

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 "Heidentürme" (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 **Renngasse** 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.

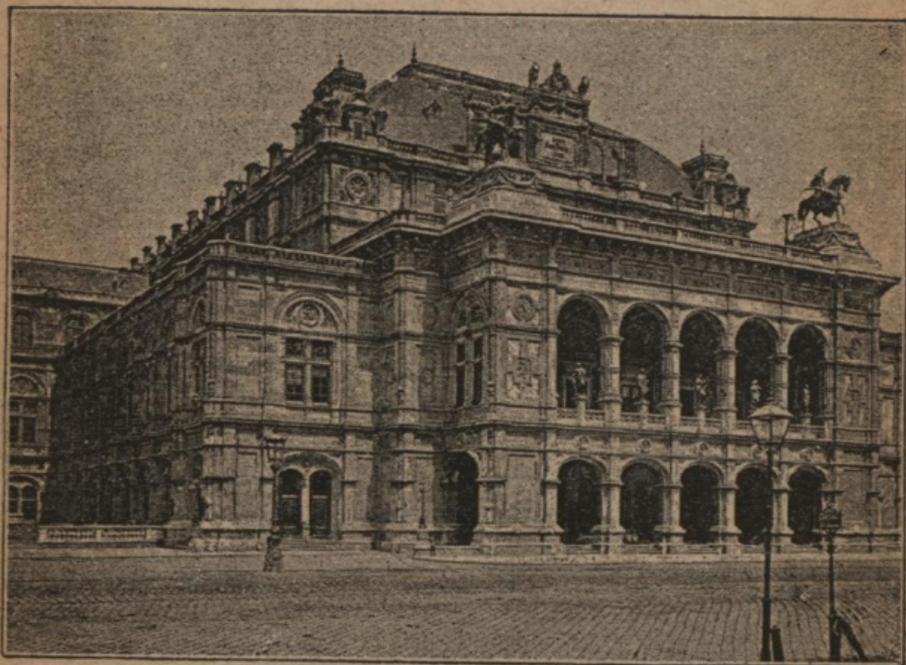
Near the Palace are the new Bank Buildings, built by Ferstel in rich Renaissance style. We pass on to the fine large Square "am Hof", in the middle of which stands the **Votive Column**,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  metres high, in honour of the Immaculate Conception, which was erected by the Emperor Leopold I in 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*, *Woltzeile* 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

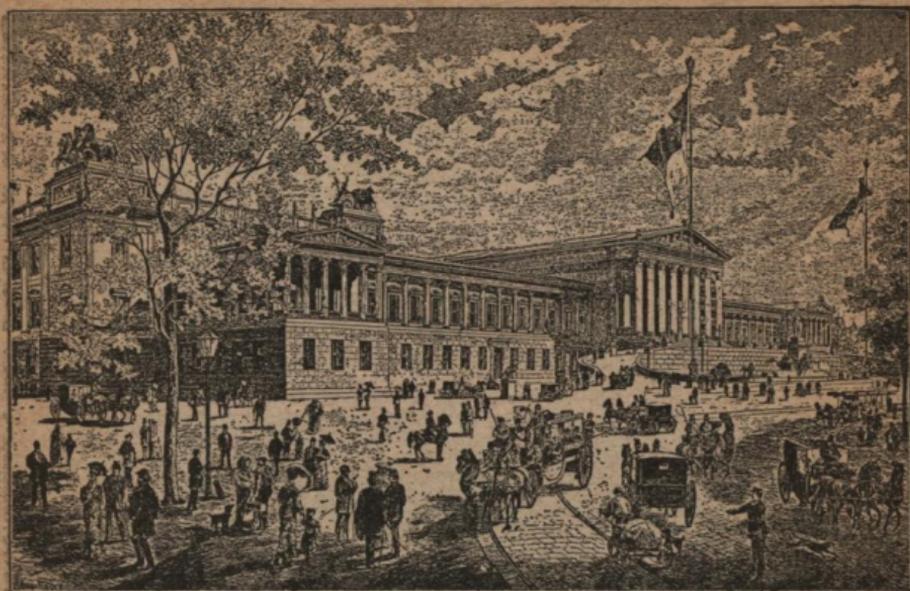
the garden of the Gartenbaugesellschaft. On the Kolowrat Ring are especially remarkable the Adels Casino (Aristocratic Club) and the **Palace of the Archduke Ludwig Victor**, built in 1862—64 in magnificent Renaissance style after plans of Ferstel's. Behind the Aristocratic Club, in the Christinengasse 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.**



