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VIENNA.

A FAITHFUL SKETCH OF THE AUSTRIAN METROPOLIS

CONTAINING

A COMPLETE NOTICE

OF ITS EDIFICES, MONUMENTS, THEATRES, COLLEC-
TIONS, GALLERIES, SCIENTIFIC AND PHILANTHROPIC
INSTITUTIONS, GARDENS, WALKS, AMUSEMENTS AND
ENVIRONS

AND FURNISHED WITH A MAP

OF THE TOWN AND SUBURBS ACCORDING TO MOST RECENT
CHANGES AND EMBELLISHMENTS.

VIENNA.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES GEROLD SON.

1870.

VIENNA

A BATHING RESORT OF THE
AUSTRIAN METROPOLIS

Y. N. 125979



VIENNA

Printed by Charles Gerold Son.

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General Hints on Vienna, its Suburbs, and Environs.

Vienna, the great metropolis of the Austrian Empire, is situated (lat. $48^{\circ} 12' 30''$, long. $34^{\circ} 12' 35''$) at the foot of Mount Kahlenberg, on the southern bank of the Danube, at an elevation of 522 feet above the level of the sea, and at a distance of twenty (German) miles from the Hungarian frontier. The ancient city rises on a sloping plain which declines towards the river and extends along one arm of the Danube called the "Vienna Canal", whilst its suburbs mostly occupy a higher position. The Vienna Canal, in conjunction with another arm of the Danube called "Kaiserwasser" (imperial waters), forms an islet on which the suburb "Leopoldstadt" has its seat.

The situation of Vienna, in a great valley, between a northern and southern range of mountains, renders the town accessible to the unpleasant blast of high easterly and north-easterly winds.

The most comprehensive and beautiful view of Vienna is indisputably that obtainable from the top of St. Stephen's steeple, although surveyed from the Cupola of St. Charles, the town presents greater numbers of most picturesque groups of buildings. From the summit of the "Wienerberg", upon which stands a monument called

“Spinnerin am Kreuz”, a general view of the town may likewise be obtained, and, viewed from different points of the Kahlengebirge, as from the *Klause*, near *Nussdorf*, the “Himmel”, the “Krapfenwäldchen” und the Leopoldsb^{erg}”, three heights in the vicinity of *Grinzing*, the whole *ensemble* of the town may be seen to great advantage.

The **circumference** of the town with its thirty-three suburbs surrounding it, amounts to 60.000 Austrian feet. The suburbs are enclosed within a wall 12 feet high and a ditch extending as far as the Spittelau and Erdberg, where the soil at once declines rapidly towards the river. Fifteen town-gates are established in this wall called by the Viennese “*die Linie*”. These gates are closed at night, but are readily opened to any body wishing to pass either way. The two suburbs on the island of the Leopoldstadt, comprising the Taborgate, are girt and protected by the Danube. The different gates of Vienna are: The *Tabor* and *Nussdorf* gates to the north; the *Währing* gate to the north-west; the gates of *Hernals*, *Lerchenfeld*, and that of the Western Railway to the west; — the gates of *Mariahilf*, *Gumpendorf* and *Hundsthurm* to the south-west; those of *Matzleinsdorf*, *Favourite* and *Belvedere* to the south, and those of *St. Marx* and *Erdberg* to the south-east.

With its 35 suburbs, Vienna contains about 12.000 houses, 52 churches, 15 chapels, 26 monasteries and nunneries, and 2 synagogues; without taking into account its numerous warehouses and their dependencies.

The ancient or internal City occupies as nearly as possible the centre of the town and covers an area of

20,000 Aust. feet. It was formerly separated from the suburbs by ramparts 50 feet high, furnished with 11 bastions and a deep ditch surrounding them. Between the latter and the suburbs lay the *Glacis*, a vast space of open ground overgrown with grass and planted with trees, which was, in summer, a very pleasant place of resort for walkers, sitting nurses, and frolicking children. — These fortifications have been done away with since 1857, when a decree from Francis-Joseph was issued, ordering that the wall should be demolished, the ditch filled up and levelled, and the *glacis* built upon. It is owing to this change, that Vienna has so suddenly been embellished and now possesses a street, the Ringstrasse, which, in regularity and magnificence, is certainly surpassed by no other in Europe.

The Lastenstrasse is the boundary of the town with its suburbs. The latter are divided into nine districts, viz: I, The City; II, the Leopoldstadt; III, the Landstrasse; IV, the Wieden; V, Margarethen; VI, Maria-hilf; VII, Neubau; VIII, the Josephstadt; IX, the Alsergrund. Each of these districts is recognisable by the special colour in which the number of the houses it contains are painted. The respective numbers of the houses run from Stephen square with Nr. 1 to the right, and Nr. 2 to the left.

Of the 12 old **gates** belonging to the City, two only have remained: the Burgthor (gate of the palace) and the Francis-Joseph gate (Franz-Josephsthor) between the two buidlings of the Post-Office and the Custom-House.

An hour's walk will easily take the stranger through the entire "Ringstrasse", for the city contains only 1300

buildings, 140 streets and 20 squares, one of which the "Hof" is the largest and measures 426 feet in length by 231 feet in breadth. The most remarkable squares besides this are: The "Hoher Markt" (High Market), the "Josephsplatz" (Joseph square), the "Burgplatz" (square of the Palace), "Neumarkt" (New-Market), "Graben" (ditch), Stephansplatz (Stephen square), St. Michael square, the Jews square, the "Freiung", etc.

Notwithstanding recent embellishments, the streets of the ancient town are generally narrow, though very cleanly kept. As regards public buildings in the gothic style we observe the Cathedral of St. Stephen, the Minorites Church, and the Church of Maria Stiegen, which date from the middle ages; and the Church of the Redeemer (Votiv-Kirche), the Church of the Lazarists (Mariahilf suburb), the Church of St. Elizabeth (Wieden suburb), and the parish church of the suburb "Weissgärber". The construction of these four churches which, with the exception of the Lazarists' Church, is not yet completed, belongs to modern times, and we are indebted to the good taste and skill of architect *Fischer* of Erlach, for the many fine buildings in the Italo-French style with which, under the reign of Charles VI, he enriched the town. After a long series of years during which architecture was slumbering, it was at last roused out of its state of torpor and has, within the last ten years, produced great numbers of public monuments and edifices worthy of a large Metropolitan town.

Characteristic of the town are the many court-passages which establish shortnings between different streets, so that he who is acquainted with them can greatly abridge the length of his perambulations through the town.

Under ground, Vienna is provided with subterranean canals which greatly facilitate the maintenance of cleanliness in its streets; these canals are so vast that one may assert the nether town to be as large as that above. Many of them present cavities two and three stories high, and extend below the entire surface of one or two streets. The pavement of the town is very nice and smooth, the paving-stones being of hard granite. The usual places of resort for the fashionable people taking a walk through the town are: the *Ringstrasse*, the *Graben*, *Kohlmarkt*, *Stephansplatz*, *Rothenthurmstrasse*, *Kärtnerstrasse*, and adjacent streets. It is there that the nicest shops, the best-frequented cafés, the handsomest carriages, and the fashions of the day, are seen to greater advantage; but it is in the *Praterstrasse* where, on sun-^Sdays and holidays, the different classes of the people may be seen flocking together on their way to the *Prater* (a fine wooded public walk), where, after walking and loitering about for hours together, they finally settle down at some café, or ale-house, there to enjoy the luxury of Salami-eating, coffee or beer-drinking, while their ears are delighted with instrumental music, which by the by, whether military or private, is highly artistical.

The **suburbs** of Vienna are, to the north: the *Leopoldstadt* (town of Leopold) and the *Jägerzeile*, both situated on the islet formed by two arms of the Danube, the *Althangrund*, the *Lichtenthal*, the *Thury*, *Himmelpfortgrund*, the *Michelbeurischer Grund*, the *Rossau* with the cluster of new buildings called *New-Vienna* (*Neu-Wien*). To the West: the *Alsergrund*, *Breitefeld*, *Josefstadt*, *Strozzische Grund*, *Altlerchenfeld*, *Schottenfeld*,

Neubau, St. Ulrich, and Spittelberg. To the South: The Windmühle, Laimgrube, Mariahilf, Magdalenengrund, Hundsturm, Reinprechtsdorf, Margarethen, Nikolsdorf, Matzleinsdorf, Laurenzergrund, Hungelbrunn, Schaumburgergrund, and Wieden. To the East: the Landstrasse and Erdberg. — These suburbs contain above 10,000 houses, though they are very far from having the same extent and importance; the Wieden for instance contains above 1000 houses, whilst the suburb Hungelbrunn has only 11, and Laurenzergrund only 16. The suburbs have all been rebuilt during the two last centuries (owing to their having been burnt down by the Turks during the siege of 1683); they are therefore more regular and their streets generally broader and straighter than those of the old city. The Schottenfeld, Breitenfeld and the principal street of the suburb Mariahilf deserve on that score to be noticed, and the traveller who, entering the town, chances to drive through the latter street, conceives, when he has reached the bottom of it, a very favourable notion of the general aspect of Vienna. The Palace gate stands straight before him and above this is to be seen the ancient Imperial Palace, the Mansion of Archduke Albert and, towering up far above the roofs of the adjacent buildings, the magnificent steeple of St. Stephen's Church. To the West in the background, mountains are to be seen; while to the east the beautiful and imposing Church of St. Charles closes a panorama which, after dusk, thousands of gas-lights illumine. The streets of Vienna are all lighted up with gas, and in summer this street-illumination extends till Schönbrunn, the summer residence of the Imperial Court.

The greatest industrial and commercial activity reveals itself in the three suburbs Wieden, Mariahilf, and Leopoldstadt. Here are to be seen vast numbers of shops and warehouses; but it is principally in the last suburb that are warehoused all goods arriving by water and by the northern Railway. The weavers and spinners have their seat in Gumpendorf (a suburb); the manufactories of shawls, ribbons etc. in Schottenfeld; the working-classes inhabit Erdberg, Altlerchenfeld, and Lichtenthal, and in the Rossau are the wood-yards, which supply the whole town with fire-wood.

In 1598 the Vienna canal, which originates in the great arm of the Danube at Nussdorf, was rendered navigable by Baron *Ferdinand Hoyos*. 8 bridges establish the communication between the two banks of the river. The principal of these are: The *Carlsbrücke*, a suspension-bridge 300 feet long by 13, for foot passengers; the *Ferdinandsbrücke*, leading to the principal thoroughfares in the Leopoldstadt. Between the suburbs *Weissgärber* and *Leopoldstadt* is to be seen the *Aspern* bridge constructed by the engineers *Fillunger* and *Schnirch* on the plan of the latter under the direction of professor *Rebhann*; this bridge is 198 feet long. Proceeding a little lower down, the stranger comes to the Francis bridge 222 feet long and constructed with iron-wire. Finally, between the Landstrasse and the Prater there is another suspension-bridge called *Sophienbrücke* 345 feet in length by 12 in breadth. Between the two last mentioned bridges, and not far from the Francis bridge, is to be seen a beautiful suspension-bridge 264 feet in length which unites the Northern to the Southern Railway.

