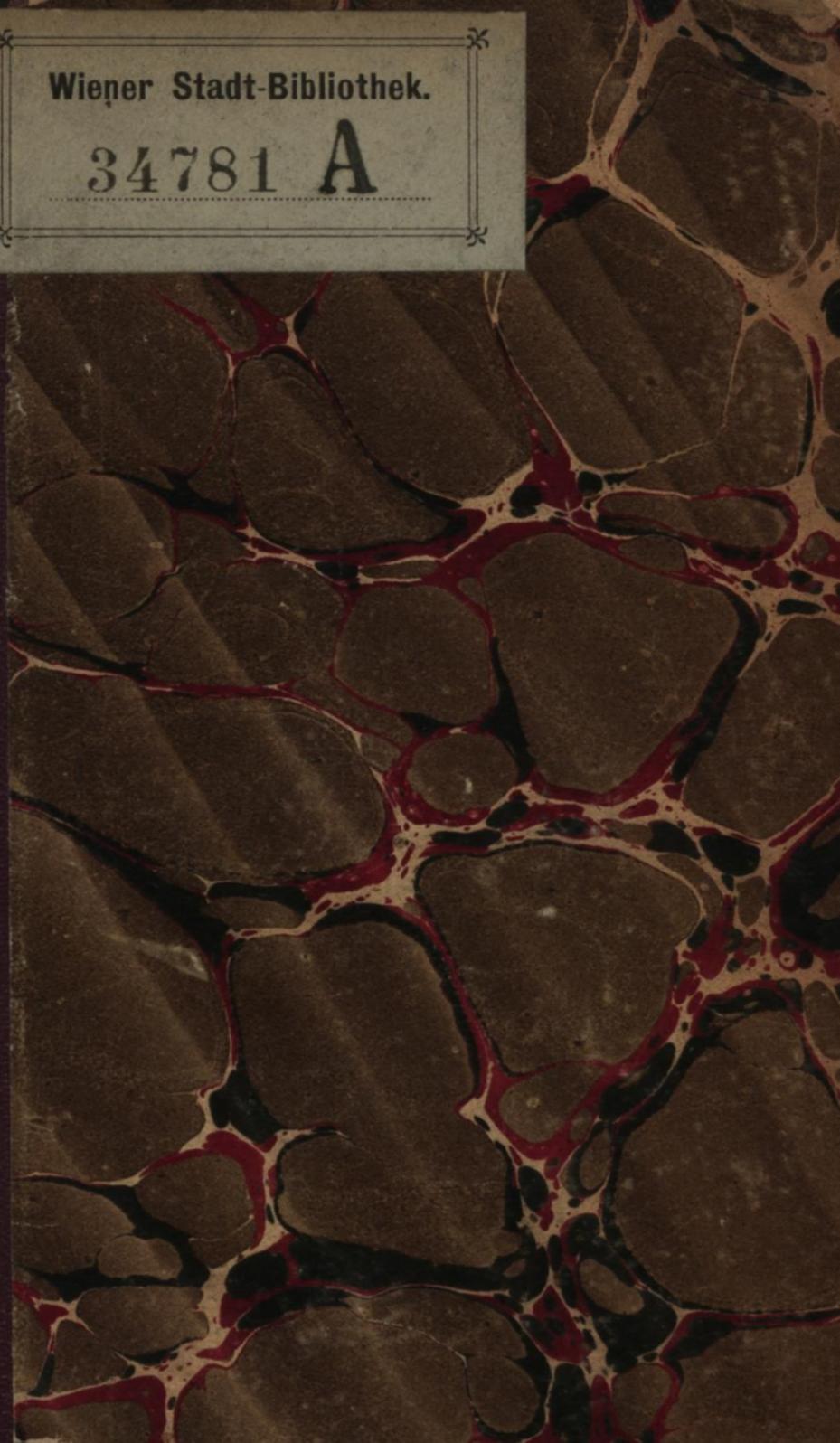
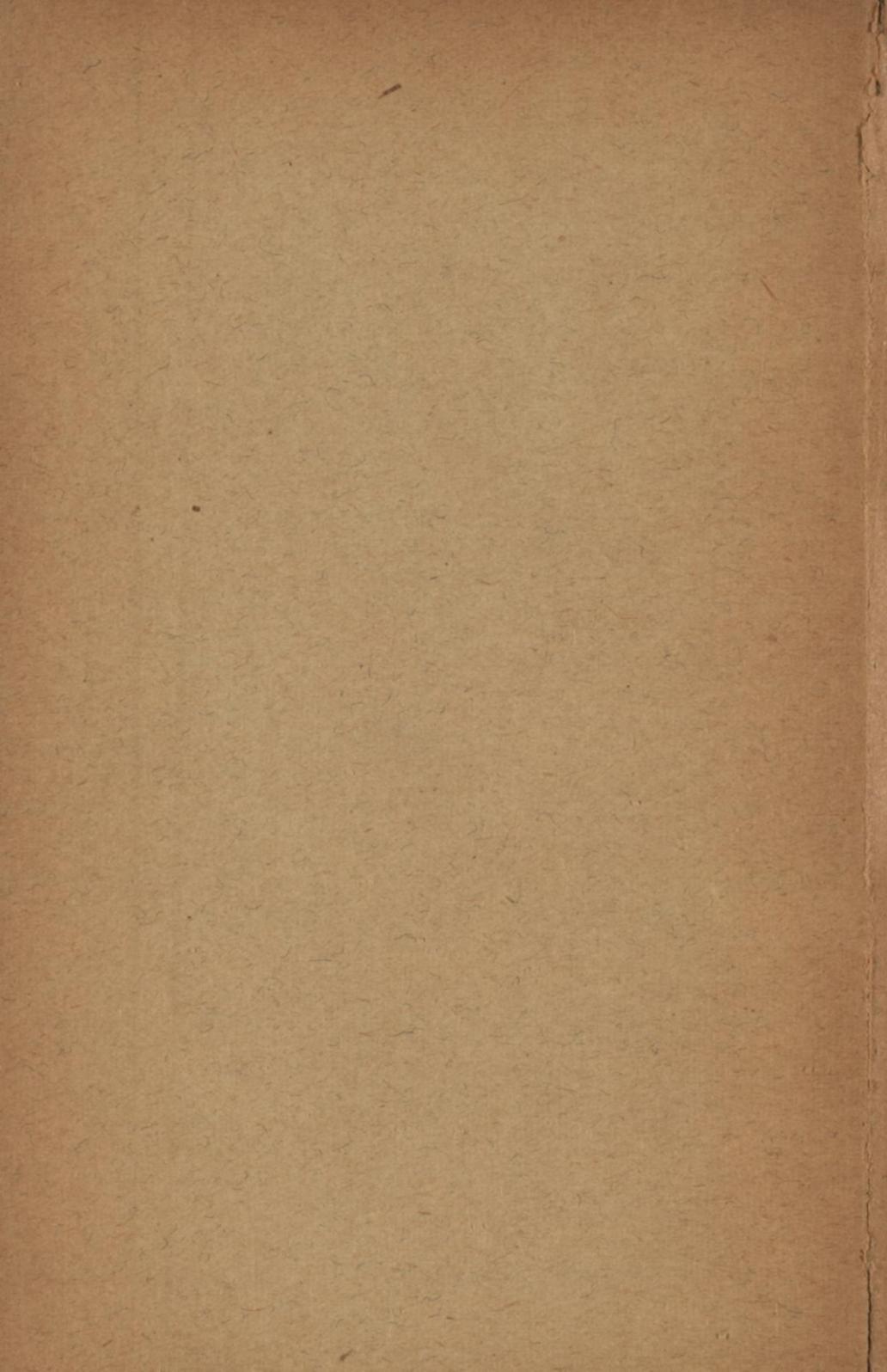


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# Guide

to

# VIENNA



With Illustrations and plan.

WÜRZBURG

Bavaria.

VIENNA

I. Spiegelgasse 12.

LEO WOERL.

1884.

1904. - 504

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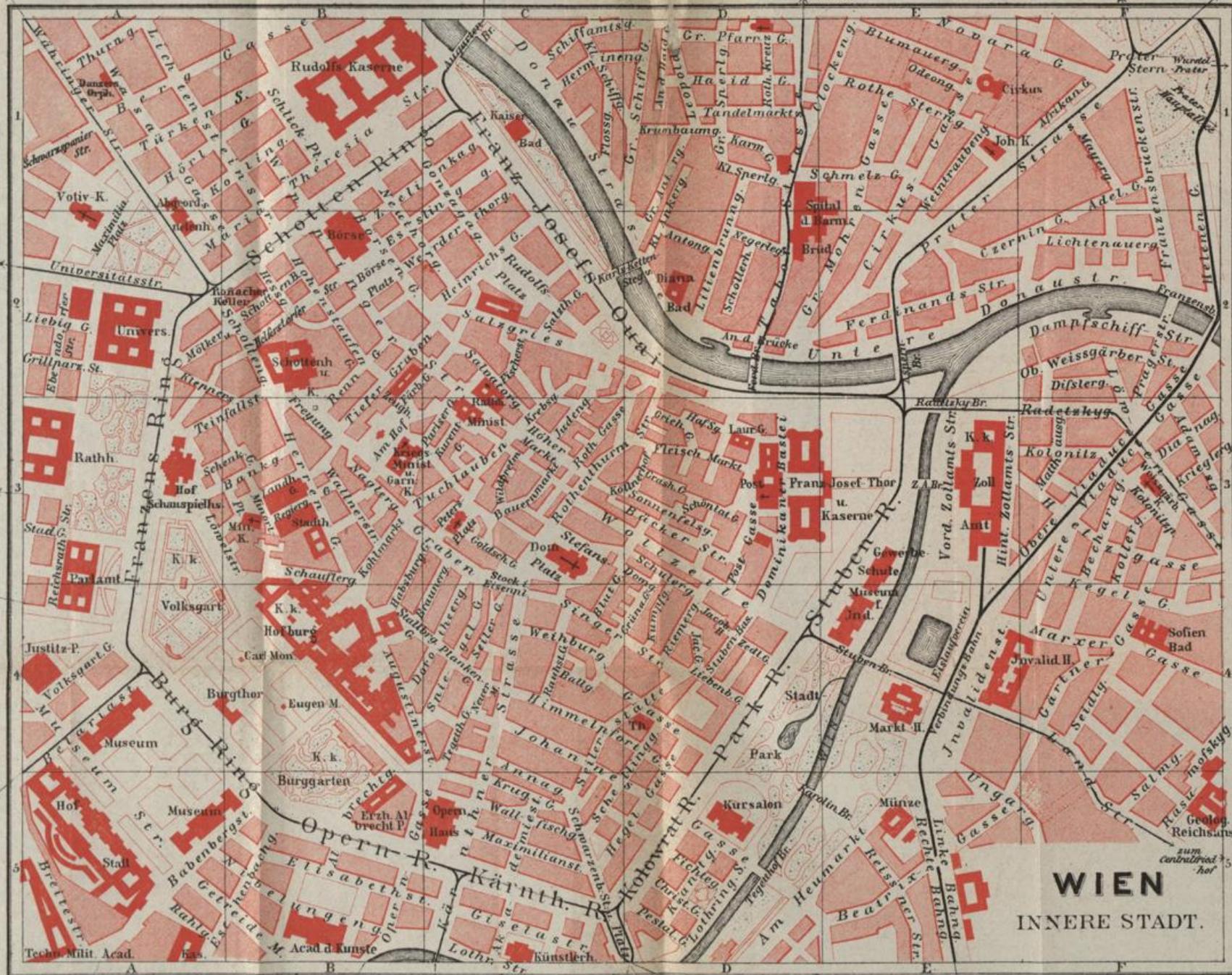
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WOERL'S HAND-BOOKS MANUAL.

G U I D E

To

THE CITY OF

V I E N N A.

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WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS AND AN INDEX  
OF ROUTES TO AND FROM VIENNA.

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WÜRZBURG  
BAVARIA.

LEO WOERL.

VIENNA  
1. SPIEGELGASSE 12.

## Information.

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Being convinced that it is very inconvenient for most travellers to carry about voluminous Itineraries every time they are going to visit a town or to make an excursion to any place, I have determined to publish a series of Hand-books for travellers or Guides.

To those that are furnished with my Guides and intend to make any more extended tours or travels, I recommend my large Travelling Hand-books, namely:

For the Rhine, the hand book *Rhenish provinces* № 6.—, or *Guide on the Rhine*, № 3.—; for South Germany, the hand-book *South Germany*, № 8.—, or *German Alps*, № 6.—; for Austria-Hungary, the hand-book *Austria-Hungary*, № 6.—; the larger hand-book, *Vienna*, № 9.—; the book mentioned above, *German Alps; Italy*, № 16.—; *Over the Brenner*, № 3.—; for the Swizzerland, the hand-book *Swizzerland*, № 8.—, the *Switzer Alps*, № 5.—, *St. Godard*, № 5.—, *Guide on the railway of St. Godard*, 50 S. etc.

To travellers extending their tours to countries where an other language is prevalent, or wishing to converse with tourists that speak a foreign language, I recommend my Dictionaries: "German-French" and "French-German", 1 vol. № 2.25, "German-Italian" and "Italian-German", 1 vol. № 3.—, "German-English" and "English-German" 1 vol. № 3.—.

Woerl's books for travellers are to be got at all book-sellers.

Illustrated catalogues of my books for travellers will be sent gratis and free of postage to all persons having interest in using them.

Rectifications or supplementary notices are always welcome.

Würzburg and Vienna 1884.



**Leo Woerl,**

editor of *Woerl's hand-books manual.*

**Bibliothek Wiesinger**

## Vienna,

the Imperial and Royal Capital of the Austro Hungarian Monarchy is situated about 48° north latitude and 16° east longitude. — It lies on the navigable Danube at the termination of the Eastern Alps and on the border of a very productive plain. The Danube divides itself at Nussdorf into two parts, the Danube proper and the Danube Canal. Where the Alserbrook and the river Wien empty themselves into the Danube lies the present Inner Town of Vienna. This city has different levels: for while the Leopold Stadt is situated only 155 metres above the level of the sea the Stefans Platz rises to 167 metres and again the Westbahn linie to 205 metres.

Vienna including the Suburbs which come within the Vienna Police Jurisdiction has 89 squares 1600 streets and 22 000 houses. According to the last Census taken on the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1881, the Town has 705 402 Inhabitants and taken together with the Suburbs 1 088 708 Inhabitants. The population is for the most part Catholic. The non catholic part is divided into 20 000 Protestants, 1400 of the Greek Church, 2500 of the United Greek Church, 70 Armenians, 50 of the United Armenians and 40 000 Jews. Vienna is the seat of 3 ministries which are common to both parts of the Empire viz The Empire of Austria (Cisleithanien) which is formed of those countries which are represented in the Parliament and the Kingdom of Hungary. It is also the seat of numerous court Officials, of the Prince Archbishop, of the commander in Chief for Upper and Lower Austria and Salzburg and of many Civil, Military and Judicial Authorities &c.

Vienna has a University, a Technical Academy, an Agricultural Academy and an Academy of Fine Arts, numerous Middle Schools—Establishments for all branches of Commerce, Educational Institutions, several Clerical Seminaries, nearly 200 public Schools, numerous Hospitals, Humane Institutions, Religious, Political Social and Charitable Associations — a quantity of joint Stock companies, many Industrial, Com-

mercial and Professional Unions and Societies for the furtherance of Rural Economy, Horticulture, Forest Matters, Hunting, knowledge of Arts &c. Vienna counts 13 monasteries, 3 Commanderies for the Religions Orders of the german knights, the knights of St. John and the knights of the Cross and 25 Nunneries.

Vienna is the first manufacturing and commercial City of the Empire. — Not long ago the Danube was regulated at an expenditure of 25 000 000 fl., by which means a normal navigable Stream was created. Since the completion of the Aqueduct the Town has been provided with excellent water. Formerly Vienna consisted of the Inner Town which was surrounded by ramparts and fortifications and 36 Suburbs. Now it is divided into 10 Municipal Districts viz: the Inner Town, Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Josefstadt, Alsergrund and Favoriten. The Inner Town consists principally of the houses of the Aristocracy, of Banking Houses and Offices, and of fashionable shops, and Assemblies. In it there are the chief Public buildings — the finest Churches, Palaces, shops and Museums — in short it is the central part of Vienna. Round the Town is the broad Ringstrasse, which by the architectural splendour of its places and palaces makes Vienna to the most beautiful town of Europe. On the outside of the Ringstrasse extend the other districts. The Leopoldstadt is the chief centre of the Jews, Landstrasse and Wieden the quarters for the dwellings of the public functionaries, Margarethen is the seat of the smaller Industries, Mariahilf and Neubau are rich Suburbs with a manufacturing population, Alsergrund is the chief place for medical and surgical Institutions, and in Favoriten is situated most of the Real property of the Almshouses of the Municipality, as well as the dwellings of the Working Men. The Town is separated from the Suburbs by a wall 4 metres high and 13 kilometres long and communicates with them by means of 16 gates called "Linie". The removal of this wall is now only a question of time. Numerous bridges lead across the Danube Stream the Danube Canal and the river Wien. Among all the capitals of Europe Vienna has the finest surroundings. Towards the west rises gently the Kahlenberg chain of mountains and from thence a succession of wooded hills extend towards the south. In the south are the Austro

Styrian Alps and a view of many pleasant villages lying in the valleys. One of the finest aspects of Vienna is offered from the Belvedere where the whole Town can be seen. Besides this the following places give a fine view of Vienna and its surroundings. The Stefan's Tower, the Spinnerin am Kreuz, the Türken Schanze, the Himmel near Sievering, the Hohe Warte (Heiligenstadt), the Gloriette in Schönbrunn, the Kahlenberg and the Leopoldsberg.

### Life in Vienna.

The living of the Viennese and the peculiarities of their character are generally described by the words "Vienna life". This Life has during the last ten years under the influence of the external alteration of the Town, experienced a great change; but in spite of all this it is still very different from that in other large Towns. The old Vienna citizen was known by his genial temper and good nature. To live and let live was his motto. Time has changed many things in that respect. When the old ramparts fell, splendid palaces rose up. In the place of the old rich aristocracy, which had its residence at Vienna, arose a numerous moneyed aristocracy, and Vienna came more in contact with the provinces of the Empire, wick consists of different nationalities, all speaking different languages. Nevertheless the Viennese have never a tage ther forgotten that they are citizens of a german town, which has for its aim the spreading of a great civilised nation. The Viennese are distinguished by their good nature and especially in the middle Classes prevails a kind and aimable feeling towards strangers: they love their native town above every thing and are convinced of the truth of the old song "There is only one Imperial City — there is only one Vienna" and every stranger who has lived only a short time there must also admit it. The Viennese are very loyal subjects, enjoying pleasant society and seeking to make life as pleasant as possible. They look for amusement more in public places than at home and spend their evenings alone or with their families in Restaurants and places of amusement, of which Vienna has more than any other large Town. There are more than 300 Cafés in the Town and on Sundays the Inhabitants undertake excursions into the Country. In spite of taking life easily the Viennese are distinguished

by a certain feeling of decency which is not found in other large Towns. — Among the places of amusement, which serve more or less to all classes of society in common, stand foremost the Theatres which satisfy all claims with regard to Art and Pleasure. Entertainments of other kinds are given in the Circus Renz and in the Orpheum. — The Music Halls and popular singers offer enjoyment to the population, but one must say to the honour of the taste of the Viennese, that these have lost for some time much of their influence and interest. There exist many Societies for Social Intercourse, but the principal places in Vienna amusement are taken by music and dancing. Vienna is a thoroughly musical town. The names of the 3 musical celebrities are Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. The names of Gluck and Salieri, of the favourite composer of songs Schubert, of the creator of the incomparable dance music Strauss are closely united with Vienna. There exist many Musical and Vocal Societies and numerous Concerts to satisfy the wants of the friends of Art, as well as of those simply seeking Entertainment. The Viennese are passionate dancers and numerous Balls and dancing parties give the Inhabitants the opportunity of satisfying this passion. The Prater Corsos are very popular — they begin on the 1<sup>st</sup> May. — On Sunday especially is the Prater the centre for the amusement of the Viennese. There is no town in which the Stranger feels himself so soon at home as in Vienna and no stranger leaves it without singing its praise.

