

of J. Prechtl, director of the polytechnical-school, and of others.

**Schmelzer Friedhof**, not far from the Mariahilf-line. There is a monumental granite obelisk, erected in remembrance of the victims of the revolution, in the year 1848.

**Währinger Friedhof**, Hauptstrasse at Währing, where the earthly remainders of Beethoven (deceased 1827), of the poet count Morice Strachwitz (deceased 1847), of the architect van der Nüll (deceased 1869), of Francis Grillparzer (deceased 1872), and of others are reposing.

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## Appendix.

### The environs of Vienna.

The environs of Vienna are most beautiful; it would be difficult to find another grand capital where one wants but a few hours, to be far from the noise and crowd of an enormous town, in midst of the solitude of forests, or of the sublime marvels of the alpine nature.

The finest environs are at the south and the west of the town, whilst one perceives at the northwest, the vast and fertile plain, known by the name of Marchfeld; it is only interesting for the stranger, concerning historical remembrances; on this place Rodolph of Habsburg destroyed the haughty Ottokar, and on this place, the bloody battles of Aspern and Wagram, were fought. Railways, tramways and numerous omnibus-

societies are endeavoured, to keep up a frequent and cheap communication, between the town and the environs.

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## E x c u r s i o n s .

### Schönbrunn.

One can reach this place with the tramway (Penzing-Hietzing); or with the omnibus, driving round the town, by Mariahilferstrasse to Fünfhaus.

From the Mariahilf line one comes in 25 minutes to a separation of the way; on the right is the large Linzer street, and on the left the beautiful bridge leading to Schönbrunn, summer-residence of the imperial family. The emperor Matthiew began to build it (1570).

It was destructed by the Turks, 1683, and re-built 1696, after the plans of Fischer d'Erlach; in the year 1775, Maria-Theresa had it accomplished, as it is now. — In the year 1809, Napoleon I. dwelt at Schönbrunn, and in the year 1832, his son, the duke of Reichstadt died there.

There are more than 1000 rooms in the castle; the most remarkable ones are the habitations of Maria-Theresa, the dining-room, the ceremonial hall and the chapel. The public is but admitted during the absence of the imperial family.

A very beautifully worked grate, fastened at two stone obelisks, which are surmounting two French eagles, opens a vast court-yard, adorned with charming basins, fountains, statues etc. —

The court-yard is so extended, that Napoleon I. had there the review of the troops, occasionally of the invasions of 1805 and 1809.

In the passage, beneath the grand perron, one perceives two interesting metal statues. When leaving this place, one enjoys a grand aspect, as the whole garden parterre lies before us; this parterre is as large, as the palace is long, and extends till to the foot of the hill, upon which one perceives a monument, called „Gloriette”. There are rich flower-plots, on immense lawns and statues placed from distance to distance along the enclosings, which surround the parterre. The large basin with two splendid fountains, is surmounted of a beautiful mythological marble group („Neptunsgroupe”), and the alleys are bordered with secular trees of a prodigious height; one can hardly imagine, what an enchanting aspect all that is offering. — The „Gloriette” is a magnificent peristyle with a hall in the midst and two galleries on the sides. It is 960 feet long, and 108 feet high, and was finished in the year 1755. A narrow stair-case leads to the flat roof, whence one enjoys a splendid view on the castle, on the garden, on the valley of the „Wien” with its numerous picturesque villages, on the town and on the vast chain of mountains, from the „Leopoldsberg” at the north, till to the „Anninger” at the south.

An immense park surrounds the palace on three sides. The two parts on the right and on

the left, are exclusively reserved for the imperial family, and contain rare sorts of fruit-trees, flowers, ananas-plants and the orangery etc. etc. The third part, the garden, is always open for the public. It extends from a hill, called „der grüne Berg”, till to Hietzing. The garden is planted in the ancient French style, and is not inferior to the gardens of Marly, Versailles and St. Cloud. It possesses many curiosities of different kinds: the „Schöne Brunnen” on account of which the castle is called „Schönbrunn”, with a fine statue, representing reposing Egeria, who is keeping an urn with deliciously fresh water; the imitation of an Egyptian obelisk, which is to be found at Roma; a superb ruin imitated by the Romans, etc. etc. Near Hietzing one finds a menagery, containing savage animals, and numerous domestic animals, as well as a rich collection of birds; then one comes to the greatly extended botanical garden, which contains rare exotic plants.