From among the most remarkable **bridges** across the "Wien" must be mentioned: the iron-bridge (*Neville's* system, 1854) uniting the two suburbs *Gumpendorf* and *Hundsthurm*; the suspension-bridge between the suburbs *Laimgrube* and *Wieden* constructed in 1830; the *Leopold* bridge (of iron, *Neville's* system, 1860) in the proximity of the "Wien" theatre; the small suspension-bridge leading from the "Naschmarkt" to the suburb *Laimgrube*; the *Elizabeth* bridge, (stone) built by architect *Förster* between the years 1850 and 1854, is of a beautiful and at same time massy structure. Its three arches present an opening 48 feet wide, and are supported by pillars 27 feet high. Another stone bridge of recent construction, *Schwarzenberg-Brücke*, is thrown across the "Wien", and communicates between the square of the same name and the streets *Rennweg* and *Heugasse*, at the *Wieden*. This bridge was constructed in 1865 on the plan of architect *Hornbostel* and is remarkable both for its solidity and the elegance of its form. The stone bridge between *Wollzeile* street and the suburb *Landstrasse*, built in 1400, is the oldest construction of the kind in *Vienna*. The last bridge across the *Wien* is the *Radetzky* Bridge, a stone construction completed in 1855.

Besides the bridges already enumerated, there are yet other wooden bridges of various sizes across the *Wien*, according to the importance of the streets between which they communicate.

The People of Vienna.

The population of Vienna and suburbs is 650,000 inhabitants. It has a garrison of about 20,000 soldiers and 10,000 strangers are domiciliated here. In 1866 the sum of 32,000,000 florins was paid for house-rent. The established religion is the catholic, although there are 20,000 protestants, 2500 dissenting greeks, and 30,500 jews.

The Viennese were once described as a more eating, drinking, good-natured, and hospitable nation than any other in Germany, and Vienna was long considered "el Dorado" of a careless race who liked "to enjoy life" and had no objection to other people doing the same. The pleasures of the table, good music, and dancing, were highly prized. The Vienna of former days is now greatly changed, and the Viennese have assumed as earnest and reserved a deportment as the inhabitants of most other large European Cities. There are, however, many places of amusement, especially in the suburbs and environs of Vienna, which enjoy great popularity.

This city is very commercial, its tradesmen being reckoned the best in Germany; and the bustle in its streets is not equalled even in an English trading town. The art of effecting a safe passage through some of the principal thoroughfares on foot, amid a crowd of carriages, hackney-coaches, loaded waggons, and other ve-

hicles, there being in some instances but a very narrow foot-pavement, is said to remain a mystery for those who have had the most extensive London and Paris experience.

The language of the people of Vienna consists in a dialect greatly at variance with the German spoken in upper Germany. The better classes, particularly when speaking to strangers, express themselves in good German; but this seems to be an exertion, and they will soon be heard to relapse into some kind of unaffected dialect by far not so bad as that spoken by the lower classes, though by no means so correct as it should be. German is spoken at Court where, however, the Imperial princes are taught the French, English, and Italian languages in all of which, besides those of the empire, his Majesty the Emperor is said to excel. The children of the Austrian nobles are taught French and not seldom English since their earliest youth, and the better classes of tradesmen follow their example. Thus it is of no rare occurrence to meet with young people who have as yet never quitted the paternal roof, and are though possessed of no small degree of fluency in two, three, and even four languages. Music, drawing, and painting, are not overlooked, and in most families, education is carefully attended to.

As regards national costumes, Vienna can boast of displaying as great a variety of them as there are different nations comprised in the whole empire; to these we may add others belonging to the Greeks, Turks, and Polish jews, which latter, by the by, is not very picturesque.

It is a remarkable fact, that in proportion to the number of the inhabitants of Vienna, street-mendicity has been so effectually checked, that tattered clothes and haggard faces are seldom to be met with during day-time, a circumstance entirely owing to the unrelenting exertions of the police, which must be annoverated among the well-organized institutions of Austria.

The Imperial Family.

Emperor **Francis Joseph I**, born Aug. 18th 1830, ascended the throne Dec. 1st 1848, and married, April 24th 1854, the

Empress **Elizabeth**, born Dec. 24th 1837, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria.

Imperial Children:

Gisella, born July 12th 1856;

Rodolphus, Prince hereditary, born Aug. 11st 1858.

Maria Valeria, born April 22^d 1868.

Brothers of the Emperor:

Archduke **Charles-Louis-Joseph**, born July 30th 1833, married to Princess Mary - Anunziata, daughter of the king of the Two Sicilies, born March 24th 1843.

Their Children:

Archduke **Francis Ferdinand**, born Dec. 18th 1863

Otto Francis, born April 21st 1865.

Archduke **Louis-Joseph-Anthony-Victor**, born May 15th 1842.

Father and Mother of the Emperor:

Archduke **Francis**, born Dec. 7th 1802, and

Archduchess **Sophia**, born January 27th 1805, daughter of the defunct Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria.

The other Members of the Imperial Family are:

Emperor **Ferdinand I**, born April 19th 1793, uncle of the reigning Emperor. He abdicated Dec. 1st 1848 and resides at Prague.

Empress **Mary - Anne - Caroline**, born Sept. 19th 1803, daughter of Victor Emanuel, late king of Sardinia, and married to Ferdinand I, Febr'y 27th 1831.

Empress **Caroline-Augusta**, born Febr'y 8th 1792, daughter of the defunct Maximilian-Joseph, king of Bavaria, fourth wife of defunct Francis I, grand-father of the reigning Emperor.

Archduchess **Maria**, born March 1st 1798, aunt of the Emperor, married to Leopold, defunct Prince of the Two Sicilies, since 1851 a widow.

Male and Female Descendants

of the Brothers of Emperor Francis I.

Children of Archduke Charles.

Archduke **Albert**; his children: **Maria - Theresa**, married to the Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, and **Mathilde**.

Archduke **Charles - Ferdinand**, married to Archduchess **Elizabeth**, daughter of defunct Joseph, Palatine. Children: four Princes and one Princess.

Archduke **William**.

Archduchess **Maria-Theresa**, married to the defunct **Ferdinand II**, king of the Two Sicilies.

Archduchess **Maria-Carolina**, married to Archduke **Regnier**.

Children of Archduke Joseph:

Archduke **Stephen**.Archduke **Joseph**.Archduchess **Elizabeth**, married to Archduke **Charles-Ferdinand**.Archduchess **Maria**, married to **Leopold II**, king of Belgium.

Children of Archduke Regnier:

Archduke **Leopold**.Archduke **Ernest**.Archduke **Sigismund**.Archduke **Regnier**, married to Archduchess **Maria-Carolina**.Archduke **Henry**.

The **Imperial Court** is composed of four high charges, of the Imperial guards, aid-de-camps, ordinances, privy councillors, chamberlains, etc.

The four high Charges at Court are:

1. The *Great-Master* of the Palace, who has to superintend the imp. Chapel, the Court-physicians, the imp. Pharmacy; he has besides under his direction and surveillance the Masters of the Household, the imp. gardens, menageries, and the Court library.
2. The *Lord Chamberlain* has the direction of the imp. treasury, of the museums of zoology and mineralogy, of the various collections of antiquities and paintings, of the Court-theatres, etc.

3. The *Great - Marshal* is the Chief Magistrate who administers justice at court, overeyes the foreign Legations and the members of reigning houses, domiciliated in Austria.
4. The *Great-Master of the Horse* directs the pages, the menials employed in the stud and court-stables, the lackeys etc. etc.

Orders of Distinction. Of these there are six : 1. the Order of the Golden Fleece, founded in 1430 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; 2. the Military Order of Maria-Theresa, founded by herself in 1757 and awarded exclusively to great military achievements; 3. the Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephen, founded by the Empress Maria-Theresa in 1764; 4. the imp. Order of Leopold, founded by Emperor Francis I in 1808; 5. the imp. Order of the Iron Crown, founded by the same Emperor in 1816; 6. the imp. Order of Francis-Josef, founded by this Emperor in 1849.

The Order of the Starry Cross (for Ladies only), founded by the Empress Eleonore in 1668.

As rewards for deeds of inferior merit there are the Gold and Silver Crosses of Merit; Military merit is rewarded with the Cross of Military Merit, and gold and silver medals (of 4 different gradations) are awarded to deeds of valor.

The Imperial Guard is composed of Archers, mostly officers who have already been engaged in active service; the Brabant-Guard consisting of old subordinate officers, the Court-Gendarmerie (100 men), and the palace guard-house about 270 men strong.

The Court-Chancery, at which an audience from the Emperor may be obtained, is in the *Burg, Schweitzerhof*, 2^d floor.

Foreign Embassies and Legations at the Imperial Court of Vienna.

<i>Bavaria</i> , Minoritenplatz 4.	<i>Oldenburg</i> , Plankengasse 5.
<i>Belgium</i> , Renngasse 6.	<i>Order of St. John</i> , Kärntnerstrasse 14.
<i>Brazils</i> (the) Herrengasse 8.	<i>Netherlands</i> , Kärntnerstr. 41.
<i>Brunswick</i> , Türkengasse 21.	<i>Portugal</i> , Salesianergasse 33.
<i>Denmark</i> , Mülkerbastei 6.	<i>Prussia</i> , Schenkenstrasse 10.
<i>Spain</i> , Johannesgasse 7.	<i>Rome</i> (the Nuncio), am Hof 4.
<i>United - States</i> , Favoritenstrasse 29.	<i>Russia</i> , Wollzeile 30.
<i>France</i> , Herrengasse 9.	<i>Saxony</i> (kingdom of), Kärntnerstrasse 51.
<i>Great - Britain</i> , Schenkenstrasse 12.	<i>Saxony</i> (Duchies of), Türken-gasse 21.
<i>Hamburg</i> , Neumarkt 9.	<i>Sweden</i> , Opernring 23.
<i>Hessia</i> (Electoral-), Heu-gasse 4.	<i>Switzerland</i> , Kohlmarkt 7.
<i>Italy</i> , Kolowratring 6.	<i>Turkey</i> , Krugerstrasse 10.
<i>Mecklemburg</i> , Kärntnering 15.	<i>Württemberg</i> , Haarhof 2.

The Clergy.

Foreign and Home Offices, Courts, Municipal and National Institutions.

- Foreign-Office*, Ballplatz 2.
Home Ministry, Wipplingerstrasse 11.
Ministry of Instruction, Wipplingerstrasse 29.
War-Office, am Hof 17.
Ministry of Justice, Elisabethstrasse 12.
Ministry of Finances, Himmelpfortgasse 8, 10, 12.
Board of Trade and Public Works, Postgasse 8.
Ministry of Public Safety, Herrengasse 7.
Hungarian Ministry, Bankgasse 6.
High Court of Appeal, Löwelstrasse 10.
Court of Common Pleas, Kreuzgasse 1.
Custom-house, Zollamtgasse 1.
Police-office, Tuchlauben 4.
Post-office, Postgasse 12.
Telegraph-office (Central), Renngasse 5.
National Bank, Herrengasse 15—17.

The Diet of Lower-Austria

is composed of 66 members, of whom 63 are elected members. The Archbishop of Vienna, the Bishop of St. Pölten and the Rector Magnificus of the University, by right of the high position which they occupy, enjoy the privileges of elected members. The meetings of the Diet are held in the hall of States of Lower Austria.

Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Aldermen of Vienna. Wipplingerstrasse 8.

This Council consists of 120 elected members, one third of whom must be annually re-elected. The Mayor himself is re-elegible every three years by the Council of Aldermen. The meetings are held publicly.

The Clergy.

Vienna is the seat of a Roman Catholic Archbishop, who bears the title of Prince and resides at Nr. 2, Rothenthurmstrasse. It has besides a General Vicar and a Metropolitan Chapter (St. Stephen Square).

The City is divided into ten parishes; the suburbs, into twenty.

It has also a Savoyan Chapter, counting 36 canons (Johannesgasse 15); a chapter of Scotch Benedictines (Freiung), 16 monasteries, and 7 convents.

