

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

Kunst-Verein, österreichischer, I. Tuchlauben 8.

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

Männergesang - Verein, I. Lothringerstrasse 11.

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

Public buildings, palaces and particular houses.

Imperial castle.

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

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

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

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

Stock-in-Eisenplatz.

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

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

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

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

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

Opernring.

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

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

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

Burgring.

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

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

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

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

Graben.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Am Hof.

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

Papal estates (Päpstliche Nuntiatur), N. 4.

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

Intendancy of buildings (Stadtbauamt), N. 9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Franzensring.

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

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

Left side of Franzensring:

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

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

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

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

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

Maximilianplatz.

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

Schottenring.

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

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

Rudolfs-casern, a colossal building.

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

Hoher Markt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schwarzenbergplatz.

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

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

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

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

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

Kärtnerring.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parkring.

Stadtpark, right side of Parkring.

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

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

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

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

Palace of the countess Colloredo-Mels.

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

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

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

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

(Opposite to it:)

Edifice of „Skating-Rink”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Opposite to it:

Foundling-hospital (Findelhaus).

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

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

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

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

Palace of count Chotek, IX. Währingerstrasse 28.

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

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

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

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

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