### Hietzing.

Rather a little town, than a village; very frequented during the fine season, and surrounded with beautiful villas and charming, well kept gardens. The church contains precious ornaments, given by members of the imperial family. On the place near the church one perceives a monument, erected in remembrance of the unfortunate Maximianus, emperor of Mexico. The bronze statue

represents the features of the unhappy prince, with a striking resemblance. He is represented with the imperial robe, and with the ensigns of the dignity, he occupied formerly in Austria. By „Hetzendorferstrasse”, along the garden (of Schönbrunn, one reaches the height of „Maxing”, a nice villa with an open garden, belonging formerly to the arch-duke Maximianus, who made a present of it to the community of Hietzing, when departing to Mexico.

„Casino Dommayer,” most renowned, ancient coffee-house.

### Unter-St. Veit and Ober-St. Veit.

From Penzing, which is separated of Hietzing but by a bridge, one finds a nice foot-path along the street, on the right bank of the Wien. Unter-St. Veit is of the modern time and possesses several manufacturies. Ober-St. Veit is situated very picturesquely on the foot of the mountains. The village is pretty large. Its church and the archiepiscopal summer-palace with a superb garden (where one is allowed to enter) are noticeable, „Einsiedelei”, a restoration with a nice garden. „Himmelhof”, coffee-house and dairy; with a magnificent view.

At the west of Ober-St. Veit: a castle and garden of prince Wasa, and many country-houses. It is separated of Hütteldorf, station of the western railway, by the Wien. The high-street leads from the village (always along the

right bank of the Wien) to the „Auhof”, house of the imp. and roy. inspector of the forests, which is surrounded by two elevations, the „Kalten Bründelsberg” (1608 feet), and the „Hornauskogel” (1579 feet), with their ramifications, in the extension of half a square-mile. It is to be regretted very much, that the permission to enter in this imp. parks, is but obtained with a great many difficulties (upon a request at the inspector in the „Auhof”), as there is a multitude of red deer, black deer and all sorts of game, and as the view from the two mountains, especially from „Hornauskogel”, offers an enchanting aspect; there are valleys of the Wien and the Liesing, which are separated by richly forested heights, and on the southern side the prolongations of the alps, till to the frontier of the country.

### Western railway.

#### Penzing.

Large village with a swimming-school, manufactures and 7870 inhabitants. Separated of Hietzing by a bridge, leading over the Wien. Railway, tramway and omnibus keep up the communication with Vienna.

#### Hütteldorf.

This village is separated of Hacking by the Wien. It is a renowned country-sojourn, with a large and fine brewery and a very frequented restoration. From this place one can undertake a

quantity of fine walks and excursions either nearer, or farther; for instance to Dornbach, over the Galizinberg; or to Neuwaldegg, across a nice valley, called „Haltherthal”. From this valley a direct, but rather steep foot-path leads to a height, called „Sofienalpe” whence one enjoys a splendid view, and where one finds a good restoration. One can also reach this place by another way, which is more commodious, but longer; then one must pass near a restoration, called „Knödelhütte” and walk across the „Buchberg” an elevation with a magnificent view on the mountains of the „Wiener Wald”, till to „Schneeberg”. In a few minutes one reaches the „Sofienalpe” which is quite near of this place. From this point one can descend to Dornbach or Neuwaldegg, places where one finds the tramway and the omnibus, driving to Vienna. Descending at the opposite side of Dornbach, one reaches Hainbach (in half an hour); this nice place is almost quite hidden in the solitude of forests; there are very few houses and a good restoration. Hainbach is situated at the centre of numerous roads the archduke Francis-Charles had made in all directions, across the mountains and the charming beechwoods. (1—2 hours to Weidlingau).

### Weidlingau.

Favourite country sojourn of the inhabitants of Vienna. Excursions: to **Hadersdorf** (a quarter of an hour), with a castle and a large park of

the family Laudon. The park is open for the public and contains in its extreme point the sepulchral monument of the famous marshal de Camp; it is surrounded with gloomy fir-trees.