The united and the dissenting Greeks form two different communities. The former have their church in Dominican Square; the latter have two churches, one in Fleischmarkt, the other in Hafnersteig. The Protestants form likewise two congregations: the Lutherians belonging to the Augsburgian Creed having four parsons, and those belonging to the Reformed Helvetian Creed, who have only two parsons. Divine service is performed for the Lutherians in the church once belonging to the Dorothean nuns, 18 Dorothy street, while for the reformed it is performed at N^o. 16 in the same street. There is a second Lutheran church at Gumpendorf (a suburb).

There are besides various national churches, for instance for the French, St. Anne's; for the Italians, the Minorites'; for the Bohemians, Maria-Stiegen; for the Poles, the Redeemer's; for the Hungarians, St. John's. The English and Russians have chapels attached to their respective embassies.

Churches.

A few bricks, a few old fragments, medals, and other remnants of ancient times, are the only legacies bequeathed us by the Roman Municipium of Vindobona, the usual station of the tenth legion and favorite residence of Cesar, a spot on which Marc Aurelius breathed his last. These are not mere inanimate stones, but a long series of traditions which remind us of Faviana, that palace of the kings of the Rugii, the place of abode of St. Severin, which was made to a Bishopric as early as 500 years after Christ. Tradition ascribes to that period the little church of *St. Rupert*, founded by two disciples of that Saint in 740 and which has a few years since been completely restored. To the time of Charlemagne is ascribed the construction of *St. Peter's* church (822) and it was also at about that time that the foundations of another little church, known under the name of *Maria Stiegen*, built on the declivity of a hillock which formed one of the banks of the river, were laid down. It must, however, be mentioned that not one of these churches has come down to us without its primitive structure having undergone considerable alterations.

St. Stephen's Cathedral. This splendid pile, founded by *Henry Jasomirgott of Babenberg* in 1144 is one of the finest monuments of the middle-ages.



Far from offering to view a symmetrical *ensemble*, constructed on one and the same plan, and finished in all its minutest details with the most exact precision, this cathedral displays the greatest variety of forms imaginable in its gothic ornaments, beginning with the coarsest and ending with the finest and most elegant. Its dome, which counts 31 lofty windows and 5 porches, is constructed in

the shape of a latin cross in large hewn stones; it is 333 feet long, its greatest width is 222 feet; the height of the nave is 68 feet, but up to its greatest elevation it is 105 feet high. The whole roof is covered with coloured tiles imitating enamel. The west side-front of the church 202 feet high, the Giant's Porch (the main entrance), and the two octogone towers called "Heidenthürme" (heathen towers) belong to the period of their founder (1144). The south side-front with its tower sufficiently indicates what this huge pile would have got like, if it had been constructed after the plan of Rodolph III, the founder of "Neubau" (1359). The good taste, magnificence, and sprightliness of the beautifully executed roses on the windows, the perfection of the two counter-forts and of the carved work on the pediment, as well as of the wonderful tower itself, give us a correct idea of what the whole pile would have looked like. On the outside the dome is ornamented with various groups of figures interesting, partly because they represent historical facts, partly as a specimen of the art of the times. The handsomest porch is on the north side beside the Chapel of the Cross (Kreuz-Kapelle).

The completed tower on the South side has ever been an object of universal admiration. There is certainly nothing in all Europe that can be compared to it, the more so as its vast dimensions are most artistically concealed by splendid clusters of small pyramidical ornaments and towerlets. The spire, which at one time inclined much to one side, was removed in 1839 and replaced in 1842. To effect the necessary repairs, however, iron had been used instead of stone, and a short space of time

sufficed to show that the combination of the two materials was not judicious. The consequence of it was a new restoration of the spire. It was again removed in 1860 from little above the church clock, and reconstructed under the direction of Architect *Leop. Ernst*, who had completed years before the carved pediment of the windows.

The lofty spire has an elevation of $436\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Its culminating point can be reached, first by a winding staircase numbering 533 stone steps, and then by a ladder. The splendid view obtainable from the top of the spire more than compensates for the fatigue attending its troublesome ascension.

About half way up the belfrey is the place allotted to the fire-bell. Here are men whose constant occupation it is to watch night and day over the town and its environs, and whenever a fire breaks out, it is their duty to give the first alarm. During day-time, they simply ring the bell and hoist up a red flag;— at night they put up a light in the direction in which the fire is apparent. — A little higher up is to be seen the stone bench on which, according to the inscription above it, Count *Starhemberg*, the brave defensor of Vienna, used to sit and watch the progress and movements of the Turkish troops. It is from thence that, on the morning of the 13th September 1683, he saw the combined forces of the Duke *de Lorraine* and of King *Sobieski*, who assisted in the deliverance of Vienna, take possession of the heights of the *Kahlenberg*. — The large bell was cast from 180 cannons taken from the Turks, and weighs 354 cwts.

The belfrey on the north side has not yet been completed. The little bell which surmounts it, was added to it in 1579.

The interior of this vast church is divided into three naves and adorned with 18 insulated pillars and 18 pilasters. Its aspect is very grand although somewhat impaired by the 36 modern altars it possesses and which greatly contrast with the loftiness of its gothic architecture.

The high altar constructed by *James Bock* (1639 till 1647) is decorated with a beautiful painting (the Lapidation of St. Stephen) by *Tobias Bock*, and another representing the virgin Mary by *Pötsch*.

The wooden pews on each side of the choir are beautifully carved. To the right of the main choir is a smaller one called "Of the Passion", where a crucifixion by *Standrard*, a St. Thecla by *Hempel* (1844) and the marble Sarcophagus of Emperor Frederic IV, completed by *Nicholas Lerch* of Strasburg in 1513 may be seen. The same is ornamented with 240 figures and 37 coats of arm. — At the entrance to the upper sacristy may be seen the most ancient specimen of sculpture still extant in Vienna, i. e. the tomb of *Albert III* († 1395), and that of his consort *Elizabeth*.

One of the principal ornaments of the nave is a pulpit (1430) whose sculptured ornaments in stone are of great merit. Above it stands the bust of Pilgram (or *Hans Puchsbaum*) the architect of the church, represented as if looking out of a window.

The following monuments deserve likewise to be mentioned: The tombs of *Eugene of Savoy* and of *Cuspi-*

nian, that of *Rodolph IV*, the founder of part of the church, and those of the Cardinals *Khlesel*, *Kollonitsch*, and *Trautson* (by *Donner*).

The subterranean part of the church consists of 30 large vaults. *Rodolph* caused another vault to be added to the above number, which was destined to receive the last remains of the members of the reigning house, and in which are deposited the ashes of *Ferdinand II*.

St. Anna's, St. Anne's Street. There was already a chapel here in 1320 for the Pilgrims. In 1415 it became a church and in 1582 the Jesuits took possession of it. Now the convent of the Jesuits belongs to the Academy of the fine arts which appropriated it for its collections, and uses some of its premises as schoolrooms. In this church one of the hands of St. Anne is preserved as a relic.

St. Augustin's, Augustin Street in the vicinity of Joseph square. It was built by *Frederic the Handsome* in 1330 in accomplishment of a vow he had made during his captivity in the castle of Trausnitz. In the interior it is 270 feet long, 54 to 90 feet broad, 61 to 80 high. Its structure is remarkably regular and well-proportioned and contains a master-piece of sculpture, the tomb of the Archduchess *Christine*, one of the most celebrated works of *Canova*. In the vault are to be seen the tombs of the Emperor *Leopold II* by *Zauner*, that of Field-Marshal *Dawn*, and that of the celebrated physician *van Swieten*. In the Loretto Chapel are preserved in silver urns the hearts of the deceased members of the imperial family. This chapel was founded by *Eleanor of*

Mantoua, the consort of *Ferdinand II*. It was in this church that, on the occasion of the siege of Vienna being raised, King *Sobieski* caused a *Te Deum* to be sung. Here is still to be seen a ring, the property of *Gustavus Adolphus*, slain in the battle of Lützen. *Ferdinand II* affixed this ring to the picture of the Virgin.

The tower that had been burnt down during the insurrection of 1848 was rebuilt in 1852; it is 212 feet high. In the convent attached to this church lived and died the celebrated preacher *Abraham a Sancta Clara*. It was also here that the Poet *Zacharias Werner* breathed his last (1823).

The Court Chapel, founded by *Frederic IV* (1449), stands now on the foundations of a chapel which *Rodolph* in his days had caused to be constructed. *Maria Theresa* had it restored, and it now possesses a beautiful crucifix by *Donner*. Here can be heard the best church music in Vienna. The imperial family attend divine service in this chapel on sundays and holidays; in the winter, at eleven o' clock.

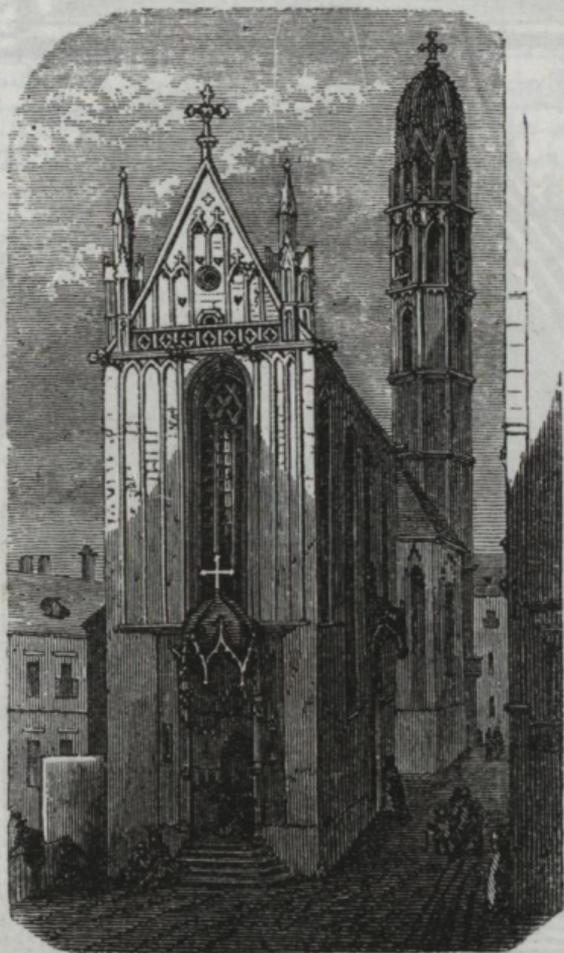
The Minorites' Church, formerly *Mary of the Snow* (*Maria-Schnee*), in the *Minorites Square*, was founded by *Ottokar* of Bohemia in 1276. The Emperor *Joseph II* had the *Minorites* remove to the suburb *Alservorstadt* (1783) and made this church over to an Italian congregation, who now use it. It was restored between the years 1783 and 1786, but unluckily during that time it was divested of one of the most precious monuments of the middle-ages, i. e. the tomb of the Duchess *Blanche* (14th century). It contains a nice monument in remembrance of the poet *Metastasio*, by *Loccardi*, Italian ser-

mons are preached here during Lent, when a very select congregation is assembled.



The Portal of the Minorite's.

The Church of Maria Stiegen, Passau Street, in the proximity of Wipplinger Street, was built between the years 1395 and 1412 in the strictest gothic style. It was renovated in 1820. The window panes, painted



by *Mohn*, are interesting. The tower 180 feet high, ending in the shape of a flower chalice well merits some attention. — On Sundays and holidays sermons in the Bohemian language are read in this church.

St. Michael's, Michael Square, belongs to the 13th century. This church has often been repaired and has yet a few remnants of gothic architecture to show, which contrast singularly with the modern alterations it has undergone. The picture of the virgin which decorates the high altar is a Greek painting. There are other altarpaintings by *Bock*, *Carlone*, *Schnorr*, and *Unterberger*.