• **History.** The first colonists in the neighbourhood of Vienna were the Windens or Windonens, a Celtic race from whence comes the name Windowina; which the Romans changed into Windobona when they established themselves here in order to prevent the invasions of the Northern people. Marcus Aurelius after whom the Castle Faviana was named (whence Vienna derives its name) died here in the war with the Markomans. With the migration of the nations the Roman rule came to an end. From this time the Goths, Scythians, Vandals, Huns, Rugens and Avarens one after the other lived here. Under the last rule the first christian Church was built in the year 783 to the honour of St. Rupert. The Eastmark was established after the conquering of the Avarens by Charlemain, Leopold of Babenberg was invested with it in the year 976 by Emperor Otto II — it remained in the family of the Babenbergs for 271 years. Emperor Frederic Barbarossa raised Jasomirgott Babenberg to a dukedom with right of succession. He chose Vienna for his residence and built himself a castle in the exact place where now the Imperial Palace (Burg) stands. The Emperor Frederic II made the town a free city but it was not able to maintain its freedom. In the year 1282 Austria, Steiermark and Carniola came into the possession of the sons

of Rudolph of Habsburg, the ancestors of the dynasty now ruling. Rudolph IV, the founder, did all in his power to raise Vienna — he improved the buildings and the arts and sciences and founded in 1356 the University. Vienna became in 1450 the seat of a bishop. In 1529 and 1683 this town proved that it was the chief bulwark against the Barbarians, being twice vainly besieged by the Turks. Vienna flourished more and more during the reigns of Leopold I, Joseph I, Charles VI and the Empress Maria Theresa. In 1805 and 1809 Vienna was invaded by France. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna took place. The long place which succeeded was employed in embellishing the Town. The Vienna Revolution in 1848 was suppressed by the Army under the command of Windischgrätz, after which Vienna rose to its present position under the famous reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph I. In 1857 the Emperor ordered the fortifications to be demolished and in the place of these is now the present Ringstrasse with its splendid palaces.

## Sojourn.

 *For the last year a "Society for promoting the Influx of Strangers to Vienna" has existed which has set itself the task of removing the difficulties attending the travelling and the visit to Vienna — of protecting Strangers from mistakes and overcharges and of making their stay in Vienna as agreeable as possible. This Society gives information gratis respecting the journey to Vienna and the Stay there and when required procures Lodgings for Visitors.*

**Arrival.** Strangers reach Vienna usually by railway. On showing the Luggage ticket the Luggage is delivered in the Cloakroom. It is not well to conceal any articles liable to duty as the penalty for so doing is heavy. 10 cigars and 30 gramms of Tobacco are free. A Porter wearing a number carries the luggage to the carriage (10—12 kr.) but it is well always to take notice of his number. Persons without luggage are recommended to take an Omnibus or the Tramway — for those with luggage there are 1 and 2 horse Cabs. Persons arriving by Steamboat from Linz get out at Carlkettensteg (near the Hotel Metropole) those from Buda Pesth at the Steam Company's (Dampfschiffahrt) buildings where Carriages and Porters stand waiting. A passport is not necessary unless one wishes to claim money or articles of value from the Post office.

**Lodgings.** For a long stay in Vienna we would recommend the taking of private lodgings. Furnished apartments are generally taken by the month (14 days notice must be given before leaving). The rent generally for a room in the Town is fl. 15—40 monthly — in the other Districts fl. 10—25. In Vienna the house is in the charge of a Porter called the "Hausmeister". The house door is closed from 10 or 11 o'clock in the evening till 5 o'clock in the morning in summer and till 6 o'clock in winter. — For the trouble of opening the door between those hours the Hausmeister receives a fee of 10 kr. (Sperrsechserl). As to Hotels there is of course great choice — not only in the best Hotels does one find all the comforts one expects but the others also satisfy all reasonable

desires. The price for a room in the best Hotels is as a rule fl. 1.50 to fl. 5 per day — in the second-rate Hotels from fl. 1 upwards. Waiting, Candles, and Fire are from 50 kr. to fl. 1.50 per day extra. Besides this the waiter expects an extra fee — which fee in the interest of the Traveller it is well to pay.

**Hotels. I Inner Town.** *Hotel Imperial, Grand Hotel*, both on the Kärntner Ring. *Sacher's Hotel de l'Opera*, behind the Opera House. *Hotel Metropole*, Franz Josef's Quai 19. *Hotel de France*, Schottenring 3. *Hotel Munsch*, Kärntnerstrasse 28. *Hotel Meissl & Schadn*, Kärntnerstrasse 24. *Erzherzog Karl*, Kärntnerstrasse 31. *Matschaker Hof*, Seiler-gasse 6. *Stadt Frankfurt*, Seilergasse 14. *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, Weihburg-gasse 3. *Hotel Müller*, Graben 19. *Oesterreichischer Hof*, Fleischmarkt 2. *Hotel Wandl*, Petersplatz 12. *König von Ungarn*, Schulerstrasse 10. *Hotel Royal*, Singerstrasse. *Hotel London*, Postgasse 11. *Ungarische Krone*, Himmelpfortgasse 14. *Goldene Ente*, Schulerstrasse 22. *Weisser Wolf*, Wolfengasse 3. *Hotel Tegetthof*, Johannesgasse 23. — **Family Hotels.** Frau E. von Bruyck — Franzensring — Mölker Bastei, 5, III. Stock, 25 fl. weekly. **Hotels garnis.** Oppolzergasse 9, Pestalozzigasse 4, Seiler-stätte 11, Dominikanerbastei 19. **II Bezirk.** Leopoldstadt: *Goldenes Lamm*, Praterstrasse 7. *Hotel de l'Europe* and *Kronprinz von Oesterreich* both in the Asperngasse. *Weisses Ross*, Taborstrasse 8. *Hotel National*, Tabor-strasse 18. *Hotel Schröder*, Taborstrasse 12. **Smaller Hotels.** *Nord-bahn Hotel*, Praterstrasse 72. *Nordwestbahn Hotel*, *Schwarzer Adler*, *Bayerischer Hof*, *Königin von England*, all in the Taborstrasse. *Zur Kaiser-krone*, Circusgasse 3. *Hotel Mansch*, kleine Spergasse. **Hotel garnis:** "Zur Stadt Berlin", Taborstrasse 74 and Obere Donaustrasse 43. **III Bezirk** (Landstrasse): *Rother Hahn*, *Goldene Birn*, *Schwarzer Bock*, all in the Hauptstrasse. *Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, behind Zollamtsstrasse. *Hotel Hungaria*, Pragerstrasse 3. *Hotel Nagler*, Rennweg. **IV Bezirk** (Wieden): *Hotel Victoria*, Favoritenstrasse 11. *Zum goldenen Lamm*, *Stadt Oeden-burg*, *Stadt Triest*, *Drei Kronen*, *Goldenes Kreuz*, all in the Hauptstrasse. *Ranftl's Gasthof*, Favoritenstrasse. **V Bezirk** (Margareten): *Goldener Löwe*, Matzleinsdorferstrasse. **VI Bezirk** (Mariahilf): *Englischer Hof* and *Hotel Kummer*, Mariahilferstrasse. *Goldenes Kreuz*. **VII Bezirk** (Neubau): *Hotel Höller*, Burggasse. **VIII Bezirk** (Josephstadt): *Goldenes Schloßl* (Hammerand), Florianigasse. **Hotel garni:** Buchfeldgasse 5. **IX Bezirk** (Alservorstadt): *Hotel Bellevue*, Althangasse. *Hotel Union*, Nussdorfer Strasse. *Hotel Franz-Joseph-Bahn*, Porzellangasse. **X Bezirk** (Favoriten): *Studel's Gast-hof*, Himbergerstrasse. In the Suburbs Fünfhaus: *Hotel Wimberger*, Neubaugürtel. *Hotel Holzwarth*, Schönbrunnerstrasse. *Hotel Fuchs* in the same street. **Sechshaus:** **Hotel garni:** Wienflussstrasse. **Rudolfsheim:** *Hotel Schwender*, Schönbrunnerstrasse. **Hernals:** *Hotel Frankfurt*.

In most Hotels dinners à la carte are given: it is not obligatory to dine in the Hotel where one is staying. At the present time most of the best Hotels have adopted the Table d'Hôte. In every Hotel there is also a Restaurant, which in the best Hotels, is divided into dining Room (Speise Salon) Private Room (Extrazimmer) and Public Room (Gastzimmer).

**Restaurants.** At all the stations and in all the Hotels. Besides these are *Breying & Söhne*, Graben 10. *Gustav Breying*, Reichsratstrasse 15. *Zum Stefanskeller*, Stock-im-Eisenplatz. *Französische Restauration*, Kolowrat-ring 5 (Adelscasino). *Römischer Kaiser*, Renngasse 1. *Bayer's* (Dreher's) *Bierhalle*, Operngasse 8. *Grüner Anker*, Grünangergasse 10. *Schneider'sche Weinstube*, Rotenthurmstrasse. *Ed. Sacher*, Augustinerstrasse 4. *Gause*, (Pilsner Bier), Johannesgasse 12. *Rother Igel*, Wildpretmarkt 3. "Zur

*grossen Tabakspfeife*", Goldschmiedgasse 9. *Goldene Kugel*, am Hof 11. *Zum Lothringer*, Kohlmarkt 24. *"Zum Winter"*, Landskrongasse 3. *"Zum Rebhuhn"*, Goldschmiedgasse 6. *Leidinger's Restaurant*, Kärntnerstrasse 61. *J. Winterstein*, Schottengasse 7. *"Zum Regensburger Hof"*, am Lugeck 2. *Widhalm*, *"Zum Künstlerhaus"*, Kärtnerring 10. *Gartenbaugesellschaft*, Weihburggasse. *Zu den drei Raben*, Rabenplatz 1. *Friedler's Restauration*, Kärntnerstrasse 34. IV Bezirk. *Zu den drei Engeln*, Grosse Neugasse 36. V Bezirk. *Zum goldenen Sieb*, Paniglasse 17. VIII Bezirk. *Zum Riedhof*, Wickenburggasse. *Zu den drei Hacken*, Piaristengasse. *Gerstenbrand*, Wickenburggasse. *Zur Stadt Brünn*, Strozzigasse.

**Wine Taverns** (for cold dinners): *Franner*, Seilergasse 5. *"Zum Stefanskeller"*, Stock-im-Eisenplatz. *"Zur Schnecke"* (old German Wine tavern) am Peter, *Aug. Schneider*, Rothenthurmstrasse 31. *Heiligenkreuzer Stiftskellerei*, Schönlaterngasse 5. *Vater*, Blumenstockgasse 5. *Michaeler Bierhaus*. *Bodega*, Spanish Wines (Port and Sherry) Kärntnerstrasse. *Bodega*, Spanish Wines, Kolowratring. *To asoni* (Tyrolese Wines) Wollzeile. *Esterhazy-Keller* (only hungarian Wines) from 11—1 and 5—6 o'clock.

In the Suburbs there are numerous Taverns (*"zum Heurigen"*). The most frequented are *"Stahlener"* in the Alsbachstrasse, in Hernals, *Weigl* in the Hauptstrasse, good natural wine (unfermented) is to be found at *Höllrigl* (*"Zum weissen Hirschen"*), at *Russ* in the Hauptstrasse, in *Elterlein's Casino*, all in Hernals. Many so called *"Spritzer"* are drunk, that is to say  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{8}$  Liter Wine mixed with Soda water.

**Luncheon-rooms.** The most frequented and renowned are *Corinaldi's*, Franziskanerplatz 6. *Hagenauer*, Tuchlauben 4. *Horsowitz* (*"Zur Stadt Prag"*), Tuchlauben 5. *Ed. Sacher*, Augustinerstrasse. *Joh. Sacher*, Weihburggasse. *Stielitz* (*"Zum schwarzen Kameel"*), Bognergasse 5. *Eder*, at the corner of the Bognergasse. *Tommasoni*, Wollzeile 5. *Pietschmann* (*"Zu den drei Laufnern"*), Kohlmarkt 26).

**Café's.** The most famous are: *Café Bauer*, Opernring 2. *Café Central*, Herrengasse at the corner of the Strauchgasse. *Café Hochleitner*, Kärtnerring. *Café Griensteidl*, Schauflergasse 2. *Café John*, Tuchlauben 11. *Café Kremser*, Kärtnerring 8. *Café Meyer's Wwe.*, Cursalon. *Café Schrangl* (formerly Pfob), Graben 29. *Café Pucher*, Kohlmarkt 10. *Café Schnitzar*, Franzensring. *Café Stierböck*, Praterstrasse. *Café "Zum Reichsrath"* and *Café Union*, both in the Reichsratsstrasse. *Arkaden Café*, Universitätsstrasse 3. *Café Landtmann*, Franzensring 14. *Neues Opern Café* and *Café Zögernitz*, both in the Opernring. *Café Boulevard*, Wippingerstrasse. *Café Lloyd*, Schottenring. *Café Landwehr*, Wollzeile 11. *Café Hobiger*, Schottengasse. *Café Seiling*, Getreidemarkt 1. *Café Widhalm*, II Nordbahnstrasse 32. *Café Zauner*, Heumarkt 15. *Café Lesser*, Wienstrasse 21. *Café Pedretti*, Mariahilferstrasse 1. *Café Gerstenbrand*, Wickenburggasse. *Café Kurzweck*, Parkring. *Café Foederl*, Währingerstrasse. It is necessary to give a fee (2—10 kr.) to the pay-waiter on paying the bill.

**Beer Rooms.** Beer is to be had even in the best Hotels — the most frequented Beer rooms, which are also Restaurants are as follows — *Wieninger's Bierhalle*, Naglergasse. *Wöber's Michaelerbierhaus*, at the corner of the Michaelerplatz. *Dreher* (underground), Operngasse 8. *Gause*, best Pilsner beer), Johannesgasse 12. *Widhalm* *"Zum Künstlerhaus"*, Kärtnerring 10. *Götz* *"Zur grossen Tabakspfeife"*, Goldschmiedgasse 9. *Boyerisch Bierhalle*, Franzensring (Teinfaltstrasse). *Liesinger's Bierhalle*, Schottengasse 4. *Reichmann* (Bavarian beer), Albrechtsplatz. *Leidinger*, Kärntner-

strasse 61. Obermeyer's *Winterbierhaus*, Landkronngasse. Pfalz, "zum Lothringer", Kohlmarkt 24. *Ronacher*, Schottenbastei 3 (Table d'Hote is also here from 12 to 4 50 kr. and 1 fl. and a Concert in the evening). "Zu den drei Raben", Rabenplatz 1. *Zögernitz*, Schottengasse 3. *L. Wieninger*, I Universitätsstrasse 9. In the VI District. *Pilz*, Mariahilferstrasse. In the VII. District. *Drah*, Mariahilferstrasse. In the IX. District. *Götz*, Nussdorferstrasse. In Hernals. *Höllriegl*, zum "weissen Hirschen" and in Fünfhaus: *Voglsang*, Schönbrunnerstrasse 2.

**Baths:** I District. *Kaiserbad*, Franz Josefs Quai 4. In the II District. *Dianabad*, Obere Donaustrasse 81. *Leopoldbad*, Obere Donaustrasse 81. "**Römisches Bad**", kleine Stadtgutgasse 9. In District III. "*Sofienbad*", Marxergasse 13. New *russian bath* (Russisches Bad), Weissgärber. In the IV District. "*Florabad*", Floragasse 7. *Herculanum*, Wienstrasse 19. In the V District. *Margarethenbad*, Wildemannngasse 5. In the VI District. *Esterhazybad*, Gumpendorferstrasse 59. *Schlögl*, *Russisches Schwitzbad*, Liniengasse 5. *Carolinabad*. VI Dürergasse 14. In the IX District. *Gilge's Brunnbad*, also Hydropathic Establishment, Lazarethstrasse 16. In the X. District. *Giselabad*, Raaberbahngasse 15. **River-baths:** *Neues Communalbad*, by the Reichsbrücke. *Holzer's Strombad*, on the left bank of the Danube, next the Kronprinz Rudolph's Bridge. *Concordiabad*, in the Danube Canal, at the Karlskettensteg. Also in most of the Suburbs there are Baths. In the principal Bath, the "**Römisches Bad**", the prices are as follows — for gentlemen for a cold, tepid or warm bath, or for a steam or warm air bath, including Cabin, Shampooing, Hairdressing and Shaving — from 80 kr. to 1 fl. 20. For a lady the same baths including shampooing and Hairdressing 80 kr. to 1 fl. For children under 10 years half price. Bathing hours for Gentlemen from 6 o'clock a. m. till 5 p. m. — for ladies from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Separate baths. Hot baths with towels fl. 1.50, each extra person 50 kr. Separate Steam bath with towels 2 fl., every extra person fl. 1. The same with Shampooing 3 fl., every extra person fl. 1.50.

**Church services. Catholic.** Daily Mass from 6 o'clock (in Summer in the Stefan's Kirche from 5 till 12 o'clock, and Benediction in the afternoon from 4 till 6 o'clock. On Sundays and holydays High Mass and sermon between 9 and 12 o'clock. Very fine Church music is to be heard in the Court Chapel (Hof-Burg), at 11 o'clock and in the Stefans Kirche at 9 o'clock. *Greek Catholic.* In the Greek Church in the Fleischmarkt on Sundays and Holydays at half past 9 in the morning. *Protestant.* English Church at the Embassy Chapel, Metternichgasse, Rennweg, at 10.30 on Sundays. German Protestant in the Protestant Church, Gumpendorferstrasse, and Dorotheergasse, on Sundays and Holydays at 10 o'clock a. m. *Jewish.* In the Synagogue in the Seitentettagasse in the Town, and in the Tempelgasse in the Leopoldstadt daily at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. Saturdays at 8 p. m.

**Theatres:** I) **Hofburg Theatre.** Michaeler Platz, Hof Burg, Classical and Modern Plays. Prices of Seats: Loge Parterre (Box) I and II Tiers 15 fl. Loge Parquet I and II Tiers 3 fl. 50. Loge (Box) III Tier 12 fl. Logensitz (Seat in a Box) III Tier 2 fl. 50. Seat in Stalls (Sitz im Parquet) 1—4 Row 4 fl., 5 to 9 Row 3 fl. 50, 10—15 Row 3 fl., in Parterre (Pit) 2 fl., in III Floor 1 Row 2 fl., 2 Row 1 fl. 50, in IV Floor 1 fl. Numbered seats in the IV Floor 70 kr. Entrance to the Standing place 1 fl., in the III Floor 60 kr. and in the IV Floor 40 kr. The fee for reserving seats is a follows 50 kr., for a reserved seat and for a seat in a box and 30 kr. for numbered seats. Booking Office open from 9 till 5 o'clock.