**Mauerbach**, with the „Tulbingerkogel”. This village is very ancient and possesses an old convent, founded by Frederic the beautiful, in the year 1314. The emperor Josef II. turned it into a house of charity, which can contain more than 800 poor persons. The finest point in the neighbourhood of Mauerbach, is doubtlessly the „Tulbingerkogel” (1559 feet high); a mountain situated at the north-west of the „Wiener Wald”. From Mauerbach one reaches it in an hour, and without any difficulty; the way leads across blooming meadows and verdant forests; then one passes at a few villas and country-houses. There is the restoration „Zum Kogel” and the „Jägerhaus”; a hardly perceptible elevation leads to the place, called „Oetscherbank”; from there one reaches the top in a quarter of an hour and enjoys a magnificent view: at the south, east and north one has the mountains of the „Wiener Wald” and the „Kahleugebirge”, which are covered with forests, whose delicious shades vanish in the distance, whilst one perceives at the west, the fertile plains of Tulln, extending till to the mountains of Krems.

### **Purkersdorf.**

Country sojourn of the Viennese, with many nice country-houses. The territory of Purkersdorf



is so to say, the centre of the „Wiener Wald”. Mountains and valleys are covered with its magnificent beech-forests. Very rarely the neat little houses are situated in groups; their lovely and picturesque situation gives the environs a charming aspect. In an hour one can walk from Weidlingau to Purkersdorf; one of the roads leads to the large Linzer-street, on the foot of the „Rudolfs-höhe”, the other one, at the northern side of the valley, is an agreeable foot-path, across the woods. Excursions:

**Gablitz**, nice village with a good restoration; from there one can reach Mauerbach (with the „Troppberg”, 1701 feet high); in an hour one can also ascend the „Pfaffenberg” or „Buchberg”, (distance half an hour; the view is resembling to this of the „Tulbingerkogel”).

**Pressbaum**, railway-station.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour from Purkersdorf; across meadows and a superb fir-wood.

### Pressbaum.

As this station and the following ones are no more belonging to the immediate neighbourhood of Vienna, we shall restrict ourselves, to mention them in general, without entering in a detailed description of their environs. Pressbaum, an extended village in the valley of the Wien, is to be reached from the station in 10 minutes. By the high-way, leading across the valley, one can reach it in an hour.

**Rekawinkl.**

Little village with a very good restoration, near the station. One can reach the „Kohlreitberg” in 1—2 hours (1626 feet high); an interesting view.

**Neulengbach.**

Village, situated in the charming valley of „Tullnbach”; with the Neulengbach castle and park, open for the public and belonging to prince Liechtenstein. Numerous interesting promenades and excursions.

**Southern railway.****Hetzendorf.**

This village is situated quite near of Schönbrunn, at the south. There is an imperial castle (and park) which was inhabited by the king of Saxony and his family, during the events of the year 1866. This castle was built by Maria-Theresa (1744) as well as Schönbrunn. In the neighbourhood one perceives a monumental cross, „Moldauerkreuz”, erected in remembrance of the second siege by the Turks. In Hetzendorf is a station; it is surrounded with numerous country-houses. One reaches in a short time the villages Lainz and Speising.

**Atzgersdorf.**

From this station one can reach Mauer in a quarter of an hour; it is a large village with many country-houses, two caserns, a swimming-school, a coffee-house and several restorations. It is situated on the foot of the last prolongations of the

sandhills. The large stone-pits, whence one gets the sand, one sees frequently in Vienna at the houses and the new buildings, are quite near.

### Liesing.

One finds there a large brewery with a garden and a restoration; very nice view. Excursion:

**Kalksburg** (by the high-way in half an hour), with a beautiful church, that is situated on a hill. The fine garden and park are in the Jesuit's hands, since 1855; they have established a pension there, which is greatly frequented by aristocrat's sons. Walking from there to Breitenfurth, one passes at a place, called „Rothen Stadl", dairy, coffee-house and restoration, at the entrance of the forest. Farther on is Rodaun, a very ancient village with a castle and park, belonging to the prince Liechtenstein. The park is open for the public.

**Perchtoldsdorf** (half an hour of Rodaun), a very interesting village (in the popular dialect it is called „Petersdorf"), which has regular communications with the railway-station of Liesing, and which is a station itself. The station is situated at a great distance of the village (half an hour), and but few trains are departing to Vienna. The church, which antiquity has made quite gray, is one of the finest monuments of Gothic architecture, one can find in Lower-Austria. Near the church is a chapel, called St. Martin, built 1414, by

Albrecht III. At the west of Perchtoldsdorf, one perceives the chain of mountains of

**Gaisberg** (one hour and a half from Perchtoldsdorf); the highest summit is 1828 feet high. The view is charming: on one side one has a vast plain, crowded with numberless picturesque villages, and on the other side the mountains, till to „Schöpfel,” „Hohen Lindkogel”, and „Schneeberg”; they are over-topping a great deal the wood-covered mountains.

