancient ones of Vienna; according to the legend it was constructed in the 8. century; renovation 1430.

**Salvatorgasse, I.:** *Municipal church* (Rathhaus- or Salvatorcapelle), of the 13. century; it is the church of the old-catholics since 1871. A magnificent portal, in the renascent style.

**Singerstrasse, I.:** *Church of the knights of the teutonic order* (Deutsche Ordenskirche), constructed 1326 by *Jörg Schiffering*; it contains a great many scutcheons, standards and ancient tombs.

**Singerstrasse, I.:** *Franciscan church and convent* (Franziskanerkirche und Kloster). This church, whose primitive construction remounts till to the 15. century, was re-built at the commencement

of the 17. century. Only one part of the immense convent is actually occupied by the Franciscans; in the other part one finds the imp. printing-office.

Schlösselgasse, VIII.: *Trinitätskirche* (Dreifaltigkeitskirche); there is nothing remarkable, but the picture of the high-altar by *Hempel*.

Stefansplatz, I.: *St. Stefan's cathedral* (Stefansdom). In several parts the construction of this imposing edifice remounts till to the 12. century. The steeple is 135 metres high; one can get there, alighting a stone stair-case with 550 steps and a wood stair-case with 200 steps. At this place one sees on the right a bench, called the bench of count Starhemberg, as Starhemberg sat down on this bank, to watch the movements of the Turks, during the siege of Vienna. One must alight several ladders, to get to the top. The second steeple, which should have been equal to the first, remained unaccomplished till now. The largest one of the fine bells is most remarkable, as it has been founded out of 180 turkish canons which were taken 1711. It is but rung on great occasions; people call it the „Türkenglocke“; its sound is so sonorous and mighty, that one hears it at an almost incredible distance. The two other steeples, which are situated on the right and on the left of the grand portal, which is known under the name of „Riesenthor“, are called. „Heidenthürme“. At the corner-pillars one sees the statues of Rodolph II., founder of the church, and

of his wife; at the northern side one finds the chair and statuè of St. John Capistranus (1451) and at the southern side the sepulchral monument of Neidhard Fuchs (1334) is to be found. There is also a fine relief from the 15. century. In the interior: on the right of the southern entrance one finds the chapel of St. Catherine, with christening fonts of yellow marble (1481) and a frontal by Schmied; then a magnificent sepulchral monument of red marble of the emperor Frederic III. (deceased 1493), begun by Nicolaus Lerch and finished by Martin Dichter; the frontal is by Sandrart. The high-altar of black marble, was constructed by J. Bock 1647. In the nave of the left one perceives the sepulchral monument of Rodolph IV.; in the St. Barbe chapel one sees an altar in the Gothic style, constructed by the architects Ferstel and Stache, in remembrance of the deliverance of the emperor Francis-Josef I. out of a murderers hands; the statues are by J. Gasser. The chair in the middle nave is by Pilgram (1412). The chapel with the sepulchral monument of the prince Eugene of Savoy, is near the western portal.

The catacombs of the church extend very far, especially in the direction of the Wollzeile; they are formed by 30 grand vaults and cover the space, which till 1576 had served as sepulchral tomb to the Austrian princes.

Tempelgasse, II.: *Synagogue*, constructed 1853—58, after the plans of L. Förster, in the oriental style.

**Universitätsplatz, I.:** *University church* (Universitätskirche), constructed 1627 by the Jesuits; the frescos of the couple are by Pozzo.

**Wiedener Hauptstrasse, IV.:** *Church, called „Paulanerkirche“.*

### ■ Parks and gardens.

**Augarten** (Leopoldstadt), founded 1655, by Ferdinand III. and opened to the public a century later, by the liberality of the emperor Josef II.; it is a most agreeable walk, on account of the silence, which reigns there, the thickness of the foliage, and the beautiful alleys. This garden extends till to a terrace, which is facing the suburb, peopled a great deal now-a-days, and arising on the same place, where the plain of Brigittenau was to be found formerly. This park grows to become fashionable, more and more. The vicinity of the north-western railway-station and the two bridges, which are uniting this quarter to the opposite bank of the canal, are reasons, which concur, in populating the Augarten. There is also a coffeehouse-restoration.

**The Prater**, situated at the extremity of the Leopoldstadt. This park is incomparable in its kind, and does not only charm the Viennese themselves, as it excites in a high degree, the admiration of the strangers. It is an immense, open park, having been formerly part of a forest, that vanished in the same measure, as civilisation was arising at the banks of the Danube, which formerly

were so uncultivated. The extension of the Prater is so enormous, that it is difficult, to assign it justly. Partly it is traversed by long alleys. When one is in the district Leopoldstadt, on the place, called „Praterstern”, one sees two alleys; one is on the left, and the other on the right; straightforward is a third one, formed by three parallel alleys.

The first alley of the Prater, on the left, is but visited by walkers, who are fond of solitude; it leads to the military swimming-school and to the river-baths (Communalbad). The middle alley, called „Feuerwerks-Allee”, and since the exhibition „Ausstellungs-Strasse”, leads to the „Wurstel-Prater”, whose denomination is explained by the presence of theatres and puppets; besides there are numerous popular places of amusement—menageries, panoramas, swings, flying booths etc. etc. There is also a multitude of restorations, where millions of families spend fine summer evenings or Sunday afternoons, and consume an incredible mass of cheese and sausages, as well as excellent beer, one finds there in abundance.

The right alley is the finest of all. It is formed, as we have already mentioned, of three parallel alleys; the largest one in the middle is destined for carriages, the left one for pedestrians and the right one for riders. This alley is constantly frequented during the fine season, and even in winter, on Sunday afternoons, by a crowd of elegant equipages; riders and amazons are neither

failing. The arrival of the fine season is celebrated on the first of May, by what is called „Praterfahrt”. There is almost the whole population in the Prater, either on foot, in carriages, or on horseback. Even the court is joining the row of equipages of the aristocratic and financial high fashion, which is making a show of its luxury, on this day.

At the entrance of the alley one finds on the right and on the left the imp. and roy. gardens; walking along, one perceives on the left the „Aquarium”; then there are on the same side the three coffeehouse-restorations, where military concerts are taking place every day, in summer; entry gratis. Opposite to these coffeehouses, one perceives the „Constantinhügel” with the restoration of Sacher. Behind the third coffeehouse, one sees the large extension, where the buildings of the universal exhibition were to be found formerly; now one finds there but a single monument, the „Rotunde” (rotundo). — By a prolongation of the grand alley, one comes to a sort of summer-house, called „Lusthaus”; it is an ancient hunting room, which dates from the last century and is now a part of the „Gasthaus” on the left. Going along on the right and walking over a small bridge, one comes to a place, called „Freudenau”, where the runnings are taking place; there is also a „Gasthaus”.

The Stadtpark, I. Parkring. These plantations were made 1862, and since this time they

are to be numbered among the most frequented public places of the capital. They consist of two parts, separated by the river, called „Wien”, over which one has built a nice iron bridge, „Carolinenbrücke”. The part on the left bank, known by the name of „Kinderpark”, is a nice place, shaded by beautiful trees; there is always a multitude of children, engaged in playing. The part of the right bank, which is separated of the Ring but by an elegant grate, bears the character of a pleasure-garden. A basin in the middle and a miniature pavilion, for the refuge of the numerous aquatic inhabitants, are rejoicing the look of the walker. During the winter one is skating there. In the highest part of Stadtpark the „Cursalon” is arising in the renescent style (with concert-rooms, coffee-houses and restorations), built on the expenses of the town, by Garben. There are two monuments in the Stadtpark, which we shall mention immediately: the monument of Francis Schubert, and of Zelinka; both are by Kundtmann; the nice fountain, called „Donauweibchen”, is by *Hans Gasser*.

**Volksgarten**, I., adjacent to the outside „Burgplatz”; founded 1824, by Francis I.; embellished and enlarged 1864. It is surrounded with a fine monumental grate. In the middle one finds the „Theseus-Tempel”, containing the group of Canova: „Theseus, conquerer of Minotaurus”.

There is a coffee-house, where in summer concerts are taking place every evening, which are frequented by the best society (Entry 20—50 kr.)

In winter these concerts are but taking place on Sundays or holy-days.

**Belvedere, III.** Rennweg 6. This English garden, although showing nothing particular, is worth looking at. It is planted slopingly in the baroque style. On each side of a large basin in the middle, one finds a stair-case with twelve statues (by Klieber), representing the twelve months of the year; these stair-cases, which are separating the high part of the garden of the low one, are ornamented with cascades and allegoric figures. At the extremities of the garden, the two palaces are arising, which contain the picture-galleries and the antiquity-collections.

**Schwarzenberg-Garten** (garden of prince Schwarzenberg), IV. Heugasse 1, with most beautiful alleys, parterres in the French and English style, statues, basins, cascades etc. etc. Open for the public during the summer season.

**Botanischer Garten, III.** Rennweg 6; open every day.

**Botanischer Garten** (of the university), III. Rennweg 14; open for the public every day.

**Rathhauspark, I.** Franzensring; this newly planted garden faces the town-hall.

**Liechtensteingärten** (gardens of prince Liechtenstein), IX. Fürstengasse 1, and III. Rasumoffskygasse 3; containing most beautiful flowers and exotic plants.

**Eszterhazygarten, IV.** Mariahilferstrasse 73.  
**Schönbornpark, VIII.** Florianigasse 24.



## Monuments and fountains.

**Albrechtsplatz, I.:** Albrechtsbrunnen, monumental fountain; with marble statues by Meixner; the group in the middle: Vindobona and the Danube; on the left: the rivers Save, March, Salza, Mur and Drave; on the right: Theiss, Raab, Enns, Traun and Inn.

**Am Hof, I.:** Mariensäule, column, erected 1664 by Leopold I., in honour of the immaculate conception of the holy Virgin.

**Alserstrasse, IX.:** Fountain, not far from the foundling hospital; with a metal statue by Fischer, representing „the vigilance”; the water of the fountain comes out of the mouths of four lions, which are placed on the pedestal.

**Beethovenplatz, I.:** monument of Lewis van Beethoven by the sculpter Zumbusch; erected on the 1. of Mai 1880. On the right of the composer's statue one perceives Prometheus with the eagle, and on the left the goddess of victory; on the other sides of the socle one finds groups of playing children, symbolizing the principal works of Beethoven.

**Burgplatz(inside place),I.:** Franzensmonument monument of Francis I; erected 1846 by the emperor Ferdinand I. This work is by Marchesi. The font statue represents the emperor standing with outstretched hands and blessing his people; it stands on a granite pedestal, adorned with eight bass-reliefs. At the four corners one finds the following allegoric figures: faith, justice, peace and

strength, with an inscription in the middle: „Amorem populis mais.” This monument looks heavy, and is not accomplished in its execution.

(Outside place). Prinz Eugen-Denkmal, equestrian statue of prince Eugene of Savoy; erected 1865; the statue represents the prince in the uniform of a marshal of the empire, on a Spanish blood-horse, by Fernkorn; the pedestal of polished marble, is by Van der Nüll. The following inscription is to be found on one of the scutcheons of the pedestal: „Prinz Eugen, der edle Ritter”.

(Outside place). „Erzherzog Carl-Denkmal, monument of the arch-duke Charles, facing the monument of prince Eugene; erected 1860. The equestrian statue represents the arch-duke in the moment, where, at the battle of Aspern, he precipitates himself to the head of the staggering grenadiers of the Zach regiment. It is executed by Fernkorn and founded of bronze. The pedestal, which is by Van der Nüll, shows inscriptions, escutcheons and medals, upon which the battles and combats, the arch-duke has taken part of, are indicated.

Freiung, I.: Fountain of the year 1846. Over a granite basin, the statue of Austria arises on a column. At its feet one finds the four allegoric figures: the Danube, the Weichsel, the Elbe and the Po. These statues are by Schwanthaler, and were founded at Munich, by F. Miller.

**Franziskanerplatz, I.:** Fountain of the year 1798; with the statue of Moses, by *Fischer*; founded in metal.

**Graben, I.:** Dreifaltigkeitssäule, column, 21 metres high, which arises in the middle of the place; erected 1679 by the emperor Leopold I., at the extinction of the pest; finished 1693.

There are two fountains on the right and on the left of the *Dreifaltigkeitssäule*; with statues by *Fischer*, founded in lead; one is representing Saint-Josef, and the other Saint-Leopold.

**Hofgarten, Burgring I.:** Monument of the emperor Francis I. (deceased 1765).

**Hoher Markt, I.:** Monument representing a biblical subject, erected by the emperor Josef I. 1732, after a plan of *Fischer d'Erlach*.

**Herrengasse, I.:** Fountain in the passage to *Freiung*; after a plan of *Ferstel*; in bronze by *Fernkorn*.

**Josefsplatz, I.:** equestrian statue of the emperor Josef II., erected 1807 by the emperor Francis I., in remembrance of his uncle, and executed in bronze by the sculpter *Zauner*, in the antic style. The pedestal is of granite, and on the sides one finds bronze tablets, with allegoric bass-reliefs, in remembrance of the protection, this emperor accorded to the sciences, to commerce and to agriculture.