From the 1<sup>st</sup> of July till the 31<sup>st</sup> August this Theatre in closed. Refreshments before or after the Theatre can be recommended at *Michaeler Bierhaus* (opposite the Theatre). Restauration *Lothringer*, Kohlmarkt. Restauration "*Zur Stadt Brünn*", Augustinergasse, *Reichmann*, *Bieregger*, *Albrechtplatz*.

**2) Imperial Opera House.** I Opernring 2, for Opera and Ballets. In the Summer it is closed for 6 weeks. Fee for reserving seats 30 kr. to 1 fl. Prices of seats: Loge im Parterre (Box) and I Floor 25 fl., in II Floor 15, in III Floor 10 fl. Seat in a Box (Logensitz) 5 fl., II Floor 4 fl., III Floor 3 fl. Parquetsitz (Stall) I Row 5 fl., 2—4 Row 4 fl., 5—9 Row 3 fl. 50, 10—13 Row 3 fl. Parterresitz (Pit) 1 Row 3 fl. Seat in the III Floor 2 fl. 50 to 1 fl. 20. In the IV Floor 1 fl. 20. Entrance into Parterre (Pit) 1 fl. 20, in the III Floor 1 fl., in the IV Floor 60 kr. Refreshment before or after the Opera in *Sacher's Hotel de l'Opera*. *Bayer's* (Dreher's) *Bierhalle*, opposite the Opera House. Restauration *Leidinger*, *Elisabethbrücke*. *Bieregger* and *Reichmann*, both on the *Albrechtsplatz*. *Stadt Brünn*, Augustinerstrasse 12.

**3) Carl Theatre.** I Praterstrasse 31, for Modern Plays, Operettas, Farces, and Burlesques. Booking Office from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Prices of Seats. Seat in the Strangers Box 4 fl. to 3 fl. 50. Fremdenloge — Balkonsitz (Balcony) 3 fl. Parterresitz (Pit) 2 fl. 50 I Gallery 2 fl., II Gallery 1 fl. 80 to 1 fl. 50, III Gallery 1 fl. 20 to 1 fl. Refreshment *Weintraube*, Praterstrasse 33. *Kugel*, Praterstrasse 47.

**4) Theater an der Wien.** (Wiedener Theatre). *Magdalenenstrasse*, for Popular Plays, Farces-Operettas. Price of Seats. a) Evening performance. Pit Box (Loge im Parterre) or 1 Row 15 fl. Logensitz (Seat in a box) 5 fl., Orchestra and Balcony 3 fl., Parquetsitz (Stall) 2 fl. Fauteuil (Stall) I Gallery 2 fl., II Gallery 1 fl. 50, III Gallery 1 fl. 50, Entrance to Pit (Parterre Eintritt) 1 fl. to 30 kr. b) Afternoon performance-Loge im Parterre (Box in Pit) 1 fl. 50 kr. Parquetsitz (Stall) 1 fl. Fauteuil I Row 1 fl., II Row 80 kr., III Row 50 kr. Entrance 60—30 kr The Theatre is closed from May 1<sup>st</sup> the August 31<sup>st</sup>. Restaurants. *Leidinger*, *Elisabethbrücke*. *Bayer* (Dreher's) *Bierhalle*, opposite the Opera House

**5) Josephstadt Theatre** (Josephstädterstrasse), for Popular Plays and Farces. Cheaper prices as at the Theatre an der Wien. Restaurants. "*Stadt Wien*", *Lange-gasse 15* and "*Zur Bellaria*", *Bellariastrasse*.

**6) Fürst Theater in the Prater**, for Popular Plays and Farces. Prices. Loge (Box) 6 fl. Seat in a box 1 fl. 50 kr. and 1 fl. Reserved seat in the Parterre (Pit) 1 fl., in the Gallery 80—60 kr. Entrance in the Parterre 50 kr.

**7) Operetta Theatre** in the 3. Café Haus in the Prater. (*Ronacher's Grand Etablissement* on Sundays and Holydays. Prices: Loge (Box) 5 fl., Parterre Entree 60 kr.

**8) Volks Theatre** in *Rudolfsheim*, for Popular Plays and Farces. Prices. Loge (Box) 5 fl. Seat in a Loge 1 fl. Reserved seat in Parterre, 60 and 50 kr.

## Amusements.

The reputation Vienna has of being a musical Town is widespread and well established. Much artistic pleasure is offered at the *Philharmonic Concerts* of the *Orchestra of the Imperial Opera* — the *Concerts of the Company of the Musikfreunde* — at the *Conservatorium Concerts* and the *Concerts of the different*

**Vocal Societies and separate Artists.** Entertaining Music is to be heard every Sunday and Holyday in the Kursalon of the Stadtpark — in the Rooms of the Gartenbau Gesellschaft — in the Szabo'schen Establishment in the Volksgarten and in the Restaurant in the Augarten. In Ronacher's Establishment (I Schottenbastei 3), Strauss' Band (Director of the Imperial Orchestra) plays in the Winter season every Monday and Thursday. On the other days there is a Military Concert. Entrance free except Sundays and Holydays — then 30 kr. Every Sunday in numerous Gardens and public places (in favourable Weather) those are Concerts. In the Inner Burg Platz the Guards band plays (Sundays excepted) during the Relief of the Guard. A part of the middle and lower classes find amusement in the Music Halls and Popular Concerts. In the Café Haus No. 3 in the Prater, beginning with Easter Monday, a Military Band plays daily. On Sundays and Holydays there is a double Concert — Entrance free.

**Danzer's Orpheum,** gives performances of Jugglers, Acrobats, Clowns, and Comic Singers. Prices: Loge (Box) 6 fl., Fremdenloge (Strangers box) 2 fl., Balcony 1 fl. 50 kr., Parterre Eintritt (Entrance to Pit) 80 kr., by taking a ticket before hand 70 kr. Performance during the Season (beginning in September until the middle of May) daily, in the Evening 8—12, Sundays and Holydays in the afternoon also, 3—5 o'clock — a good Restaurant is in the Hall and smoking is also allowed. — This Establishment is frequented by the upper circles.

**Prater.** The Prater as an open place of amusement takes the first place, not only in Vienna, but in the whole world; for every enjoyment is there to be found that the different Classes of Society can desire. For further particulars see Journey round Vienna.

**Circus Renz** (only in Winter), II Circusgasse 44.

## Communication.

**Railways.** Vienna is the Junction of 7 Railways and their Stations are all near the Town. They are situated as follows. The Kaiserin-Elizabeth-Westbahn now the Staatsbahn (to Salzburg and Munich) is in the Suburb of Fünfhaus, outside the Mariahilfer Tollgate. The Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Bahn, (Southern Bohemia) station is in the IX District (Alsergrund). The Austrian-North-West-Bahn (Znaim, Dresden, Berlin) in the II District (Leopoldstad.). The Kaiser Ferdinand's Nordbahn (Silesia) in the II District near the entrance to the Prater. The Aspangbahn in the III District (Landstrasse). The Staatsbahn (Prag-Dresden) and the Südbahn (Semmering, Steiermark), next to the III District (Landstrasse) and to the IV District (Wieden), before the Belvedere and the Favoriten Tollgate.

**Steam Navigation,** of the Imperial Danube Steam Ship Navigation Company. As the large Danube Steamers are too big to enter the Danube Canal the Passengers from Buda Pesth must change into a smaller boat at Kaiser Ebersdorf and land later below the Aspern Brücke, those from Linz must change boats at Nussdorf and land at the Karlskettensteg on the Franz Joseph's Quai opposite the Hotel Metropole. The Steam Ships Navigation Company have in the summer months a **Local Service** to Nussdorf or back 25 kr. Return ticket 35 kr. To Kahlenbergerdorf or back 30 kr. Return ticket 45 kr. Klosterneuburg or back 30 kr. Return ticket 50 kr., to Enzersdorf or Korneuburg or back

35 kr. Return ticket 60 kr. Season tickets, 40 journeys between Vienna and Nussdorf or Kahlenbergdorf 5 fl., Klosterneuburg 6 fl., Enzersdorf, Korneuburg 8 fl. The Vienna Local Steam Ship Company takes passengers by means of "Mouches" across the Danube between the Banks near the Rotenthurmstrasse and the Lilienbrunnngasse for 2 kr. per person.

**Post.** The Chief post office is in the Postgasse No. 10, which is open from 8 in the morning till 9 in the evening. There are branch Post offices at the Stations in the Inner Town, in the Districts and in the Suburbs. There are also pneumatic postal arrangements, the Central office I Börsenplatz 4.

**Telegraph.** The Central Office is I Börsenplatz 1, but there are Telegraph Stations besides in every District. The Local Service in Vienna and the Neighbourhood forward Telegrams to the different Stations of the State Telegraph by means of the Vienna Private Telegraph Company which has branch offices in all the principal streets.

**Tramway.** The Carriages of the Vienna Tramway Company (Office I Schottenring 17) go round the whole Inner Town and convey passengers to most of the principal streets of the other Districts and Suburbs. On most of the lines they run every 10 minutes and on the routes further out of the Town every 15 or 20 minutes. The fare according to Distance is from 9 to 22 kr. Abonnement cards are cheaper. The New Vienna Tramway Co convey passengers on the Gürtelstrasse so far as it is completed. On some lines a Steam Tramway has for a short time been running.

**Cabs.** 1 and 2 horse Cabs. The fare for a journey is as follows. For a two horse Cab, for the first half hour 1 fl., for every succeeding half hour 50 kr., for a 1 horse Cab for the first quarter of an hour 50 kr., for the 1 half hour 60 kr. and for every further quarter of an hour 20 kr. For journeys outside the Tollgates the fares are as follows. From any part of the Inner Town 1) to the Prater including the Baths and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rondeau, to the Arsenal and to the Landgut, to Gaudenzdorf, Ober and Unter Meidling, Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolfsheim, Neulerchenfeld, Ottakring, Hernals, Währing, Weinhaus, Ober Döbling, Simmering and to the Meidling Station or back for the 2 horse Cab 2 fl., for the 1 horse Cab 1 fl. 20 kr. 2) To Schönbrunn, Hietzing, Penzing, Gersthof, Dornbach, Unter Döbling and Zwischenbrücken, or back, for the 2 horse Cab 2 fl. 50 kr., for the 1 horse Cab 1 fl. 60 kr. 3) To the Lusthaus, the Freudenau and to the Kaisermühlen in the Prater, to Lainz, Speising, Ober and Unter St. Veit, Hacking, Baumgarten an der Wien, Breitensee, Hetzendorf, Altmannsdorf, Neuwaldegg, Pötzleinsdorf, Sievering, Grinzing, Heiligenstadt, Nussdorf, or back for the 2 horse Cab 3 fl., for the 1 horse Cab 2 fl. 20 kr. For the return journey and for every half hour's waiting for the 2 horse Cab 50 kr., for the 1 horse Cab for every quarter of an hour 20 kr. In the night from 11—7 the half of the Fare more. 4) For journeys from and to the Vienna Stations. from one Station to another, to and from Public Entertainments, from the Westbahn Station to Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolfsheim, Gaudenzdorf, Ober and Unter Meidling, from the Südbahn and Staatsbahn Stations to the Arsenal and to the Landgut between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. for the 2 horse Cab 1 fl. 50 kr., for the 1 horse Cab 1 fl., between 11 p. m. and 7 a. m. for the 2 horse Cab 2 fl. 20 kr., for the 1 horse Cab 1 fl. 30 kr. If luggage is brought on the box of the Cab an extra fee of 40 kr. for the 2 horse Cab and 30 kr. for the 1 horse Cab. 5) From any part of Vienna inside the Tollgate to the Central-Friedhof (Cemetery) for the 2 horse Cab 3 fl., for the 1 horse Cab 2 fl. 20 kr., likewise for the return journey. For waiting as above.

Persons taking cabs from outside the Tollgate into Vienna must pay the Toll as they pass the Gates. The fare for other journeys outside the Tollgates the Passenger must arrange for himself.

**Omnibus.** A cheap means of travelling is by Omnibus. Omnibuses pass along nearly all the streets. A journey within the Tollgate costs from 6 to 12k r. To and from the Railway Stations 15 kr., to Döbling, Hernals, Meidling, Neulerchenfeld, Sechshaus only 12 kr., to Hietzing, Hohewarte, Penzing 15 kr., to the Central Friedhof (Cemetery), Dornbach, Gersthof, Heiligenstadt, Nussdorf 20 kr., to Hacking, Pötzleinsdorf, Sievring, St. Veit 25 kr., to Hütteldorf 30 kr., to Kahlenberg, Klosterneuburg 40 kr., to Laxenburg 45 kr. Most of the Omnibuses belong to the Vienna General Omnibus Company Lt. (an English Company Office I Goldschmiedgasse 6), which supplies also private carriages with 2 and 4 horses for excursions.

**Commissionaires.** "There are 4 commissionaire Institutions the Express", the "Commissionaire", the "Stadt Courier", and the "Stadt-träger", which have a common Tarif sanctioned by government. For one errand with in the Districts with a message Letter or packet up to 11 kg. 10 kr., to the adjoining Suburbs 20 kr. and to any other district 30 kr. For parcels more than 11 and up to 28 kg. one must pay double. For errands to the Stations with message letter or parcel up to 10 kg. 1) if the Station is in the District or the Suburb where his Standplace is 15 kr. 2) if the Station is in the adjoining district or in the adjoining Suburb 30 kr 3) for every District or Suburb through which he must pass 15 kr.

**Money.** Owing to certain monetary circumstances gold money is not in circulation in Austria. There are Ducats value 5 fl. 50 kr. and 8 fl., in pieces of paper value 9 fl. to 9 fl. 50 kr. Of Silver money there is in circulation a 2 fl. and a 1 fl. piece and also a so called Viertelgulden of 25 kr. Silver is now equal to paper value. In Paper money there are Notes on the Austro-Hungarian Bank of 50, 100 and 1000 fl. and State notes of 1, 5 and 10 fl. Small coins 20 and 10 kr. pieces in silver and 4 kr. 1 kr. and ½ kr. pieces in copper. In Vienna there are a great number of Banking Companies and Money changers, the best known are Ephrussi and Co., Schottenring 1; Epstein, Stock im Eisenplatz; Leopoldstädter Wechselhaus, Praterstrasse 24; Völcker and Co., Kohlmarkt 26; Anglo Austrian Bank, Stock im Eisenplatz; Verkehrsbank, Wipplingerstrasse 28; "Merkur", Wollzeile 13; Union Bank, Graben 13; Niederösterreich. Escompte Gesellschaft (formerly Schnapper), Kärntnerstrasse 9.

## Division of Time.

In a one day's visit one can get only a general impression and therefore it is well to visit only the more important places and the finest streets. One should drive out from the Stefansplatz, by the Stefans Kirche, through the Rotenturmstrasse, Hoher Markt, Wipplingerstrasse, Hof, Freiung, Herrengasse, Michaelerplatz, through the Inner Burgplatz, Josefplatz, back by the Kohlmarkt, Graben, Stock im Eisen Platz, Kärnthnerstrasse, Neuer Markt, Plankengasse and Dorotheergasse, Augustinergasse, across the Albrechts Platz, on the left the Opera House, Ringstrasse (taking the Tramway) the Operring, to the left Heinrichshof, the Academy of Fine Arts, right the Kaisergarten, left the Hof Museum, behind it the Imperial Stables, right Burgthor, Volksgarten, left Justiz-Palast. The new Parliament House, right the new Hof Burg

Theatre, left new Town-Hall, University, Votivkirche — by the Schottenring — to the right the Exchange, to the left the Rudolph Barracks, new Angarten Bridge — by the Franz Josef's Quay to the Aspernbrücke — right the Franz Josef Barracks — Stuben-Ring — left the Chief Toll Office and Imperial Museum for Arts and Industrie. Parking — left Stadt Park with Cur Salon — right Palace of the Archduke Wilhelm. Buildings of the Gartenbaugesellschaft — by the Parking to the Schwarzenberg Platz where there is a monument, Schwarzenberg Palace, left Palace of the Archduke Ludwig Victor, Kärnthner Ring, left Imperial Hotel, right Grand Hotel — Opera House — there back into the Town. Afternoon by Omnibus to Schönbrunn and Hietzing — by Tramway to the Prater. — Evening the Opera.

2. For a three days visit. First day: Stefanskirche, Stockim Eisen Platz, Graben, Peterskirche, Michaelerkirche, Hofburg, a visit to the Imperial Chapel and the different Imperial Collections so far as Time allows. Afternoon Schönbrunn, Hietzing, Evening — The Opera. 2<sup>nd</sup> Day. Drive round the Ringstrasse, Votiv Kirche, Liechtenstein Picture Gallery, Augustinerkirche. Afternoon. Imperial Vault, Austrian Museum, Prater. Evening, Stadt Park (Cur Salon) or Hof Theatre. Third Day. Ambrasersammlung. Belvedere picture Gallery, Arsenal — Afternoon: Drive to the Kahlenberg — Evening: Theatre or Concert.

For a nine days visit. First day: Tour through the Inner Town and the Ringstrasse a visit to the Stefans Kirche, St. Peter's Church, St. Michaels Church — the Hofburg Imperial Palace. Afternoon: Prater; Evening: Theatre. 2<sup>nd</sup> Day: Augustinerkirche, Court (chapel, Treasure Chamber, Court Library and Collections. Afternoon. Schönbrunn, Hietzing. Third day: Hoher Markt, Maria Stiegen, am Hof, Town Weapon Museum, Schottenkirche — one of the Imperial Collections. Afternoon: Austrian Museum, Stadt Park, Theater. Fourth day: Botanical Garden, Ambraser Collection, Belvedere, Arsenal. Afternoon: Künstlerhaus (Pictures), Musical Society's Buildings, Theatre. Fifth day: Votivkirche, Hospital, Liechtenstein Gallery. Afternoon: Drive to the Kahlenberg (and Klosterneuburg). Sixth day: Wieden, Elisabeth's Kirche, Karl's Kirche, Academy of Fine Arts, Harrach Gallery. Afternoon: to Laxenburg. Seventh day: Altlerchenfelder Kirche, Lazaristen and Fünfhauser Kirche, Imperial Stables, Czernin- or Schönborn-Gallery. Afternoon: Imperial Vault (Kapuziner), Volksgarten, Theatre. Eighth day: Dominikaner-, Universitäts-, Barbara-, Grecoeastern and Ruprechtskirche (Churches). Exchange, Telegraph Buildings. Afternoon: Angarten, Brigittenau, Nordwest and Nordbahn Stations, Praterstern — or to Döbling, Grinzing, Hohe Warte — or to Mödling. Brühl over the Liechtenstein to Brunn and Vienna. Ninth day: Drive to Semmering. Sunday is the best day as there are then Excursion trains.