St. Rupert's, Kienmarkt, is said to be the oldest church in Vienna, and to have been founded by the saint of the same name, in 740. It has already undergone frequent repairs. Window - panes painted by *Mohn*; — the baptistery is of the year 1500.

St. Salvator's, in Salvator Street, near the town-hall, was founded in 1289. It was enlarged in 1360. — Its porch supported by columns dates from the 16th century.

The Church of the Knights of the Teutonic Order, Singerstrasse, was built by *Schiffering of Nordlingen* in 1326. It contains a great variety of escutcheons, banners, and ancient tombs. The ornaments in the interior of this church appertained to the period of the quaint style (style baroque); subsequently, save the windows, no trace of the architecture of that age was apparent until architect *M. Lippert* undertook to restore it to its primitive style 1863—1864.

The Capucins', New-Market, commenced in 1619 and finished 1622 by Emperor *Ferdinand II*, is of a very simple structure. It is only remarkable for its imperial vault, consisting of a long archway, lined with coffins on each side, and enclosed by an iron gate. It is open to the public on All - Souls - day (2^d November); strangers may easily obtain admittance at other times.

The most remarkable coffins are those of the Empress *Maria-Theresa* and her imp. Consort (1755 by *B. Moll*); of *Joseph I* and *Joseph II*, of *Matthias*, of Emperor *Francis I*, and the Duke of *Reichstadt*.

The Dominicans' (*Maria - Rotunda*), Dominican Square, founded in 1226. This church has suffered much from fire and the different sieges, and has been restored in the years 1530, 1639, and 1852. It has ten altars decorated with paintings by *Bock*, *Spielberger* and *Kupelwieser*.

The Franciscans' (*Franciscan Square*). The construction of this church was finished in 1614. The monastery that in those days appertained to it, is now partly occupied by the imperial printing-office. The wing of the building formerly inhabited by the monks is remarkable for the singularity of its windows.

The University Church, University Square; built by *Ferdinand II* in 1631 for the Jesuits, consists of a vault resting on 16 richly ornamented marble columns. The frescoes on the ceilings and the altar-pieces were painted by a brother of the order, named *Pozzo*.

The Church on the Hof. This church as well as the preceding belonged once to the Jesuits. Altar-pieces by *Sandrart*, *Pozzo* and *Rothmeyer*.

St. Peter's, in the square of the same name, dates from 1700 and was built under the reign of *Leopold I* on the model of St. Peter's at Rome by *Fischer of Erlach*. The leaden statues on the porch are by *Koll*, its frescoes by *Rothmeyer* and *Babierna*, the high altar is by *Altomonte*. Here is to be seen the tomb of *Wolfgang Lazius*.

The Church of our Lady of the Scotch, on the *Freiung*, was built in 1155 and made over to Benedictine monks who came from Scotland in 1158. In 1418 it was finally occupied by German monks of that order. The structure of this church in its present form, dates from 1642—1650; it was entirely destroyed during the siege by the Turks (1683) but rebuilt in 1690. The paintings of the high altar are by *Sondrart*, the organ by *Kober*. It contains several interesting tombs. Here are preserved the last remains of Duke *Henry Jasomirgott*, and those of the gallant defender of Vienna, Count *Rüdiger de Starhemberg*.

St. John's, *Kärntnerstrasse*; its high altar by *Böck*; — the bassrelief in plaster-work represents the island of Malta.

St. Ursula's, *Johannesgasse*, was built in 1675.

The Church of the Dissenting Greeks, old *Fleischmarkt*, was built in 1782 and renovated in the Byzantine style by architect *Hansen* in 1858. The exterior of this church is overladen with gilt ornaments. The paintings on its front are by *Rahl*. The entry and interior are beautifully decorated. This church has been appropriated to the Greeks who are Austrian subjects. For the Greeks who are Turkish subjects, there is another place of worship (St. George's) on *Hafnersteig*.

The Church of the United Greeks (St. Barbara), in *Dominican Square*, was built in 1654 and repaired in 1852. Both the interior and exterior of this church have gained much by being restored. The church is besides richly ornamented.

The Lutheran Church and the Calvinistic were opened, the former in 1784, the latter in 1785. They stand both near one another in the Dorotheergasse.

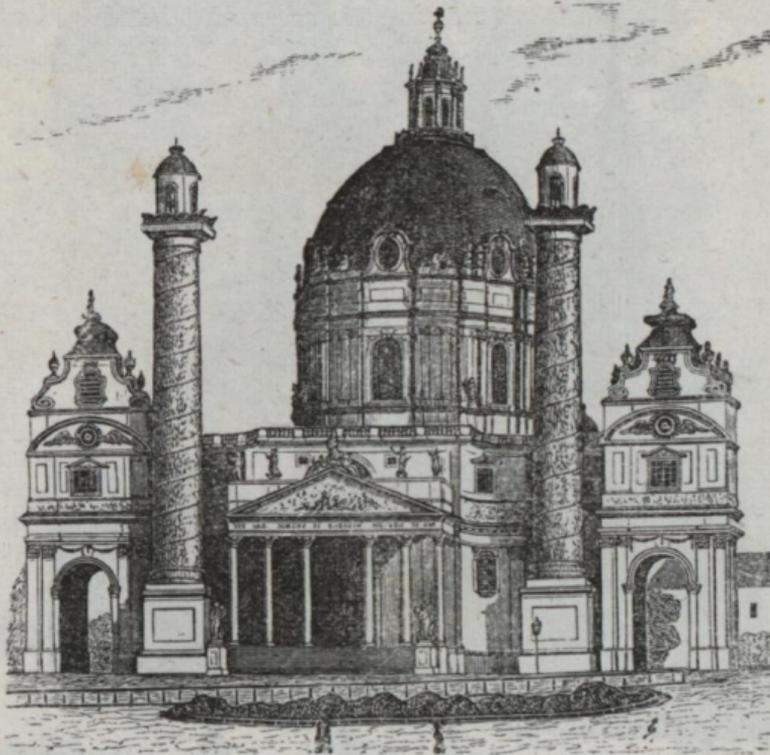


The Church of the Dissenting Greeks

Besides these churches, there are about 20 Catholic Chapels in the city, an English Chapel at the English Embassy, and a Russian one at the Russian Embassy.

The following are the principal parish churches in the suburbs.

The Church of St. Charles Borromeus (Carlskirche) at the Wieden, Alleegasse, was founded by the Emperor *Charles VI* in 1716, and built by *Martinelli* on



the model of *Fischer of Erlach*; it was completed in 1737. Its front, surmounted with an imposing cupola, has at each side a tower 141 feet high. These towers contain the bells, and the winding bassreliefs on them represent different episodes out of the life of the saint.

The Parish Church of Altlerchenfeld was commenced in 1848, after the plan of architect *Müller*, who died in the prime of life, before having had the satisfaction of seeing his work completed.



The structure of this church, built with bricks, is in the new Roman style, inclining to the florentine taste. — In 1852, they commenced decorating its interior after the plan of *Van der Null*. The church is richly ornamented with sculpture, frescoes, and paintings by *Kupelwieser*, *Führich*, *Engerth*, *Blaas*, *Schönmann*, etc. The high altar of hewn stone is in the best taste. The ceiling of

the vault is blue with gold stars. This church is one of the finest edifices of the kind in Vienna.



The Church of the Lazaristes in Schottenfeld, was built between 1860 and 1862 under the direction of architect *F. Schmidt*, one of the builders of the new-steeple of St. Stephen's Cathedral. This church, built in

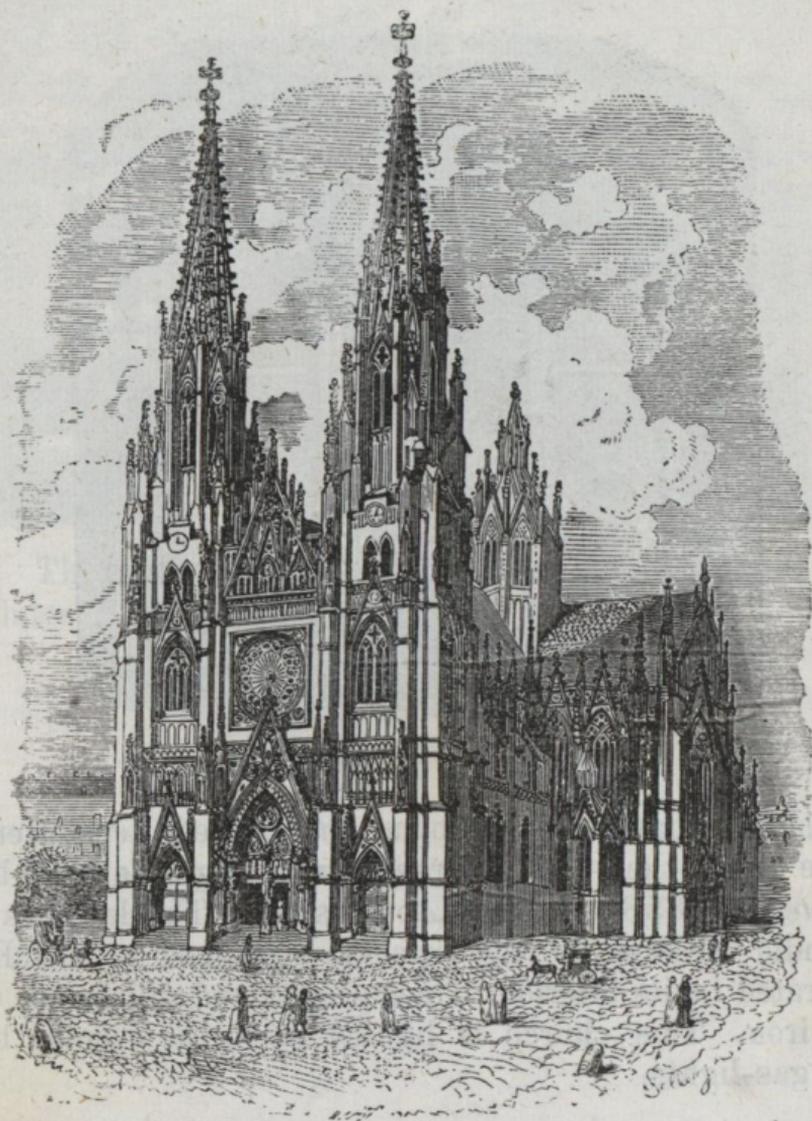
the gothic style, is remarkable for its simplicity, and the good taste that has been displayed in its construction. Although a great ornament to that part of town in which it stands, the amount of expense incurred for the building of this church does not exceed 250,000 florins.

The Parish Church of Maria-Hilf. There was on this spot (1660) a wooden chapel that, among other ornaments, contained a miraculous picture. This chapel was destroyed by the Turks in 1683, but the miraculous picture was saved, and Prince *Paul Esterhazy* caused the present church to be built on the same spot (1686 to 1689). The miraculous picture hangs above the high altar.

St. John's Church in the Leopoldstadt, ornamented with frescoes by *Führich* and *Kupelwieser*.

St. Salvator's (Votive Church) situated between the New-Wien and the Alservorstadt. This church was founded in commemoration of the narrow escape of Emperor *Francis-Joseph*, who, while walking one day on the ramparts adjoining his palace, was rescued from the hands of a villain who wanted to stab him. — The sum necessary to its construction was raised by subscription and realised 1.300,000 florins. The construction of this church was begun in 1856, after the plan of architect *Ferstel*. Its model may be seen in the adjoining hut and well deserves to have some attention paid to it. Its two beautiful and sprightly spires have just been finished.

There are besides these a great many more catholic churches and chapels in the suburbs, which do not present any remarkable feature.