**Margarethenplatz, V.:** Fountain of the year 1836, with a statue by *Schaller*, representing Saint-Margaret, taming a dragoon.

**Mariahilferstrasse, VI.:** Fountain, facing the Mariahilf church, with a delicious little bronze group: „Gänsemädchen”, by A. Wagner, representing a young peasant girl with a reed in her hand, and following a gosling.

**Neuer Markt, I.:** Fountain, inaugurated 1739 and renewed 1873; a masterpiece of Donner, first sculpter of this period. In the middle of the basin, a gracious statue is arising on a pedestal, representing the circumspection. At its feet one sees genii, embracing vixens, from whom the water of the fountain, gushes forth. On the exterior borders of the fountain one sees four allegoric figures, with their attributes, representing the four principal rivers of the archdukedom Austria; Traun, Enns, Ybbs and March. The basin was formerly of stone and the groups were founded in lead; but one replaced it later by a granite basin and bronze statues.

**Opernhaus, I.:** Two monumental fountains are on the right and on the left of this building, in the middle of flower parterres. That are the last works, executed by Hans Gasser.

**Passage from Michaelerplatz to Habsburgergasse I.:** Oelberg, „Olive mountain”, by Hans Huber.

**Schillerplatz, I.:** Schiller-Denkmal, Schiller monument, a bronze statue, executed by Schilling (Dresden); erected 1876.

**Schwarzenbergplatz, I.:** Equestrian statue, of prince Schwarzenberg, erected 1867. This work

is by Hähnel, and represents the prince in the moment, where he sheathes his sword, commanding the alliants in the battle of Leipsic, in the year 1813.

Gushing fountain, facing the Schwarzenberg-garten.

**Stadtpark, I.:** Fountain with a gracious statue of white marble, by Hans Gasser, representing „Donauweibchen”, nymph of the Danube.

Schubert-Denkmal; monument of Francis Schubert, erected 1872, by the society, called „Wiener Männergesang-Verein”, in remembrance of this grand composer of songs. It is executed in marble of Carrara, by Kundtmann. The granite base of the monument, arising with three steps, supports the pedestal, on the four sides of which one finds allegoric bass-reliefs of marble. The statue itself represents Schubert, sitting with his arm leaning on a trunk of a tree, to get inspiration; he has an open music-book on his knees, and a pencil in his hand.

Zelinka-Denkmal, bronze bust, erected 1877, in honour of the ancient mayor of Vienna, Dr. Zelinka; executed by Kundtmann.

**Stubenring, I.:** Fountain, between the two museums of art and industry and of art and trade with a Pallas Athene, in venetian mosaic.

**Strauchgasse, I.:** Fountain of the Montenuove palace; erected 1853, with a group, founded in bronze, by Fernkorn; representing St. George, taming a the dragoon; it is a masterpiece.

**Volksgarten, I.:** Theseus-Tempel with a marble group, representing „Theseus and the Centauri”. It is one of the greatest masterpieces by Canova. After the fall of Napoleon I., who had ordered it to Milan, the emperor Francis I. ordered it, to be placed in this temple, called „Theseus-Tempel”, built to this purpose by Nobile, in the proportions of the temple of Athens.

**Wiedener Hauptstrasse, IV.:** Ressel-Denkmal, monument, erected 1863, in honour of Ressel, inventor of the propulsator; by Fernkorn.

A gushing fountain, before the church, called Paulanerkirche. Of the year 1846. A guardian angel by Preleuthner is arising in the middle of the octagonal basin; the ornaments, which are joined to it, are executed after the plans of Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg.

**Westbahnhof.** In the hall one perceives the statue of the emperess Elisabeth, executed by Hans Gasser.

### Bridges.

*a) On the Wiener Donau-Canal (against the stream).*

**Sophienbrücke,** iron construction, built 1873, and leading from the Landstrasse, near the geological establishment and the Rasumoffsky garden, to the Prater.

**Eisenbahn-Kettenbrücke,** serving as a communication to the northern and southern railway; the public is not admitted.

**Franzensbrücke**, leading from the Landstrasse to the Praterstern and to the northern railway-station.

**Aspernbrücke**, constructed 1864 by the engineers Fillinger and Schnirch; ornamented with allegoric figures by Melnitzky. Over this bridge the tramway is passing, driving to the Prater; it unites the Ringstrasse to Leopoldstadt.

**Ferdinandsbrücke**, principal point of communication between the city and Leopoldstadt. This bridge leads from Franz Josefs-Quai to Taborstrasse and Praterstrasse.

**Kettensteg** or *Karlsbrücke* (only for the usage of foot-passengers), leads from Franz Josefs-Quai, near the Metropole hotel, to Leopoldstadt.

**Augartenbrücke**, iron construction, built 1873, and leading from Schottenring near Rudolfscaserne, to the Leopoldstadt and to the Augarten.

**Brigittabrücke**, iron construction, built up in the year 1871 by the engineers Köstlin and Battig; leading from the Alservorstadt near the Francis Josef-railway, to Brigittenau.

*b) Bridges over the Danube, properly speaking.*

**Nordwestbahnbrücke**, **Franz Josefs-Brücke**, **Nordbahnbrücke**, **Rudolfsbrücke**, **Staatsbahnbrücke**, **Kaiser Franz Josefs-Brücke**.

*c) Bridges over the channel, called „die Wien” (against the stream).*

**Radetzkybrücke**, built in stone 1855, after the plans of the ingeneer Mack from Hamburg;

leading from the Franz Josefs-Quai and Ring, to the part of Landstrasse, called „Weissgärber”; on the left one perceives the buildings of the steam-navigation-company of the Danube, and on the right the custom-house.

**Stubenbrücke**, constructed in stone in the 15. century; it unites the city to the Landstrasse.

**Karolinenbrücke**, a nice iron bridge, between the two principal parts of „Stadt-park”.

**Tegetthoffbrücke**, iron construction (1871) by the engineers Stehlin and Hornbostel; leading from Johannesgasse (prolongation), near the Stadt-park, through „Salesianergasse” to Rennweg.

**Schwarzenbergbrücke**, built in stone, 1866, by the engineer Hornbostel; leading from Schwarzenbergplatz to Rennweg, and through Heugasse, to the southern railway-station, to Belvedere, and to the Arsenal.

**Elisabethbrücke** (1850—54), built in stone, by the architect L. Förster; principal point of communication between Kärntnerstrasse and Wiedener Hauptstrasse. In the year 1867, this bridge was adorned (by the cares of the society, called „zur Beförderung der bildenden Künste”) with superb marble statues, representing famous men, whose works have contributed to the prosperity of the empire and whose names are dear to posterity; they are: the duke Henry Jasomirgott, by the sculpter Melnitzky; the duke Leopold „der Glorreiche”, by Preleuthner; the duke Rodolph IV. by Jos. Gasser; the count



Nicolaus Salm, by Purkhartshofer; the count Rüdiger of Starhemberg, by Fessler; the bishop Kollonitz, by N. Pilz; Fischer d'Erlach, by Cesar, and Josef of Sonnenfels, by H. Gasser.

A quantity of bridges, be they of wood, or of iron, unite Mariahilf to Wieden, till to the limits of the town, properly speaking, they are:

Schickanederbrücke, Leopoldsbrücke, Rudolfsbrücke, Magdalenenbrücke, Pilgrambrücke, Reinprechtsbrücke, Nevillebrücke and Schlachthausbrücke.

### Bathes.

**Kaiserbad**, at the Donaucanal, near the Augartenbrücke; price of warm bathes 35—80 kr.

**Römisches Bad** (roman bath), II. Kleine Stadtgutgasse. This establishment costed more than a million and a half; it is built up in the roman style and is one of the most magnificent establishments of this kind. The warm bath for men is a space, which is covered with a couple in the Byzantine style; it rests upon marble columns, with a basin of marble of Carrara. From here, one comes to the bathes of warm air, which are taken in halls, pompously decorated in the roman style. Contiguous to them one finds vapour-bath-halls, basins with cold water, halls with douches etc. etc. The part, which is destined for ladies, is organized in the manner, we have described just now. There are also separated baths, reposing-halls and dressing-rooms; a coffeehouse and a restoration etc. Price: 60 kr., at the most.

**Dianabad, II.** Obere Donaustrasse 81; one of the most important bathes of Vienna. Filtered Danube-water, vapour-bathes, douches etc. — In the ground-floor one finds a basin with cold bathes, and a swimming-school (16—17 degrees of temperature) The hall with this basin is perfectly decorated in the modern style, by Burghardt; in winter it is transformed in a dancing-saloon and place of amusement. In the morning from 9—12, only for ladies. Price 40 kr., at the most.

**Concordiabad, II.**, at the Donaucanal, opposite to the Metropole hotel.

**Zur scharfen Ecke, II.** Obere Donaustrasse 77; warm bathes.

**Sophienbad, III.** Marxergasse 13; the most ancient bathing-establishment of Vienna. Filtered Danube-water, bathing-tubs of porcelain. In the first floor one finds a basin with cold bathes and a swimming-school, containing 11.321 hectolitres of filtered Danube-water, 16—17 degrees of temperature; the water is constantly running of and to. The hall, where this basin is to be found, was constructed and decorated by Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg, in the year 1845; in winter it is transformed in a dancing-saloon, and place of amusement. Price: a cold bath 35 kr.; a warm bath 50 kr. In the morning from 9—12, only for ladies. Vapour-baths, douches, etc. etc. Omnibus on St. Stefan's place, every half hour (10 kr.).

**Zum Karpfen, III.** Rasumoffskygasse 6.

**Florabad, IV.** Floragasse 7.

**Margarethenbad**, V. Wildenmannngasse 5; established 1872, by Fischer. Bathing-tubs of marble and porcelain; bathes with mineral waters, douches, basin with cold bathes, and swimming-school. Price 40 kr., at the most. Ten minutes from the opera; in omnibus.

**Russisches Schwitzbad** (russian baths), VI. Liniengasse 5. Price: 60 kr.

**Eszterhazybad**, VI. Gumpendorferstrasse 59 (behind the Mariahilf church). Warm bathes, a small basin with cold bathes, and a swimming-school; vapour-bathes, douches etc. etc. A gymnastic saloon is adjoining

**Karolinenbad**, VI. Dürergasse 14.

**Marienbad**, VII. Schottenfeldgasse 94.

**Brünnlbad**, IX. Lazarethgasse 16. Warm and cold bathes; with a hydropathic establishment.

Danube-bathes (Strombäder).

**Communalbad**, near the Rudolfsbrücke. Excellent organization. (Price 40 and 20 kr.)

**Militär-Schwimmschule** (military swimming-school). Near the Rudolfs- or Reichsbrücke.

### **Burying-grounds.**

In Vienna the number of burying-grounds is a very restricted one, and none of them is to be compared with the burying-grounds of Paris and other capitals, concerning the situation and the support of monuments.

**Central burying-ground** (Central-Friedhof), situated on the state railway-line, near Kaiser-Ebersdorf; it is the greatest burying-ground of

Vienna, and has an extension of 1,900.000 metres ; it was bought ten years since. The constantly growing extension of the town, and the impossibility of enlarging the other burying-grounds, made it necessary, to create this new sepulchral place, which does not only answer the wants of the population, but is also agreeing with the grand character of Vienna of now-a-days.

In the year 1877, the earthly remainders of Francis Schubert (deceased 1828), reposing formerly at the „Währinger Friedhof“, were brought to this burying-ground.

Burying-ground, called „Evangelischer Friedhof“, near Matzleinsdorf, on the southern railway-line. It is distinguished by a careful support and numerous monuments. A chapel is at the entrance, constructed 1856, by Hansen, in the Byzantine style. Among others one perceives the monuments of Charles Lewis de Bruck (deceased 1860), of Frederic Hebbel (deceased 1863) and of Julia Rettich (deceased 1868), famous actress of the Hofburg-Theater.

Marxer Friedhof, near the arsenal. One perceives the monument, which the town has erected in remembrance of Mozart, by the cares of Hans Gasser; it is on the very place, where his grave is supposed to be. There are also the tombs of Francis Pfeiffer, and Ida Pfeiffer (deceased 1858), known by their voyages.

Matzleinsdorfer Friedhof, on the southern railway-line. Monument of Gluck (deceased 1787),

of J. Prechtl, director of the polytechnical-school, and of others.

**Schmelzer Friedhof**, not far from the Mariahilf-line. There is a monumental granite obelisk, erected in remembrance of the victims of the revolution, in the year 1848.

**Währinger Friedhof**, Hauptstrasse at Währing, where the earthly remainders of Beethoven (deceased 1827), of the poet count Morice Strachwitz (deceased 1847), of the architect van der Nüll (deceased 1869), of Francis Grillparzer (deceased 1872), and of others are reposing.

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## Appendix.

### The environs of Vienna.

The environs of Vienna are most beautiful; it would be difficult to find another grand capital where one wants but a few hours, to be far from the noise and crowd of an enormous town, in midst of the solitude of forests, or of the sublime marvels of the alpine nature.