**Kaltenleutgeben**, at the west of Rodaun. One reaches it by a foot-path, leading along the right bank of a brook, called „dürren Liesing”; three quarters of an hour to walk. There is a good restoration „zur Waldmühle”. Kaltenleutgeben possesses two churches, many country-houses and two hydropathic establishments, the greater one belonging to doctor Winternitz. The situation of this village is charming. The narrow valley, enclosed by high mountains, is also interesting, concerning geology. In the environs of Kaltenleutgeben (one hour and three quarters), one has a magnificent view, from a place, called „Predigerstuhl”.

### **Brunn.**

A little village, almost adjoining to Enzersdorf; there is an enormous brewery and a good restoration. The church in the Gothic style is from the 16. century. At Enzersdorf one finds a convent of the Franciscans, from the 15. century, with a church, called „Maria, Heil der Kranken”,

pilgrimage of the suffering ones. Excursions: Liechtenstein, ruin and castle with an English garden; at the south-west one finds a most agreeable foot-path, leading to the valley, called „Brühl“ (v. Mödling). Giesshübel, a really poetically situated village; it stands quite isolated on a green table-land, thoroughly surrounded with forest and mountains. (From Brunn, one can reach it, across „Welischhof“ and „Perlhof“, in an hour.)

### Mödling.

A very nice little town, with numerous fine country-houses; favourite summer sojourn of the inhabitants of Vienna. St. Othmar church, in the Gothic style, is from the year 1454; St. Pantaleon chapel, with a grand fresco, is from the 13. century. The gigantic aqueduct of Mödling leads the spring-water of the mountains, to the houses of Vienna. Mödling possesses a bathing-establishment, a theatre, several good coffee-houses, restorations and hotels, among which there are „Hotel Weiss“, „Hotel zum Kaiser von Oesterreich“, and „Hotel Eisenbahn“. — Excursions:

**Brühl.** When wishing to reach this fine valley, one must walk across a ravine, called „Mödling-Klausen“, which is on both sides enclosed with steep rocks. Dusky pine-trees are crowning their summits and give them a singular almost strange, but charming character. It has its name from the village Klausen, which extends in this interesting ravine between the steep slopes of Kalenderberg

and Maaberg, and along the way, leading to Heiligenkreuz, Lilienfeld and Mariazell.

The whole ground of Kalenderberg, which formerly had been uncultivated and stony, has been transformed into a charming park with very good ways, by prince Liechtenstein. The modern castle of the family Liechtenstein is surrounded with a beautiful park; opposite to it one perceives the ruins of the ancient castle, which, according to tradition, had been built in the year 1165.

„**Burg Mödling**”. When leaving the ravine, one perceives on the left a ruin, called „Burg Mödling”, which once had been the castle of the margraves of Babenberg.

„**Die Maierei**”, dairy, coffee-house and restoration; a charming place situated in a valley (25 minutes from Mödling. From there a very good way leads to the

„**Husarentempel**” (opposite to „Burg Mödling”) there is the tomb, or rather monumental hall of seven warriors; prince Liechtenstein had built it in remembrance of the brave soldiers, who had saved his life, in the battle of Aspern 1809. The view is magnificent; the mountain, one perceives at the south, is called „Hohe Anninger” (2126 feet high). When descending, one finds, across the woods, a foot-path, leading to a gracious valley („Kienthal”) and from there to the

**Hinterbrühl**. There is a good restoration „zur Höldrichs-Mühle”, the last station of the omnibuses,

which in summer are driving from the railway-station, till to this place (to Mödling and Klausen 15 kr.; to Vorderbrühl 20 kr.; and to Hinterbrühl, till to Höldrachs-Mühle 25 kr.). In this valley one finds good ways leading to Heiligenkreuz with its interesting church, and to Gaaden and Mayerling; these excursions can be made in a single day. When one does not wish to return to Mödling, one can continue ones way till to the station at Baden (v. p. 143).