**Where do you make your purchases?** The industry of Vienna, by virtue of its variety of articles and of the high degree on which it is standing, offers the richest choice of such destined for practical use as well as of the so called articles of luxury. By the exact accomplishment of them, scarcely a stranger stopping at Vienna, will not feel inclined to buy the one or the other article. In order to assist the visitor in selecting articles, we will give a list of a number of firms where, according to our inquiries, he is attended

well and honestly in any way. By this however, we will not say that the articles of firms not mentioned below are not of the same elegant and solid accomplishment and moderate prices.

NB. In Austria the tobacco-trade is a monopoly of the state. Tobacco is sold in many stores, called "Trafiken". They are distinguished from others by the imperial eagle. In all these stores the tobacco is of the same quality and price. The Austrian cigars (2—7 kr. a piece) in general are said to be of a good quality. The imp. royl. magazine of tobacco and specialities of cigars, is in I Kärnthnerstrasse 3. Abridgement of its price-current: Pure Havana-cigars in 174 kinds, the little parcel of 4 pieces 60 kreuzer up to 4 florins 2 kr.; — 100 pieces 14 florins 50 kr. up to 100 fl. — cigars of fine Havana tobacco-leaves 4 pieces 26 kr. up to 1 fl. 2 kr. — 100 pieces 6 florins 50 kr. up to 25 fl. 50 kr. — the same made of different transatlantic tobacco-leaves 4 pieces 16 florins 36 kr. — 100 pieces 4—9 florins, — cigarettes 10 pieces 28—36 kr. — 100 pieces 2—6 fl. — smoking tobacco 30 grams 9—48 kr.; 125 grams 36 kr. up to 3 florins, — snuff 125 grams 65 kr. up to 1 florin 40 kr.

### Travelling-utensils.

*Kl. Shlittenhelm's son*, imp. roy. purse-maker to the court and also manufacturer of leather objects, I Kärnthnerstr. 28 in the hotel Munsch: patent trunks, carpet-bags with toilet-objets and without, Vienna fancy-goods of leather, military-equipment-things: tents, horse-pack-pockets, pockets for medicaments and bandages, feather-beds to be transported etc. Business above 100 years existing, got premiums on exhibitions of the whole world, together with diploms of honour, gold and silver medals.

*Joh. Nep. Menhard*, at "Stubenthor" Wollzeile 33. Depot of manufactory in objets of turkish tobacco-pipe-clay and amber: porte-cigars and little pipes, cigarette-holders, tobacco-pipes of turkish pipe-clay, sets for smoking, pipes, of wood, earthen-pipes and pipes of china; machines for cigarettes and paper etc. Great choice in Vienna specialities. Business established 1837: Principle: real merchandise, cheap prices.

*Otto Schleiffelder & Co.*, optician, town, am Graben 22, next St. Peter's. Rich stock of theater perspectives (opera-glasses) and telescopes, with the best pure-achromatic glasses, double-spying-glasses for large distance, exactly examined Barometers, Thermometers,

spectacles (pince-nez), eyeglasses with the finest glasses or real cristals, Stereoscopes mathematical instruments, at low but fixed prices.

*Leopold Gasser*, imp. roy. manufactory of armes, Ottaking, depot I Kohlmarkt 8. As armes for defending when travelling excellent central-revolvers, also Knickers and hunting-knives.

### Articles of luxury.

*Brix & Anders*, silverware manufactory to the court, Mariahilferstrasse 18. Rich stock of all imaginary objets of luxury of this kind of business. Services of plate for tables. Knives, forks and spoons in all sizes and shapes. Sets of plates, services for tea-drinking-cups, vases.

*Cristofle & Co.*, silverwaremanufactory, I Opernring 5, manufacture-orfevrery, objets overdone with gold and silver, well-known business; branch-business in nearly all towns, services of plates for tables, services for coffee, services for tea, sets for tables etc., all sorts of objects for saloon and household.

*Charles Fritz & Co.*, factory of Chinasilver and wares of metal, I Kärnthnerstrasse 14, branch-business: Town, Rotenthurmstrasse 21. Chinasilver and objects of metal for the saloon and fine household-objects, lustres, also church vestments.

*Charles Geylings Erben*, glasspainting, VI Windmühlgasse 22. Making of glasspainting and glazing of art for churches, monumental- and private-buildings. Manufacturing of glass-etching, apart or united with glass-painting. Occupies a numerous personal, beside for Austria-Hungaria particularly for France, Russia, Rumania and England.

*Sharf*, jeweller. Show- and sale-rooms II Kaiser Josephstrasse 39. Branch-business: I Kolowratring 12. Imitation of diamonds and imitated precious stones and pearles of different colours set in real gold and silver. Large magazine of jewels: earrings, rings; studs & buttons, broches etc., got prizes of 18 gold- and silvermedals.

### Trimming Objects.

*Franz Bollarth*, imp. roy. purveyor to the court, Graben in the interior of Trattnerhof, branch-business: Graben 29. Manufactory of real Bohemian lace: point d'aiguilles, point Venise, Duchesse, application, guipure, russe, torchon, Chantilly and Valenciennes. Depot of all possible produces in lace, embroidery and white goods, got prices on all exhibitions of the world.

*Ernest Krikel & Schweiger*, imp. roy. purveyors of silk-stuffs and church-stuffs, I Kohlmarkt 2 "Zur weissen Taube". Fabrication of churchstuffs, large stock of metal objects for ecclesiastic use. Atelier for embroideries of art, first and largest establishment for church-parameters of every kind.

Vienna.

*Joh. Skrivan and son*, imp. roy. hat-manufactory to the court, I. Dorotheergasse 10. Childrenshats, ladieshats, gentlemen-hats in silk, felt and straw, hunting-hats, uniformhats, liveryhats, umbrellas, canes, riding-whips etc., hats for costumes and fancyhats, all sorts of caps.

### Outfitting of dwellings.

*Charles Giani*, imp. roy. art-establishment to the court, VII Westbahnstrasse 21 (establishet 1793). Specialities in weaving and embroidering, own produce for liturgic dresses and altar ornaments, kept in a strict style-atelier of arts to fit out dwellings with the help of trades summoned to that purpose,

*Theodor Graf*, Tapestry Gauermannngasse 2. Real persian saloon-carpet, persian cases for chaires. Daghestan-carpet before the beds, portieres, Syrian and Tunis portieres, Smyrna saloon-carpet, orientalic embroideries, persian and syriau metal-vases, orientalic arms. This establishment possesses the oldest orientalic carpets, known till yet of the 13 and 14 century.

*Philipp Haas and sons*, imp. purveyors to the court, Stock-im-Eisenplatz 6. Manufactory of all sorts of stuffs for furnitures, carpets, staircarpet, cocas, mats, paper hangings, curtains, plankets. Large stock of all orientalic specialities. Depot in all large towns.

*Th. Hildebrand*, impl. roy. purveyor to the court, manufactory of lustres and lamps, Operngasse 2. Establishment for specialities in this direction, all kinds of lamps and lustres in grand choice, in cast metal, bronze, old brass, majolica, china, cloisonne, fancy and luxury articles.

### Furnitures.

*Bernhard Ludwig*, cabinet work and manufactory of furnitures, VI Mariahilf. Munzwardeingasse 2. Specialities: Lounges with two easy-chairs to turn, triptic newly construed, provided with patent universal table (patent), furnitures of all styles and makings. Owner of the business, got the Francis-Joseph-medal and the metal of merit, got frequent prizes on exhibitions.

*Aug. Kritschels Erben*, imp. roy. purveyor to the court, I verlängerte Kärnthnerstrasse 46, manufactory of furnitures of iron and foundry of metal. Bedsteads, jardinières, fauteuils, etageres, chaires, furnitures for parlours and gardens.

### Photographs.

*Joseph Löwy*, imp. roy. photographer to the court, I Weihburgstrasse 31. Portraits black and painted, reproductions of

paintings, of objects of art and industry, great establishment for all photographic mode of printing, with steam-press-management.

### Toys.

*Franz Kistable's sons*, imp. roy. toys, depot to the court, I Habsburgerstrasse 10. Specialities: military dressed in cloth on foot and on horseback, mechanic animals with natural movements: dogs, hares, bears, horses, peacocks, chickens, elephants etc. Musikworks playing by themselves with figures and without.

### Watches and clocks.

*Wilh. Köllmer*, clock-manufactory, IX-Servitengasse 1. Stock of all sorts of watches and clocks, workshop for productions of new watches etc. Patent-clocks. Speciality: automatical pendulum-clocks. Watch-chains.

### Managements of kitchens and hostelries.

*Forstinger and Gottlieb*, imp. roy. purveyor to the court, establishment for kitschen-settlement and house-comfort, I Graben 22. Fabrication and magazine of all imaginable kitchen and hostelry-things, of all sorts of metal, china etc. Table-things, tea-arrangements, coffee-machines, services etc. of Alpacca-silver, cooking-hearthes. Complete settlement for kitchens of 25—1000 florins.

*Anton Wiesner's successor, John Ev. Schmidinger*, fabric of transportable ice-boxes, V Margarethenstr. 61. Fabrication of all imaginable apparatus to cool and conserve the different, meals and beverages machines for a quick and cheap production of ice-cream, lifts and other settlements for bars etc. Got many prizes.

### Mineralwaters.

*Henry Mattoni*, imp. roy. purveyor to the court, Karlsbad, depot in Vienna Tuchlauben 14, Maximilianstrasse 5. Largest depot of all mineral-waters and products of sources. Own springs and products Gieshüble (alcaline aedulæ), Bude (Ofen) kingsbitterwater. Mineralmoor-extracts of Franzensbad (compensation for Moorbathes), Kaiserquellsalz (emperorspringsalt).

### Sights.

1. **Arsenal.** Armour museum. Winter: Thursday 10—2, Summer: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 9—3. Admission by applying for the Directors Card.

2. **Belvedere** (see under Collections).

3. **Börse.** (Exchange).

4. **Bridges:** 1) over the Danube: Kaiser Franz Josef, Nordbahn, Nordwestbahn, kronprinz Rudolf, and Staatsbahnbridges. 2) over the Danube Canal: Aspern, Brigitta, Augarten, Ferdinands, Franzens,

Kaiser-Joseph, Karls, Sophien, Staatsbahn, Uferbahn and Verbindungsbahn Bridges. 3) over the Wien river: Carolinen, Elisabeth, (with Statues) Radetzky, Schwarzenberg, Stuben and Tegethof Bridges. Besides these a Bridge joins Mariahilf with Wieden.

5. **Wells:** Albrechts, Am hohen Markt; Auf der Freijung; Im Palais Montenuovo; Im Rathhaus; Am neuen Markt; Before the Opera; the "Danube women" in the Stadtpark; Gänsemädchen (Goose-girl) at the Mariahilfer Church; Hochstrahlbrunnen (Fountains).

6. **Chemical Laboratory.**

7. **Credit Bank.**

8. **Cur Salon.**

9. **Monuments:** The Emperor Franz, Hofburg, equestrian statue of Joseph II, Joseph's Platz, Archduke Karl and Prinz Eugen (equestrian), both in the outer Burg Platz, Prince Karl v. Schwarzenberg (equestrian), Schwarzenbergplatz; Ressel Monument, before the Polytechnicum; Trinity Column in the Graben; Maria Column am Hof; The marriage of the Virgin, in the Well Temple in the Hohen Markt; Theseus Temple with Canova's group in the Volksgarten; Schiller-Monument, Schillers Platz; Schuberth-Monument; Zelinka-Monument, both in the Stadt Park; Beethoven-Monument, Christingasse, I.

10. **Gardens.** Augarten, obere Augartenstrasse. Belvedere, Rennweg 6 and Heugasse 3. Botanical Garden, Rennweg 6. University Botanical Garden, Rennweg 14. Esterhazy Park, Mariahilferstrasse. Gartenbaugesellschaft, Parkring 12. Garden of Prince Liechtenstein, Fürstengasse 1. Garden of Prince Schwarzenberg, Heugasse 1 or Rennweg. Court Garden and Hothouses, Hofburg. Maximilians Park, Maximilians Platz. Prater at the end of the Praterstrasse. Quai Park, Franz Joseph's Quai. Rathhaus Park, Franzensring. Castle Gardens at Hetzendorf, Laxenburg and Schönbrunn, Schönbornpark, Florianigasse. Stadt Park, Parkring and Heumarkt. Volksgarten, next to the Hofburg, Helden Platz.

11. **Hofburg** (in the Absence of the Court) daily 3—6, by permission of Commander of the Castle (Burghauptmann).

12. **Justiz Palast.** I, Burvring.

13. **Imperial Vault** in the Kapuzinerkloster, Neuer Markt, daily (except Sunday) 9—12 and 1—4.

14. **Churches.** (Vienna has in all 80): St. Stephens Cathedral. Votive Church, Währingerstreet. Altlerchenfeld, Augustiner (Stadt). Elisabeth, Karmelitagasse, Wieden. Evangelische in Gumpendorf (Service Sunday 10 o'clock). Greek Church, Fleischmarkt. Johannis, Praterstrasse, Leopoldstadt. Karls, Technikerstrasse, Wieden. Kapuziner, where there is the Imperial Vault, Klostersgasse. Stadt. St. Laurenz, Schottenfeld; Lazaristen, Kaiserstrasse, Neubau; Maria am Gestade (Maria Stiegen), Salvatorgasse, Stadt. Mariahilfer Pfarrkirche, Mariahilfer Gürtelkirche, Fünfhäus; St. Michaels, Michaeler Platz, Stadt. Minoriten, Minoritenplatz, Stadt. Peters, am Peter 1. St. Ruprechts, Ruprechtsplatz. Stadt. Pfarrkirche zu den hl. Schutzengeln. Universitäts and Weissgärber Churches, Landstrasse.

15. **House of Representatives** (Landhaus), Herrengasse, Stadt.

16. **Imperial Stables.** Saddle and hunting rooms opposite the outer Burg Gate, daily 1—3. By applying to the from of the (Oberststallmeisteramt).

17. **Operahouse, Opernring.**

18. **Palaces:** Archduke Albrechts, Hofgartenstrasse. Prince Auerspergs, Hofstallstrasse. Duke Coburgs, Parkring. Count Harrach's, Prince Liechtenstein's, Schenkenstrasse; Archduke Karl Ludwig's, Archduke Ludwig Victor's, Schwarzenbergplatz. Archduke Wilhelm's, Parkring. Heinrichshof, opposite the Opera. Baron Rothschild's, Miller von Aichholz's, Heugasse. Prince Metternich's. Archduke Rainer's. Prince Schwarzenberg's. Besides these there are several Private Palaces.

19. **Parliament Buildings.** Burgring.

20. **Squares (Plätze).** Vienna contains 45 Squares and 700 larger and smaller streets. The principal in the Old Town are besides the Ringstrasse, the Hof, Neuer Markt, Graben and Freieung, the Kohlmarkt, the Kärnthnerstrasse, Rotenthurmstrasse, Herrengasse, Wollzeile.

21. **Polytechnikum IV.,** Technikerstrasse, Sunday 10—1.

22. **Post office** (Chief).

23. **Rathhaus** (new), Franzensring. Especially interesting.

24. **Riding School,** Josephsplatz.

25. **Rotunda** in the Prater.

26. **Collections** a) **Libraries:** Academy of fine Arts, 1. Schillerplatz, Weekdays 3—7. Geological Institution, III Landstrasse, daily 9—4. Court Library, Hofburg, daily except Sunday 9—4. Museum of Arts and Industry, Stubenring, daily except Monday 9—4, Sunday 9—1, Tuesday 30 kr. — other days free. — Oriental Museum, Schottenring 16, daily 9—4, Sunday and Feastdays 9—1. University Library. b) **Picture Galleries:** Czernin Gallery, Landgerichtsstrasse, Monday and Thursday 10—2. Imperial, Rennweg 6, Upper Belvedere daily 10—4, Monday excepted; Sundays and Feastdays 10—12 free admission. Harrachs, Freieung, Wednesday and Saturday 10—4. Künstlerhaus, Lothringerstrasse 9, daily 9—5, 30—50 kr. Admission. Kunstverein, Tuchlauben 8, daily 9—5, Admission 50 kr. Kupferstich (Copperplate) Collection of Archduke Albrecht, Augustinerbastei, Monday and Thursday 9—1. Liechtenstein Gallery, Fürstengasse 1, daily, except Sunday 8—12 and 3—6. Schönborn Gallery, Renngasse 4, Monday, Wednesday and Friday 9—3. c) **Objects of Art, Armour and Antiquities:** Egyptian Antiquities, also the Ambras Collection, Rennweg 6, in summer (Monday excepted) daily 10—4, 1 October till 15 November 9—2, in Winter according to the notice outside. Antiquities and Coin Cabinet, Hofburg, Augustinergang, Monday and Thursday 10—2. Museum of Arts and Industries (see under a). Treasury Chamber (Schatzkammer) Hofburg, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday in Summer, Tuesday and Friday in Winter 10—1. Entrance card to be obtained the day before at the Office of the Treasury between 10—12, (Bureau der Schatzkammer). Town Armour Museum, 1, Am Hof 10, Sunday and Thursday 9—3. Imperial Collection of Armour in the Arsenal in Summer Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 9—3, in Winter 10—2. d) **Scientific Collections:** Aquarium, Prater, Hauptallee 1, Admission Sundays and Feastdays and Thursday 30 kr., other days 50 kr. Botanical Museum, Rennweg 14, daily 8—2, except Sunday. Geological Institution (see under a). Oriental Museum (see under a). Observatory, Türkenschanze in Währing. Educational appliances Exhibition permanent, Westbahnstrasse, Thursday 9—12 and 2—4. Mineral Cabinet, Hofburg, Augustinergang, Wednesday and Saturday 10—1. Anatomical pathological Museum, Währingerstrasse 11—1, by applying for the card of the Director. Ophthal-

mological Museum, General Hospital (Krankenhaus), Alservorstadt, Spitalgasse 2. Naturalistic Cabinet, Hofburg, Josefsplatz, Thursday 9—1, free.

**NB. The admission to the Imperial Collections is free.**

27. **State printing Office**, Singerstrasse 26, Tuesday and Friday 9—12.