The finest environs are at the south and the west of the town, whilst one perceives at the northwest, the vast and fertile plain, known by the name of Marchfeld; it is only interesting for the stranger, concerning historical remembrances; on this place Rodolph of Habsburg destroyed the haughty Ottokar, and on this place, the bloody battles of Aspern and Wagram, were fought. Railways, tramways and numerous omnibus-

societies are endeavoured, to keep up a frequent and cheap communication, between the town and the environs.

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## E x c u r s i o n s .

### Schönbrunn.

One can reach this place with the tramway (Penzing-Hietzing); or with the omnibus, driving round the town, by Mariahilferstrasse to Fünfhaus.

From the Mariahilf line one comes in 25 minutes to a separation of the way; on the right is the large Linzer street, and on the left the beautiful bridge leading to Schönbrunn, summer-residence of the imperial family. The emperor Matthiew began to build it (1570).

It was destructed by the Turks, 1683, and re-built 1696, after the plans of Fischer d'Erlach; in the year 1775, Maria-Theresa had it accomplished, as it is now. — In the year 1809, Napoleon I. dwelt at Schönbrunn, and in the year 1832, his son, the duke of Reichstadt died there.

There are more than 1000 rooms in the castle; the most remarkable ones are the habitations of Maria-Theresa, the dining-room, the ceremonial hall and the chapel. The public is but admitted during the absence of the imperial family.

A very beautifully worked grate, fastened at two stone obelisks, which are surmounting two French eagles, opens a vast court-yard, adorned with charming basins, fountains, statues etc. —

The court-yard is so extended, that Napoleon I. had there the review of the troops, occasionally of the invasions of 1805 and 1809.

In the passage, beneath the grand perron, one perceives two interesting metal statues. When leaving this place, one enjoys a grand aspect, as the whole garden parterre lies before us; this parterre is as large, as the palace is long, and extends till to the foot of the hill, upon which one perceives a monument, called „Gloriette”. There are rich flower-plots, on immense lawns and statues placed from distance to distance along the enclosings, which surround the parterre. The large basin with two splendid fountains, is surmounted of a beautiful mythological marble group („Neptunsgroupe”), and the alleys are bordered with secular trees of a prodigious height; one can hardly imagine, what an enchanting aspect all that is offering. — The „Gloriette” is a magnificent peristyle with a hall in the midst and two galleries on the sides. It is 960 feet long, and 108 feet high, and was finished in the year 1755. A narrow stair-case leads to the flat roof, whence one enjoys a splendid view on the castle, on the garden, on the valley of the „Wien” with its numerous picturesque villages, on the town and on the vast chain of mountains, from the „Leopoldsberg” at the north, till to the „Anninger” at the south.

An immense park surrounds the palace on three sides. The two parts on the right and on

the left, are exclusively reserved for the imperial family, and contain rare sorts of fruit-trees, flowers, ananas-plants and the orangery etc. etc. The third part, the garden, is always open for the public. It extends from a hill, called „der grüne Berg”, till to Hietzing. The garden is planted in the ancient French style, and is not inferior to the gardens of Marly, Versailles and St. Cloud. It possesses many curiosities of different kinds: the „Schöne Brunnen” on account of which the castle is called „Schönbrunn”, with a fine statue, representing reposing Egeria, who is keeping an urn with deliciously fresh water; the imitation of an Egyptian obelisk, which is to be found at Roma; a superb ruin imitated by the Romans, etc. etc. Near Hietzing one finds a menagery, containing savage animals, and numerous domestic animals, as well as a rich collection of birds; then one comes to the greatly extended botanical garden, which contains rare exotic plants.

### Hietzing.

Rather a little town, than a village; very frequented during the fine season, and surrounded with beautiful villas and charming, well kept gardens. The church contains precious ornaments, given by members of the imperial family. On the place near the church one perceives a monument, erected in remembrance of the unfortunate Maximianus, emperor of Mexico. The bronze statue



represents the features of the unhappy prince, with a striking resemblance. He is represented with the imperial robe, and with the ensigns of the dignity, he occupied formerly in Austria. By „Hetzendorferstrasse”, along the garden (of Schönbrunn, one reaches the height of „Maxing”, a nice villa with an open garden, belonging formerly to the arch-duke Maximianus, who made a present of it to the community of Hietzing, when departing to Mexico.

„Casino Dommayer,” most renowned, ancient coffee-house.

### Unter-St. Veit and Ober-St. Veit.

From Penzing, which is separated of Hietzing but by a bridge, one finds a nice foot-path along the street, on the right bank of the Wien. Unter-St. Veit is of the modern time and possesses several manufacturies. Ober-St. Veit is situated very picturesquely on the foot of the mountains. The village is pretty large. Its church and the archiepiscopal summer-palace with a superb garden (where one is allowed to enter) are noticeable, „Einsiedelei”, a restoration with a nice garden. „Himmelhof”, coffee-house and dairy; with a magnificent view.

At the west of Ober-St. Veit: a castle and garden of prince Wasa, and many country-houses. It is separated of Hütteldorf, station of the western railway, by the Wien. The high-street leads from the village (always along the

right bank of the Wien) to the „Auhof”, house of the imp. and roy. inspector of the forests, which is surrounded by two elevations, the „Kalten Bründelsberg” (1608 feet), and the „Hornauskogel” (1579 feet), with their ramifications, in the extension of half a square-mile. It is to be regretted very much, that the permission to enter in this imp. parks, is but obtained with a great many difficulties (upon a request at the inspector in the „Auhof”), as there is a multitude of red deer, black deer and all sorts of game, and as the view from the two mountains, especially from „Hornauskogel”, offers an enchanting aspect; there are valleys of the Wien and the Liesing, which are separated by richly forested heights, and on the southern side the prolongations of the alps, till to the frontier of the country.

### Western railway.

#### Penzing.

Large village with a swimming-school, manufactures and 7870 inhabitants. Separated of Hietzing by a bridge, leading over the Wien. Railway, tramway and omnibus keep up the communication with Vienna.

#### Hütteldorf.

This village is separated of Hacking by the Wien. It is a renowned country-sojourn, with a large and fine brewery and a very frequented restoration. From this place one can undertake a

quantity of fine walks and excursions either nearer, or farther; for instance to Dornbach, over the Galizinberg; or to Neuwaldegg, across a nice valley, called „Haltherthal”. From this valley a direct, but rather steep foot-path leads to a height, called „Sofienalpe” whence one enjoys a splendid view, and where one finds a good restoration. One can also reach this place by another way, which is more commodious, but longer; then one must pass near a restoration, called „Knödelhütte” and walk across the „Buchberg” an elevation with a magnificent view on the mountains of the „Wiener Wald”, till to „Schneeberg”. In a few minutes one reaches the „Sofienalpe” which is quite near of this place. From this point one can descend to Dornbach or Neuwaldegg, places where one finds the tramway and the omnibus, driving to Vienna. Descending at the opposite side of Dornbach, one reaches Hainbach (in half an hour); this nice place is almost quite hidden in the solitude of forests; there are very few houses and a good restoration. Hainbach is situated at the centre of numerous roads the archduke Francis-Charles had made in all directions, across the mountains and the charming beechwoods. (1—2 hours to Weidlingau).

### Weidlingau.

Favourite country sojourn of the inhabitants of Vienna. Excursions: to **Hadersdorf** (a quarter of an hour), with a castle and a large park of

the family Laudon. The park is open for the public and contains in its extreme point the sepulchral monument of the famous marshal de Camp; it is surrounded with gloomy fir-trees.

**Mauerbach**, with the „Tulbingerkogel”. This village is very ancient and possesses an old convent, founded by Frederic the beautiful, in the year 1314. The emperor Josef II. turned it into a house of charity, which can contain more than 800 poor persons. The finest point in the neighbourhood of Mauerbach, is doubtlessly the „Tulbingerkogel” (1559 feet high); a mountain situated at the north-west of the „Wiener Wald”. From Mauerbach one reaches it in an hour, and without any difficulty; the way leads across blooming meadows and verdant forests; then one passes at a few villas and country-houses. There is the restoration „Zum Kogel” and the „Jägerhaus”; a hardly perceptible elevation leads to the place, called „Oetscherbank”; from there one reaches the top in a quarter of an hour and enjoys a magnificent view: at the south, east and north one has the mountains of the „Wiener Wald” and the „Kahleugebirge”, which are covered with forests, whose delicious shades vanish in the distance, whilst one perceives at the west, the fertile plains of Tulln, extending till to the mountains of Krems.

### **Purkersdorf.**

Country sojourn of the Viennese, with many nice country-houses. The territory of Purkersdorf

is so to say, the centre of the „Wiener Wald”. Mountains and valleys are covered with its magnificent beech-forests. Very rarely the neat little houses are situated in groups; their lovely and picturesque situation gives the environs a charming aspect. In an hour one can walk from Weidlingau to Purkersdorf; one of the roads leads to the large Linzer-street, on the foot of the „Rudolfs-höhe”, the other one, at the northern side of the valley, is an agreeable foot-path, across the woods. Excursions:

**Gablitz**, nice village with a good restoration; from there one can reach Mauerbach (with the „Troppberg”, 1701 feet high); in an hour one can also ascend the „Pfaffenberg” or „Buchberg”, (distance half an hour; the view is resembling to this of the „Tulbingerkogel”).

**Pressbaum**, railway-station.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour from Purkersdorf; across meadows and a superb fir-wood.

### Pressbaum.

As this station and the following ones are no more belonging to the immediate neighbourhood of Vienna, we shall restrict ourselves, to mention them in general, without entering in a detailed description of their environs. Pressbaum, an extended village in the valley of the Wien, is to be reached from the station in 10 minutes. By the high-way, leading across the valley, one can reach it in an hour.

**Rekawinkl.**

Little village with a very good restoration, near the station. One can reach the „Kohlreitberg” in 1—2 hours (1626 feet high); an interesting view.

**Neulengbach.**

Village, situated in the charming valley of „Tullnbach”; with the Neulengbach castle and park, open for the public and belonging to prince Liechtenstein. Numerous interesting promenades and excursions.

**Southern railway.****Hetzendorf.**

This village is situated quite near of Schönbrunn, at the south. There is an imperial castle (and park) which was inhabited by the king of Saxony and his family, during the events of the year 1866. This castle was built by Maria-Theresa (1744) as well as Schönbrunn. In the neighbourhood one perceives a monumental cross, „Moldauerkreuz”, erected in remembrance of the second siege by the Turks. In Hetzendorf is a station; it is surrounded with numerous country-houses. One reaches in a short time the villages Lainz and Speising.

**Atzgersdorf.**

From this station one can reach Mauer in a quarter of an hour; it is a large village with many country-houses, two caserns, a swimming-school, a coffee-house and several restorations. It is situated on the foot of the last prolongations of the

sandhills. The large stone-pits, whence one gets the sand, one sees frequently in Vienna at the houses and the new buildings, are quite near.

### Liesing.

One finds there a large brewery with a garden and a restoration; very nice view. Excursion:

**Kalksburg** (by the high-way in half an hour), with a beautiful church, that is situated on a hill. The fine garden and park are in the Jesuit's hands, since 1855; they have established a pension there, which is greatly frequented by aristocrat's sons. Walking from there to Breitenfurth, one passes at a place, called „Rothen Stadl", dairy, coffee-house and restoration, at the entrance of the forest. Farther on is Rodaun, a very ancient village with a castle and park, belonging to the prince Liechtenstein. The park is open for the public.

**Perchtoldsdorf** (half an hour of Rodaun), a very interesting village (in the popular dialect it is called „Petersdorf"), which has regular communications with the railway-station of Liesing, and which is a station itself. The station is situated at a great distance of the village (half an hour), and but few trains are departing to Vienna. The church, which antiquity has made quite gray, is one of the finest monuments of Gothic architecture, one can find in Lower-Austria. Near the church is a chapel, called St. Martin, built 1414, by

Albrecht III. At the west of Perchtoldsdorf, one perceives the chain of mountains of

**Gaisberg** (one hour and a half from Perchtoldsdorf); the highest summit is 1828 feet high. The view is charming: on one side one has a vast plain, crowded with numberless picturesque villages, and on the other side the mountains, till to „Schöpfel,” „Hohen Lindkogel”, and „Schneeberg”; they are over-topping a great deal the wood-covered mountains.

**Kaltenleutgeben**, at the west of Rodaun. One reaches it by a foot-path, leading along the right bank of a brook, called „dürren Liesing”; three quarters of an hour to walk. There is a good restoration „zur Waldmühle”. Kaltenleutgeben possesses two churches, many country-houses and two hydropathic establishments, the greater one belonging to doctor Winternitz. The situation of this village is charming. The narrow valley, enclosed by high mountains, is also interesting, concerning geology. In the environs of Kaltenleutgeben (one hour and three quarters), one has a magnificent view, from a place, called „Predigerstuhl”.

