

## Churches.

Am Hof, I.: This church, known under the name „Zu den neun Chören der Engel” belonged formerly to the Jesuits; it was constructed 1415, by Lucas Schwendler of Magdeburg. The interior shows nothing remarkable.

Am Gestade, I.: The church, called „Maria Stiegen”, or „Maria am Gestade”, was constructed 1412, in the Gothic style; it is one of the finest and the most ancient churches of Vienna, with an interesting tower and a magnificent high-altar of the year 1842.

Annagasse, I.: *St. Anna church* of the 14. and 15 century. This church had formerly been a part of a convent of the Jesuits. It is destined for the national worship of the Frenchmen.

Augustinerstrasse, I.: *St. Augustin church*, constructed 1327—39, restored at different epochs; with the master-piece of Canova, the magnificent, sepulchral monument of the archduchess Maria-Christina (deceased 1793), erected by her husband, the duke Albert. — The tombs of Josef II. (deceased 1792), of the famous physician of Maria-Theresa, Van Swieten (deceased 1772), and of the marshal Daun, are to be found in the sepulchre. — This church is joined to the imp. castle by an underground passage. The hearts of the deceased members of the imperial family, are conserved in silver urns, in a chapel, called „Loretto-Capelle”.

Carls-gasse, IV.: *St. Charles Borromäus church* (Carlskirche); one of the most imposing edifices

of Vienna, founded 1716 by Charles VI. (after the extinction of the pest), after the plans of Fischer d'Erlach. The facade is crowned with an imposing couple. At the two sides of the portal, one perceives two columns of 33 metres of height, and 4 metres of circumference, with spiral bass-reliefs, representing episodes out of the life of saint Charles Borromäus. Nine steps are at the entrance, which is formed by six columns of the Corinthian order. The interior of this church is also magnificent. There is a monument of the poet Henry de Collin (deceased 1811). The pictures are by Gran, Altomonte and van Schuppen; the beautiful fresco on the couple by Rothmayer.

**Carolinenplatz, IV.:** *St. Elisabeth church*, constructed in the Gothic style by Bergmann 1860—66.

**Dominikanerplatz, I.:** *Dominican church* (Dominikanerkirche); constructed 1639 under the emperor Ferdinand II. It has been restored several times. There is the tomb of the emperess Claudia Felicitas (deceased 1676), wife of Leopold I., and of the chevalier de Löwel, deceased 1638.

**Dorotheergasse, I.:** *protestant church* constructed 1785, by Nigelli.

**Fleischmarkt, I.:** *Church of the non-united Greeks* (Griechisch-nichtunirte Kirche); re-built 1858 in the Byzantine style, after the plans of Hansen; the hall and the interior of this church are magnificent and richly decorated; the frescos on the facade are by Rahl and by his pupils

Bitterlich and Eisenmenger; those in the interior of the church are by Thiersch from München.

**Freiung, I.:** *Scotch church* (Schottenkirche), belonging to the priests of the order of the scottish Benedictines. The convent, which is joined to it, has been founded by the duke Henry Jasomirgott 1158. The church was built 1190 and restored 1690. In the court (passage to Schottensteig), one perceives a fountain with the statue of the founder. In the interior of the church one finds a remarkable marble-altar („Sebastians-Altar”); then the sepulchral monument of Rüdiger, count de Starhemberg, defender of Vienna at the second siege of the Turks, and the tomb of the duke Henry Jasomirgott.

**Gumpendorferstrasse, VI.:** *Protestant church* by Förster and Hansen, built up 1849.

**Gumpendorferstrasse, VI.:** *St. Aegyden-church*, constructed 1765—1770. The frontal of the high-altar is by Abel; the other fronters are by Redl and Kreipl; the statues „St. Peter and St. Paul” are by Klieber.

**Gürtelstrasse, VI.:** *Church of Fünfhaus*. This magnificent church, in the Gothic style with two steeples, has been constructed by Schmidt 1864—74.

**Hofburg, I.:** Chapel of the imperial castle (Burg-Capelle), for the usage of the court; the public is also admitted (of the 15. century).

**Kaiserstrasse, VII.:** *Lazarist church* (Kirche der Lazaristen), in the Gothic style by Schmidt; constructed 1860—62.

Karmeliterplatz, II.: *Carmelite church.*

Kärntnerstrasse, I.: *St. John church*; called „of the order of Malta”; constructed in the 13. century, by the knights of the order; re-built 1806; in the present time the Hungarian service is celebrated there.

Landstrasser Hauptstrasse, III.: *St. Elisabeth church* (Kirche und Kloster der Elisabethinerinnen); with an hospital, founded 1709 by the princess of Liechtenstein.

Landstrasser Hauptstrasse, III.: *St. Rochus church* (Rochuskirche), constructed 1672 by the emperor Ferdinand III.; the interior of this church is worth to be looked at.