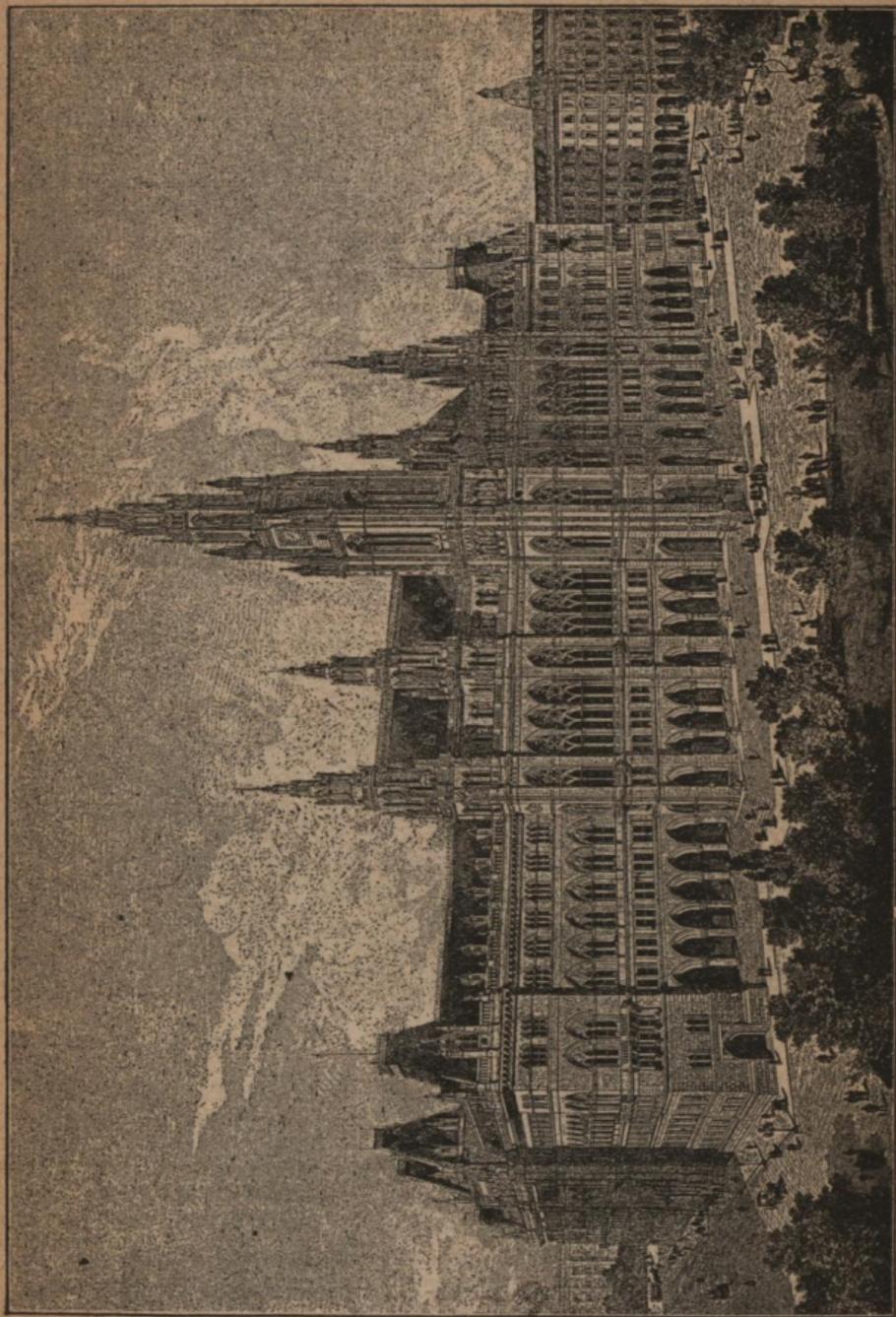
**Volksgarten with the new Museum.**

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).