### Laxenburg.

Mödling and Laxenburg are connected by a branch line of the railway (in ten minutes). Laxenburg is a village and one finds there a country-seat of the court with a large and beautiful park. The ancient castle was built by the duke Albert 1377, and the modern castle 1600. The park is always open for the public and contains a quantity of remarkable things. The most interesting object is doubtlessly the castle, called „Franzensburg”; it was constructed 1801, in the middle-age style, and is standing inmidst of a beautiful, extended lake.

The furniture consists of all sorts of objects from the middle-age, which were gathered from several ancient castles in Austria. There is a collection of arms; halls, with the statues and portraits of the sovereigns of Austria; a dining-room; the sleeping-room and bed of Rodolph II.; a study; a spinning-room; a state-room; and

audience-chamber and a palace-room with a chained knight-templar; than a chapel, etc. etc. — From the pinnacle of the steeple, one enjoys a superb view. The immense park with its vast promenades and splendid trees is charming enough, and contains also curious things, in great variety: the temple of harmony („Eintrachtstempel”); the pheasant-preserve, the fisher-village; than a monument, of Francis I.; a bridge called „Löwenbrücke”; the Diana-temple („Dianentempel”); the carp-pond („Karpfenteich”); the place of tournament; the high bridge („Hohe Brücke”); the ceremonial rooms; the dairy; the sepulchral chapel („Be-gräbniss-Capelle”); the oak-grove „Eichenhain” (according to tradition it is the fragment of a very ancient oak-forest of the „Mühlau”). Inmidst of this wood one perceives a little country-seat, and a good restoration is quite near of it. For returning, one can ferry over the canal and walk across the „little Prater”, an imitation of the „Wurstelprater” in Vienna.

At the village Laxenburg: „Gasthaus zum Stern”.

### Gumpoldskirchen.

This village is a station of the principal line of the southern railway, and succeeds to Mödling. Its excellent wine made it a renowned place. From there one can easily ascend the „Hohe Anninger” (2126 feet high).



## Baden.

This town is noticeable by its charming situation and its sulphur springs, that were already known under the roman emperor Marc-Aurel; during the fine season it is the resort of the financial aristocracy of Vienna. The number of strangers, who sojourn there in summer, either to cure, or amuse themselves, amounts to 10000 a year.

The charming little town with its numerous streets, its nice villas and beautiful gardens, was already twice, entirely ravaged; once by the invasion of the Turks, and in the year 1812, by a dreadful conflagration. The town of now-a-days possesses a theatre, very good hotels and restorations, libraries, and a beautiful park („Curpark”) with the bust of the poet Grillparzer (deceased 1872); the organization of the bathing-establishments is excellent. The buildings are not interesting, but the environs are incomparable, as the town is situated most beautifully. At the west of the town one perceives the castle Leesdorf with great fruit-tree plantations; it was a long time the propriety of the abbey Melk. From the oak-grove at Leesdorf, the charming town and the vast semicircle of the environing mountains, offer a delicious aspect: at the north one perceives the „Hohe Anninger” with its woody summit, and the „Pfaffstettner Kogel”, whose declivities are overgrown with vines; at the west one has the „Calvarienberg”, „Mitterberg”, „Urtelstein”, and „Burg-

stallberg"; at the south one perceives the „Hohe Lindkogel". — Excursions: †

The nearest of those mountains is the „Calvarienberg", a deserted table land, which is interesting by its vegetation. From the park one can walk across the fine alleys, which are extending till to the chapel, that is crowning the summit at the south-western side of the mountain. The view from this point, or another one, called „Morizruhe", as it had been formerly the favourite place of the poet Moriz Saphir (deceased 1858) is most beautiful. — To reach the Helenenthal, a charming valley with the castle Weilburg, belonging to the arch-duke Albrecht, one descends the „Calvarienberg", and follows a foot-path on the foot of the mountains; in about three quarters of an hour one perceives the ruins Rauhenstein and Rauhenneck, arising on steep rocks on the left and on the right of the castle Weilburg. Walking farther along the Helenenthal, one reaches the „Krainerhütte" (restoration); from there an agreeable foot-path leads directly to the highest summit of the environs of Baden, called „Eisernes Thor", offering a splendid view. Hotels at Baden: „Goldener Adler", „Zur Stadt Wien", „Löwe" and „Hirsch". Coffee-houses: „Café Otto" and „Café Schopf".

