

Historical and topographical survey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The war against France bursts out in the same year.

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

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

Vienna is assieged by the Frenchmen.

1806 : Peace is signed at Presburgh.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vienna,

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

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

In the following manner:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Formalities.

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