### **Brunn.**

A little village, almost adjoining to Enzersdorf; there is an enormous brewery and a good restoration. The church in the Gothic style is from the 16. century. At Enzersdorf one finds a convent of the Franciscans, from the 15. century, with a church, called „Maria, Heil der Kranken”,



pilgrimage of the suffering ones. Excursions: Liechtenstein, ruin and castle with an English garden; at the south-west one finds a most agreeable foot-path, leading to the valley, called „Brühl“ (v. Mödling). Giesshübel, a really poetically situated village; it stands quite isolated on a green table-land, thoroughly surrounded with forest and mountains. (From Brunn, one can reach it, across „Welischhof“ and „Perlhof“, in an hour.)

### Mödling.

A very nice little town, with numerous fine country-houses; favourite summer sojourn of the inhabitants of Vienna. St. Othmar church, in the Gothic style, is from the year 1454; St. Pantaleon chapel, with a grand fresco, is from the 13. century. The gigantic aqueduct of Mödling leads the spring-water of the mountains, to the houses of Vienna. Mödling possesses a bathing-establishment, a theatre, several good coffee-houses, restorations and hotels, among which there are „Hotel Weiss“, „Hotel zum Kaiser von Oesterreich“, and „Hotel Eisenbahn“. — Excursions:

**Brühl.** When wishing to reach this fine valley, one must walk across a ravine, called „Mödling-Klausen“, which is on both sides enclosed with steep rocks. Dusky pine-trees are crowning their summits and give them a singular almost strange, but charming character. It has its name from the village Klausen, which extends in this interesting ravine between the steep slopes of Kalenderberg

and Maaberg, and along the way, leading to Heiligenkreuz, Lilienfeld and Mariazell.

The whole ground of Kalenderberg, which formerly had been uncultivated and stony, has been transformed into a charming park with very good ways, by prince Liechtenstein. The modern castle of the family Liechtenstein is surrounded with a beautiful park; opposite to it one perceives the ruins of the ancient castle, which, according to tradition, had been built in the year 1165.

„**Burg Mödling**”. When leaving the ravine, one perceives on the left a ruin, called „Burg Mödling”, which once had been the castle of the margraves of Babenberg.

„**Die Maierei**”, dairy, coffee-house and restoration; a charming place situated in a valley (25 minutes from Mödling. From there a very good way leads to the

„**Husarentempel**” (opposite to „Burg Mödling”) there is the tomb, or rather monumental hall of seven warriors; prince Liechtenstein had built it in remembrance of the brave soldiers, who had saved his life, in the battle of Aspern 1809. The view is magnificent; the mountain, one perceives at the south, is called „Hohe Anninger” (2126 feet high). When descending, one finds, across the woods, a foot-path, leading to a gracious valley („Kienthal”) and from there to the

**Hinterbrühl**. There is a good restoration „zur Höldrichs-Mühle”, the last station of the omnibuses,

which in summer are driving from the railway-station, till to this place (to Mödling and Klausen 15 kr.; to Vorderbrühl 20 kr.; and to Hinterbrühl, till to Höldrachs-Mühle 25 kr.). In this valley one finds good ways leading to Heiligenkreuz with its interesting church, and to Gaaden and Mayerling; these excursions can be made in a single day. When one does not wish to return to Mödling, one can continue ones way till to the station at Baden (v. p. 143).

### Laxenburg.

Mödling and Laxenburg are connected by a branch line of the railway (in ten minutes). Laxenburg is a village and one finds there a country-seat of the court with a large and beautiful park. The ancient castle was built by the duke Albert 1377, and the modern castle 1600. The park is always open for the public and contains a quantity of remarkable things. The most interesting object is doubtlessly the castle, called „Franzensburg”; it was constructed 1801, in the middle-age style, and is standing inmidst of a beautiful, extended lake.

The furniture consists of all sorts of objects from the middle-age, which were gathered from several ancient castles in Austria. There is a collection of arms; halls, with the statues and portraits of the sovereigns of Austria; a dining-room; the sleeping-room and bed of Rodolph II.; a study; a spinning-room; a state-room; and

audience-chamber and a palace-room with a chained knight-templar; than a chapel, etc. etc. — From the pinnacle of the steeple, one enjoys a superb view. The immense park with its vast promenades and splendid trees is charming enough, and contains also curious things, in great variety: the temple of harmony („Eintrachtstempel”); the pheasant-preserve, the fisher-village; than a monument, of Francis I.; a bridge called „Löwenbrücke”; the Diana-temple („Dianentempel”); the carp-pond („Karpfenteich”); the place of tournament; the high bridge („Hohe Brücke”); the ceremonial rooms; the dairy; the sepulchral chapel („Be-gräbniss-Capelle”); the oak-grove „Eichenhain” (according to tradition it is the fragment of a very ancient oak-forest of the „Mühlau”). Inmidst of this wood one perceives a little country-seat, and a good restoration is quite near of it. For returning, one can ferry over the canal and walk across the „little Prater”, an imitation of the „Wurstelprater” in Vienna.

At the village Laxenburg: „Gasthaus zum Stern”.

### Gumpoldskirchen.

This village is a station of the principal line of the southern railway, and succeeds to Mödling. Its excellent wine made it a renowned place. From there one can easily ascend the „Hohe Anninger” (2126 feet high).

## Baden.

This town is noticeable by its charming situation and its sulphur springs, that were already known under the roman emperor Marc-Aurel; during the fine season it is the resort of the financial aristocracy of Vienna. The number of strangers, who sojourn there in summer, either to cure, or amuse themselves, amounts to 10000 a year.

The charming little town with its numerous streets, its nice villas and beautiful gardens, was already twice, entirely ravaged; once by the invasion of the Turks, and in the year 1812, by a dreadful conflagration. The town of now-a-days possesses a theatre, very good hotels and restorations, libraries, and a beautiful park („Curpark“) with the bust of the poet Grillparzer (deceased 1872); the organization of the bathing-establishments is excellent. The buildings are not interesting, but the environs are incomparable, as the town is situated most beautifully. At the west of the town one perceives the castle Leesdorf with great fruit-tree plantations; it was a long time the propriety of the abbey Melk. From the oak-grove at Leesdorf, the charming town and the vast semicircle of the environing mountains, offer a delicious aspect: at the north one perceives the „Hohe Anninger“ with its woody summit, and the „Pfaffstettner Kogel“, whose declivities are overgrown with vines; at the west one has the „Calvarienberg“, „Mitterberg“, „Urtelstein“, and „Burg-

stallberg"; at the south one perceives the „Hohe Lindkogel". — Excursions: †

The nearest of those mountains is the „Calvarienberg", a deserted table land, which is interesting by its vegetation. From the park one can walk across the fine alleys, which are extending till to the chapel, that is crowning the summit at the south-western side of the mountain. The view from this point, or another one, called „Morizruhe", as it had been formerly the favourite place of the poet Moriz Saphir (deceased 1858) is most beautiful. — To reach the Helenenthal, a charming valley with the castle Weilburg, belonging to the arch-duke Albrecht, one descends the „Calvarienberg", and follows a foot-path on the foot of the mountains; in about three quarters of an hour one perceives the ruins Rauhenstein and Rauheneck, arising on steep rocks on the left and on the right of the castle Weilburg. Walking farther along the Helenenthal, one reaches the „Krainerhütte" (restoration); from there an agreeable foot-path leads directly to the highest summit of the environs of Baden, called „Eisernes Thor", offering a splendid view. Hotels at Baden: „Goldener Adler", „Zur Stadt Wien", „Löwe" and „Hirsch". Coffee-houses: „Café Otto" and „Café Schopf".

### Vöslau.

This town is known by its charming situation in the immediate neighbourhood of the woods, and by its excellent wines; there are numerous

beautiful villas great bathing establishments and swimming-schools. Hotels: Back and Hallmayer. Excursions: Gainfahn (in ten minutes) with a hydropathic establishment.

**Leobersdorf**, situated at a little distance from the station. In the neighbourhood one has the castles Dornau and Schönau, with beautiful parks. The place is famous, by count paladin Frederic, who conquered the Turks, in the year 1532. There is a branch line of the state railway at Leobersdorf.

**Guttenstein**, with a castle and a magnificent park. The situation of this place, especially from the ruins of the old castle standing on a woody heighth, is extremely beautiful. The castle was built in the 11. century, by the lords of Guttenstein; numerous historical remembrances are attributed to these ruins; especially from the year 1683, when 200 brave soldiers repulsed seventeen times the assaults of the Turks.

### **Southern railway and Semmering railway.**

Without entering on a detailed description, concerning the interesting tour of the „Semmering railway”, we advice the stranger to make use of the special guides. One will do right to get, at Vienna already, the left side of the wagon, in order to enjoy a magnificent view, during the journey.

**Meidling** (Ober-Meidling and Unter-Meidling).

They are little towns, situated on the side opposite to Hietzing, that is to say, on the other

extremity of the park of Schönbrunn. There is a beautiful iron bridge in the neighbourhood, leading over the Wien, then from Meidling to Sechshaus and to a bathing establishment „Theresienbad” with a mineral source; its healing influence was already known by the romans; this fact is proved by an inscription upon a stone, one discovered at Ober-Meidling, in the year 1853.

Wiener-Neustadt. (Two hours from Vienna.) Town with many manufactories and more than 20.000 inhabitants. There is a very interesting imp. and roy. military academy with a grand and beautiful park, containing the monument of Maria-Theresa, foundress of the academy, and a bust of count Kinsky, first director of this establishment.

After having passed the stations St. Egyden, Neunkirchen, Ternitz, Pottschach and Gloggnitz, one arrives at Payerbach, situated in the charming valley of Reichenau, on the foot of the alps. The town itself and its environs are situated extremely beautifully. From here one can ascend to the „Schneeberg” (6566 feet high) and to the „Raxalpe”. In regard of the Schneeberg it would be better, to leave the railway already at the station Ternitz, and to take the road of „Stixenstein”, Rohrbach and Buchberg. The „Raxalpe” can be reached from an enchanting valley in the environs of Payerbach, called „Nassthal”, or „Nasswald”. In order to reach it, one passes at Reichenau, with a fine villa belonging to the arch-duke Charles Lewis; there is a hydropathic establishment



and an excellent restoration, called „Waisnix-Thalhof“.

**Hirschwang**, at the entrance of the „Höllenthal“ (valley of the hell); **Kaiserbrunnen**, inmidst of this charming valley is an enexhaustible source, which sends, across grand aqueducts, the pure mountain - water to the houses of Vienna. The source has its name from the emperor Charles VI., who discovered it, in the year 1732. — (From there one can reach Nasswald in one hour and a half). For the tour to Nasswald, one can hire coaches at Payerbach, Hirschwang and even at Kaiserbrunnen, which is a little distant.

Stations, successive to Payerbach.

**Klamm**, with the castle of the same name.

**Schottwien**, on the foot of the „Sonnenwendstein“, or „Göstritz“.

**Semmering**, with the monument of the architect Ghega, founder of the Semmering railway. Restoration „Erzherzog Johann“.

A good road leads to „Sonnenwendstein“, from this place.

From here one can also reach in a quarter of an hour the magnificent hotel, which the southern railway-company has built on the Wolfsberg; it was opened in the year 1882.

**Spital**. Excursion to Stuhleck.

**Mürzzuschlag**, final station.

There are fourteen tunnels; we mention but the longest ones: principal tunnel (1183 metres); the tunnel through the „Wolfsberg“ (445 m.); the

tunnel through the „Weberkogel” (380 m.), and the three tunnels at the „Weinzettelwand” (690 m.).

### Francis-Josef railway.

(Direct relations with the bohemian bathes: Marienbad, Carlsbad, Franzensbad. Shortest relation with express trains).

**Nussdorf**, direct correspondence with the Zahnradbahn, that leads to the Kahlenberg (system Rigi).

**Kahlenberg**, situated at the north-western extremity of the „Wienerwald” (1552 feet high). There are but very few villas. One has a most beautiful view from the terrace of the hotel.

**Leopoldsberg**, quite near of Kahlenberg (30 minutes). The chapel on the Leopoldsberg was founded by the emperor Leopold I. in the year 1693. The ancient „Burg”, which had been formerly the residence of the margraves, was perfectly destructed, during the sieges of the Turks (1529). Charles VI. had the church re-built, as well as the castle, where the restoration is to be found now. From the terrace one has an enchanting view, under different aspects: one sees the whole town, the Danube, its islands, its meadows, the fertile plain of the March, the villages and woods, which are disseminated in the valley, and the distant lines of the Carpathes, gently dying away, near the horizon.

**Kahlenbergedörfel**, a very ancient village, situated on the foot of the Leopoldsberg; station of the steam-boats and the railway.

One can undertake the excursion to Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg, in another, perhaps still more interesting manner: at Vienna (Carlskettensteg) one embarks in the steam-boat, going to Nussdorf. At Nussdorf one finds a railway driving to the Kahlenberg (system of the Rigi railway, Zahnradbahn). One passes at the stations Grinzing and Krapfenwaldl.