St. Salvator's.



The new Synagogue.

The Jews have two synagogues, one in the Seitenstettengasse (city), the other, a large **new synagogue** built by *Förster* in 1858, in the Leopoldstadt. The latter is a splendid building in the oriental style and beautifully decorated in its interior. The galleries and pillars are of cast iron. This church is lighted up in the evening by 500 gas-lights.



The Protestant Church in Gumpendorf, built by architect *Förster* in 1849.

Palaces and Other Remarkable Edifices.

The **Imperial Palace** consists of a pile of buildings built at different epochs, which in their structure present no other remarkable feature save that of being exceedingly plain.

The oldest part of the pile is the side-wing to the east, built about the beginning of the 13th century. In the year 1275 it was destroyed by fire. Ottokar II caused it to be rebuilt, and Ferdinand I had the whole palace enlarged. Leopold I began the long south front in 1660, and towards the end of the 16th century the side-wing to the west was commenced. The north side, closing the oblong square, contains the *Reichskanzlei* (chancery of the empire). It is considered one of the finest pieces of modern architecture in Germany, and was built by *Fischer of Erlach* in 1728. The figures that adorn the two gateways, representing four labours of Hercules, are by *Matthielli*.

The long south front is that part of the palace inhabited by the present Emperor. — Here may be seen the reception rooms and the splendid gala-room built under Emperor *Francis I* (1805). — The imperial apartments are thrown open to visitors when his Majesty the Emperor is absent. The most remarkable part of them is the *Rittersaal*, in which court balls and state ceremonies are held, and foreign ambassadors received. On the second floor are the apartments of Archduke *Francis-Charles* and

Archduchess *Sophia*. Between the palace of *Leopold* and the Swiss-Court (Schweizerhof) is to be seen the grand staircase called *Adlerstiege* and which was constructed under *Charles VI* (1730). The buildings adjoining the palace again form two small squares called Tennis Court and Joseph Square, one of the sides of which latter belongs to the imperial library, one of *Fischer's* greatest master-pieces. The large room in the library measures 240 feet by 54; — eight columns support its ceiling which is adorned with twelve statues representing the princes of the House of Habsburg, *Charles VI*, and the bust of *Van Swieten* in marble. The paintings on the ceiling are by *D. Gran*. The ball-room in the *Redoute* (Redoutensaal) and the Winter Riding-School, the finest in Europe, are on the west side of the square, and were constructed by *Fischer of Erlach*.

The Court Theatre, adjoining the Winter Riding-School; its construction was commenced in 1741, but it was enlarged in 1760.

In the Swiss-Court are to be seen the Imperial Palace, the Cabinet of the Emperor, the private Court Library, the Treasury, the Astronomical Cabinet, and the Court Fountain.

The northern side of the Palace (chancery of the kingdom) contains the Archives of State and the apartments destined to the reception of foreigners of distinction. The magnificent stair-case called *Batthyanyi-Stiege* was constructed by *Fischer of Erlach* (1761). The appellation of "Augustiner-Gang" has been given to the passage which unites the Swiss-Court to the Augustin Church and to the palace of Archduke *Albert*, and which contains a collection of ancient coins and other antiquities as well

as the Cabinet of Mineralogy. The "Laternengang" (Lantern passage) leads under ground from the "Augustinergang" to the Court garden.

The Palace of the Ministry for foreign Affairs, Ballplatz N^o 2.

The Palace of the Government of Lower Austria (Statthalterei), Herrengasse 11, built by *Sprenger* (1847).

The Palace of the States of Lower Austria, Herrengasse 13, was begun in 1838 and finished in 1844 by architect *L. Pichl*. The frescoes in the large room are by *Pozzo*, the paintings on glass in the chapel by *Geyling* from drawings by *Schnorr*. It is in the Court-yard belonging to this building that the revolution of 1848 broke out.

The National Bank, Herrengasse 15, 17.

The New-Exchange at the corner of the Strauchgasse, facing the *Freiung*, was built between the years 1856 and 1860, after the plans of *Ferstel* in the Italian Renaissance style. It is a fine structure in bricks covered over with hewn stone. Here is a passage which communicates between the *Freiung* and the Herrengasse, and in the interior of the building on the second floor is a splendid and elegantly furnished room; the frescoes on the stair-case are by *C. Geiger*.

The Credit-Bank (Crédit mobilier) on the Hof 6, built in 1858 and 1859 after the plans of *Fröhlich*.

The Home Ministry, Wipplingerstrasse 11, constructed by command of Emperor *Charles VI*, by *Fischer of Erlach*.

The Town-Hall, Wipplingerstrasse 8, consists of a cluster of houses which have successively become the prop-

erty of the corporation. The most ancient part of the building, which dates from the 15th century, is situated Salvatorgasse, near the chapel. It has since been restored. The large room in which the Municipal Corporation meet, is adorned with statues by *Rammelmeyer*, with Cariatides, bassreliefs, and coats-of-arm by *Gasser*, the paintings on glass by *Geyling*. In the Court-yard is to be seen a fountain with a bassrelief in metal, by *Donner*.

The Ministry of Finances, Himmelfortgasse 8, 10, 12, its construction was commenced in 1703, by *Hildebrand* and completed by *Fischer of Erlach*, for the Prince *Eugene of Savoy*. The stair-case and entry are of great effect. The whole edifice is a good specimen of the quaint old style.

The General Post-office, Postgasse 10, 12.

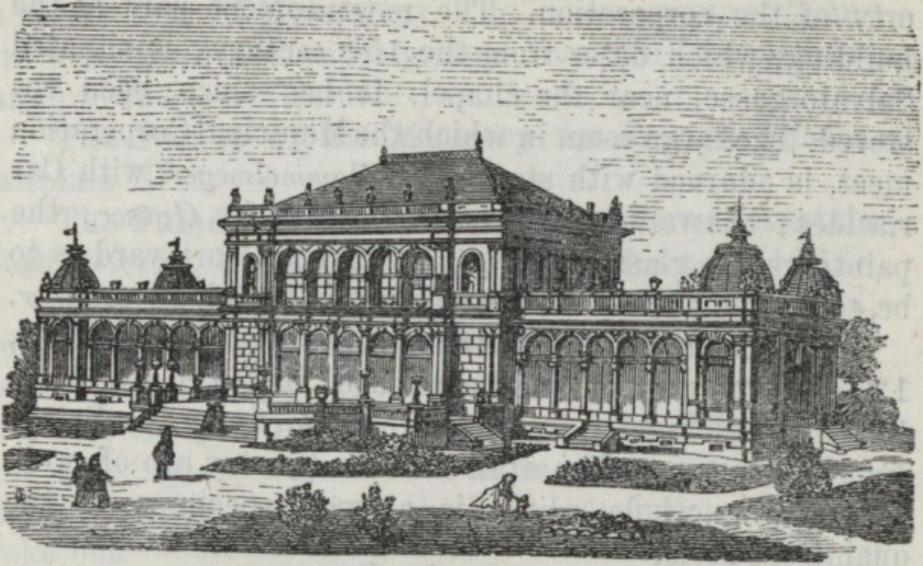
The Academy of Sciences, Universitätsplatz 2, built in 1754 under the patronage of *Maria-Theresa*. The frescoes in the large hall (Aula) by *Guglielmi*. Till 1848 the university had its seat in this building.

The Custom-House, Zollamtgasse 1, constructed by *Sprenger* (1841—1847).

The Cur-Salon, Stadtpark, built 1865 on the plan of *J. Garben*. It has a fine room 100 fathoms long, and drinking-rooms.

The Building of the Horticultural Society in Parkring, built under the direction of *A. Weber* in 1864, contains a very beautiful room on each side of which are two smaller ones and two hot-houses.

The Academic Gymnasium on the bank of the Wien (river), Christinengasse, constructed under the



The Cur-Salon.



The Academic Gymnasium.

direction and on the plan of *Frederic Schmidt* between the years 1863 and 1866. This building is remarkable for the great simplicity of its style. Its main front on the Christengasse is the only part of it which is at all ornamented. Its chapel is very pretty.

The Academy of Commerce, Akademiestrasse 12, on the plan of architect *F. Fellner*, was built between 1860 and 1862. The two statues of *Christoph Columb* and *Adam Smith* on the main front are by *Cesar*. This institution was founded in 1857 and counts now about 450 pupils and 22 professors.

The Protestant School, Technikerstrasse, built at the expense of the district by *Th. Hansen* between 1860 and 1862.

The Building belonging to the Society of Arts (Künstlerhaus) facing the Academy of Commerce, built on the design of *August Weber*, is also of recent construction (1865).

The Building belonging to the Society of the Friends of Music, formerly Tuchlauben 16, now Lothringerstrasse, was founded by *Joseph Sonnleithner* in 1812. This building can boast of a splendid concert-room which, at the time we write, is not yet finished. The number of members composing the society is very great. It has a Conservatory of Music conducted by 20 professors, and attended by 300 pupils.

The New Opera-House, Opernring, constructed on the plan of *Van der Null* and *Sickardsburg*, was begun in 1861. More than 3000 persons will find accomodation in it, and all the requisites for the evening performance, the apartments of the Manager, the store-house, and



The New Opera House.

other dependencies, are on the premises. The frescoes of the Loggia are by *Schwind*, and the decorations in the interior of the house, by *Engerth* and *Haehnel*.

The Court Stables, Hofstallstrasse 1. This building was constructed by *Fischer of Erlach* in 1725 and renovated in 1845. 400 horses can find accommodation in it. There is besides a collection of saddles and harness as well as of shooting requisites.

The Polytechnic, Wieden, Technikergasse 13, was built in 1816.

The Theresianum, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 15; *Leopold I* caused this edifice to be constructed, and it subsequently became the summer residence of all the Austrian Emperors, until *Maria-Theresa* turned it into an educational institution for noblemen's sons. It covers, with the garden attached to it, an area of sixteen acres.

The Mint, Landstrasse, Heumarkt 1, built by *Sprenger* in 1836. This building is remarkable for the great beauty of its forms. Interior to be seen every Thursday.

Imperial Military Riding-School, Ungergasse 61, built by *Picchioni* in 1850 is divided into three wings; one of these contains the riding-school, a second, the apartments of the directors, and a third the board of Administration. The monumental group of the rider on the rearing horse is by *Meixner*.

The Belvedere Palace, Rennweg 6, founded by Prince *Eugene* (1693) and terminated in 1724, possesses a large collection of paintings well worth seeing.

The Rodolph Hospital, Landstrasse, Rudolphsgasse, built between the years 1860 and 1864, on the plan of *J. Horcky*, covers an area of 3200 square fathoms (Germ. meas). Above 1000 patients can find accommodation in it, and its prime cost exceeded 2½ million florins.

The Criminal Court of Justice, Josephstadt, Paradeplatz 17, constructed 1833—1839 at an expense exceeding one million florins.

The Medico-Surgical Academy, Währingergasse 15, built 1785 by express command of Emperor *Joseph II*.