Lerchenfelderstrasse, VII.: *church of Alt-Lerchenfeld*, constructed 1848—61, after the plans of the young architect J. G. Müller (deceased 1849). This church is of an exquisite architecture and one of the most beautiful modern buildings of Vienna; it contains 3500 persons. The ornaments in the interior are by Van der Nüll; the statues „St. Peter and St. Paul” are by Preleuthner, and the four Saints by Hans Gasser; the sculptures are by Blaas, Kupelwieser, Schönmann and others, the seven bells are from the foundery of Hilzer at Wiener-Neustadt.

Löwengasse, III.: *St. Margaret church*, or *Weissgärberkirche*, a magnificent building in the Gothic style; constructed 1866—73, after the plans of Schmidt.

**Maximilianplatz, IX.:** *Saviour's church* (Votivkirche, or Heilandskirche); in remembrance of the delivery of His Majesty, the emperor Francis-Josef, of the hands of a murderer 1853; erected under the direction of His Majesty the emperor Maximilianus of Mexico, then arch-duke of Austria. This church is a master-piece of Gothic architecture; it has been constructed 1856—79, after the plans of Ferstel. The two steeples are almost 100 metres high; the bells are from the foundery of Hilzer at Wiener-Neustadt. The statue on the principal facade, representing the Saviour, is by J. Gasser; the statues on the left (Abel, Noah, Melchisedek and Isaac) and on the right (John Baptist, Sampson, Aaron and Mosès) are by Benk; those of the portal of the right nave (the holy Fathers) are by Fessler and Preleuthner; and those of the portal of the left nave (eight prophets), are by Zaufach and Fessler; the reliefs on the tympan (the fall of the first man; the holy ghost), are by Erler. The interior is distinguished by magnificent paintings upon glass, by Steinle, Trenkwald, Laufberger and others. On the largest panes the foundation of the church by the arch-duke Ferdinand-Maximianus and the deliverance of the monarch out of a murderer's hands, are represented. One must also mention the high-altar, the fonts, the magnificent organ, constructed by E. F. Walker in Louisbourgh at Würtemberg, and the monument of count Salm, defender of Vienna, against the Turks (deceased 1530).

**Mariahilferstrasse VI.:** *Mariahilf church.*

Formerly, in the year 1660, a burying-ground and a chapel, which were destructed later by the Turks, were on the place of this church. The only object, that could be saved, was the image of the holy Virgin, which is to be found till to-day, on the high-altar of the Mariahilf church, founded 1686 by the prince Paul Eszterházy. It was enlarged 1713 and 1780.

**Mariahilferstrasse, VI.:** *St. Josef church.*

**Michaelerplatz, I.:** *St. Michael church*, constructed in the 13. century and restored at different epochs. On the high-altar one finds a Byzantine Madonna, by a Grecian artist, and other pictures of modern time by Schnorr, Bock etc. There are also sepulchral monuments of the 16. and 18. century; in the sepulchre one finds the monument of the poet Metastasio (deceased 1782). The calvary-mountain at the exterior of the church, on the southern side, is of the year 1498, by Hans Hüber.

**Minoritenplatz, I.:** *Italian church* (Minoritenkirche), constructed in the 13. century, restored 1783. It contains several beautiful marble-monuments, among which the monument of the poet Pietro Metastasio by Lucardi is to be found. (His corpse rests at St. Michael). There is also a superb mosaic, „the supper of the Lord”, after Leonardo da Vinci, by Raffaeli; this magnificent copy was made a present of to the church, by the emperor Ferdinand.

**Neuer Markt, I.:** *Capuchin church* (Capuzinerkirche); it contains the sepulchral tomb of the imperial family. It was founded by the emperor Matthew, deceased 1619. There are hundred graves, which in general are distinguished by their simplicity; there is an exception concerning the tombs of Maria-Theresa and her husband, Francis I.

**Neustiftgasse, VII.:** *Mechitariste church* (Mechitaristenkirche). The picture at the high-altar is by Schmidt. The other frontals are by Maulbertsch and Schindler, the picture of the couple is by Schilcher and the frescos of the convent refectory are by L. Schnorr (painted 1839).

**Petersplatz, I.:** *St. Peter's church* (Peterskirche). There was a chapel, very long ago (the legend says, at the times of Charles the great). The church of the present time is an imitation of St. Peter's church in Roma, founded by Leopold I. and constructed by Fischer d'Erlach 1702—1712. There is a monument of the historier Lorius (1514—1563); the frescos of the couple are by Rothmayer and the frontal of the high-altar is by Altomonte.

**Piaristengasse, VIII.:** „*Maria Trèu*” church and convent. This beautiful church was founded 1698 by the emperor Leopold I. The frescos on the ceiling and the frontal of the high-altar are by Maulbertsch.

**Praterstrasse, II.:** *St. John Nepomuk church* (Kirche zu St. Johann Nepomuk), constructed 1840—45 by Rössler. The statues at the principal

facade are by Bauer; the bass-relief of the portal is by Kleiber. The interior of the church is richly decorated; the frescos are by Ziegler, the frontals by Ziegler and Schulz, and the frescos of the high-altar by Kupelwieser.