**Klosterneuburg**, a town situated near the Danube; it has 6000 inhabitants. There is the most ancient and richest convent of the country; it was founded in the year 1108, by Saint-Leopold, margrave of Austria. In the immense caves of the convent one finds a tun, containing 57.942 litres. The town possesses a vast casern, containing rich military magasins, a school for the cultivation of the vine etc. At the burying-ground of the village **Weidling** (half an hour from Klosterneuburg) one perceives the monument of the poet Nicolaus Lenau.

**Greifenstein**, a village with an old castle of the same name, belonging to prince Liechtenstein.

**Kritzendorf**, whence one enjoys a vast view on the Marchfeld.

There are steam-boats going from Vienna to Nussdorf, Klosterneuburg and Greifenstein.

By omnibus, or by tramway.

**Ober-Döbling** and **Unter-Döbling**, situated near the „Nussdorfer-Linie”. Favourite country-sojourns of the Viennese. Excursions:

**Hohe Warte**, restoration with a magnificent view, situated on the way leading to Heiligenstadt.

**Grinzing**, final station of the omnibuses.

Excursions:

**Krapfenwaldl**, a charming, woody place, on the slope of a height. On the right of Grinzing one perceives:

**Sievering**, a village with a beautiful church, in the Gothic style, of the year 1380.

„**Himmel**” („heaven”), a woody height with a superb view on the Danube, the Marchfeld and on Vienna (20 minutes from Sievering). There is a very good restoration.

**Kobenzlberg**, this height has its name from the count Kobenzl, the ancient possessor of the castle on the summit.

**Hermannskogel**, the grandest elevation of this chain of mountains (1712 feet high).

### Dornbach.

Country-sojourn of the Viennese, with a fine castle belonging to prince Schwarzenberg and a grand park, which is always open for the public. Final station of the tramway. — Excursions:

The tourist will observe that the trunks of certain trees are painted with diverse colours, which are serving as a guide in the woods.

**Rohrerhütte** (across the park of Dornbach), very good restoration, situated at the entrance of the forest, on an elevation, where one enjoys a delicious view.

**Hameau** or „Holländerdörfel“; one reaches it, when taking a footpath on the right of Rohrerhütte.

**Sofienalpe** and **Hainbach**, which we have already mentioned, are situated at the south-west of Hameau.

**Neuwaldegg**, situated at a very little distance of Dornbach (5 minutes), is the final station of the omnibuses. At this village one finds everywhere most agreeable footpaths across the woods. On the right one reaches Pötzleinsdorf and Salmannsdorf, then Weidling am Bach, Weidling etc.

### In omnibus.

There are omnibuses, driving across the suburbs Währing, Weinhaus and Gersthof, to Pötzleinsdorf and to Neustift am Walde, end station of the omnibuses (1 hour from Vienna). Ober-Salmannsdorf, situated very picturesquely on a hill at the entrance of the forest, on the right of Neustift am Walde. There is a good way to the „Hermannskogel“.

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# Alphabetic indicator of the streets

serving as an explication

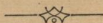
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## MAP OF VIENNA.

Division  
by circuits, or districts  
of the city and the suburbs.

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- I. district: The city (light red).
- II. " Leopoldstadt (violet).
- III. " Landstrasse (green).
- IV. " Wieden (red).
- V. " Margarethen (light yellow).
- VI. " Mariahilf (yellow).
- VII. " Neubau (blue).
- VIII. " Josefstadt (light blue).
- IX. " Alsergrund (brown).
- X. " Favoriten (light green).





# Alphabetic indicator of the streets.

The roman ciphers indicate the district, the letters A—L and the ciphers 1—9, which are to be found in the second column, indicate the superficial quadrate, where the street is to be found, according to the division of the map.

<b>A</b> bsberggasse . . . .	X	Ankergasse, kleine	II G 3
Ackergasse . . . .	IX D 2	Annagasse . . . .	I F 5
Adamsgasse . . . .	III H 4	Antonburggasse . .	IV E 8
Adelengasse . . . .	II H 3	Antonsgasse . . . .	II G 3
Adlergasse . . . .	I G 4	Apfelgasse . . . .	IV F 6
Aegydigasse . . . .	VI C 7	Apollogasse . . . .	VII C 6
Afrikanergasse . . .	II H 3	Apostelgasse . . . .	III I 6
Akademiestrasse . .	I F 6	Arbeitergasse . . .	V D 8
Albertgasse . . . .	VIII C 4	Arenberggasse . . .	III H 6
Albertplatz . . . .	VIII C 4	Arsenalweg . . . .	III H 8
Albrechtsgasse . . .	I E 5	Asperngasse . . . .	II G 4
Albrechtsplatz . . .	I F 5	Auerspergstrasse . .	VIII D 5
Alleegasse . . . .	IV F 7	Aufwaschgasse . . .	III I 6
Aloisgasse . . . .	II H 3	Augartenstr., obere	II F 2
Alpengasse . . . .	X	Augartenstr., untere	II F 3
Alserbachstrasse . .	IX D 2	Augasse . . . . .	IX D 1
Alserstrasse . . . .	VIII C 3	Augustengasse . . .	I F 4
Althangasse . . . .	IX E 1	Augustinerbastei . .	I F 5
Althanplatz . . . .	IX E 2	Augustinerstrasse . .	I F 5
Alxingergasse . . . .	X	Ausstellungsstrasse	II I 3
Amalienstrasse . . .	I E 5	Auwinkel . . . . .	I G 4
Amongasse . . . .	III K 7	<b>B</b> abenbergerstrasse	I E 6
Amtshausgasse . . .	V D 8	Bachergasse . . . .	V E 8
Andlergasse . . . .	VII C 6	Bacherplatz . . . .	V D 8
Andreassgasse . . . .	VII C 6	Bäckerstrasse . . . .	I F 4
Anilingasse . . . .	VI D 8	Badgasse . . . . .	IX E 1
Ankergasse, grosse	II G 3	Badhausgasse . . . .	VII C 5

Bahngasse, linke . . .	III G 6	Blindengasse . . .	VIII C 4
Bahngasse, obere . . .	III H 7	Blumauergasse . . .	II G 3
Bahngasse, rechte . . .	III G 6	Blumengasse . . .	III H 6
Ballgasse . . . . .	I F 5	Blumenstockgasse . . .	I F 5
Ballhausplatz . . . . .	I E 5	Blutgasse . . . . .	I F 5
Bandgasse . . . . .	VII C 5	Blüthengasse . . . . .	III H 5
Bankgasse . . . . .	I E 4	Bognergasse . . . . .	I F 4
Barbaragasse . . . . .	I G 4	Börhavgasse . . . . .	III H 7
Bäringasse . . . . .	V D 8	Börsegasse . . . . .	I F 3
Barichgasse . . . . .	III H 6	Börsenplatz . . . . .	I E 3
Barmherzigengasse . . . . .	III H 6	Brandgasse . . . . .	II K 5
Barnabitengasse . . . . .	VI D 6	Brandmayergasse . . . . .	V D 9
Bartensteingasse . . . . .	I D 5	Brandstattgasse . . . . .	I F 4
Bäuerlegasse . . . . .	II G 1	Brauergasse . . . . .	VI D 7
Bauernmarkt . . . . .	I F 4	Bräuhausgasse, ob. . . . .	V D 8
Baumgasse . . . . .	III I 7	Bräuhausgasse, unt. . . . .	V D 8
Beatrixgasse . . . . .	III G 6	Bräunerstrasse . . . . .	I F 5
Bechardgasse . . . . .	III H 4	Breitegasse . . . . .	VII D 5
Beethovengasse . . . . .	IX D 3	Breitenfeldergerasse . . . . .	VIII C 4
Beethovenplatz . . . . .	I G 6	Breitenfurterstrasse . . . . .	V C 9
Beinsiedergasse . . . . .	III I 6	Brigittaplatz . . . . .	II F 1
Bellariastrasse . . . . .	I E 5	Brigittenuer Lände . . . . .	II E 1
Bellegardegasse . . . . .	II L 1	Brücke, an der . . . . .	II G 4
Belvederegasse . . . . .	IV F 8	Brückengasse . . . . .	VI D 8
Bennogasse . . . . .	VIII C 4	Brücklgasse . . . . .	VII C 5
Bennoplatz . . . . .	VIII C 4	Brunngasse . . . . .	I E 4
Bergel, am . . . . .	I F 4	Brünnergasse . . . . .	II F 1
Berggasse . . . . .	IX E 3	Brünnbadgasse . . . . .	IX C 3
Bergsteiggasse . . . . .	VI D 7	Brünnlgasse . . . . .	IX C 3
Bernardgasse . . . . .	VII C 5	Brünnlmühlgasse . . . . .	IX C 3
Berthagasse . . . . .	X F 9	Buchengasse . . . . .	X
Bettlerstiege . . . . .	VI E 6	Buchfeldgasse . . . . .	VIII D 4
Bibergasse . . . . .	I G 4	Buchsbaumgasse . . . . .	X
Bienengasse . . . . .	VI E 6	Bürgergerasse . . . . .	X
Bindergasse . . . . .	IX D 2	Bürgerplatz . . . . .	X
Blattgasse . . . . .	III H 5	Bürgerspitalgasse . . . . .	VI C 7
Blaugasse . . . . .	VI D 8	Burggasse . . . . .	VII C 5
Blechthurgasse . . . . .	IV E 8	Burgring . . . . .	I E 5
Bleichergasse . . . . .	IX D 2	Burghthor . . . . .	I E 5

Canovagasse . . .	I F 6	Donnergasse . . .	I F 5
Castellezgasse . . .	II G 2	Dorotheergasse . .	I F 5
Castelligasse . . .	V E 8	Drachengasse . . .	I G 4
Christinengasse . .	I G 6	Drahtgasse . . . .	I F 4
Christofgasse . . .	V D 8	Dreihackengasse .	IX D 2
Churhausgasse . .	I F 5	Dreihufeisengasse .	VI E 6
Circusgasse . . . .	II G 3	Dreilaufergasse . .	VII C 6
Clusiusgasse . . .	IX E 2	Drorygasse . . . .	III K 6
Cobdengasse . . .	I G 5	Dürergasse . . . .	VI D 7
Coburgbastei . . .	I F 5	Ebendorfstrasse . .	I E 4
Columbusgasse . .	X	Eckertgasse . . . .	X
Columbusplatz . .	X	Einsiedlergasse . .	V D 8
Concordiaplatz . .	I F 4	Einsiedlerplatz . .	V D 8
Copernicusgasse . .	VI D 7	Eisengasse . . . .	IX D 2
Corneliusgasse . .	VI D 7	Eisgrübel . . . . .	I F 4
Croatengasse . . .	X	Eisvogelgasse . . .	VI C 8
Custozzagasse . . .	III H 4	Elisabethstrasse . .	I E 6
Czapkagasse . . .	III H 5	Embelgasse . . . .	V D 8
Czerningasse . . .	II H 4	Emiliengasse . . .	II H 3
Dammstrasse . . .	II F 1	Engelgasse . . . .	VI E 6
Dampfgasse . . . .	X F 9	Erdbergerlände . .	III I 6
Dampfschiffstrasse	III H 4	Erdberger Mais . .	III K 7
Dannhausergasse .	IV F 7	Erdbergstrasse . .	III I 6
Darwingasse . . .	II G 2	Erlachgasse . . . .	X
Daungasse . . . .	VIII C 4	Erlachplatz . . . .	X
Davidgasse . . . .	X	Eschenbachgasse . .	I E 6
Denisgasse . . . .	II E 1	Essiggasse . . . .	I G 5
Deutschmeisterplatz	I F 1	Esslinggasse . . .	I F 3
Dianagasse . . . .	III H 4	Eszterházygasse . .	VI D 7
Dietrichgasse . . .	III I 6	Eugengasse . . . .	X
Dietrichsteingasse .	IX E 3	Eugenplatz . . . .	X
Disslergasse . . . .	III H 4	Fallgasse . . . . .	VI C 8
Döblergasse . . . .	VII D 5	Färbergasse . . . .	I F 4
Doblhoffgasse . . .	I D 5	Fasangasse . . . .	III H 8
Domgasse . . . . .	I F 5	Fassziehergasse . .	VII D 5
Dominikanerbastei	I G 4	Favoritenstrasse . .	IV F 7
Dominikanergasse .	VI C 8	Fechtergasse . . .	IX D 2
Donaustr., obere .	II F 2	Feldgasse . . . . .	VIII C 4
Donaustr., untere .	II G 4	Fendigasse . . . .	V D 9