The Great Hospital, Alserstrasse 4, founded by Emperor *Joseph II*, in 1783. This vast establishment



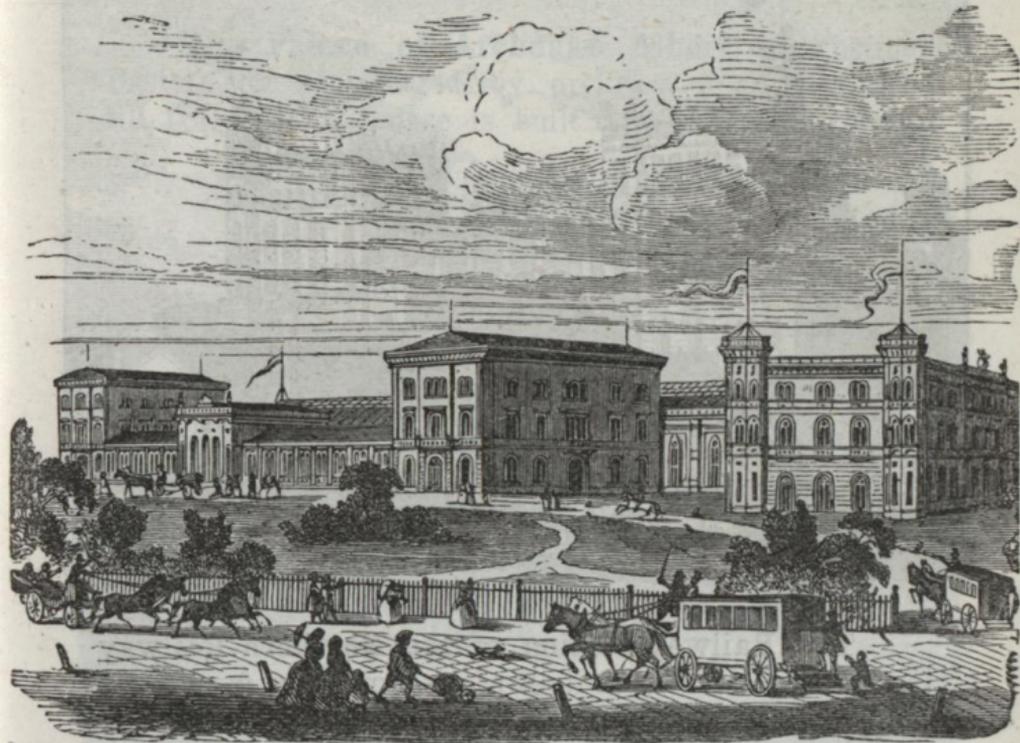
The Belvedere Palace.

contains above 100 large rooms for the patients, 60 private rooms, a pharmacy, etc.

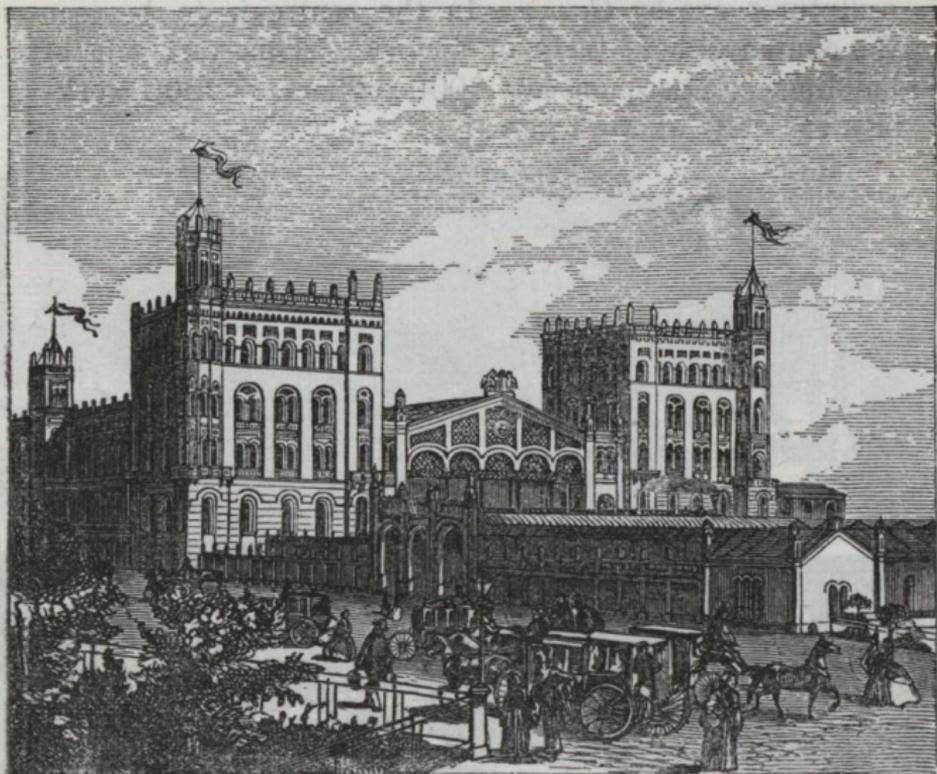
The Lunatic Asylum, Alsergrund, Lazarethgasse 14, built on the plan of *Nadherny*, was finished in 1851. It can accommodate 500 lunatics. The building and adjacent grounds cover an area of 60,000 square fathoms.

The Arsenal, outside the Belvedere town-gate, is one of the finest buildings of modern times. Its construction was commenced in 1849, and completed in 1855 by the architects *van der Null*, *Siccardsburg*, *Rösner*, *Förster*, and *Hansen*. It forms an oblong square having its front towards the town. Its two long sides measure 253 fathoms. It does not look unlike a fortress consisting of four square pavilions. The central pavilion with the porch is inhabited by the commanding officer. Its

sculptures are by *Gasser*. In the centre is to be seen the church of our "Lady of Victory". This vast pile of buildings can accommodate 3000 soldiers. — 2000 workmen are daily at work here.



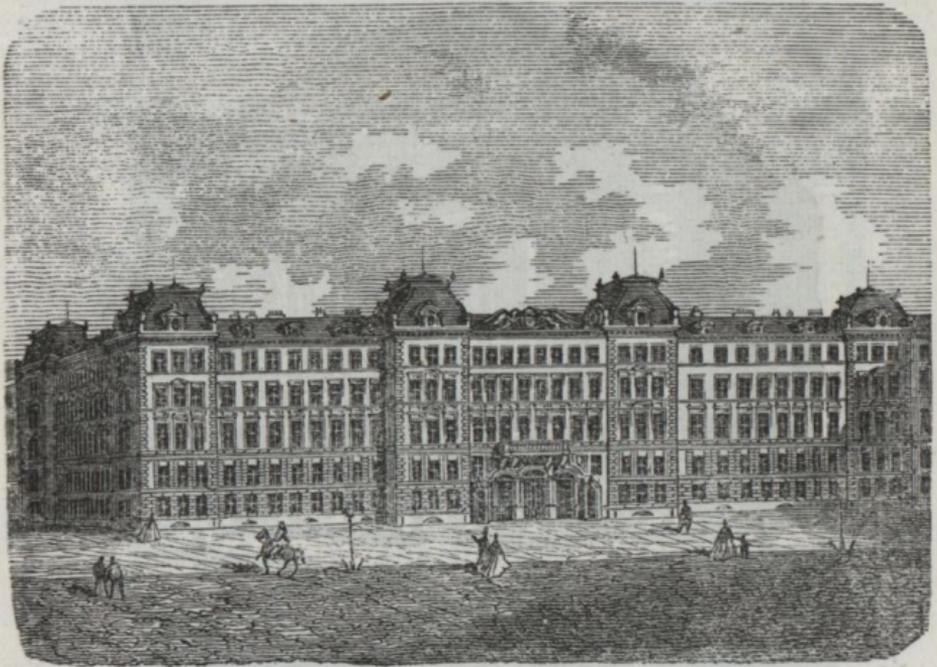
The Railway Station of the Western-Railway near the gate of Mariahilf, was constructed on the plan of *Löhr* between the years 1854 and 1858. The buildings cover an area of 74,000 square acres. The sculpture on the main front are by *Meixner*; the marmor statue of Empress *Elizabeth*, in the hall, is the work of *Gasser*.



The Railway-Station of the Northern-Railway in the Leopoldstadt, in its present form dates from 1859 and was terminated in 1865. — The architects *Stummer*, *Ehrenhaus*, *Hoffmann*, and *Hermann* have directed the construction of this edifice, the magnificence and grandeur of which are nowhere equalled. The buildings of this railway station cover together an area of 17,000 square fathoms. Its large hall and waiting-rooms impress the beholder with the sumptuousness of their decorations.

Private Palaces.

The Palace of Archduke Albert (Augustiner-Bastei) was constructed by architect *Montoyer* (1801 till 1804). This Palace is built upon a terrace, the last



remnants of the ancient ramparts, and communicates, by a covered passage, with the new building (constructed in 1863 on the plan of *Heft*). The new building faces the Hofburg-gardens, and is inhabited by the functionaries of the Archduke.

The Palace of Archduke Louis-Victor, Schwarzenbergplatz, built on the plan of *Ferstel* in the Italian Renaissance style of the 16th century. It faces the square, and commands a view of the Kolowratring.



The Palace of Archduke Louis-Victor.

The Palace of Archduke William, constructed in 1865 and 1866, under the direction of *Hansen*, in the best Italian Renaissance style, is remarkable for the sump-

tuousness of its marmor front. This palace, like the preceding, is deemed one of the best specimens of modern architecture.

The Palace of Prince Montenuovo, Strauchgasse, built in 1851—1852. The court-yard is adorned with a beautiful equestrian statue representing St. George on horseback, in the act of killing the dragon, by *Fernkorn*.



The Palace of Archduke William.

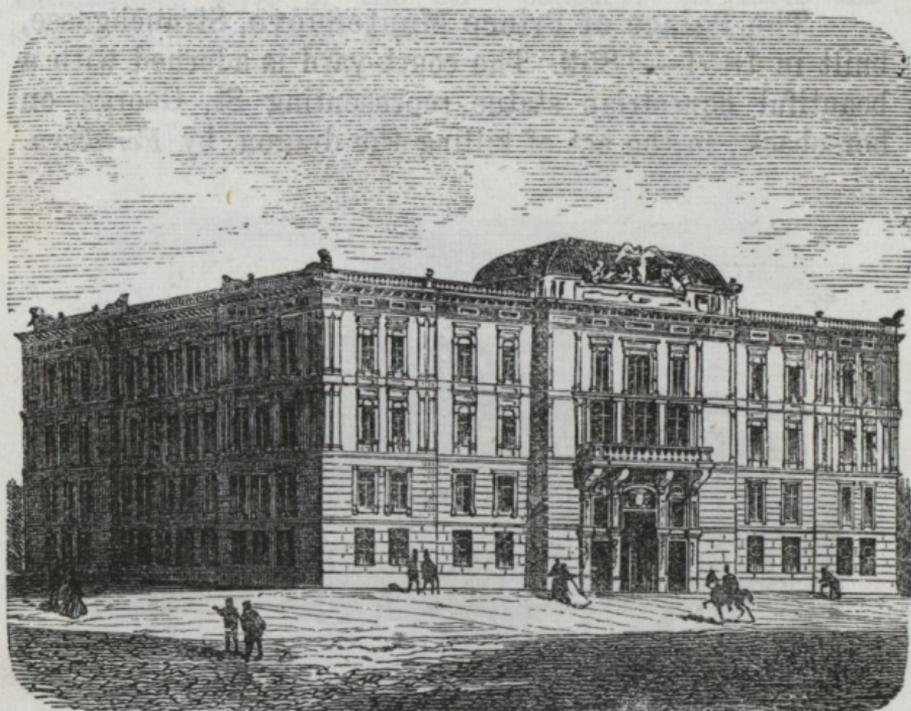
The Palace of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Seilerstätte 1, was constructed between 1843 — 1847 after the plans of *Schleps*, *Korompay*, etc.

The Palace of Count Harrach, Freiung.

The Palace of Prince Kinsky, Freiung 4, built by *Hildebrand* in 1710.

The Palace of Prince Liechtenstein, Schenkenstrasse 9, *Hildebrand's* built (1694). This edifice has been most effectually renovated in 1847 by *Devignes*.