### Vöslau.

This town is known by its charming situation in the immediate neighbourhood of the woods, and by its excellent wines; there are numerous

beautiful villas great bathing establishments and swimming-schools. Hotels: Back and Hallmayer. Excursions: Gainfahn (in ten minutes) with a hydropathic establishment.

**Leobersdorf**, situated at a little distance from the station. In the neighbourhood one has the castles Dornau and Schönau, with beautiful parks. The place is famous, by count paladin Frederic, who conquered the Turks, in the year 1532. There is a branch line of the state railway at Leobersdorf.

**Guttenstein**, with a castle and a magnificent park. The situation of this place, especially from the ruins of the old castle standing on a woody heighth, is extremely beautiful. The castle was built in the 11. century, by the lords of Guttenstein; numerous historical remembrances are attributed to these ruins; especially from the year 1683, when 200 brave soldiers repulsed seventeen times the assaults of the Turks.

### Southern railway and Semmering railway.

Without entering on a detailed description, concerning the interesting tour of the „Semmering railway”, we advice the stranger to make use of the special guides. One will do right to get, at Vienna already, the left side of the wagon, in order to enjoy a magnificent view, during the journey.

**Meidling** (Ober-Meidling and Unter-Meidling).

They are little towns, situated on the side opposite to Hietzing, that is to say, on the other

extremity of the park of Schönbrunn. There is a beautiful iron bridge in the neighbourhood, leading over the Wien, then from Meidling to Sechshaus and to a bathing establishment „Theresienbad” with a mineral source; its healing influence was already known by the romans; this fact is proved by an inscription upon a stone, one discovered at Ober-Meidling, in the year 1853.

Wiener-Neustadt. (Two hours from Vienna.) Town with many manufactories and more than 20.000 inhabitants. There is a very interesting imp. and roy. military academy with a grand and beautiful park, containing the monument of Maria-Theresa, foundress of the academy, and a bust of count Kinsky, first director of this establishment.

After having passed the stations St. Egyden, Neunkirchen, Ternitz, Pottschach and Gloggnitz, one arrives at Payerbach, situated in the charming valley of Reichenau, on the foot of the alps. The town itself and its environs are situated extremely beautifully. From here one can ascend to the „Schneeberg” (6566 feet high) and to the „Raxalpe”. In regard of the Schneeberg it would be better, to leave the railway already at the station Ternitz, and to take the road of „Stixenstein”, Rohrbach and Buchberg. The „Raxalpe” can be reached from an enchanting valley in the environs of Payerbach, called „Nassthal”, or „Nasswald”. In order to reach it, one passes at Reichenau, with a fine villa belonging to the arch-duke Charles Lewis; there is a hydropathic establishment

and an excellent restoration, called „Waisnix-Thalhof“.

**Hirschwang**, at the entrance of the „Höllenthal“ (valley of the hell); **Kaiserbrunnen**, inmidst of this charming valley is an enexhaustible source, which sends, across grand aqueducts, the pure mountain - water to the houses of Vienna. The source has its name from the emperor Charles VI., who discovered it, in the year 1732. — (From there one can reach Nasswald in one hour and a half). For the tour to Nasswald, one can hire coaches at Payerbach, Hirschwang and even at Kaiserbrunnen, which is a little distant.

Stations, successive to Payerbach.

**Klamm**, with the castle of the same name.

**Schottwien**, on the foot of the „Sonnenwendstein“, or „Göstritz“.

**Semmering**, with the monument of the architect Ghega, founder of the Semmering railway. Restoration „Erzherzog Johann“.

A good road leads to „Sonnenwendstein“, from this place.

From here one can also reach in a quarter of an hour the magnificent hotel, which the southern railway-company has built on the Wolfsberg; it was opened in the year 1882.

**Spital**. Excursion to Stuhleck.

**Mürzzuschlag**, final station.

There are fourteen tunnels; we mention but the longest ones: principal tunnel (1183 metres); the tunnel through the „Wolfsberg“ (445 m.); the

tunnel through the „Weberkogel” (380 m.), and the three tunnels at the „Weinzettelwand” (690 m.).

### Francis-Josef railway.

(Direct relations with the bohemian bathes: Marienbad, Carlsbad, Franzensbad. Shortest relation with express trains).