Ferdinandsstrasse .	II G 4	Gartengasse . . . .	VE 8
Fichtegasse . . . . .	I F 5	Gärtnergasse . . . .	III H 5
Fillgradergasse . . .	VI E 6	Gassergasse . . . .	VE 9
Fischergasse . . . . .	II G 4	Gauermannngasse . .	IE 6
Fischerstiege . . . .	I F 4	Geiselberggasse . .	X G 9
Fischhof . . . . .	I F 4	Gellertgasse . . . .	X
Fleischmannngasse . .	IV E 7	Gellertplatz . . . .	X
Fleischmarkt . . . . .	I G 4	Gemeindengasse . . .	IX D 1
Floragasse . . . . .	IV F 7	Gemeindeplatz . . .	III H 6
Florianigasse . . . .	VIII C 4	Geologengasse . . .	III I 5
Flossgasse . . . . .	II F 3	Georgsgasse . . . .	VIII D 4
Fluchtgasse . . . . .	IX D 2	Gerhardusgasse . . .	II E 1
Flussgasse . . . . .	V C 8	Gerlgasse . . . . .	III H 7
Fockygasse . . . . .	V C 9	Gestade, am . . . .	IF 4
Frankgasse . . . . .	ID 3	Gestättengasse . . .	III K 7
Frankenberggasse . .	IV F 6	Getreidemarkt . . .	IE 6
Franzensbrückenstr.	II H 3	Geusaugasse . . . .	III H 5
Franzensgasse . . . .	VE 7	Gfrornergasse . . . .	VI C 8
Franzensplatz . . . .	IE 5	Giessaufgasse . . . .	VD 8
Franzensring . . . . .	IE 4	Giessergasse . . . .	IX D 3
Franziskanerplatz . .	IF 5	Giessmannngasse . .	II G 1
Franz Josefs-Quai . .	IF 4	Giselastrasse . . . .	IF 6
Freibadgasse . . . . .	II F 1	Glockengasse . . . .	II G 3
Freisingergasse . . .	IF 3	Gluckgasse . . . . .	X
Freiung . . . . .	IE 4	Goethegasse . . . .	X
Freundgasse . . . . .	IV E 7	Goldegggasse . . . .	IV G 8
Friedensgasse . . . .	II K 5	Goldschmiedgasse . .	IF 4
Friedrichstrasse . . .	IF 6	Göllergasse . . . . .	III K 6
Fruchtgasse . . . . .	II H 4	Gonzagagasse . . . .	IF 3
Fugbachgasse . . . . .	II H 2	Göttweihergasse . . .	IF 5
Fügergasse . . . . .	VI C 7	Götzgasse . . . . .	X
Führichgasse . . . . .	IF 5	Graben . . . . .	IF 4
Fuhrmannngasse . . .	VIII C 4	Gränzgasse . . . . .	X
Fürstengasse . . . . .	IX E 2	Grasgasse . . . . .	VI C 7
Fussgasse . . . . .	V C 8	Grashofgasse . . . .	IG 4
Fütterergasse . . . .	IF 4	Greiseneckergasse . .	II F 1
Galiläigasse . . . . .	IX D 2	Griechengasse . . . .	IG 4
Garbergasse . . . . .	VI C 7	Griesgasse . . . . .	VD 8
Garnisonngasse . . . .	IX D 3	Grillparzerstrasse . .	ID 4

Grohgasse . . . . .	V D 8	Herndlgasse . . . . .	X
Grünangergasse . . .	I F 5	Herrengasse . . . . .	I E 4
Grünethorgasse . . .	IX E 2	Herzgassee . . . . .	X
Grüingasse . . . . .	V D 7	Hessgasse . . . . .	I E 4
Gumpendorferstr. . .	VI C 8	Hetzgasse . . . . .	III H 4
Günthergasse . . . .	IX E 3	Heugasse . . . . .	III G 7
Gusshausgasse . . . .	IV F 7	Heumarkt, am . . . .	III G 6
Guttenberggasse . . .	VII D 5	Heumühlgasse . . . .	IV E 7
Haarhof . . . . .	I F 4	Hiessgasse . . . . .	III I 5
Habsburgergasse . . .	I F 5	Himbergerstrasse . . .	X F 9
Hafengasse . . . . .	III I 7	Himmelpfortgasse . . .	I F 5
Hafnergasse . . . . .	II G 3	Himmelpfortstiege . .	IX D 1
Hafnersteig . . . . .	I G 4	Hirschengasse . . . .	VI C 7
Hagenmüllergasse . . .	III K 6	Hof, am . . . . .	I F 4
Hahngasse . . . . .	IX E 2	Hofenedergasse . . . .	II H 3
Haide, auf der . . . .	II G 3	Höfergasse . . . . .	IX D 3
Haidgasse . . . . .	II G 3	Hofgartenstrasse . . .	I F 5
Haidingergasse . . . .	III I 6	Hofgasse . . . . .	V E 8
Halbgasse . . . . .	VII C 5	Hofmühlgasse . . . . .	VI D 7
Halmgasse . . . . .	II I 5	Hofstallstrasse . . . .	VII D 5
Hannovergasse . . . .	II F 1	Högelmüllergasse . . .	V D 9
Harmoniegasse . . . .	IX E 3	Hohenstaufengasse . . .	I E 3
Hartmannngasse . . . .	V E 8	Hoher Markt . . . . .	I F 4
Hasengasse . . . . .	X F 9	Hohlweggasse . . . . .	III H 8
Haspingergasse . . . .	VIII C 4	Holzhausergasse . . . .	II H 2
Hausergasse . . . . .	X	Hörlgasse . . . . .	IX E 3
Haydngasse . . . . .	VI C 7	Hornbostelgasse . . . .	VI C 8
Hechtengasse . . . . .	IV E 7	Hörneshgasse . . . . .	III I 5
Hedwiggasse . . . . .	II H 3	Hufgasse . . . . .	II G 3
Hegelgasse . . . . .	I F 5	Hühnergasse . . . . .	III I 7
Heidenschuss . . . . .	I E 4	Humboldtgassee . . . .	X G 9
Heiligenkreuzerhof . .	I G 4	Humboldtplatz . . . . .	X
Heinegasse . . . . .	V E 9	Hundsturm, am . . . . .	V C 8
Heinrichgasse . . . .	I F 3	Hundsturmstrasse . . .	V D 8
Heistergasse . . . . .	II G 1	Hungelbrunnngasse . . .	IV F 8
Helenengasse . . . . .	II H 3	Igelgasse . . . . .	IV F 8
Helferstorferstrasse . .	I E 4	Invalidenstrasse . . . .	III H 5
Hermannngasse . . . .	VII C 5	Irishgasse . . . . .	I F 4
Herminengasse . . . .	II F 3	Jacquingasse . . . . .	III H 7

Jägerstrasse . . . .	II F 1	Keplerplatz . . . .	X
Jagdgasse . . . . .	X	Kettenbrückengasse	IV E 7
Jahngasse . . . . .	V E 9	Kinderspitalgasse .	IX C 3
Jakobergasse . . . .	I G 5	Kirchberggasse . . .	VII D 5
Jasomirgottgasse . .	I F 4	Kirchengasse . . . .	VII D 5
Jesuitengasse . . . .	I G 4	Klagbaumgasse . . .	IV E 8
Johannagasse . . . .	V C 9	Klanggasse . . . . .	II G 2
Johannesgasse . . . .	I F 5	Kleeblattgasse . . .	I F 4
Johannitergasse . . .	X F 9	Kleingasse . . . . .	III K 7
Jordangasse . . . . .	I F 4	Kleinschmidtgasse .	IV E 7
Josefinengasse . . . .	II G 2	Kleistgasse . . . . .	III H 7
Josefsgasse . . . . .	VIII D 5	Kleppersteig . . . .	I E 4
Josefsplatz . . . . .	I F 5	Kliebergasse . . . .	V E 9
Josefstädterstrasse	VIII C 4	Klimschgasse . . . .	III H 7
Judengasse . . . . .	I F 4	Klostergasse . . . .	I F 5
Judenplatz . . . . .	I F 4	Klosterneuburgerst.	II E 1
Jungferngasse . . . .	I F 4	Knappengasse . . . .	III I 7
<b>K</b> aaiser Josefstrasse	II G 2	Kochgasse . . . . .	VIII D 4
Kaisermühlendamm, am	II L 1	Koflergasse . . . . .	V D 9
Kaiserstrasse . . . .	VII C 5	Kohlgasse . . . . .	V D 8
Kanal, am . . . . .	III I 7	Kohlmarkt . . . . .	I F 5
Kanalgasse . . . . .	VI D 6	Kohlmessergasse . .	I F 4
Kandlgasse . . . . .	VII C 6	Kölblgasse . . . . .	III H 7
Kantgasse . . . . .	I G 6	Kolingasse . . . . .	IX E 3
Kapellengasse . . . .	IX D 2	Kollergasse . . . . .	III H 5
Karlgasse . . . . .	IV F 6	Kollergerngasse . . .	VI D 6
Karmelitergasse . . .	II G 3	Kölnerhofgasse . . .	I F 4
Kärntnerring . . . .	I F 6	Kolonitzgasse . . . .	III H 4
Kärntnerstrasse . . .	I F 6	Kolonitzplatz . . . .	III H 4
Karolinengasse . . . .	IV F 8	Kolowratrium . . . .	I F 6
Karolinenplatz . . . .	IV G 8	Kolschitzkygasse . .	IV F 8
Karolygasse . . . . .	IV F 7	Komödiengasse . . . .	II G 3
Kasernengasse . . . .	VI C 7	Königseggasse . . . .	VI D 7
Katharinengasse . . .	X	Konradgasse . . . . .	II G 2
Kaunitzgasse . . . . .	VI D 7	Körblergasse . . . .	I F 4
Kegelgasse . . . . .	III H 5	Körnergasse . . . . .	II H 3
Keilgasse . . . . .	I E 4	Kramergasse . . . . .	I F 4
Keinergasse . . . . .	III I 6	Krebsgasse . . . . .	I F 4
Keplergasse . . . . .	X G 9	Kreuzgasse . . . . .	I E 4

Krieglergasse . . . . .	III H 4	Lederergasse . . . . .	VIII C 4
Krongasse . . . . .	V E 7	Ledererhof . . . . .	I F 4
Kronprinzstrasse . . . . .	II I 5	Leebgasse . . . . .	X
Krugerstrasse . . . . .	I F 5	Lehmgasse . . . . .	X
Krummbaumgasse . . . . .	II G 3	Leibenfrostgasse . . . . .	IV E 8
Krummgasse . . . . .	III H 6	Leibnitzgasse . . . . .	X
Kübeckgasse . . . . .	III I 5	Leitgebasse . . . . .	V D 9
Kudlichgasse . . . . .	X	Lenaugasse . . . . .	VIII D 4
Kugelgasse . . . . .	III K 7	Leonhardgasse . . . . .	III K 7
Kühberggasse . . . . .	X	Leopoldsgasse . . . . .	II F 2
Kühfussgasse . . . . .	I F 4	Lerchenfelderstrasse . . . . .	VII C 5
Kumpfgasse . . . . .	I G 5	Lerchengasse . . . . .	VIII C 4
Künstlergasse . . . . .	I F 6	Lessinggasse . . . . .	II G 2
Kunzgasse . . . . .	II G 1	Lichtenauergasse . . . . .	II H 3
Kupferschmiedgasse . . . . .	I F 5	Lichtenfelsstrasse . . . . .	I D 4
Kurrentgasse . . . . .	I F 4	Lichtensteg . . . . .	I F 4
Kurzgasse . . . . .	VI C 7	Lichtenthalergasse . . . . .	IX D 1
Laaerstrasse . . . . .	X	Liebenberggasse . . . . .	I G 5
Lackirergasse . . . . .	IX D 3	Liebiggasse . . . . .	I D 4
Lagergasse . . . . .	III G 6	Liechtensteinstr. . . . .	IX D 1
Laimeckergasse . . . . .	X	Lilienbrunnungasse . . . . .	II G 4
Laimgrubengasse . . . . .	VI E 6	Liliengasse . . . . .	I F 5
Lambrechtgasse . . . . .	IV E 8	Lindengasse . . . . .	VII D 6
Lammgasse . . . . .	VIII D 4	Liniengasse . . . . .	VI C 7
Lampigasse . . . . .	II G 1	Lissagasse . . . . .	III I 7
Landesgerichtsstr. . . . .	I D 4	Lobkowitzplatz . . . . .	I F 5
Landgutgasse . . . . .	X G 9	Lorbeergasse . . . . .	III H 4
Landhausgasse . . . . .	I E 4	Lothringerstrasse . . . . .	I F 6
Landskrongasse . . . . .	I F 4	Löwelbastei . . . . .	I E 4
Landstrasse-		Löwelstrasse . . . . .	I E 4
Hauptstrasse . . . . .	III H 5	Löwenburggasse . . . . .	VIII C 4
Langegasse . . . . .	VIII D 4	Löwengasse . . . . .	III H 4
Lannergasse . . . . .	X F 9	Löwenherzgasse . . . . .	III I 6
Laudongasse . . . . .	VIII C 4	Ludwiggasse . . . . .	IX C 3
Laurenzerberg . . . . .	I G 4	Luftbadgasse . . . . .	VI D 6
Laurengasse . . . . .	V E 9	Luftgasse . . . . .	V C 8
Laxenburgerstrasse . . . . .	X F 9	Lugeck . . . . .	I F 4
Lazarethgasse . . . . .	IX C 3	Luisengasse . . . . .	IV G 8
Lazzenhof . . . . .	I F 4	Lustgasse . . . . .	III I 6