The expense of its repairs amounting to some millions of florins.



The Palace of the Duke of Württemberg, Kärntnerring, was built on the plan of *Zanetti* (of Munich) between the years 1863 and 1864. Its interior is most elegantly decorated.

The Palace of Marquis Pallavicini, Josephsplatz 5, was built (1784) for Count *M. Fries*, by *Hohenberg*. The Cariatides are by *Zauner*.

The Palace of Prince Liechtenstein, Rasoumoffskygasse 3.

The Palace of Prince Metternich, Rennweg, built after the plan of *Romano*.

The Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, Rennweg, begun on the plan of *Fischer of Erlach* in 1706, and terminated in 1725. The internal decorations are very sumptuous. Behind the palace is a large garden open to the public.

The Palace of Prince Auersperg, built in 1724, by *Fischer of Erlach*, Josephstadt, Auerspergstrasse. The temple of Flora (a pavilion) is considered as a masterpiece of that age.

The Palace of Prince Liechtenstein, Alsergrund, Liechtensteinstrasse 36, constructed on the plan of *Martinelli* between the years 1701 — 1712. The reception hall on the first floor contains 18 marble columns; the frescoes are by *Pozzo*.

The Palace of Mr. Drasche (Heinrichshof), Opernring, opposite the Opera. Six usual-size houses might have been built on the space allotted to this large edifice, the work of architect *Hansen*. The frescoes between the windows of the fourth floor are the work of *Rahl*. This sumptuous building was constructed between the years 1861 and 1863.

The Palace of Mr. Todesco, Kärthnerstrasse, built in 1861 by *Förster*, deserves likewise to be mentioned here. Nothing but first-rate Artists have been employed in its construction.

The Palace Schey, Opernring 10, built on the plan of *Schwendenwein* and *Romano*, is remarkable for its massy and imposing, though elegant structure.

The House belonging to Mr. Schneider, Kärntnerring 9, was built under the direction of Mr. *K. Tietz*. Its front displays great taste and symmetry.

The theatres, soldiers' barracks, arsenals, hospitals, educational institutions, and other buildings, the seat of industrial Societies, which as far as exterior goes, present no peculiar characteristic, will be mentioned later under their respective headings. For the present, we will only add to the preceding long list of public and private buildings, the names of a few dwelling-houses remarkable for their size, and the great number of lodgers they contain.

The Bürgerspital, of very ancient built, Kärntnerstrasse, has not less than eleven courts, containing 80 shops and warehouses. Above 190 families, numbering about 1000 persons, find accommodation here.

The Trattnerhof, built by printer *Trattner* in 1773, on the "Graben", contains 280 lodgers.

The Freihaus, the property of Prince *Starhemberg*, Wieden, in its present state, dates from 1788. It is the largest dwelling-house in Vienna. It has 22 courts and above 200 dwellings; about 1200 persons occupy the latter, and it was asserted as far back as 25 years ago, that it yielded its owner an income of one gold Ducat an hour.

In the **Schottenhof** are accommodated 91 families numbering 650 individuals.

There are nine houses in Vienna that may be said to contain above 200 lodgers.

The imperial Palace gives accommodation to 85 families which, together, number 290 persons.

Public Monuments.

The number of historical monuments which Vienna has to show, is rather limited.

The Equestrian Statue of Emperor Joseph II (Joseph Square) was caused to be erected by Emperor *Francis I* (1807) in remembrance of his uncle. It is the work of statuary *Zauner*.

The Monument to Emperor Francis I, in the imperial Palace Court, is a nice group in cast iron by *Marchesi*. In its centre is to be seen the Emperor's statue representing him erect and with stretched arm. This statue is surrounded by four allegorical figures, i. e. Faith, Justice, Peace, and Power. The inscription "Amorem populis meis" is quoted from the will of that Emperor. This monument is however by no means considered as one of *Marchesi's* master-pieces.

The Equestrian Statue of Archduke Charles, in the square between the imperial Palace and the Burghor, is remarkable for the boldness of its conception and the nicety with which the most minutious details are executed. It was inaugurated in 1860.

Facing this monument is to be seen **the Equestrian Statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy** in cast iron, by *Fernkorn* (1865). The Pedestal is by *Van der Null*. On



Equestrian Statue of Archduke Charles.

the escutcheons are to be read the following inscriptions: "Prince Eugene, the Noble Knight"; "To the Victor of Many a Battle"; "To the Wise Adviser of three Monarchs".

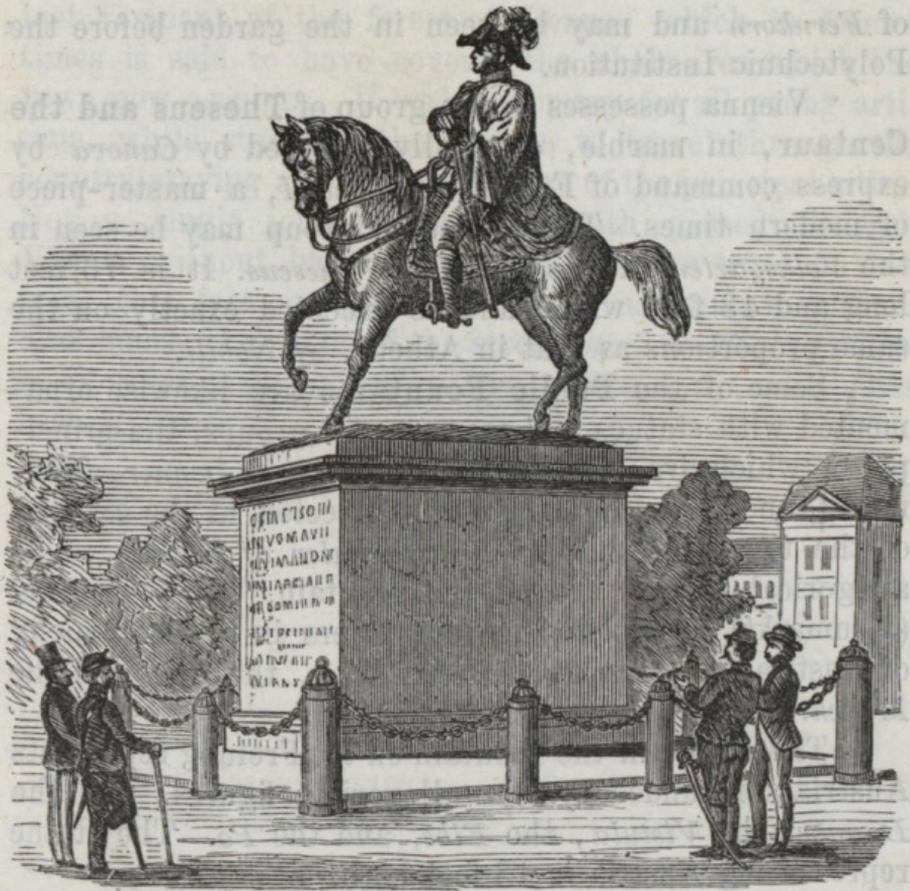
The Equestrian Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg, on the Square bearing the same name, between



Equestrian Statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy.

the Ringstrasse and Schwarzenberg-Bridge, was inaugurated (1868) in commemoration of the battle of Leipzig, and is the work of *Hähnel of Dresden*.

The Column of the Trinity, Graben, completed in 1693. This monument was erected by express desire of Emperor *Leopold I* in 1679, when the plague ceased to rage in Austria. It measures 66 feet in height and is the work of *Fischer of Erlach*.



Equestrian Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg.

The Pillar to the Holy Virgin, in Hof Square, likewise erected by command of Emperor *Leopold I*, in honour of the *Virgin Mary*; a similar one is to be seen on the Hohenmarkt, also an ex-voto of that Emperor.

The Ressel Monument in honour of him, who the first conceived the plan of propelling vessels by means of the archemedian Screw. This bronze statue is the work

of *Fernkorn* and may be seen in the garden before the Polytechnic Institution.

Vienna possesses in the group of **Theseus and the Centaur**, in marble, originally executed by *Canova* by express command of Emperor *Francis I*, a master-piece of modern times. This beautiful group may be seen in the *Volksgarten* in the *Temple of Theseus*. It is 76 feet long and 43 feet wide, and is executed exactly on the same proportions as that in Athens, by *Nobili*.

Some of the **Public Fountains** are likewise ornamented with statues and monumental groups, the principal of which are: the groups by *Raphael Donner*, Neumarkt, and those on the *Freiung*, erected at the expense of the town by sculptor *Schwanthaler of Munich*. The allegorical figures around the fountain, on Newmarket (Neumarkt) represent the four rivers in the Archduchy of Austria, viz. the *Traun*, the *Enns*, the *Ips*, and the *March*.

The statue in the fountain on the *Freiung* represents Austria surrounded by four allegorical figures, viz. the *Danube*, the *Vistula*, the *Elbe*, and the *Po*. The statue representing Austria is 13 feet high.

The group of *Perseus* on the fountain of the Town Hall, is by *Donner*, while the metal figures adorning the fountains in *Franciscan's Square*, on the *Graben*, in *Hof Square*, and in the principal street of the *Alser* suburb, and those before the *Josephinum*, are by *Fischer*.

The Stock-im-Eisen is one of the greatest curiosities which Vienna contains. It consists of the stump of an old tree, so thoroughly studded with nails that nothing more of the wood remains to be seen. This trunk is the

last remnant of the forest of Vienna, which in former times is said to have covered the whole area which the town now occupies. It was customary for all young artisans, while studying their trade, to travel through the country, staying a few days at some of the principal cities. Not a single journey-man locksmith passed through Vienna without hammering a nail into the trunk of that tree; this fact may be relied upon as being historical, and hence the name of the street *Stock-im-Eisen* (stick-in-iron, or more properly, iron-clad stamp), which has been retained.

Colleges and Schools (public and private).

In 1866, there were no less than 75 public schools under the administration of the town-corporation; these schools were frequented by 30,000 scholars (16,000 boys and 14,000 girls) and attended by 450 professors. We cite some of the principal ones.

Five superior "Real" Schools (Oberrealschulen).

1) Josephstadt, Piaristengasse 43. 2) Schottenfeldgasse 47. 3) Landstrasse, Rasumoffskygasse 3. 4) Wieden, Waltergasse 7. 5) Bauernmarkt 11. Each of these schools is connected with one of the inferior ones.

There are fourteen inferior "Real" Schools (Unterrealschulen), viz. 1. The Normal School of St. Anne, Annagasse 3, to which is attached a school for forming teachers wishing to devote themselves to elementary instruction and drawing. 2) A Real School (Unterreal-schule), Wieden, Hauptstrasse 32. 3) Two Parish Schools, Alsergrund, Grünethorgasse 9, and 4) Wieden, Taubstummengasse 8. 5) A Burgher's School, Favoritenstrasse 6. 6) A school in the Leopoldstadt, obere Donaugasse 69. 7) One in the Jägerzeile. 8) One in Gumpendorferstrasse 6. 9) The school at Mariahilf, Kirchengasse 3. 10) The school in Neubaugasse 42. 11) The Protestant School in Technikerstrasse. 12) The National Greek School, Fleisch-

markt 5. 13) A "Real" School for the Jews, untere Donaustrasse 27. 14) The Rheindorf School, Kirchengasse 1.

Two "Real" Gymnasial Schools (Realgymnasien).

1) Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 24. 2) Mariahilf, Schmalzhofgasse 18.

Four Imperial Gymnasial Schools (8 classes).

1) The Academical Gymnasium, Christinengasse. 2) That of the Scotch Benedictines, Schottengasse. 3) The Theresianum, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse. 4) The Gymnasium of the Piarists in the Josephstadt.