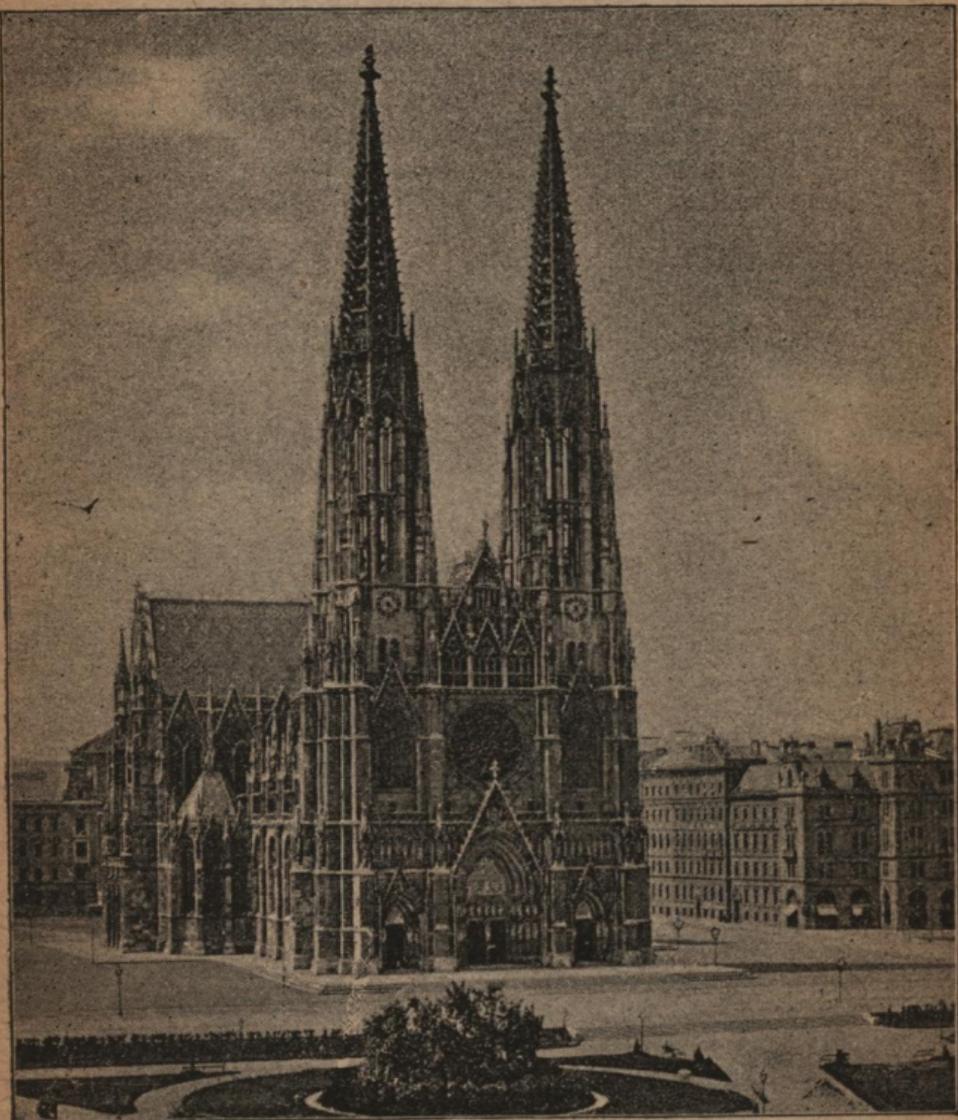
a splendid Stone building in Renaissance style capable of holding 2000 Spectators. The 4 splendid Building is the new University, a work of Ferstel's, in Italian Renaissance style. The University was founded by the Austrian Dukes Rudolph IV and Albrecht III, 1365—1384. It numbers over 4000 Students and 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 Ferstels 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