


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 Inter-course, 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 1st 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