**Nussdorf**, direct correspondence with the Zahnradbahn, that leads to the Kahlenberg (system Rigi).

**Kahlenberg**, situated at the north-western extremity of the „Wienerwald” (1552 feet high). There are but very few villas. One has a most beautiful view from the terrace of the hotel.

**Leopoldsberg**, quite near of Kahlenberg (30 minutes). The chapel on the Leopoldsberg was founded by the emperor Leopold I. in the year 1693. The ancient „Burg”, which had been formerly the residence of the margraves, was perfectly destructed, during the sieges of the Turks (1529). Charles VI. had the church re-built, as well as the castle, where the restoration is to be found now. From the terrace one has an enchanting view, under different aspects: one sees the whole town, the Danube, its islands, its meadows, the fertile plain of the March, the villages and woods, which are disseminated in the valley, and the distant lines of the Carpathes, gently dying away, near the horizon.

**Kahlenbergerdörfel**, a very ancient village, situated on the foot of the Leopoldsberg; station of the steam-boats and the railway.

One can undertake the excursion to Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg, in another, perhaps still more interesting manner: at Vienna (Carlskettensteg) one embarks in the steam-boat, going to Nussdorf. At Nussdorf one finds a railway driving to the Kahlenberg (system of the Rigi railway, Zahnradbahn). One passes at the stations Grinzing and Krapfenwaldl.

**Klosterneuburg**, a town situated near the Danube; it has 6000 inhabitants. There is the most ancient and richest convent of the country; it was founded in the year 1108, by Saint-Leopold, margrave of Austria. In the immense caves of the convent one finds a tun, containing 57.942 litres. The town possesses a vast casern, containing rich military magasins, a school for the cultivation of the vine etc. At the burying-ground of the village **Weidling** (half an hour from Klosterneuburg) one perceives the monument of the poet Nicolaus Lenau.

**Greifenstein**, a village with an old castle of the same name, belonging to prince Liechtenstein.

**Kritzendorf**, whence one enjoys a vast view on the Marchfeld.

There are steam-boats going from Vienna to Nussdorf, Klosterneuburg and Greifenstein.

By omnibus, or by tramway.

**Ober-Döbling** and **Unter-Döbling**, situated near the „Nussdorfer-Linie”. Favourite country-sojourns of the Viennese. Excursions:

**Hohe Warte**, restoration with a magnificent view, situated on the way leading to Heiligenstadt.

**Grinzing**, final station of the omnibuses.

Excursions:

**Krapfenwaldl**, a charming, woody place, on the slope of a heighth. On the right of Grinzing one perceives:

**Sievering**, a village with a beautiful church, in the Gothic style, of the year 1380.

„**Himmel**” („heaven”), a woody heighth with a superb view on the Danube, the Marchfeld and on Vienna (20 minutes from Sievering). There is a very good restoration.

**Kobenzlberg**, this heighth has its name from the count Kobenzl, the ancient possessor of the castle on the summit.

**Hermannskogel**, the grandest elevation of this chain of mountains (1712 feet high).

### Dornbach.

Country-sojourn of the Viennese, with a fine castle belonging to prince Schwarzenberg and a grand park, which is always open for the public. Final station of the tramway. — Excursions:

The tourist will observe that the trunks of certain trees are painted with diverse colours, which are serving as a guide in the woods.

**Rohrerhütte** (across the park of Dornbach), very good restoration, situated at the entrance of the forest, on an elevation, where one enjoys a delicious view.



**Hameau** or „Holländerdörfel“; one reaches it, when taking a footpath on the right of Rohrerhütte.

**Sofienalpe** and **Hainbach**, which we have already mentioned, are situated at the south-west of Hameau.

**Neuwaldegg**, situated at a very little distance of Dornbach (5 minutes), is the final station of the omnibuses. At this village one finds everywhere most agreeable footpaths across the woods. On the right one reaches Pötzleinsdorf and Salmannsdorf, then Weidling am Bach, Weidling etc.

### In omnibus.

There are omnibuses, driving across the suburbs Währing, Weinhaus and Gersthof, to Pötzleinsdorf and to Neustift am Walde, end station of the omnibuses (1 hour from Vienna). Ober-Salmannsdorf, situated very picturesquely on a hill at the entrance of the forest, on the right of Neustift am Walde. There is a good way to the „Hermannskogel“.

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