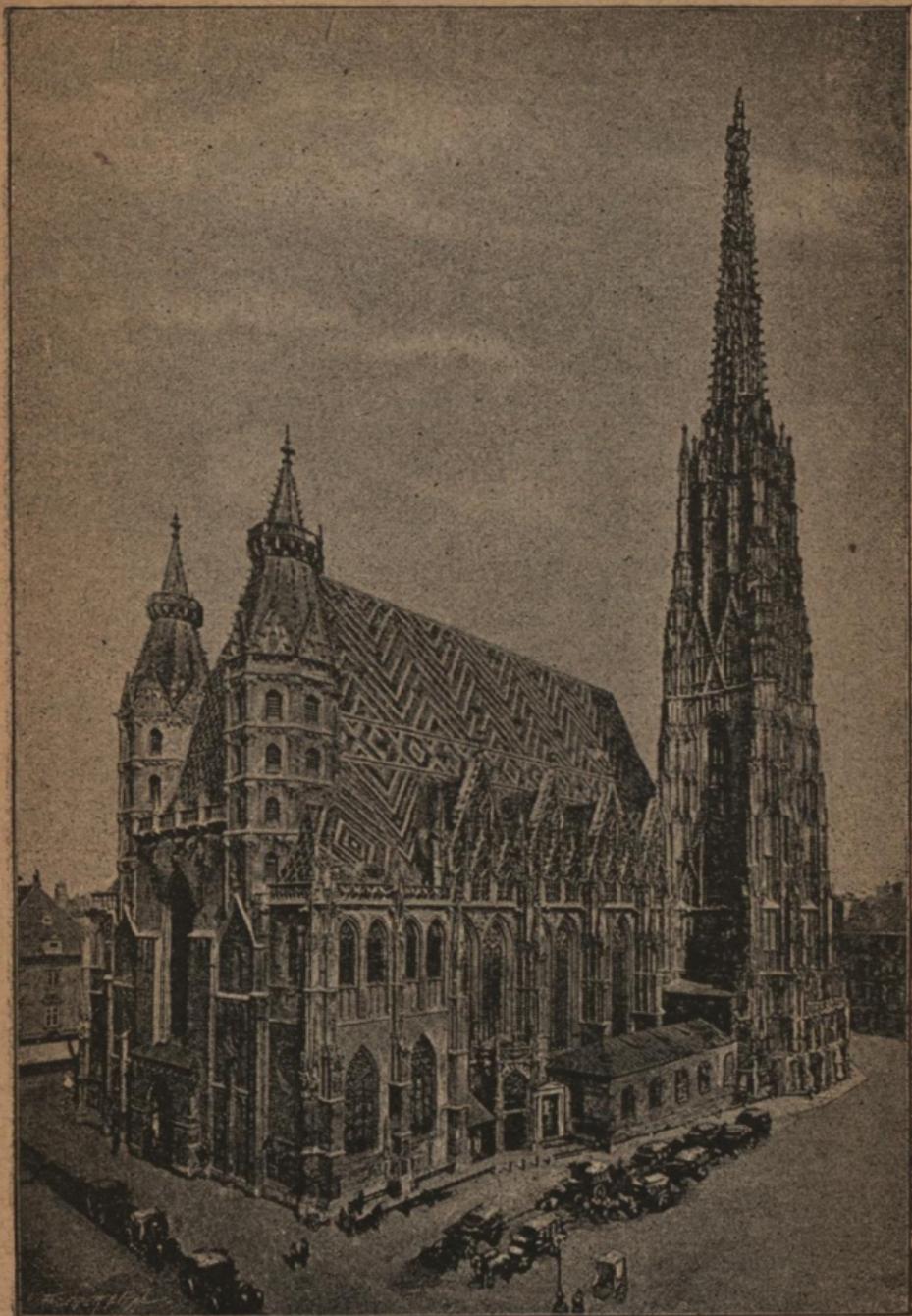
28. **Stock-im-Eisen**, the Stump of a Tree covered with nails, corner of Kärntnerstrasse 1.

29. **Gates**: Burgthor and Franz-Joseph-Thor.

30. **University**. Franzensring.

## Walk through the Town.

**1. The inner Town.** We begin our wandering at the **Stefans Platz** and turn immediately to the most important of all the buildings in Vienna viz **St. Stephens Church**. A part of this Church is 600 years old as years went on the other parts were built and lately the Interior has been completely restored. The ground plan of the Church is in the form of a Latin Cross — the length of the Church is 108 m. the breadth of the Nave is 106 m. and the Transepts 88 m. the height of the Nave is 272 m. — the recently built Tower is 137,5 m. The Cathedral is a gothic erection in which one recognises all Styles and Periods. The Nave and Choir are triple. At the Westend rise the two so called "Heidenthürme" (Pagan Towers), between these is the "Riesenthor" (Giant Gateway), a round arched Porch with a Vestibule of pointed arches. An imposing impression is gained by looking at the Cathedral from the South west where one sees the immense length of the West Front, out of the middle of which rises in majesty the gigantic Tower. Each Transept has 2 windows which reach up to the Tower. Before the Porches of the Transepts are 5 cornered Vestibules. Two Porches with pointed arches, the upper windows of which contain splendid glass paintings, lead into the Vestibules. — That of the "Singerthor" is embellished with Statues of Saints &c. A winding staircase of 533 stone steps goes up to the roof of the Church and 200 wooden steps lead further up into the Tower. Above is the Watchtower of Count Starhemberg (1683). The big bell which the Emperor Joseph II cast out of the Turkish Canon weighs 402 Hundredweight. The upper Tower, the so called unfinished Tower, has a Porch of rich Architectural beauty it contains a bell ("Bummerin") weighing 208 cent. In the North Transept is the "Bischofsthor" which is richly carved in stone. The Interior is divided into 3 Aisles by 12 richly carved Pillars. On the High Altar are the pictures of St. Florian, St. Rochus, St. Sebastian and St. Leopold and an Altar picture by J. Bock "the Stoning of St. Stephen." To the left of the High Altar is the beautiful marble Porch of the Upper Sacristy, with an Alabaster image of Pope Pius VI. To the right is the entrance to the Treasure chamber. From the Presbyterium is the entrance to the Crypt, in which from 1363 till 1576 the Archdukes of Austria were buried. On both sides of the Presbyterium are the carved Choir stalls. In the right aisle of the Choir stands the famous monument of the Emperor Frederick III († 1493). The north "lady-choir" contains the monument of Duke Albert III († 1395) and the resting



St. Stephens Church.

place of the Cardinal Archbishop Rauscher is also there († 1875). The Pulpit in the Nave is made of Stone and is a rich work of Art of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. The Catacombs stretch far away under the Church.

Northwards from the Cathedral stands the Palace of the Archbishop. On the east side of the Stefan's Platz is the Commandery of the Teutonic Order of Knights and the Church of the Teutonic Order which was built in 1326. Opposite the High Tower stands the Clerical Seminary of the Prince Archbishop. The southern continuation of the Stefans Platz is the Stock im Eisen Platz, so called from the Tree beset with nails, which stands by the corner house, and of which various legends are related. On the North west comes the Graben, once a fortification, now the most frequented place in Vienna with the finest shops. In the middle of the street is the Trinity Colum erected by the Emperor Leopold in remembrance of the Plague (1649). Through the Jungferngasse one comes to the Petersplatz in which is **St. Peters Church**. The church was built by Fischer von Erlach in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. The frescos in the Dome are by Rothmayer: the Altar piece is a picture of Altomonte. From the northern end of the Graben one passes through the Kohlmarkt to the Michaeler Platz, where stands **St. Michael's Church**, one of the oldest churches in Vienna. The church is rich in monuments among which is that of the poet laureate of the time of Charles VI, Pietro **Metastasio**. At the end of the South side of the Church there is a Mount of **Olives**. From the Michaeler Platz one passes by the West to the **Imperial Palace** (Hofburg) and its numerous collections. This is composed of buildings in quadrangles. The Hofburg, the palace of the Emperor dates its first foundation from the 13 Century. Through the Gateway near the Main Guard House one reaches the Inner Burgplatz or Franzensplatz in which is a monument of the Emperor Francis I. On the Southside is the Leopold wing with the richly ornamented chapel of St. Joseph. On the ground floor of the Leopold wing is the Guardhouse and the Court Cellars. In the north east wing the Empress Elizabeth lives. On the first floor is the Office of the High chamberlain and on the ground floor the Office of the Master of the Horse. In the north wing is the Imperial Chancellery and the Office of the Grand Marshall and the Court and State Archives &c. A renaissance Porch in the south east corner leads into the Schweizerhof. Through this one passes to the Court Chapel. A door in the Chapel leads to the Sacred Treasure Chamber, which contains costly Church vessels, small Sculptures and richly mounted Relics. In the corner of the Schweizerhof is the entrance to the Treasure (Cata-

logue 50 kr.) which contains the private jewels of the Imperial House and magnificent Vessels of gold and silver, Rock crystal and precious stones, besides antique watches, the Crown Insignia and Relics of the 1<sup>st</sup> Roman Empire. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor is the Imperial private Library which contains 75 000 volumes, 30 000 copper-plate and hand drawings and physiognomical Collection of Lavater. The Library is open from 10—1. Under the Gateway which leads from the Schweizerhof to the Joseph's Platz one passes to the Augustinergang and out of this to the Cabinet of Court Antiquities. This contains 3 rooms. Vases, Coins (130 000 pieces), Works in Terra cotta, Bronzes and precious stones (Catalogue 30 kr.). The Mineral Cabinet contains 30 000 numbers which are set out in 4 rooms in mineral-terminological, technical, geological, paläontological Collections. N.B. If Refreshment is desired after visiting these Collections one has the opportunity of getting it at the *Michaeler Bierhaus*, opposite the Burg, Restauration *Lothringer*, Kohlmarkt "Zur Stadt Brünn", Augustinergasse. Through the Augustinergang one comes to the beautiful **Joseph's Platz**. In this Platz is the **Court-Library**. It contains 500 000 Volumes and 300 000 copper and wood-engravings. Near this in the **Zoological cabinet**. Its rich Collections fill 25 rooms which contain more than 2500 Mamalia, 20 000 Birds, 60 000 Insects, 100 000 Shells, Reptiles &c. (NB. After the completion of the two Court Museum now being built in the Ringstrasse, the Cabinet of Minerals, as well as the other Natural History and Art Collections will be removed there.

In going from the Josephs Platz towards the Michaeler Platz one comes to the Court Stables. Adjoining is the Burg Theatre across the Michaeler Platz one passes to the Ballplatz in which is the house of the Minister for Foreign affairs. Through the Outer Burg Platz which lies beyond the Leopold Wing past the Imperial garden, before which a new wing of the Palace is being built and past the Volksgarden one comes to the Ringstrasse. The Burg Platz is ornamented with two Equestrian statues, one of the Archduke Karl and the other of Prince Eugene of Savoy. In the middle of the Volksgarden is the Theseus Temple, in which is Canova's statue of Theseus. Opposite lies the Imperial garden. Beyond the Augustiner Bastei (Ramparts) is the old Palace of Archduke Albrecht in which are the Albertina Collection and the Archducal Collection of prints and drawings. The old palace is united to the new one by a gateway. Below the Ramparts of the Augustiner Bastei is the Albrechts Well. This is sculptured out of solid marble and is the work of Meixner. The Statues are allegorical representation of Austrian Rivers. From the Stefans Platz southwards one reaches the Kärnthner Strasse,

a principal thorough fare of the Town in which are elegant shops and Hotels. In this street are the Commanderies of the Orders of St. John and of Malta and the **church of St. John the Baptist**. Through the Schwanengasse one comes to the Neu Markt (formerly the Mehlmarkt) in which is a richly ornamented Well designed by Donner. Near it is the **Capucin Monastery** and a church founded by the Empress Anna, the consort of the Emperor Matthias, with the view that the Vault of the Church should serve as a resting place for the members of the Imperial House. On the right of the Church a broad staircase leads to the Imperial Vault, in which rest about 100 members of the Imperial Family. The Capucin Treasury (to which one is not admitted) contains 400 objects, the property of the Imperial House and numerous relics besides. In the Dorotheergasse are the Churches of both the Evangelical communities, viz: the Augsburg and the Helvetian. Close by lies **St. Augustines Church**. In it is the finest work of sculpture in Vienna — the monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina, a master work of Canovas — it is in the form of a Pyramid nearly 9 metres high with splendid pieces of Sculpture. In the Georges Chapel which belongs to it stands the magnificent Tomb of Field Marshall Daun. In the Loretto chapel, in an Urn, are stored the hearts of several members of the Imperial House.

In what was formerly the Augustine Convent is now the Institute for Secular Priests. This joins the Lobkowitz Platz in which is the Lobkowitz Palace. In the Annagasse is the **Church of St. Anna**, now the French National Church. In the Johannisgasse is the Johannis Hof, a Commandery of the Order of St. John and also here in the Treasury Office and the **Church and Cloister of St. Ursula** founded by the Empress Eleonore, Widow of Ferdinand III. In the Himmelpfortgasse is the Ministry of Finance. The Building near it was formerly a Nunnery (Himmelpfortnerin). It was closed in 1782. The three last named streets lead into the Seilerstätte in which is the Palace of the duke of Coburg. Through the Weihburggasse one comes to the Franziskaner Platz where are the **Monastery and Church of the Franciscans**; in the latter is a fine altar piece. Before the Church is a Well on which stands the Statue of Moses. In the part of the Singerstrasse near the Franciscan Monastery is the **Imperial State Printing Office** — well arranged for



Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina of Canova  
at the Augustine's Church.

all branches of graphic art. In a Gallery are exhibited most wonderful specimens of Engravings, Coloured lithographs, Photographs, Copper engravings, galvanic and graphic works &c. (Special Catalogue). In the Riemerstrasse lying opposite is the former Monastery of the Jacobins, now a large Tobacco Warehouse. Beyond the Jakoberstrasse is the Imperial Lotto Office. From here one comes into the Wollzeile and through the Bäckerstrasse to the Universitäts Platz, where was formerly the first University, now the Academy Buildings. Opposite lie the Jesuit's Buildings, in which till 1884 was the Auditory of the University. The **University church** (Jesuit's) was built in 1627 by the Emperor Ferdinand. The richly decorated Interior contains fine frescos of Pozzo's — the Academy Building has an imposing Hall and in the Great Hall on the 1<sup>th</sup> Floor there are exceedingly fine frescos of Gugglielmi's.

In the back part of the old University is the Greek Catholic Seminary. Near there is the Pazmain College Opposite is the Church of the United Greeks (St. Barbara). Near that is the Ministry of Commerce, and the **University Library** containing 200 000 Volumes, which will soon be removed to the new University (open in Summer from 9—4, in Winter 9—2 and 5—8). Opposite, in the Postgasse, is the **Dominican Church**. After the destruction of the former Church at the Turkish Siege, it was rebuilt by the Emperor Ferdinand II in Barock style. In the Crypt of the Church rests the Empress Claudia Felicitas, wife of Leopold I, a great patroness of this Order. Left of the Greek Church is the **Chief Post Office**. Here one comes into the Fleischmarkt, the most prominent building in which is the **Greek Church** (the Holy Trinity). This Church is built in the Byzantine Style and is richly ornamented in the Interior, the cost of which was given by Baron Sina. From the Fleischmarkt one goes across the Rothenthurmstrasse to the **Hohen Markt** (a large Square) where is the Palace of Baron Sina. The square is embellished with a fine Votive-monument representing the Marriage of Joseph with the Virgin — Between the Hohen Markt and the Franz Joseph Quai lies the Jews Quarter, with narrow streets. One passes through there to the Ruprecht's Platz where is the **Church of St**

**Rupert.** It is said to be the oldest Church in Vienna. Past the Ruprecht'sstiege is the Salzgries, which street, since the demolition of the Barracks which formerly stood there, is embellished with magnificent buildings. Behind the Salzgries is the Rudolph's Platz and nearly is the beautiful gothic Church "Maria Stiegen" or "Maria am Gestade". The gothic Tower is one of the greatest ornaments of Vienna. In the Church is the Tomb of Father Clement Hofbauer, who founded the Religions Order of the "Redemptionists" in Vienna. The Church is the National Church of Bohemia. Opposite, a small street (Stoss im Himmel) leads into the Wipplinger Strasse. In this Street one finds the **old Town Hall** (Magistats-Gebäude) of Vienna.

Opposite is the **Ministry of the interior** with a richly ornamented Front. The Hohe Brücke (Bridge) spans the Tiefen Graben. In the Renngasse stands the Palace of Baron Rothschild and the **Palace of Count Schönborn** which has a picture Gallery well worth seeing. In it are many pictures of the Dutch School viz: in I Saal (Room) Nr. 9 Brueghel, Fair. 29 Rubens, „Faun“. 41 van Dyck, adoration of the kings. II Room. van Dyck, Cupid. Rembrandt, Jacob's dream. III Room. Rembrandt, descent from the cross. van Dyck, Madonna. Rembrandt. Madonna and Child. Ruisdael, Landscape. The Renn-gasse leads into the Freiung which is ornamented with a Well sculptured by Schwanthaler. On the North side is the **Schotten Monastery and Church.** The interior of the church is remarkable for the new High Altar wick has a mosaic picture, for the Sebastian Altar of Marble and for the Tomb of Count Rüdiger Starhemberg, the Defender of Vienna. The grave contains the remains of the Founder Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott. Beyond this Church we find the Palace of Count Harrach, in which is a very fine picture Gallery.

The most remarkable pictures are: I Room: Nr. 19, 20 Brueghel, Landscapes; 40 Vernet, Storm at Sea; 41 Sea by Moonlight; 48 Sea piece; 45 Claude Lorraine, River party; 76, 77 Salvator Rosa, Sea shore; 104, 105 Bourignon, Battle of knights. II Room: 123 Brueghel, 7 works of Charity; 145, 146 Teniers, Monkeys; 196 Caravaggio, Lucretia; 203 Raphael Mengs, Birth of Christ; 224 del Piombo, Ecce Homo; 235 Perugino, Madonna; 241 Paul Veronese, St. Laurence; 249 Tintoretto, Crucifixion of Christ; 250 Raphael Mengs, St. Christopher. III Room: 253 Tintoretto, Temptation of St. Anthony; 259 Titian, St. Sebastian; 274 van Dyck, Burial of Christ; 281, 282 Corregio, John the Baptist, Christ at the Mount of Olives; 288, 289 Guido Reni, Madonna, Magdalena; 290 Caracci, St. Francis; 293, 294 Guido Reni, Mary and Gabriel; 302 Domenichino, Judith; 307 Caracci, St. Catherine; 312—317 Domenichino; 335 Salvator Rosa, St. Jerome; 337 Murillo, Esau and Jacob; 338 and 339 and 340 Velasquez, Infant, Nun, Philipp IV. of Spain. Cabinet (modern

School): 9 Pollak, Shepherdboy; 19 Gubig, Sorrento; 35 Voltz, Cows; 36 Ruyten, Winterlandscape. The Library (20 000 volumes) and the interesting family archives are to be seen by permission of the Count. After visiting the Gallery. Refreshment can be had at the *Römischer Kaiser*, Renngasse 1.