**Rennweg, III.:** The church, called „Salesianerkirche”, with a convent and a pension, founded 1717, by the emperess Amalia-Wilhelmina, dowager of Josef I. The frescos of the couple of this church are by Pellegrini; the picture of the high-altar is by Rillow, and the frontals of the altars of both sides, are by Altomonte, Gran, Pellegrini, and van Schuppen.

**Ruprechtsstiege, I.:** *St. Rupert church* (Ruprechtskirche). This little church is of the most ancient ones of Vienna; according to the legend it was constructed in the 8. century; renovation 1430.

**Salvatorgasse, I.:** *Municipal church* (Rathhaus- or Salvatorcapelle), of the 13. century; it is the church of the old-catholics since 1871. A magnificent portal, in the renascent style.

**Singerstrasse, I.:** *Church of the knights of the teutonic order* (Deutsche Ordenskirche), constructed 1326 by *Jörg Schiffering*; it contains a great many scutcheons, standards and ancient tombs.

**Singerstrasse, I.:** *Franciscan church and convent* (Franziskanerkirche und Kloster). This church, whose primitive construction remounts till to the 15. century, was re-built at the commencement



of the 17. century. Only one part of the immense convent is actually occupied by the Franciscans; in the other part one finds the imp. printing-office.

Schlösselgasse, VIII.: *Trinitati church* (Dreifaltigkeitskirche); there is nothing remarkable, but the picture of the high-altar by *Hempel*.

Stefansplatz, I.: *St. Stefan's cathedral* (Stefansdom). In several parts the construction of this imposing edifice remounts till to the 12. century. The steeple is 135 metres high; one can get there, alighting a stone stair-case with 550 steps and a wood stair-case with 200 steps. At this place one sees on the right a bench, called the bench of count Starhemberg, as Starhemberg sat down on this bank, to watch the movements of the Turks, during the siege of Vienna. One must alight several ladders, to get to the top. The second steeple, which should have been equal to the first, remained unaccomplished till now. The largest one of the fine bells is most remarkable, as it has been founded out of 180 turkish canons which were taken 1711. It is but rung on great occasions; people call it the „Türkenglocke”; its sound is so sonorous and mighty, that one hears it at an almost incredible distance. The two other steeples, which are situated on the right and on the left of the grand portal, which is known under the name of „Riesenthor”, are called. „Heidenthürme”. At the corner-pillars one sees the statues of Rodolph II., founder of the church, and

of his wife; at the northern side one finds the chair and statuè of St. John Capistranus (1451) and at the southern side the sepulchral monument of Neidhard Fuchs (1334) is to be found. There is also a fine relief from the 15. century. In the interior: on the right of the southern entrance one finds the chapel of St. Catherine, with christening fonts of yellow marble (1481) and a frontal by Schmied; then a magnificent sepulchral monument of red marble of the emperor Frederic III. (deceased 1493), begun by Nicolaus Lerch and finished by Martin Dichter; the frontal is by Sandrart. The high-altar of black marble, was constructed by J. Bock 1647. In the nave of the left one perceives the sepulchral monument of Rodolph IV.; in the St. Barbe chapel one sees an altar in the Gothic style, constructed by the architects Ferstel and Stache, in remembrance of the deliverance of the emperor Francis-Josef I. out of a murderers hands; the statues are by J. Gasser. The chair in the middle nave is by Pilgram (1412). The chapel with the sepulchral monument of the prince Eugene of Savoy, is near the western portal.

The catacombs of the church extend very far, especially in the direction of the Wollzeile; they are formed by 30 grand vaults and cover the space, which till 1576 had served as sepulchral tomb to the Austrian princes.

Tempelgasse, II.: *Synagogue*, constructed 1853—58, after the plans of L. Förster, in the oriental style.

**Universitätsplatz, I.:** *University church* (Universitätskirche), constructed 1627 by the Jesuits; the frescos of the couple are by Pozzo.

**Wiedener Hauptstrasse, IV.:** *Church, called „Paulanerkirche“.*

### Parks and gardens.

**Augarten** (Leopoldstadt), founded 1655, by Ferdinand III. and opened to the public a century later, by the liberality of the emperor Josef II.; it is a most agreeable walk, on account of the silence, which reigns there, the thickness of the foliage, and the beautiful alleys. This garden extends till to a terrace, which is facing the suburb, peopled a great deal now-a-days, and arising on the same place, where the plain of Brigittenau was to be found formerly. This park grows to become fashionable, more and more. The vicinity of the north-western railway-station and the two bridges, which are uniting this quarter to the opposite bank of the canal, are reasons, which concur, in populating the Augarten. There is also a coffeehouse-restoration.

**The Prater**, situated at the extremity of the Leopoldstadt. This park is incomparable in its kind, and does not only charm the Viennese themselves, as it excites in a high degree, the admiration of the strangers. It is an immense, open park, having been formerly part of a forest, that vanished in the same measure, as civilisation was arising at the banks of the Danube, which formerly