Magazingasse . . .	III G 7	Milchgasse . . . . .	I F 4
Magdalenenstrasse .	VI D 7	Millergasse . . . . .	VI C 7
Magistratsstrasse .	I D 4	Minoritengasse . . .	I E 4
Malzgasse . . . . .	II F 3	Minoritenplatz . . . .	I E 4
Mannhartgasse . . .	X G 9	Mittelgasse . . . . .	VI C 7
Marchettigasse . . .	VI D 7	Mittersteig . . . . .	V E 8
Margarethenplatz . .	V E 7	Mohngasse . . . . .	V E 9
Margarethenstrasse	IV E 7	Mohrengasse, gr. . . .	II G 3
Mariabilferstrasse .	VI C 7	Mohrengasse, kl. . . .	II G 3
Mariannengasse . . .	IX C 3	Mohsgasse . . . . .	III H 8
Maria Theresienstr.	IX E 3	Mölkербastei . . . . .	I E 4
Maria-Treugasse . . .	VIII D 4	Mölkergasse . . . . .	VIII D 4
Mariengasse . . . . .	I F 4	Mölkерsteig . . . . .	I E 4
Mariensteige . . . . .	I F 4	Mollardgasse . . . . .	VI C 8
Marktgasse . . . . .	IX D 1	Mondscheingasse . . .	VII D 6
Marktplatz . . . . .	IX D 2	Morizgasse . . . . .	VI C 8
Marokkanergasse . . .	III G 6	Mosergasse . . . . .	IX E 2
Marxergasse . . . . .	III H 5	Mostgasse . . . . .	IV E 7
Marzellingasse . . . .	VII D 5	Mozartgasse . . . . .	IV F 7
Mathildenplatz . . . .	II F 1	Mozartplatz . . . . .	IV F 7
Matrosengasse . . . . .	VI C 7	Mühlbachgasse . . . . .	IV E 6
Matthäusgasse . . . . .	III H 4	Mühlfeldgasse . . . . .	II H 2
Matzleinsdorferstr.	V E 9	Mühlgasse . . . . .	IV E 7
Mauthhausgasse . . . .	V C 8	Muhrengasse . . . . .	X
Maximilianplatz . . .	IX D 3	Münzгasse . . . . .	III H 5
Maximilianstrasse . .	I F 5	Münzwardeingasse . . .	VI D 7
Mayergasse . . . . .	II H 3	Museumstrasse . . . . .	I E 5
Mayerhofgasse . . . . .	IV F 7	Myrthengasse . . . . .	VII C 5
Maysedergasse . . . . .	I F 5	Nadlergasse . . . . .	IX D 3
Mechelgasse . . . . .	III H 7	Naglergasse . . . . .	I F 4
Mechitharistengasse	VII D 5	Negerlegasse . . . . .	II G 3
Mentergasse . . . . .	VII C 5	Neilreichgasse . . . . .	X
Meravigliagasse . . . .	VI C 8	Nelkengasse . . . . .	VI D 6
Messenhausergasse	III I 6	Nepomukgasse . . . . .	II H 3
Metternichgasse . . .	III G 6	Nestroygasse . . . . .	II F 2
Michaelerplatz . . . . .	I E 5	Neubadgasse . . . . .	I F 4
Michaelgasse . . . . .	III G 6	Neubaugasse . . . . .	VII D 5
Michelbenerngasse	IX D 2	Neudeggergasse . . . .	VIII D 5
Miesbachgasse . . . . .	II F 3	Neuer Markt . . . . .	I F 5



Neugasse, grosse . . .	IV E 7	Pelikangasse . . .	IX C 3
Neugasse, kleine . . .	IV E 7	Peregringasse . . .	IX E 3
Neulinggasse . . .	III G 6	Pestalozzigasse . . .	I F 6
Neumanngasse . . .	IV F 7	Petersplatz . . . .	I F 4
Neusatzgasse . . . .	X	Petrarkagasse . . .	IX E 3
Neustiftgasse . . .	VII C 5	Petrusgasse . . . .	III I 7
Neuthorgasse . . .	I F 3	Pfarrgasse, grosse .	II G 3.
Nevillgasse . . . .	V D 8	Pfarrgasse, kleine .	II G 3
Nibelungengasse . .	I E 6	Pfarrhofgasse . . .	III H 6
Nickelgasse . . . .	II F 3	Pfauengasse . . . .	VI E 6
Nikolaigasse . . .	I F 5	Pfeffergasse . . . .	II G 2
Nikolsdorferstrasse	V E 8	Pfefferhofgasse . .	III H 4
Nordbahnstrasse . .	II H 2	Pfeilgasse . . . .	VIII C 5
Nordpolstrasse . .	II G 1	Pfluggasse . . . .	IX D 2
Nordwestbahnstr.	II G 1	Phorusgasse . . . .	IV E 8
Novaragasse . . . .	II G 3	Piaristengasse . . .	VIII D 4
Nussdorferstrasse .	IX D 2	Pilgramgasse . . . .	V D 7
Nussgasse . . . .	IX D 1	Pillersdorfgasse . .	II G 3
Obstmarkt, am . . .	IV F 6	Planetengasse . . .	X
Odeongasse . . . .	II G 3	Plankengasse . . . .	I F 5
Oetzeltgasse . . . .	III G 6	Plösslgasse . . . .	IV F 7
Operngasse . . . .	I F 6	Porzellangasse . . .	IX E 2
Opernring . . . .	I E 5	Postgasse . . . .	I G 4
Oppelgasse . . . .	V C 9	Posthorngasse . . .	III H 6
Oppolzergasse . . .	I E 4	Pragerstrasse . . .	III II 4
Ordensgasse . . . .	X	Pramergasse . . . .	IX E 2
d'Orsaygasse . . . .	IX E 2	Praterstern . . . .	II H 3
Othmarstrasse . . .	II E 1	Praterstrasse . . .	II G 4
Ottogasse . . . .	III H 6	Predigergasse . . .	I G 4
Paffrathgasse . . .	II I 5	Pressgasse . . . .	IV E 7
Paniglgasse . . . .	IV F 6	Puchsbaumgasse . . .	X
Papagenogasse . . .	VI E 6	Puchsbaumplatz . . .	X
Parisergasse . . . .	I F 4	Pulverthurm-gasse .	IX D 1
Parkgasse . . . .	III I 5	Quellengasse . . . .	X
Parkring . . . .	I G 5	Quellenplatz . . . .	X
Paulanergasse . . .	IV F 7	Raaberbahngasse . .	X G 9
Paulusgasse . . . .	III I 7	Rabengasse . . . .	III I 7
Paulusplatz . . . .	III I 7	Rabenplatz . . . .	I F 4
Pazmanitengasse . .	II G 2	Rabensteig . . . .	I F 4

Radetzkyplatz . . . .	III H 4	Rotheasterngasse . .	II G 3
Radetzkystrasse . .	III H 4	Rothgasse . . . . .	I F 4
Rahlgasse . . . . .	VI E 6	Rubensgasse . . . .	IV E 7
Raimundgasse . . . .	II F 3	Rüdengasse . . . . .	III I 6
Rainergasse . . . . .	IV F 8	Rüdigergasse . . . .	V D 7
Rampersdorfergasse	V E 8	Rudolfs-gasse . . . .	III H 7
Raphaelgasse . . . .	II F 1	Rudolfsplatz . . . .	I F 4
Rosumoffskygasse . .	III H 5	Rufgasse . . . . .	IX D 1
Rathhausstrasse . .	I D 4	Rueppgasse . . . . .	II H 2
Rauhensteingasse . .	I F 5	Ruprechtsplatz . . .	I F 4
Rauschergasse . . . .	II G 1	Ruprechtsstiege . . .	I F 4
Regierungsgasse . . .	I E 4	<b>S</b> achsengasse . . . .	II F 1
Reichsrathsplatz . .	I E 5	Sachsenplatz . . . . .	II F 1
Reichsrathsstrasse..	I E 4	Sackgasse . . . . .	I F 5
Reinprechtsdorferst.	V D 8	Salesianergasse . . .	III G 6
Reisnerstrasse . . . .	III G 6	Salmgasse . . . . .	III H 5
Reitschulgasse . . . .	I F 5	Salvatorgasse . . . .	I F 4
Rembrandtgasse . . .	II F 2	Salzergasse . . . . .	IX D 1
Renngasse . . . . .	I E 4	Salzgasse . . . . .	I F 4
Rennweg . . . . .	III G 6	Salzgries . . . . .	I F 4
Resselgasse . . . . .	IV F 6	Salzthorgasse . . . .	I F 4
Richardgasse . . . . .	III G 6	Sandwirthgasse . . .	VI D 7
Richtergasse . . . . .	VII C 6	Säulengasse . . . . .	IX D 1
Riemergasse . . . . .	I G 5	Schäffergasse . . . .	IV E 7
Rittergasse . . . . .	IV E 7	Schauflergasse . . . .	I E 5
Robertgasse . . . . .	II H 4	Schaumburgergasse	IV F 7
Rochusgasse . . . . .	III H 6	Schellinggasse . . . .	I F 5
Rockhgasse . . . . .	I E 4	Schenkenstrasse.. . .	I E 4
Röbergasse . . . . .	IX E 2	Scherzergasse . . . .	II G 2
Rosengasse . . . . .	I E 4	Schiffamtsgasse . . .	II F 3
Rosmaringasse . . . .	I F 4	Schiffgasse, grosse	II F 3
Rossauergasse . . . .	IX E 3	Schiffgasse, kleine	II F 3
Rossauerlände . . . .	IX E 2	Schiffmühlenstrasse	II L 1
Rothehausgasse . . . .	IX D 3	Schikanedergasse . .	IV E 6
Rothe-kreuzgasse . . .	II G 3	Schillergasse . . . . .	I E 6
Rothenhofgasse . . . .	X	Schillerplatz . . . . .	I E 6
Rothen-Löwengasse	IX E 2	Schimmelgasse . . . .	III I 7
Rothenthurmstrasse	I F 4	Schlachthausgasse . .	III K 7
Rotherhof . . . . .	VIII D 5	Schleiergasse . . . . .	X

Schleifmühlgasse . . .	IV E 6	Schwarzhorngasse . . .	V D 8
Schlickgasse . . .	IX E 3	Schwarzspanierstr.	IX D 3
Schlickplatz . . .	IX E 3	Schwemmgasse . . .	II H 4
Schlossgasse . . .	V E 8	Schwertgasse . . .	I F 4
Schlüsselgasse . . .	VIII D 4	Schwibbogengasse . . .	I G 5
Schlüsselgasse . . .	IV F 7	Schwimmschulallee	II I 2
Schmalzhofgasse . . .	VI C 7	Schwindgasse . . .	IV F 6
Schmelzgasse . . .	II G 3	Sechskrügelgasse . . .	III H 6
Schmidgasse . . .	VIII D 4	Sechsschimmelgasse	IX D 2
Schmöllerlgasse . . .	IV G 7	Seegasse . . . . .	IX E 2
Schöllhof . . . . .	II G 4	Seidengasse . . . . .	VII C 6
Scholzgasse . . . . .	II F 4	Seidlgasse . . . . .	III H 5
Schönlaterngasse . . .	I G 4	Seilergasse . . . . .	I F 5
Schottenbastei . . . . .	I E 2	Seilerstätte . . . . .	I F 5
Schottenfeldgasse . . .	VII C 5	Seitenstettengasse . . .	I F 4
Schottengasse . . . . .	I E 4	Seitzergasse . . . . .	I F 4
Schottenhofgasse . . .	VII D 5	Sellenygasse . . . . .	II I 4
Schottenring . . . . .	I E 4	Sennefeldergasse . . . . .	..
Schottensteig . . . . .	I E 4	Sensengasse . . . . .	IX D 3
Schrankenberggasse	X	Servitengasse . . . . .	IX E 3
Schreibergasse . . . . .	VI D 7	Severingasse . . . . .	IX D 2
Schreigasse . . . . .	II F 3	Siccardsburggasse . . . . .	X
Schröttergasse . . . . .	X	Siebenbrunnenfeld . . . . .	V D 9
Schrotgiessergasse	II G 3	Siebenbrunnengasse	V D 9
Schubertgasse . . . . .	IX D 1	Siebensterngasse . . . . .	VII D 6
Schulerstrasse . . . . .	I F 5	Sieglgasse . . . . .	III H 5
Schulgasse . . . . .	III H 7	Sigmundgasse . . . . .	VII D 5
Schulhof . . . . .	I F 4	Simmeringerstrasse	X
Schultergasse . . . . .	I F 4	Simondenkgasse . . . . .	IX E 2
Schusswallgasse . . . . .	IV F 8	Singerstrasse . . . . .	I F 5
Schüttauplatz . . . . .	II L 1	Skodag. v. Reiterg.	VIII C 4
Schüttaustrasse . . . . .	II L 1	Sobieskygasse . . . . .	IX D 1
Schüttelstrasse . . . . .	II I 4	Sobieskyplatz . . . . .	IX D 1
Schützensgasse . . . . .	III H 7	Sonnenfelsgasse . . . . .	I F 4
Schwalbengasse . . . . .	III I 6	Sonnenhofgasse . . . . .	V D 7
Schwangasse . . . . .	I F 5	Sonnenuhrgasse . . . . .	VI C 7
Schwarzenbergplatz	I F 6	Sonnenwendgasse . . . . .	X G 9
Schwarzenbergstr. . . . .	I F 5	Sophienbrückeng. . . . .	III H 5
Schwarzgasse . . . . .	VI D 8	Spengergasse . . . . .	V D 8