Near the Palace are the new Bank Buildings, built by Ferstel in rich Renaissance style. We pass on to the fine large Square "am Hof", in the middle of which stands the **Votive Column**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  metres high, in honour of the Immaculate Conception, which was erected by the Emperor Leopold I in 1667. The most prominent buildings in the **Church of the 9 coirs of Angels**; whose chief characteristics were entirely done away with in its Restoration. Near this is the Ministry of War. Further on one finds the Papal Nuncio's Residence. Then the Buildings of the Credit Bank for Commerce and Trade, the Office of the Town Surveyor and the Municipal Ordnance House and **State Armoury**, a highly interesting Collection of Armour dating from the beginning of the 15 Century, up to the present time. From the Judenplatz one passes to the Currentgasse in which is the Clergy House belonging to the Church "am Hof". On the I Floor of this is a chapel erected in honour of **St. Stanislaus Kostka**, 1582. The Steindelgasse leads into the Tuchlauben, a much frequented street, in which is the Schönbrunner House where the Exhibition of the Society of Arts is to be found. From there one passes to the Kohlmarkt, through the Wallnerstrasse, in which is a house with a fine Bas Relief (subject "Fox preaching to geese"), to the Strauchgasse where on the ground floor of the Bankbuildings one admires the Grand Café Central. From here we pass to the Herrengasse. In this street is the Ministry of defence, the buildings of the Statthalter of Lower Austria and the buildings of the House of Representatives. From here one proceeds through the Bankgasse to the Minoriten Platz, in which is the **Minoriten Church** — since 1784 the Italian National Church. It is built in gothic Style with 3 aisles. In the Interior the Wall of the left aisle is ornamented with a remarkably fine copy in mosaics of "the Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci's which is the same size as the original and was placed here in 1847 by the Emperor Ferdinand at a cost of 400 000 fl. In the church one also finds the monument of the famous poet Metastasio († 1782). Opposite is the Ministry of Education. — The **Ringstrasse**, which with the Franz Joseph's Quai surrounds the

whole Inner Town, was erected in 1858 on the former Fortifications and Ramparts and now shows the most magnificent new buildings. The street is throughout 57 m. broad and it takes  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour to walk from the Aspern Bridge to the end of the Schottenring — and on to the Franz Joseph's Quai over 1 hour — (5 km.). On the side near the Town is a double path for Pedestrians and on the other side a Riding Path. The Ringstrasse is divided into different parts called the Schottenring, Franzensring, Opernring, Kärnthnering, Kolowratring, Parkring, Stubenring and Franz Joseph's Quai. This street is very crowded owing to the Tramways, Omnibuses, Cabs, Private Carriages and Pedestrians which pass along. It is the "Corso" of Vienna. We begin our wanderings by the Aspern Bridge on the Stubenring. To the right lie the large **Franz Joseph Barracks** behind which are the **Post Buildings**. To the left the School of Arts, and near to that is the **Museum of Arts and Industries**, built in Italian Renaissance style after plans of Ferstels. Both Stair-case and Exhibition Room are richly decorated in the best taste. It contains a rich Collection of all branches of Art **a) Ground Floor** the Pillared Court contains marble figures and Plaster Casts taken from Plastic works of ancient and Modern Times. I Room Goldsmiths work. II Room Works in burnt Clay. III Room Glass Work. IV Room Works of Textile Art. V Room Works in base metals. VI Room Works in modern Art. VII Room an Exhibition of every thing necessary for the embellishment of Books. VIII Room Plaster Casts. **b) I Floor.** IX Room Exhibition of Engravings. X Room Impressions of Cameos and Gems. XI—XIV Rooms are for Occasional Exhibitions. (Special Catalogue). Restaurants near *Stubenthor*, *Wolzeile* or *Gartenbaugesellschaft*, *Dominikaner Keller*.

Divided from the south east side of the Ring by fine iron railings is the **Stadt Park**, which was laid out in Italian style in the year 1863. It contains the magnificent Cur Salon and a large richly decorated Banquet Hall. A great ornament to the Park is the Marble monument of Franz Schubert the musical Composer († 1828) which the Vienna Vocal Society for Men have erected. The two sides of the Park are joined together by the Caroline Bridge — the part on the further side of the Wien contains the Kinder Park. Opposite the Park lies the **Palace of Archduke Wilhelm**, built in Italian Renaissance style between the year 1865 and 1867 — one of the most important Architectural works of Modern Times — the Front is built of Marble — there are also the *Blumensäle*, with

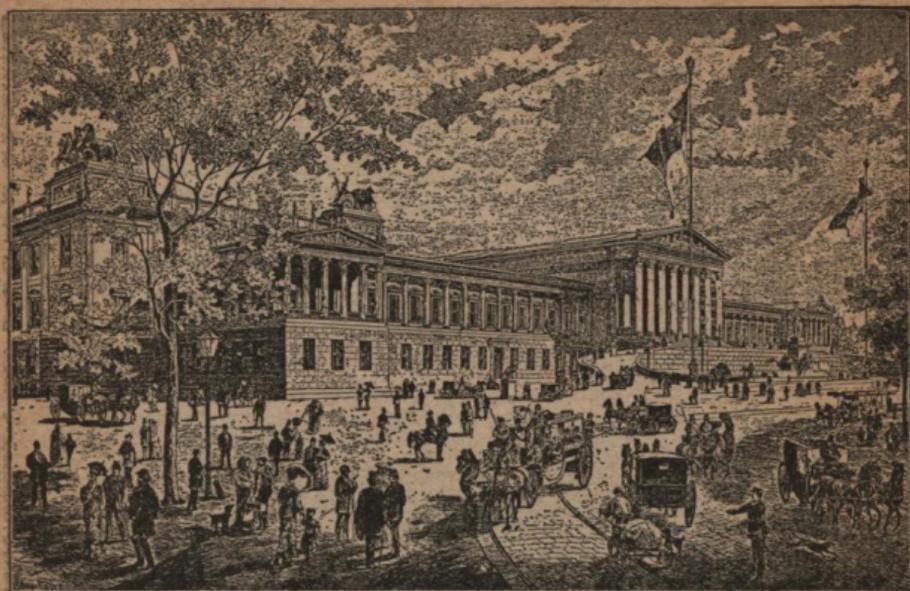
the garden of the Gartenbaugesellschaft. On the Kolowrat Ring are especially remarkable the Adels Casino (Aristocratic Club) and the **Palace of the Archduke Ludwig Victor**, built in 1862—64 in magnificent Renaissance style after plans of Ferstel's. Behind the Aristocratic Club, in the Christinengasse lies the Imperial Academical Gymnasium built in gothic Style. In the same Square stands the **Beethoven Monument**. At the end of the Kolowrat Ring one passes to the Schwarzenberg Strasse which leads to the **Schwarzenberg Platz**. Through the architectural harmony which exists between the buildings and the imposing Background formed by the Hochstrahlbrunnen and the Summerpalace Schwarzenberg this Square is a most splendid sight. The most important buildings are the Palace of the Archduke Ludwig Victor, the House of the Banker von Wiener — a most stylish elegant building — the Buildings of the Staatseisenbahngesellschaft, the house of von Ofenheim and a double house belonging to the manufacturer Wertheim. Here the Splendid Schwarzenberg Bridge crosses the river Wien. Between this Bridge and the Ringstrasse stands the equestrian statue **Feldmarshall Prince Carl Schwarzenberg** cast in Bronze and modelled by Hähnel, erected in 1867 by the Emperor Franz Joseph in memory of the Siege of Leipsic. On the **Kärnthner Ring** are the magnificent buildings of the Imperial Hotel and the Grand Hotel — the latter contains upwards of 300 Visitors Rooms. Between the Kärnthnerstrasse and the Wien River there is a row of stately buildings and behind the Imperial Hotel is the **Conservatorium for Music**, built after plans of Hansen's in Italian Renaissance style. The Niches in the Front are ornamented with statues of the most celebrated composers. In this Building is a Concert Room 19 m. broad — 17½ high and 51 long, it is richly decorated. There are also several smaller rooms. The association possesses a most valuable Library also an Art Collection. Separated from this by gardens is the House of Arts, the property of the **Society of Arts**, built in Italian Renaissance style. On the West side is the Mercantile Academy with richly furnished rooms. Close by the Elisabeth Bridge, decorated with Marble statues, crosses the River Wien. On the **Opern Ring** which comes next the most prominent Building is

the **Opera House**, a monumental edifice built in 1861—1869 in French Renaissance style after plans of van Nüll and Siccardsburg. The Interior decorations are magnificent, especially the Staircase with its splendid statues, Portraits &c. The Interior can accommodate 3000 persons. The brilliant decoration of the interior of the building can be only equalled by the well mounted Operas and Ballets. Opposite the Opera House lies the **Heinrich's Hof**, a splendid building. Behind this Palace the Elisabethstrasse leads to the Schiller Platz where is the bronze **Monument of Schiller** erected in 1876 after a model of Schilling. Behind this is the **Academy of Arts**, built in Renaissance style after plans of Hansen's, an exceedingly



**Opera House.**

imposing building. The collection contains a picture Gallery — a Museum of Casts — a library and a Collection of Copper engravings and Drawings. The Restaurants near are the *Weingarten*, opposite the Academy (Vegetable Market), *Leidinger's* Restaurant, Elisabethstrasse and *Dreher's Bierhalle*, opposite the Opera House. In the *Eschenbachgasse* is the House of the Society of Engineers and Architects of Lower Austria and the Buildings of the Lower Austrian Industrial Society. The Technological Indus-



**Parliament House.**



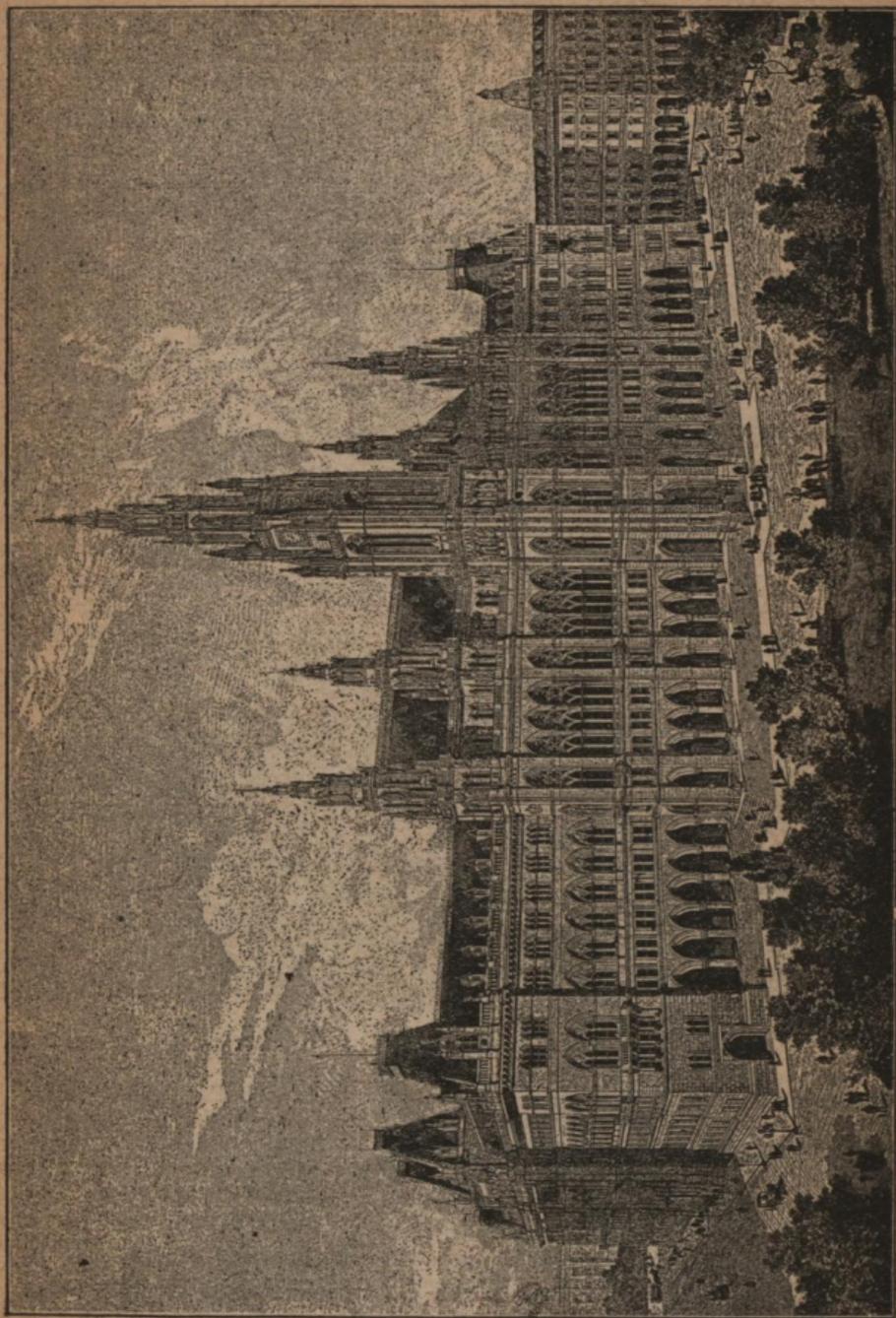
**Volksgarten with the new Museum.**

trial Museum has many Collections worth seeing. The **Burg Ring** has likewise many splendid buildings, among which are the two **Imperial Museums** now being built, the one for Art, the other for the Natural History Collection of the Emperor's. Between these Museums will be a grand statue of the Empress Maria Theresa. The **Franzens Ring** joins the Burgring where many particularly fine buildings are to be seen. The right side of the Franzensring is formed by the **Volksgarten**, to the left a little further on are the **Law Courts**, erected from plans of the Architect Wielemans in German Renaissance style. There comes the lordly **Parliament House** that has an area of 316 000 cubic metres — it



**Imperial Museum.**

is built in Grecian style after plans of Hansens, a high Porch leads into the Vestibule which opens into a Hall built with 24 Pillars and leading on the left to the House of Lords — on the right to the House of Commons. The largest Building of this part of the Town is without doubt the **Rathhaus** (Town Hall) a brilliant work of the Cathedral Architect Schmidt. It is built with 7 Courts and is 154 m. long and 124 m. broad. In the Middle of the Principal Front is a Tower rising 107 m. high. Before the Rathhaus lies the Rathhauspark. Opposite is the **Hofburg Theatre** —



Rathhaus (Town hall).

a splendid Stone building in Renaissance style capable of holding 2000 Spectators. The 4 splendid Building is the new University, a work of Ferstel's, in Italian Renaissance style. The University was founded by the Austrian Dukes Rudolph IV and Albrecht III, 1365—1384. It numbers over 4000 Students and has 4 Faculties. Behind this is the Commander in Chiefs Buildings a stately Renaissance building. From the Franzens Ring one passes to Maximilian Place in which is the Votive Church (Salvator Kirche) the most beautiful gothic building of modern time and the finest ornament of Vienna. It was founded by the people of Austria at the instigation of the Archduke Ferdinand



The new University.

Maximilian (afterwards Emperor of Mexico) to commemorate the rescue of the Life of the Emperor Franz Joseph out of the Murderer's hand in the year 1853. The Church was built between the years 1856—79 after plans of Ferstel's and was consecrated on the day of the Emperor's silver wedding the 24 April 1879. The building covers an area of 3380 cubic metres — is 25 m. long and 36 m. broad. The Transepts are 48 m. long. The two principal Towers are 55 m high. The roof is supported by 5 sets of Columns — the Sculpture of the exterior is exceedingly rich. The principal front contains the

Images of the Saviour — His typical forerunner — the Apostles and also the Patron Saint of all Crown lands — and of Saints and Angels. In one of the side Porches is the representation of the Creation, in the other the Sanctification. The beautiful Sculpture of the Exterior is equalled only by the Interior. Among the most beautiful ornaments are the Windows of stained Glass, the principal dome is richly coloured and there are



Votiv Church.

fine Statues and Frescoes. The Organ is the work of the famous Organ-builder Walcker of Ludwigsburg. The Baptistery has a very fine Font of Alabaster. In the North Side chapel stands the monument of Niklas Count Salm the brave deliverer of Vienna out of the hands of the Turks in 1529. The Choir contains a High Altar with Alabaster Columns and a magnificent Tabernacle. Near the Altar stand two rich bronz Candelabra. The choir Gallery contains the Mary Altar with 2 Reliefs in bronz gilt. The Altar Table has a cornice in the form of an Altar wing made out of Cedar of Lebanon wood. On the **Schottenring** near the place where the Ring Theatre formerly stood, which was burnt down on December 8<sup>th</sup> 1881 (through which dreadful catastrophe 400 persons lost their lives) and where now almshouses are being built is the Head Office of the Police. Opposite is the new **Exchange**, a splendid building in Italian Renaissance style erected in 1872—1877 after plans of Hansen's. In the same place is the **Oriental Museum** which is well worth seeing. This Museum has the aim of furthering the commercial relation between Austria and the Countries in the East, of bringing Oriental patterns before the Home Industries and of spreading a general knowledge of Eastern countries and people. It contains a rich collection of Oriental work especially Indian, Chinese and Japanese productions both of Nature and Art, Works in metals, cotton and silk goods—clothes carving in wood and ivory—inlaid articles and Lac-work. The Museum contains also a changing collection of European and American Manufactures which are exported to the East (Room XI In the Corridor (left) Room I at the end of the corridor) contain the collection from dutch and British India and Ceylon. Room VI is the Tunis Court. In the large 2<sup>nd</sup> Room is a splendidly executed Relief from Constantinople and the Bosphorus, which was presented to the Crown Prince Rudolph, also splendid Japanese and Chinese works of art, Lac work, Porcelain, magnificent Japanese Bronzes, a Chinese bed, splendid pieces of furniture fine silk wares and specimens of the Chinese paper trade, and the model of a Japanese dwelling house are among other articles of interest.

On the **Börsenplatz** (Exchange) is the **Imperial Telegraph Building** and at the end of the **Schottenring** are the immense **Rudolph Barracks**. The fine **Augarten** (Suspension) Bridge leads over into the **Leopold Stadt**.

**II District: Leopoldstadt** includes a great part of the Danube island and consists of the former suburbs Leopoldstadt, Jaegerzeile, the Prater, Brigittenau and Zwischenbrücke. Across the **Augarten Bridge** one comes to the **Imperial Augarten**, an enclosed Park of 50 ha., with Grass plots, flower beds and shady walks. The gate at the back leads into **Brigittenau** where stands a church built in 1869—71 in honour of **St. Bridget**. At the end of the **Taborstrasse** is the **Nordwest Bahn** (Railway Station to Tetschen). The interior of this station is fitted up most luxuriously.

In the Pfarrgasse to the right stands the **Parish Church of St. Leopold** built by the Emperor Leopold 1670 with fine frescos and an Altar picture of Altomonte's. In the Taborstrasse is the **Parish Church of St. Joseph**, a triple naved building. Opposite, a little further on, is the Monastery and Hospital of the Barmherzigen (Brothers of Charity) in which Sick persons without respect to either nation or religion receive excellent nursing. At the end of the Taborstrasse one comes to the Praterstrasse (formerly Jägerzeile). This street leads into the Templegasse, in wick is the **Synagogue**, a spacious building built in Moorish style. Opposite the Templegasse stands the **Carl Theatre**, capable of holding 1400 persons. Further on is the **Parish Church of St. John of Nepomuk**, the interior is richly decorated with frescos. The Praterstrasse increases in width towards the end and forms a circle called the Prater Stern which radiates into 7 streets, in one of which is the Nord Bahn Station (Nordbahn Strasse). Through the Kaiser Joseph Strasse one comes to the **Römischen Bad** (Bath) built with much Architectural beauty and fitted up with every comfort — the most elegant bath in Vienna. The Roman Bath consists of warm tepid and cold baths, warm air Steam and Shower baths, for gentlemen and Ladies. In both divisions thereis a Waiting-room, a large Marble Tank and also Rooms for Steambaths, Air baths, Hot and Cold baths. Shower baths, Haircutting and Shampooing-rooms and numerous Cabins and Drying rooms. There is also a Restaurant in the Building.

**The Prater** is a large Park of 1712 ha. between the Danube Canal and the Regulated Danube Channel. It belongs to the Emperor and has been open to the Public since the year 1706. Since this time the Prater has by degrees become the Centre of Viennese Life. About 10 years ago the Park was arranged for the Vienna International Exhibition.

The principal alley (Haupt-Allee) consists of a drive (an hour long) with a Riding Path. a Chestnut avenue and meadows and woods on eitherside. Here in the Spring and Summer is to be found, on fine afternoons, the fashionable world who take part in the "Corso". On the drive are the carriages, on the Riding Path Officers and other Equestrians and in the Promenade are Pedestrians. Behind the Viaduct on the left is the Imperial garden with a beautiful Pavillion, a little further on is the Aquarium containing Sea and Fresh water fish (Entrance from 9. a. m. till 5 p. m. 30 kr.) then follow three Cafés where in the summer there is daily a concert. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> Café (**Ronacher**) is a large Saloon and a Theatre. Opposite lies the Constantine Hügel (hill) where there is a Waterfall, a Pond and a Restaurant (Sachers). Near the 3<sup>rd</sup> Café stood the Vienna International Exhibition of 1873. This latter remains still

and is called the **Rotunda**. It is built of iron in the form of a dome, with a diameter of 108 m. The Lantern Tower is in the form of the Imperial Crown and is richly gilded. The Rotunda is open from 2 to 5 p. m., Sundays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. There is a very fine view from the Lantern Tower. Behind the Rotunda lie the Stores, formerly the Machine Hall 500 m long and 50 m broad. Besides this there remains from the Exhibition the Art Pavillion, the Amateurs Pavillion and the Triumphal Arch. The Peoples (Wurstl) Prater lies between the principal Alley and the Exhibition Alley. It is the chief assembly of the lower orders, especially on Sunday and Feastday afternoons. Here the people enjoy themselves in Restaurants, in the Marionette Theatre, in Shows, in the Conjuring Theatre, in swings, in the Velocipede Circus, Hippodrome, Museum, in Wauter's luminous Panorama, in Furst's Theatre, in Drexlers Music Hall, in Baschik's Magic Theatre, in Preuscher's anatomical Museum. The 3<sup>rd</sup> broad Swimming School Alley leads to the Reichsstrassen or Crown Prince Rudolph's Bridge, below which is the Town Bath. From the Prater over the Franzen's Brücke we pass to the

**III District: Landstrasse.** Through the Viaductstrasse to the Kolonitz Platz, where is the **Church of St. Othmar** (under the Weissgerber) built in 1873 from plans of the Cathedral Architect Schmidt a brick building of early gothic style. Out of the Viaductstrasse one passes to the Invalidenstrasse in which is the Invaliden Haus. There in the Hall are two celebrated pictures of Kraft's (the battles of Aspern and Leipsic). On the other side of the Viaduct lies the large Market Hall. Further on one comes to the Mint and past that to the Heumarkt Barracks, opposite these lies the Summer Palace of Prince **Schwarzenberg**, behind which a magnificent Garden stretches laid out in English style, said to be the finest Garden in Vienna. Before the Palace a majestic Fountain throws its spray into the air. In the Rennweg lies the Building of the Imperial Body Guard — opposite is the Church of the Holy Cross. In the Bahngasse (left) is the Military Veterinary College. The Hauptgasse leads to the Monastery and Hospital of St. Elizabeth, also to the **Church of St. Rochus and St. Sebastian**. Opposite through the Rasumofskistrasse one passes to the Palace of Prince Liechtenstein in which is the **Geological Institution**. It contains 10 rooms — a large collection of all sorts of Austrian stones, minerals, Vegetable and Animal Petrifications, Fossils, and a Terminological collection of crystals. In the Hauptstrasse are the Artillery Barracks, outside the

Tollgate is the Slaughter House and the Central Castle Market, 16 ha. large. In the Rennweg is the **Church of Maria Geburt**, built in 1770 by Joseph II. In the Hafengasse is the **Church** of the Women of the Order of the **Redeemer**, built in 1831 in Italian style by Rösner. In the Ungargasse lies the Military Central Equitation Institution with a Riding School. Close by is the Rudolph Hospital founded to commemorate the birth of the Crown Prince Rudolph by the Emperor Franz Joseph I. In the Rennweg we proceed further to the **Imperial University Garden** 10 ha. large, then to the **Monastery and Church of the Salesians** founded by the Empress Amalia Wilhelmina, widow of the Emperor Joseph I, in which are frescoes by Pellegrini and Altar pictures of Altomonte and others. Near to this is the **Belvedere** originally laid out by Prince Eugene of Savoy. It is an important part of Vienna both on account of its situation and its artistic attractions.

From the Rennweg one comes first to the Lower Belvedere. This contains a Collection of Antiquities, an Egyptian Collection and the Ambras Collection. The **Collection of Antiquities** (Special Catalogue) contains 490 classical pieces of Sculpture, most of them belonging to the time of the Roman Emperors, also some grecian works, of the time of the early greek art and a) In the Entrance Hall: 32 a Head of Venus, 38 Bust of Vitellius, 116 a youth, Hautrelief, 154 a statue of Bacchus, 155 Mercury as Orator, 158 a very fine Cupid Torso out of Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, Rome, 162 a broken statue of Hypsolyta, Queen of the Amazons of the time of Phidias, 167 a fine grecian Sarcophagus. In the Marble Cabinet: Nr. 173, 174, 176, 178 Fine Urns for Ashes. In the III. Room: 211 Head of Apollo, most excellent work of greek art, 230 Large monument of Mithras, 232 Sarcophagus containing the graves of two Roman soldiers. IV. Room: 237 a A Monument of the Gladiator Danaos, 246 Fragments of a grecian Inscription of the year 370 B. C., also Egyptian Mummies. V. Cabinet: Articles discovered in the Tomb of Dali at Cyprus, also the Colossal figure of a Priest from the same place, 252 and 253 Astarte, 196 a Roman Mosaic, 246 a the Head of a persian lancer. In the VI Cabinet: Old Indian discoveries. The **Egyptian Collection** (Special Catalogue) contains chiefly Tombs, also Busts, Mummies, Papyrus Rolls, Bronzes, Sculptures etc. Entrance Hall 171 a A large Sarcophagus of black granite 171 b Cover to the same, 171 c and d Tomb and Cover. I Room II Cabinet: 192 Writing tablet, 191 Barge, Cabinet III 7 muskets. II Room. 16 Rolls of Papyrus with death warrant. III. Cabinet: Sphinx. Cabinet V: Sculpture in Limestone 3600 B. C., 72 a Alabaster vessel 3200 B. C. III Room: Mummies and small objects. IV Room: Smaller Sculptures, pillars and gravestonetablets. The **Ambras Collection** owes its foundation to the Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol (1529-1595), Son of the Emperor Ferdinand I and husband of the beautiful Philippine Welser up to the year 1506 it was in the Castle Ambras in Tyrol, but was then, owing to the Surrender of the Tyrolese to the Bavarians,

carried to Vienna. This rich Collection contains in Room I Weapons, in Room II Armour of German Princes, in Room III Armour of Italian and Spanish princes. Room IV Pictures and Portraits, viz Portraits of the Princes of Habsburg, also Miniatures and Manuscripts. Room V Natural History Specimens, Corals, Bronzes and Musical Instruments. In Room VI Pictures and Works of Art. Through a large richly decorated Hall one comes into the Garden which is formed of Terraces, on the highest of which stands the castle. This contains the **Picture Gallery** which later will be removed to the Museum in the Burg Ring. This is one of the finest Galleries in the World. In it are different classes of Art and Masterpieces especially those of Titian and Rubens. On the First Floor are pictures of the Italian, Spanish, Brabant and Dutch School. In 2 corner Rooms one finds modern works in Marble. 1 Floor, right wing, 1 Room: Venetianer, Titian: 6 Allegorical picture, 48 Picture of a Lady; Tintoretto: Nr. 11 a young man, 24 Warrior, 53 Christ; Veronese: 15 Christ, 51 Christ heals the woman with the issue of blood. 2. Room: Venetianer, and others 2 Vecchio, The Annunciation, 11 a young Venetian woman, Tizian: 17 Diana, 19 Ecce Homo, 35 young girl, 39 Mary with Jesus and Saints, 44 Adoration of the Magi, 60 Adulteress, 64 Holy Family. 3. Room: Roman School, a. o. Caravaggio: 5 David, 27 Madonna; Raphael: Madonna; Perugino: 12 Madonna and Child, 31 Madonna and Saints. In the golden Cabinet: The Album which the Town of Vienna presented to the Emperor in 1873. 4 Room: Florentine and Milanese School: Fra Bartolomeo: No. 29 Presentation in the Temple; Dolce: 9 Madonna; Del Sarto: Madonna weeping over the body of Christ. 5 Room: Bolognese School Guido Reni: Baptism of Christ, 6 and 31 Ecce Homo, 15 Century; Carracci: Christ in the Knee of the Madonna, St. Francis. 6 Room: Bolognese School etc.: Coreggio: 10 Portrait of a man, 13 Io and Zeus, 21 Ganymede, 25 Christ bearing the Cross. 7. Room: Venetian and Spanish School: Velasquez: 6 Dor Carlos, 14 Family. Vecchio: 12 A Venetian Woman. Left Wing 1 Room: Dutch School: 28 Apostle Paul of Rembrandts. II Room: Landscapes 5, 29, 36 of Ruysdaels, 30 and 45 Poussin. III Room: van Dyck: A young Warrior, 22 Christ on the Cross. V Room: Rubens only. White Cabinet: Flowerpictures. Green Cabinet: Genre pictures: 20 Dov: Dostor; 102 Brueghel, Visit to a poor peasant family. V Room: Rubens: Picture of the Brotherhood of St. Ildefonso. VI Room: Teniers: 3 Peasants Wedding, 51 Peoples Feast, 16 Village Feast. VII Room: Feast of the Beer king, Jordaens. II Floor, right: I Room: Dürer: 15 The Holy Trinity, 51 Altar picture of Roger van der Weyden. II Room: Death of Maria, Altarpiece; 18 Van der Weyden: Madonna. III Room: 1 Peasants-Brueghel: Carnival. IV Room rights: 11 Carini: Triumph of Chastity; 20 Tintoretto: Susanna. II Room: 23 Tizian. Jacobs Dream. IV Room: 14 Susanna, Altomonte. IV Room with Dutch pictures and 1 Room with german pictures of the 18 Century. Restaurants on the way back to the Town: *Krischke's* Restaurant, Kolowratring I, or *Südbahn* (Station) *Restauration*.

Outside the Court of the Belvedere, a little further on, one comes to the Belvedere Toll gate, from there to the **Arsenal**. This grand building forms a rectangle of 655 m. long and 480 broad. Next to the Entrance is the **Armour Museum** it contains more than 2000 pieces which are worth

seeing, on account of their historical relations to War, Culture and Art (special Catalogue).

I Room amongst others is 409 a helmet of the Emperor Charles V, 791—796 Splendid Armour of the Emperor Maximilian II. II Room: 1265 Fine armour of the Emperor Rudolph II, 1438 gilt breast plate of the Emperor Matthias, 1833 Sword of the Imperial Generalissimo Archduke Charles († 1847), 1877 Cuirass of Prince Eugene of Savoy, 2004 Standard of the Regiment of the Imperial Mexican Hussars. From here by the gorgeously decorated Staircase, one passes to the **Hall of Glory**, which is situated on the 1<sup>st</sup> Floor and is decorated with Trophies taken by the Imperial Army on the Battle Field. There are also many fine Frescoes, in which the Battles, where the different Trophies were won, are depicted. After visiting the Arsenal it is convenient to dine at the Südbahn (Station) Restaurant.

Behind the Arsenal is the Musket Manufactory the Canon Foundry and other work shops, further on is the Church built in Roman style. Near the Arsenal lies the Central Station of the Austrian Staatsbahn and the Station of the Südbahn.

**IV District: Wieden.** Over the Elizabeth Bridge one come to the Naschmarkt (Vegetables and Fruit etc.) where stands the Prince Starhembergs Almshouses. These cover an area of 258 ha. and contain 312 dwellings inhabited by 1400 people. Near is the **Polytechnic High School**, 1815—1818 built by Schemerl, which has a good library and physical, scientific and technological Collection. Before the Polytechnicum stands the Statue of Ressel, the inventor of the Steam Screw. Further on toward the east is the **Karlskirche**, built in 1713 by the Emperor Charles VI, to the honour of St. Carl Borromäus, to keep a vow made on the occasion of the plague. The Service is performed by members of the Order of the Red Cross Knights. The Church, built in Barock style, offers a splendid sight. It has a large dome and both the side Portals are supported by 2 Doric Pillars, 33 m high. In the Church is the monument of the Poet Collin († 1811). In the Karolinen Platz is the **Elizabeth Kirche** (1864—1866) built in Gothic style. In the Favoritengasse lies t'he **Theresian Academy** for the education of Noblemen's sons to civil employment. It has a private Chapel and a fine Library. Lately the Oriental Academy was transferred here Not far from this is the Palace of the Archduke Karl Ludwig. In the Wieden Hauptstrasse is the **Church of the Guardian Angel**.

**VI District: Mariahilf.** The Mariahilferstrasse is one of the most frequented Streets of Vienna, it is the great mercantile throughfare. The **Church of St. Joseph**

is a simple building of the Barock style: what was formerly a Monastery is now the Police Prison House. Opposite is the Imperial Body Guard Barracks and further on the Stiftskaserne and the Technical Military Academy. At the corner of the Street is the Church of the Holy Cross. Further outwards the **Parish Church of Mariahilf** (1659) built by Prince Paul Eszterhazy. "Before the Church is the beautiful figure of" the Goose Girl. In the Siebenbrunnnergasse is the new **Herz Jesu Kirche**.

**VII District: Neubau.** All along the Hofstallungsgasse are the **Imperial Stables**, built in 1725 after plans of Fischer von Erlach. On the ground floor is Stable room for 400 horses. In the wing of the building is the Carriage House where there are more than 500 Carriages and on the 1<sup>st</sup> Floor is the Court Saddle Room and the **Imperial Hunting and Gun Room**, a most valuable Collection of historical and artistic specimens. (Special Catalogue). Among other things, in Cabinet III, are No. 405, a splendid Hunting sword; 226, 227, 306, 267 and 275 splendid Guns. Cabinet IV No. 266, 268, 471, 270 do. Cabinet V 438, 483 and 250 do. Cabinet VII 169 a splendid Flint; 643 Turkish gun; 3 splendid Hunting Horn; 253, 242 Fine pistols. In the Burggasse is the Church of St. Ulrich, in the Zieglergasse the Church of St. Lawrence, in the Kaiserstrasse is the fine **Lazaristenkirche**, built in early gothic style 1860—1862 after plans of Schmidts; further on the Monastery and Church of the Order of the daughters of the Holy Redeemer. In the adjoining Lerchenfeldergasse is the imposing **Church of the 7 Refugees**, built in Italian style, with a Dome and 2 Towers 68 m. high. The Interior is richly decorated with Frescos of Führichs. In the Neustiftgasse is the **Mechitaristenkirche**, 1873—1874. At the end of the Lerchenfeldergasse is the Building of the Hungarian Guard.

**VIII District: Josephstadt.** In the Auerspergstrasse is the Prince Auersperg's Palace, rather further on, the Imperial Military Geographical Institute. Near there is the **Czernin'sche Picture Gallery** in which are many valuable pictures of the Dutch and Spanish School. Amongst others: 26 Cranach, Birth of Christ; 38 Tizian, Portrait; 54 Tintoretto, Doge; 89 Poussier, Landscape; 66 van Hooghe, Artist in his Studio; 111 Rembrandt, Family; 150 van Huysom, Bouquet of Flowers; 286 Teniers, Soldiers fighting &c.

In the Josephstädter Strasse is the **Josephstadt Theatre**, near the Piaristengasse is the **Church of "Maria**

**Treu**". In the Laudongasse is the High School for Agriculture.

**IX District: Alsergrund.** In the Alserstrasse are the Courts of Justice and the Prisons. Opposite are the Infantry Barracks for 6000 Men and also the General Hospital (1784) it was built by Joseph II and has 2000 Beds and more than 100 Rooms. Opposite is the Minoriten Church and Monastery. In the Spitalgasse is the Pathological-anatomical Institution, in the Lazarethgasse the Lower Austrian Lunatic Asylum, and further on in the Spitalgasse the General Almshouse, for 1600 Poor, also the Citizen's Almshouse for 1400 persons. In the Lichtenthalerstrasse is the **Church of the 14 Nothhelfern**, with frescos in the cupola by Zoller. In the Althangasse is the Station of the Franz Josephs Bahn. Near this is the summer Palace of Prince Liechtenstein, in which is a valuable **collection of pictures** in 23 Rooms. It contains many of Rubens, van Dyck, Guido Reni, Rembrandt &c. The room on the 1<sup>st</sup> Floor is supported by 18 Marble Columns, and it is decorated with Frescos of Pozzo (Apotheose of Hercules), there is also a Staircase of Salzburg Marble. In the Währinger Strasse is the **Josephinum**, with a large Collection of Skulls, Midwifery Instruments and Wax apparatus, also a Zoological Cabinet and a mineral Collection. In the Schwarzspanierstrasse is the Schwarzspanier House, where Beethoven died. In the Servitengasse is the Church of the annunciation (Maria Verkündigung).

**X District: Favoriten.** In this district is the Church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, with 2 stately Towers, built in 1876 after plans of Bergmanns. Near the Triester Strasse rises the renowned monument "the Spinnerin am Kreuz" — a gothic Monumental Column. — This Column is 15 m. high and has in the middle division a chapel with 4 Gables and groups of figures.

## The Suburbs of Vienna.

Round Vienna there are many Suburbs, which are quite independent of the Vienna administration, but in every other respect belong to the Capital. In the South east, outside the St. Marx Tollgate is Simmering. In the St. Marx Cemetery is the Tomb of Mozart. Between Simmering

and Schwechat lies the **Central Friedhof** (Cemetery). This same covers an area of 20 000 cubic ar, (a Vault costs 400 fl., a single grave 50 fl.) Before the Matzleinsdorf Tollgate are 2 Cemeteries — the Evangelical Cemetery, in which is the grave of the Poet Hebbel († 1863), and of the Humorist Saphir († 1865), — and the Catholic Cemetery, in which are the graves of the Musical Composer Chr. Gluck and of the Theologian Veith &c. Outside the V District lie the Suburbs of Gaudenzdorf, Wilhelmsdorf and Meidling. In the last is the Church of St. John of Nepomuk. Outside the Mariahilfer Tollgate are the Suburbs Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolphsheim and Penzing. Close to the Mariahilfer Tollgate is the Kaiserin Elizabeth Westbahn Station. Not far from this is the outlying Schmelzer Cemetery. Left from the Schönbrunnerstrasse is the new Church "Maria vom Siege", in Fünfhaus, built in Gothic Style, from plans of Schmidt's completed in 1875. The High Altar is embellished with a beautiful statue of the Madonna. In the Schönbrunnerstrasse is Zobels Beer Room, much frequented by workman. In Rudolphsheim is Schwender's Colosseum, a large Establishment for popular Entertainments. Outside the VIII District are the Suburbs Neulerchenfeld, Ottakring and Hernals. In Neulerchenfeld are many Public Houses, in which popular songs are sing. Outside Ottakring, 1½ hour distant, on a hill, is situated the Palace of Prince Montleart, built by Prince Galitzin, with a beautiful Park and a splendid view (Galitzenberg). In Hernals is the Church dedicated to St. Bartholomew. which owns a splendid Altar picture. Opposite the Church lies the grand **Institution for Officers daughters**, founded by the Emperor Joseph II. Outside the Suburb of Währing, is situated the general Cemetery of Währing. Here rest among others the Poetess Caroline Pichler, the Poet Franz von Holbein and the Composer Weigl etc, In the Währing Local Cemetery, which lies a little further on, rest among others the Fieldmarshall v. Hess († 1870), Ludwig v. Beethoven († 1827), the Composer Schubert († 1828) and the Poet Grillparzer († 1872). On the Türkenschanze which lies westward, one finds the new **Observatory**, an imposing building, which supports a dome from which there is a view of every side of Vienna. On 3 sides stretch out Wings

with small domes. These domes are built of iron and turn pivots. The Observatory possesses many powerful Instruments, among others a Telescope of 15 m. (30 english feet) long. The view from here is charming. Beyond the Türkenschanze lies the **Church of St. Severin**, in Gothic style. Opposite is the House of Charity, a large Hospital for Incurables. Northwest of Währing lies Weinhaus with the Castle and Park of Prince Czartoryski. Outside the Nussdorf Tollgate lie Ober and Unter Döbling. In the homely Cemetery rest Lanner and Johann Strauss the celebrated dance-music composers. North from Döbling is Heiligenstadt and the "Hohe Warte", a much frequented Cafe, from which one can enjoy a splendid view. Near to this is the Central Establishment for Meteorology and Magnetism, well worth visiting on account of the wonderful Instruments, by which Nature is deprived of her Secrets, which are there to be seen. Close by is the very old Church of St. Michael, not far from which is Kugler's Hydropathic Establishment. In the Beethoven Platz is a bronze Bust of Beethoven. Nussdorf joins Heiligenstadt. Here are the Station Buildings of the Franz Josef Bahn, and also the Terminus of the Kahlenberg Zahnrad Bahn (Tooth-wheel Railway). The landing Place of the Steam ship navigation Company is here, and also a Church with a fine Altar picture. In Nussdorf is the Bockkeller which has a splendid view. Very interesting is the huge Schwimm Thor (Lock-ship), which is placed here for the purpose of protecting from, or, at least, diminishing the danger of the overflowing of the Danube. In Sievring, a House called "zum Himmel", lying very high and surrounded with a fine garden, containing also a Chapel dedicated to St. Elizabeth, is well worth seeing. Here is also Schloss Kobenzl with a fine Park. In Grinzing Wine is much cultivated. In the new Cemetery is Führichs Grave. Very interesting is the Circular Tour on the Danube.