Sperlgasse, grosse . . .	II G 3	Streffleurgasse . . .	II F 1
Sperlgasse, kleine . . .	II G 3	Strobelgasse . . . .	I F 5
Spiegelgasse . . . .	I F 5	Stroheckgasse . . . .	IX E 2
Spindlergasse . . . .	VII D 5	Strohgasse . . . . .	III G 6
Spitalgasse . . . . .	IX D 3	Strohmayergasse . . .	VI C 7
Spittelauergasse . . .	IX D 1	Strozzigasse . . . . .	VIII D 5
Spittelauerlände . . .	IX E 1	Strudelhof . . . . .	IX D 2
Spittelberggasse . . .	VII D 5	Stubenbastei . . . . .	I G 5
Spörlingasse . . . . .	VI D 7	Stubenring . . . . .	I G 5
Springergasse . . . . .	II H 2	Stuckgasse . . . . .	VII D 5
Staatsbahngasse . . .	X G 9	Stumpergasse . . . .	VI C 7
Stadiongasse . . . . .	I D 4	Südbahnplatz . . . . .	IV G 8
Stadtgutgasse, gr. . .	II G 3	Südbahnstr., hintere	IV G 9
Stadtgutgasse, kl. . .	II H 3	Swietengasse, van	IX D 3
Stallburggasse . . . .	I F 5	<b>T</b> abor, am . . . . .	II H 2
Stammgasse . . . . .	III H 5	Taborstrasse . . . . .	II G 4
Stanislausgasse . . . .	III H 7	Tandelmarktgasse . . .	II G 3
Starhemberggasse . . .	IV F 8	Taubstummengasse	IV F 7
Staudiglasse . . . . .	X	Technikerstrasse . . .	IV F 6
Stefansplatz . . . . .	I F 4	Tegetthoffstrasse . . .	I F 5
Steggasse . . . . .	V D 7	Teinfaltstrasse . . . .	I E 4
Steinackergasse . . . .	X	Tempelgasse . . . . .	II G 4
Steinbauergasse . . . .	V C 9	Theatergasse . . . . .	VI E 6
Steindlgasse . . . . .	I F 4	Theobaldgasse . . . . .	VI E 6
Steingasse . . . . .	III I 7	Theresianumgasse	IV F 7
Sterngasse . . . . .	I F 4	Theresiengasse . . . .	II F 3
Sternwartgasse . . . .	I G 5	Thiergartengasse . . .	II I 5
Studelgasse . . . . .	X	Thomasgasse . . . . .	III I 6
Steyrerhof . . . . .	I G 4	Thongasse . . . . .	III H 6
Stiegengasse . . . . .	VI D 6	Thugutgasse . . . . .	II I 5
Stiftgasse . . . . .	VII D 5	Thurnburggasse . . . .	VI D 7
Stock-im-Eisenplatz	I F 5	Thurngasse . . . . .	IX E 3
Stolberggasse . . . . .	V E 9	Thurygasse . . . . .	IX D 2
Stolzenthalgasse . . .	VIII C 5	Tichtelgasse . . . . .	V C 9
Storckgasse . . . . .	V D 9	Tiefer Graben . . . . .	I F 4
Stöss-im-Himmel . . .	I F 4	Tigergasse . . . . .	VIII C 4
Strauchgasse . . . . .	I E 4	Trappelgasse . . . . .	IV E 8
Straussengasse . . . .	V E 7	Traubengasse . . . . .	V E 8
Straussgasse . . . . .	II G	Traungasse . . . . .	III G 6

Trautsohn <span>g</span> asse . . .	VIII D 5	Wall <span>f</span> ischplatz . . .	I F 5
Treustrasse . . . . .	II E 1	Wall <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	VI C 8
Tuchlauben . . . . .	I F 4	Wäll <span>i</span> sch <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	III I 6
Tulp <span>e</span> n <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	VIII D 4	Wall <span>n</span> er <span>s</span> trasse . . . . .	I E 4
Türken <span>s</span> trasse . . . . .	IX E 3	Wal <span>t</span> er <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	IV F 1
<b>U</b> chatius <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	III H 5	Was <span>a</span> gasse . . . . .	IX E 3
Ufer <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	VI C 8	Wä <span>s</span> ch <span>e</span> r <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	VI D 7
Uhland <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	X	Wach <span>h</span> aus <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	II H 4
Ulrich <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	II H 4	Wass <span>e</span> r <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	III I 6
Ulrich <span>s</span> platz . . . . .	VII D 5	We <span>b</span> er <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	II E 1
Ung <span>a</span> r <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	III H 6	We <span>b</span> gasse . . . . .	VI C 7
Univer <span>s</span> itäts <span>pl</span> atz . . . . .	I G 4	We <span>h</span> r <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	V E 7
Univer <span>s</span> itäts <span>s</span> trasse . . . . .	I F 5	We <span>i</span> de <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	III K 6
<b>V</b> aleri <span>e</span> strasse . . . . .	II I 5	We <span>i</span> h <span>b</span> ur <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	I F 5
Van der Nüll <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	X	We <span>i</span> n <span>t</span> raub <span>e</span> n <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	II G 3
Veith <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	III G 6	We <span>i</span> ss <span>g</span> ärber <span>l</span> ände . . . . .	III I 4
Verein <span>s</span> gasse . . . . .	II G 2	We <span>i</span> ss <span>g</span> ärber <span>s</span> tr., ob. . . . .	III H 4
Verein <span>s</span> stiege . . . . .	IX D 1	We <span>i</span> ss <span>g</span> ärber <span>s</span> tr., unt. . . . .	III H 4
Versorgung <span>s</span> haus <span>g</span> . . . . .	IX D 2	Wer <span>d</span> er <span>t</span> h <span>o</span> r <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	I F 3
Viaduct <span>g</span> asse, obere . . . . .	III H 4	West <span>b</span> ahn <span>s</span> trasse . . . . .	VII C 6
Viaduct <span>g</span> asse, unt. . . . .	III H 5	Wey <span>r</span> inger <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	IV F 8
Vieh <span>m</span> arkt <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	III I 8	Wick <span>e</span> n <span>b</span> ur <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	VIII D 4
Vikt <span>o</span> r <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	IV F 8	Wied <span>e</span> ner Haupt <span>s</span> tr. . . . .	IV E 8
Viri <span>o</span> t <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	IX D 1	Wiel <span>a</span> nd <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	X
Volkert <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	II G 2	Wiel <span>a</span> nd <span>pl</span> atz . . . . .	X
Volkert <span>pl</span> atz . . . . .	II G 2	Wien <span>s</span> trasse . . . . .	V D 7
Volk <span>s</span> garten . . . . .	I E 5	Wies <span>e</span> n <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	IX D 1
Volk <span>s</span> garten <span>s</span> trasse . . . . .	I E 5	Wild <span>e</span> mann <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	V E 7
Vorlauf <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	I F 4	Wild <span>p</span> ret <span>m</span> arkt . . . . .	I F 4
<b>W</b> aag <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	IV E 7	Wim <span>m</span> er <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	V E 8
Wachtel <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	I F 4	Wind <span>m</span> ühl <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	VI D 6
Wäch <span>t</span> er <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	I F 4	Wink <span>e</span> l <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	II G 3
Wagn <span>e</span> r <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	IX D 1	Wint <span>e</span> r <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	II F 1
Währinger <span>s</span> trasse . . . . .	IX D 2	Wip <span>p</span> linger <span>s</span> trasse . . . . .	I F 4
Waisen <span>h</span> aus <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	IX D 2	Witt <span>e</span> ls <span>b</span> ach <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	II I 5
Wald <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	X	Wohl <span>e</span> ben <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	IV F 7
Wald <span>m</span> üll <span>e</span> r <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	II K 6	Wolf <span>e</span> n <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	I G 4
Wall <span>e</span> nstein <span>s</span> trasse . . . . .	II F 1	Wolf <span>g</span> ang <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	V C 9
Wall <span>f</span> isch <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	I F 5	Wolf <span>s</span> aug <span>g</span> asse . . . . .	II F 1

Wollzeile . . . . .	I	F 4	Zieglergasse . . . . .	VII	C 5
<b>Z</b> edlitzgasse . . . . .	I	G 5	Zollamtsstr., hint. . .	III	H 4
Zelinkagasse . . . . .	I	F 3	Zollamtsstr., vord. . .	III	G 5
Zeltgasse . . . . .	VIII	D 5	Zollergasse . . . . .	VII	D 6
Zentagasse . . . . .	V	E 8	Zollgasse . . . . .	III	H 4
Zeuggasse . . . . .	V	E 7	Zuckergasse . . . . .	III	H 5
Ziegelofengasse . . .	IV	E 7	Zwerggasse . . . . .	II	F 2

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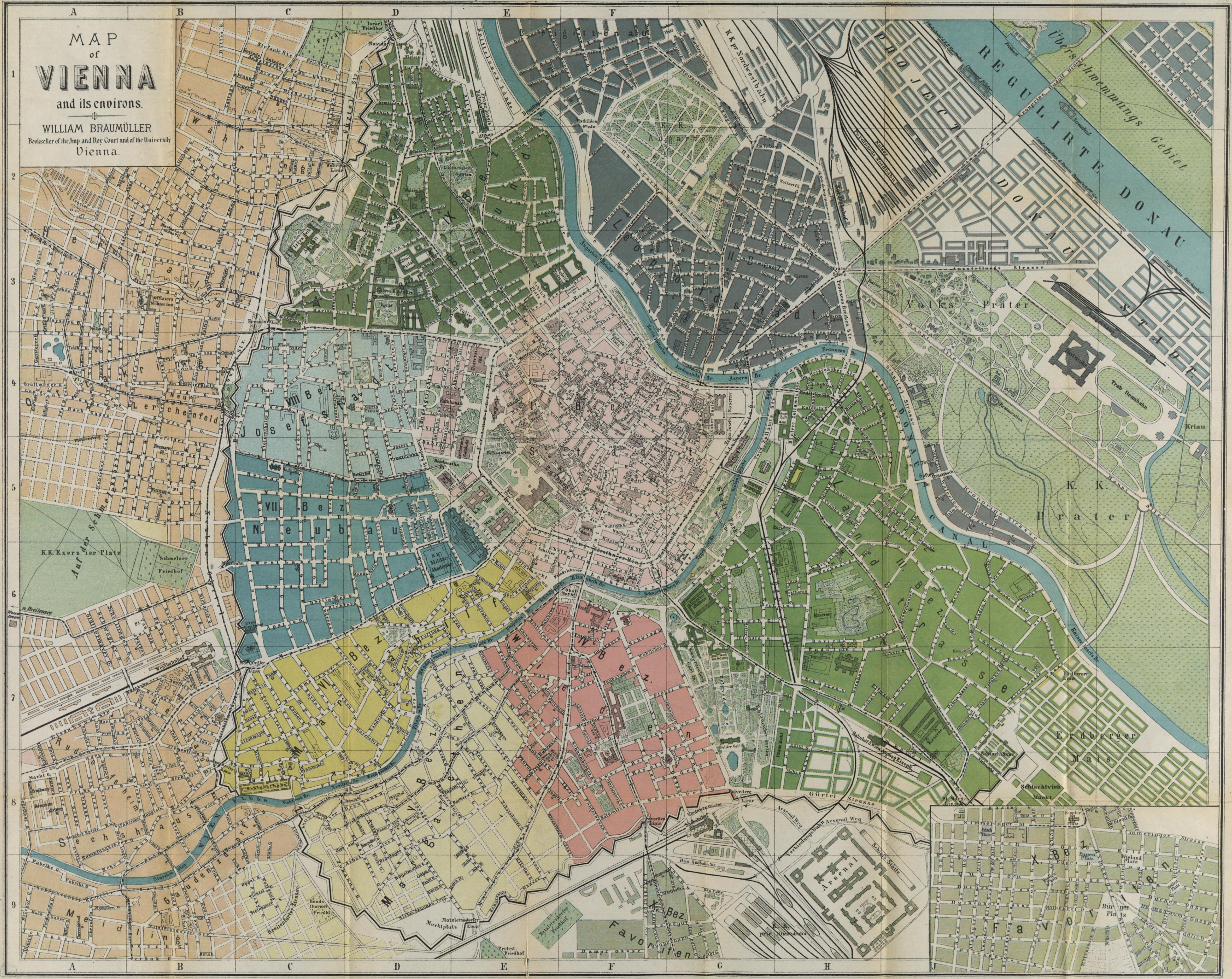


MAP  
of  
**VIENNA**

and its environs.

WILLIAM BRAUMÜLLER

Bookseller of the Emp and Roy Court and of the University  
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