## Environs of Vienna.

Of all the Capitals of Europe Vienna takes the first rank as possessing the most beautiful environs. In various directions stretches an almost unbroken chain of mountain landscape. Added to this natural charm is the interest of historical associations. The neighbourhood of Vienna is rich, not only in glorious recollections, but also in art treasures of the Middle Ages, in well restored Churches and Chapels, in Towns

and Markets, in Castles and Ruins. The most pleasant excursion is undoubtedly that to the Imperial palace of

**I Schönbrunn.** Means of reaching Schönbrunn are by the Penzing Tramway, or by Omnibuses going to Hietzing. On foot, out beyond the Mariahilfer Tollgate, it is to be reached in half an hour. Schönbrunn lies to the Southwest, 5 kilom. distant from the Inner Town. The Castle derives its name from the Well which the Emperor Matthias discovered while hunting. Emperor Leopold I began to build the present Castle, after a plan of Philip v. Erlach's, but most of it was built later by Maria Theresa, who enlarged the Gardens and built the 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor and the Gloriette. The castle contains (with the adjoining buildings) 1441 apartments and 134 Kitchens. Before the Castle is a large Court yard in which are Water Tanks and Fountains. An outside staircase leads to the Balcony on the 1<sup>st</sup> Floor of the Castle, in which are the private apartments of the Imperial Family, and on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor are those of the Court. On the ground Floor is the Chapel, Gardenroom and Theatre. Among the rooms, which are all fitted up in splendid style, the most remarkable are the Spiegel Saal on the 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, which holds 1500 persons, and is decorated with pictures by Guglielmi, the Ceremonial Hall decorated with Historical Wall pictures, the Hamilton Hall, the Picture Gallery and the Court Chapel which has a fine Altar picture. As one steps out of the Corridor into the Garden one has a charming view. The Garden covers an area of 288 ha., it is laid out in franco-dutch style and is embellished with fine Marble statues. On the Hill lies the Gloriette, a richly sculptured Building, from the Platform of which there is a splendid view. Before the Gloriette is a large Tank which is supplied from the Artificial Water works of the Gardens. In the open Garden on the right side are the Roman Ruins and in the Wood to the right are the wells (Schöne Brunnen) which were discovered by the Emperor Matthias. Further on is an Obelisk. A broad walk leads to the Menagerie. The Botanical Garden, in which is now the New Palm House is one of the finest of its kind.

**2. Hietzing, St. Veit and Thiergarten.** Hietzing is 6 km. distant from Vienna (Omnibus). It has 3500 Inhabitants and is much frequented in Summer by the fashionable Vienna World. On the Square before the Church is the Statue of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico († 1867). Dommayers Casino is a good Restaurant. An alley leads to Ober St. Veit. Here is the Summer Palace of the Vienna Prince Archbishop. Near is the Einsiedelei — a good Restaurant. At Himmelshof is a Dairy and Café. Westward lies the Village of Hackling, near which is the Imperial Deer Park which covers an area of 2576 ha.

**3. Excursions on the Südbahn.** After Meidling Station is Hetzendorf, which is joined to Schönbrunn by a broad Avenue. The Imperial Lustschloss (Pleasure House) was built in 1744 by Maria Theresa. Westward from Liesing Station begins the much frequented Vienna Forest. In half an hour one comes to Kalksburg, a charmingly situated place in which is a large College of the Jesuits. There is also a splendid Church and which from there pleasant excursions can be made to Kaltenleutgeben, to the Höllenstein, the Parapluieberg and to Castle Wildegg etc. Next to Liesing comes Perchtoldsdorf Station, where there is a stately Gothic Church. Further on is Brunn am Gebirg Station, here there is a good Restaurant at the Brewery. Lying close

by Brunn is Maria Enzersdorf, much frequented by Pilgrims. A Road leads to the Veste Liechtenstein, where there is a lordly Park; near is the Amphitheatre an artistic, but also a truly natural ruin. On the Südbahn the next Station is Mödling, the Entrance into a picturesque Valley. Here there are several buildings worth seeing; the Church which was built in 1454 to the honour of St. Othmar, which has pictures of Führichs, also the newly restored Gothic Hospital Church of St. Aegidius and the Evangelical Church. Near this is the Cur Haus and Sulphur Baths and the Mineral Wells. Here are the Vorder and Hinter Brühl (romantic Landscape, a favourite place of the Viennese). Southward from Mödling lies the Priessnitzthal Hydropathic Establishment. A Side railway takes one in 7 minutes to the Imperial Pleasure Castle of **Laxenburg**. Laxenburg was the favourite residence of the Emperors Joseph II and Franz I. It consists of an old Castle with a restored Chapel, with fine glass windows and a new Castle. The latter contains a fine Hall — a Dining Room with pictures of Brand's — a Reception Room with the Portraits of the Emperor Franz I and King Max of Bavaria. The Park encloses 293 ha. In this is a monument of the Emperor Franz I. In the Rittergau is the Lion Bridge, decorated with Lions and also a Chapel in which is the Rittergruft (Knight's grave). The Franzensburg, built by the Emperor Franz I, is a true imitation of a Castle of the Middle Ages. It is fitted up with old fashioned furniture Sculpture, Pictures, Armour, Muskets and works of Art, it is in fact a kind of Chamber of Art. It contains very many things worth seeing.

After the Station Gumpoldskirchen comes **Baden** (27 km from Vienna), a noted bathing place which has 12000 Inhabitants and about 12000 Visitors annually. The most remarkable things here are the Parish Church near that the Redoutensaal and in the Bergstrasse there are fine Villas. In the Frauengasse is the Frauenkirche. Near the Doblhoff Schloss there is a fine Park, to which there is admittance. The Cur Park has a fine Drinking Hall behind which there is a beautiful Garden Plantation. From Moritzruhe (about 20 Minutes distance) there is a very fine view. From Sauerhof one comes in 20 minutes to Weilburg, the Castle of the Archduke Albrecht, where there is a beautiful Chapel. Before the Castle is a monument of the Archduke Karl. Through a Pine forest one comes in 15 minutes to the Ruin Rauheneck; which has a massive Tower, from whence one can see 80 different places. Further on one comes to the Königshöhe, the Ruin Scharfeneck, the "Hauswiese" (Wednesday Concert), the Ruin Rauenstein and the Helenenthal (Valley) which is about an hours length. From Baden one goes by train in 7 minutes to **Vöslau**, which has recently become noted as a Bathing place. 2 hours from Vöslau lies the Ruine Merkenstein, one of the largest and most interesting Ruins in the country.

**4. Excursion to Semmering.** No one should miss this pleasure, not only for the sake of the natural beauties but also on account of the wonderful way in which the Railway is built (As one goes from Vienna one should sit on the left).

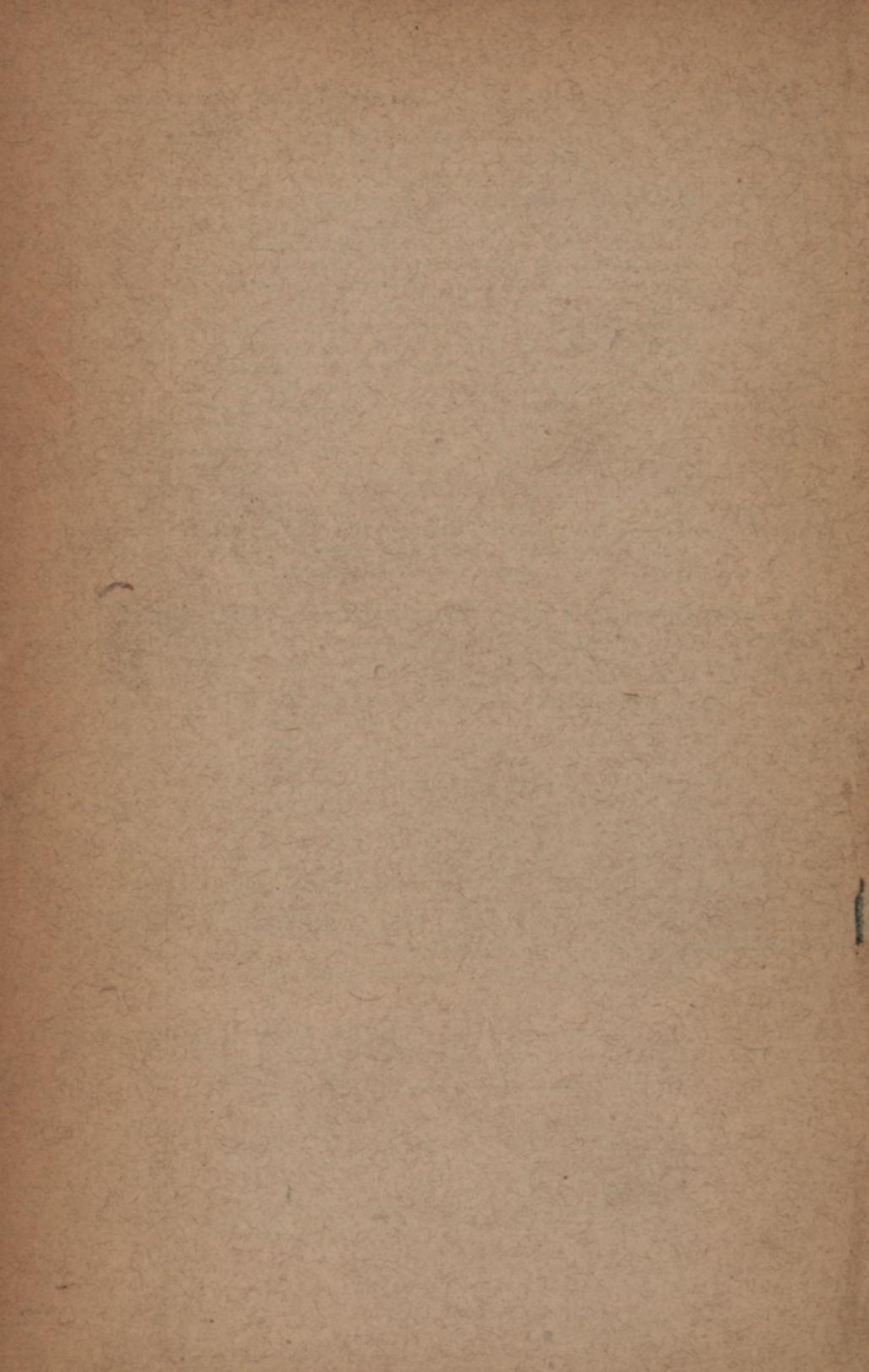
**Wiener Neustadt** (50 km from Vienna). Here is the big gothic Liebfrauenkirche and the Military Academy with its beautiful gothic George Chapel. In Gloggnitz (413 m high) begins the Semmering Railway (1848—1853) built at a cost of 15 million florins. One passes on to Payerbach, from thence are excursions to Reichenau, Raxalpe etc. The Railway goes on to the Schwarzathal, over a Viaduct

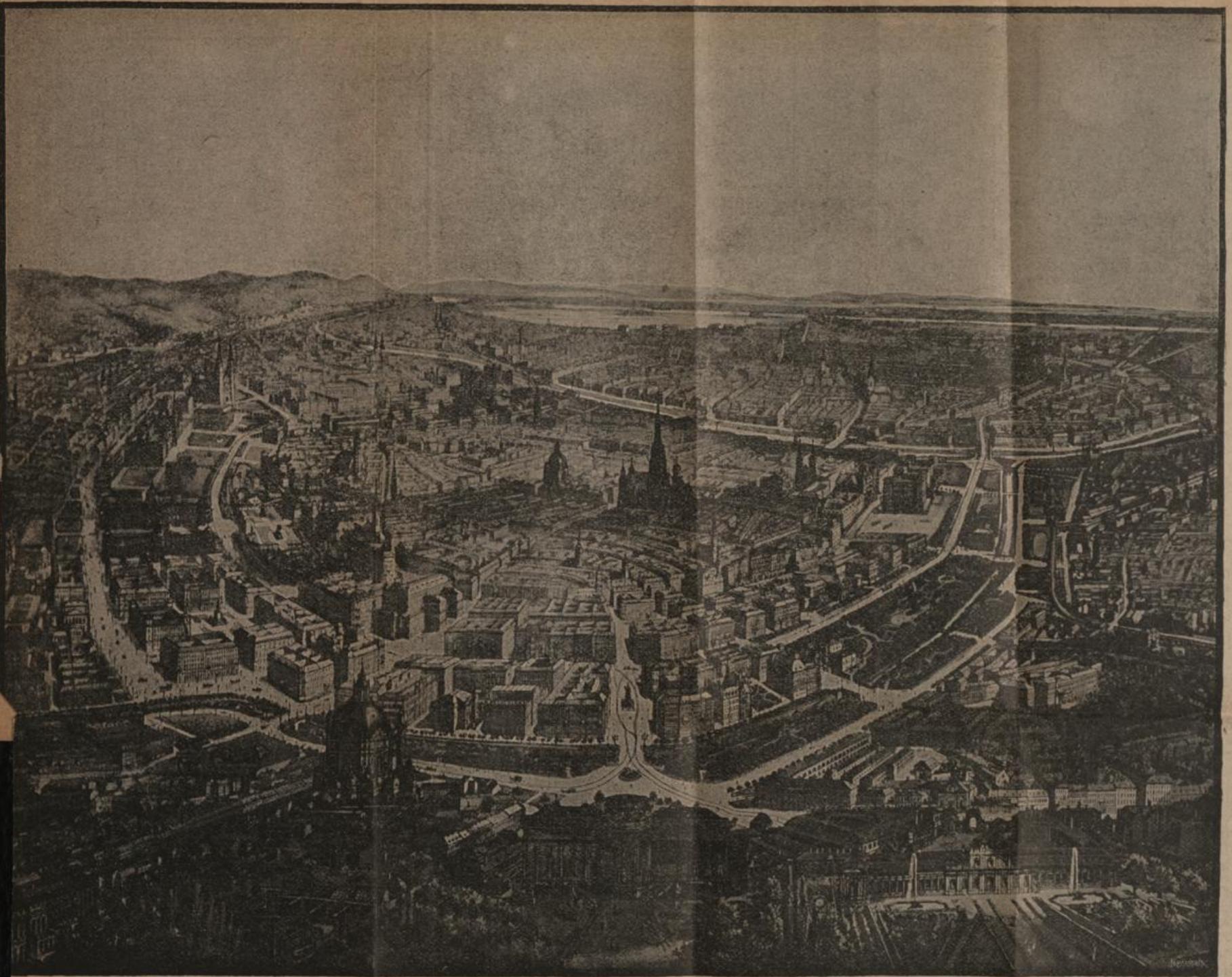
262 m long and makes an ascent of 1:40. One Viaduct follows after another and also numerous Tunnels until one arrives at Semmering Station 878 m. high. Then follows a Tunnel 1383 m. long. With a very steep decline the Railway descends to Murzzuschlag.

**5. Franz-Josef-Bahn.** In  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour one comes to Nussdorf, from there by means of the Zahnradbahn (Tooth wheel railway) one passes Krapfenwald and arrives at the Kahlenberg (5 km). From the Kahlenberg Hotel one gets a very fine view of Vienna. From the Kahlenberg one passes to the Leopoldberg ( $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour), here there is a Church built by the Emperor Leopold to commemorate the Victory over the Turks. From here there is a very fine view. From Leopoldsb-berg several footpaths lead to Weidling ( $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour) — Lenau's Grave — a lovely valley. A path leads from here to **Klosterneuburg** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour) a Town with 6000 Inhabitants, lying on the Danube. The Foundation of the Augustine Choir is the oldest and richest in the Country. Imposing buildings belong to the Foundation. The Church has a fine Altar picture — also a fine Organ with 2500 pipes — a splendid Transept and Crucifix. At the back of the Church to the left is the Leopolds Chapel, here is an Altar well worth seeing over which is a fine enamel picture. Also worth seeing is the Treasure Chamber. The Library contains 50 000 volumes. Besides this the Foundation possesses a picture Gallery and a Collection of works of Nature and Art. The Stifts Keller (cellar) contains 100 000 kilderkins.

**6. Dornbach** (fine park), **Mariabrunn, Hütteldorf.** By Tramway to Dornbach, thence through a lovely valley surrounded by wood one comes to Neuwaldegg. This is a favourite excursion of the Viennese. At Neuwaldegg are charming Villas and a well situated Castle and Park. From thence over the Marswiese to the Chinese Pleasure House and to the Einsiedelei (Hermitage). From there in  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour to the "Hameau" (Dairy and Inn), here there is a splendid view of Vienna. It is a pretty walk from the "Hameau" to the Sofien Alpe and thence over the Knödelhütte to Hütteldorf. From there in an hour to Neustift am Walde (a favourite summer expedition). Neustift joins Pötzleinsdorf, where there are many pretty Villas. From Hameau, a footpath leads to Hainbach and from thence is the road to Maria Brunn, where there is a renowned Pilgrim Church — on, beyond Weidlingau a footway leads to Hütteldorf ( $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour) where there is a new Parish Church well worth seeing, and a large Brewery which on Sundays and Feastdays is much frequented. Here is the Westbahn Station and in 15 minutes one gets back to Vienna.

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VIENNA.