The Pedagogium, a school for forming teachers (Zedlitzgasse 2).

The University.

This college, founded by Emperor *Frederic II* in 1237, and at which latin, philosophy, and literature were taught, assumed the name of University in 1365, under *Rodolph IV*, who instituted two professorships for medicine and the law. In 1434, under *Albrecht III*, the study of theology was likewise established. It now consists of 4 faculties: theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. The number of students frequenting the university may be computed at from 3000 to 4000. There are 80 professors ordinary and 80 non-ordinary, lecturers, etc.

In connection with the university must be mentioned:

The archiepiscopal Seminary (Alumnat), Stephansplatz 3.

The Imperial Royal Institution. Its object is the instruction of the secular clergy, Universitätsplatz 1.

The Clerical Seminary for students of theology, belonging to the Greek persuasion, Schönlaterngasse 15.

The Pazmanian College to prepare Hungarian students for clerical offices.

The Faculty of Protestant Divinity, Schenkenstrasse 7.

The Educational Institution of the Mechitarists. Mechitaristengasse 4. Here are taught the latin and Armenian languages and theology.

The Philologico-historical Seminary, Universitätsplatz 1.

The Botanical Garden, Rennweg 14.

The Central Institute of Meteorology, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 30.

The Chemical Laboratory, Wieden (Theresianum).

The Cabinet of Natural History, Bäckerstrasse 28.

The Pathological Museum, in the General Hospital, containing a nice pathological and anatomical collection, and above 3000 surgical instruments.

The School for Gymnastics, Bäckerstrasse 28.

The Medico-Surgical Academy, called *Josephinum*, whose object it is to form medical men and surgeons for the army, contains an anatomico-pathological collection; Währingerstrasse 15.

The Anatomical Museum of the University, Sternwartgasse 1.

The Anatomico-pathological Museum, belonging to the Hospital, Alserstrasse 4.

The Imp. Roy. Academy of the Nobles, (Theresianum) Favoritenstrasse, founded in 1745 by *Maria-Theresa* and by this Empress exclusively destined to the sons of the nobles. Since 1848 the sons of the gentry

are also admitted to it. This institution is possessed of all the necessary endowments to impart a perfect education: it has a library, a cabinet of Natural History, a botanical garden, a laboratory, riding, swimming, and fencing schools and one for gymnastics.

The Löwenburg Seminary, Josefstadt, Piaristengasse 45.

The Oriental Academy (Jakobergasse 3), to form young diplomatists for the East. It has a good library, a collection of oriental coins, Persian and Turkish seals and talismans.

The Academy of the Fine-Arts, Annagasse, founded in 1705 by *Joseph I.*, and reorganized in the years 1812, 1850 and 1865. It is furnished with a fine library, a collection of models to which must be added the collection of paintings from Count *Lamberg*.

The Polytechnical Institution, founded by Emperor *Francis I.*, and built between the years 1816—1819, is situated at the Wieden, Technikergasse 13. Its front bears the inscription "To the prosperity, glory and progress of Industry, Manufactures, and Commerce, *Francis I.*" Sculpture by *Klieber*.

The aim which this institution is called upon to attain cannot be better elucidated than by reproducing the words which Emperor *Francis I.*, wrote of his own hand, whilst laying down its foundation stone. They run thus: "I have laid down this foundation stone on the 14th October 1816, that it may be looked upon by posterity as an undeniable proof that the great object of my exertions has ever been to promote knowledge in all classes of society and contribute as much as possible to the enlightenment of my good and faithful subjects."

It is divided into two departments the commercial and the technical. The former for instructing youth in the various lines of commerce and trade; the latter for the application of chemical, mechanical and mathematical science to the same objects. The other sciences which are treated here are: General Chemistry, technical Chemistry, Physics, elementary Mathematics, pure Mathematics, descriptive Geometry and Drawing, Mechanics, Engineering, Geodesy, and the art of tracing plans, civil and hydraulic Architecture, the Technology of Mechanics, Zoology, Botanical science Mineralogy and Geognosy, Agriculture, and Drawing applied to the various branches of industry.

This institution may besides be considered as a repository of specimens of all arts and trades. It is to this effect furnished with rich collections of scientific objects of different kinds, which are placed under the special surveillance of the respective professor.

The library, founded in 1815, consists of 40,000 volumes on technical and commercial sciences. This institution is frequented by from 800 to 1000 students. It counts 50 professors and assistants.

The Academy of Commerce (Handels-Akademie), Akademiestrasse 12. (see p. 45).

The Veterinary School (Thierarznei - Institut), Landstrasse, Bahngasse 7, founded by Emperor *Francis* in 1824. Its stables, Cow-houses, sheepfolds, bath-room, collection of stuffed animals, etc. etc., deserve to be seen. It has 11 professors, and about 700 scholars.

The Orphan Asylum, Alsergrund, Waisenhausgasse 5, founded in 1742. Since 1854 the direction of

this establishment, was intrusted to a religious order of monks; boys only are admitted to it.

The Boarding-school of the Ursuline Nuns, for girls of all classes, Johannesgasse 979.

The Imp. Boarding School for the Daughters of officers, founded by *Joseph II.*, at Hernals 32.

The Boarding-school for the Daughters of the Gentry, founded by *Joseph* 1789. Its object is the forming of young women to governesses, Josephstädterstrasse 41.

The Boarding-school of the Salesian Nuns, Rennweg 11, for the education of young girls of distinction.

Private Schools (boarding-) for Boys: *Bilka's*, Josephstadt, Reitergasse 17; *Bondi's*, Josephstadt, Feldgasse 6; *Schelivsky's*, Hohenmarkt 1; *Hermann's*, Erdbergerstrasse 5; *Kirchner's*, Neubau, Richtergasse 9. — For the jews: *Szanto's*, untere Donaustrasse 27. — For girls: *Hanausek*, Hof 5; *Herrmann's*, Salvatorgasse 10; *Lederer's*, Singerstrasse 3; *Malfatti's*, Teinfaltstrasse 7. — For Protestant Children: *Lwithlen's*, Landskrongasse 1; *Schmidt's*, Hoher Markt 10.

There are in Vienna about 120 schools for girls.

Schools for gymnastics: *Richard Kimmel's*, Riemergasse 6; *Stegmeyer's*, Heumühlgasse 14; and one belonging to the corporation, Parkring, in the building of the Horticultural Society.

Fencing - Masters: *Friedrich*, tiefen Graben 13, (speaks English); *Albanesi*, Wieden, Waaggasse 19; *Hartl*,

Salvatorgasse 6; *Herbaczek*, Schulerstrasse 18; *Preschel*, Rothenthurmstrasse 25.

Dancing-Schools: *Maywood Gardine's*, Weihburggasse 10; *Schwott's*, Bauernmarkt; *Rabensteiner's*, grosse Spergasse 2.

Riding-schools: The Military Riding-school (see under "Military Institutions").

The Winter and Summer Riding School, in the building adjoining the imperial Palace.

The Riding-school in the building of the imperial Court stables, without the Burgthor.

Then are to be mentioned the Riding-schools of *J. Schawel*, Stadtgutgasse 25; that of *Tippelt*, Rasumofskygasse 3; *Roth*, Schwarzspanierstrasse 3; *Rehwinkel*, Herrengasse.

Swimming-Schools and Baths. — The imperial royal swimming-school in the Prater, in the proximity of the Northern-Railway station, is accessible to the public. — The *Ferdinand and Marien-Baths*, near the Augarten; — *Herbaczek's* baths contiguous to the imp. military swimming-school. Mr. *Kouff's* bathing establishment, and the Freibad (Public Baths) below Mr. *Herbaczek's* baths. Omnibuses starting every quarter of an hour from Franz-Josefs-Quai take one to these different establishments and back for a mere trifle.

From among many other bathing establishments must still be mentioned: the *Sophienbad*, Marxergasse 13, with a large swimming bath. The pond is during the winter-months covered over with deals and splendid balls

are held here. — *Vapour baths* and *warm vat-baths* may also be had. The *Dianabath* in the Leopoldstadt, fronting the Franz-Josefs-Quai, has also a large swimming pond and warm vat-baths; (Danube water). The *Esterhazy-Bath*, Mariahilf, Luftbadgasse 14, furnished with a nice swimming pond, air baths, warm vat-baths, and a room for performing gymnastics. The other bathing establishments for warm baths are: The *Florabad*, Floragasse 7; the *Flo-rianibad*, Siebenbrunnengasse 49; the *Victoria Bath*, Fünfhaus, facing the Summer Theatre, and the *Imperial Bath* (Kaiserbad) on this bank of the Danube, facing the Leopoldstadt.

Scientific Institutions and Societies.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences (Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften), was founded by Emperor *Ferdinand I* in 1847 and endowed with an annual income of 42,000 florins. It has its seat Universitätsplatz 2 and is divided into two departments: 1) Natural and Mathematical science; 2) Philosophical and Historical science. Each class has 30 ordinary members, 30 corresponding members for the empire and thirty for abroad. The number of honorary members must not exceed 24. The academical functionaries are: a president; a vice-president, a general-secretary, and an under-secretary. This institution stands under the curatorship of the Archduke Regnier.

Library of this Academy, Charles Gerold's Son, Ballgasse 1.

The Imperial Roy. Geological Institution (Geologische Reichsanstalt), Landstrasse, Rasumofskygasse 3, founded 1849 by Emperor *Francis-Joseph*. Its object consists in investigating the nature of the various geological productions of the ground, of collecting and systematically classifying all that which relates to geology, drawing up geological maps, and publishing the results obtained in an annuary.

This institution is possessed of many rich collections, viz:

- 1) Its geognostico-geographical collection, which contains specimens of the different kinds of earth in the monarchy.
- 2) Collection of ores (above 5000 specimens).
- 3) Collection of petrifications (above 4000 spec.) with the indication of the place where found.
- 4) Collection of remarkable mineralogical specimens.
- 5) Collection of remarkable paleontological specimens.
- 6) The library consists of 5000 volumes.

The Central Meteorological Institution (Central-Anstalt für Meteorologie), Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 3, instituted by Emperor *Francis-Joseph* in 1851, is furnished with a great variety of meteorological instruments.

The Military Geographical Institution (see Military Institutions).

The Imp. roy. Society of Physicians (k. k. Gesellschaft der Aerzte), in the City, Universitätsplatz 1, instituted in 1838. This society publishes a medical journal. It has a library and reading-rooms.

The Society of Austrian Homeopathical Physicians, Judenplatz 2, founded in 1846.

The Society for the Promotion of Rural Economy (k. k. Landwirthschafts-Gesellschaft), instituted by *Maria-Theresa* in 1769 and reformed by *Francis I* in 1812. Holds annual exhibitions of cattle and awards prizes. The principal collections appertaining to the Society are: 1) a collection of agricultural materials and agrarian machines; 2) a collection of plants and especially of grain; 3) an herbal of foreign plants; 4) a collection of the various

kinds of wood growing in Austria; 5) a collection of fruits; 6) a collection of the different sorts of sheep's wool; 7) a library.

This society has its seat in Herrengasse 13.

The Horticultural Society (k. k. Gartenbau-Gesellschaft), office Kolowratring, instituted 1838 for the purpose of attending to the getting up of industrial exhibitions and awarding prizes.

The Society for the Advancement of Political Economy (Verein des volkswirtschaftlichen Fortschrittes), dates from 1866 and has its seat in the Academy of Commerce, Akademiegasse. Its object is the diffusion of good economical principles.

The Society of All Trades for Lower Austria (Niederösterr. Gewerb-Verein), Weihburggasse 4, founded in 1839. Its object is principally that of examining and testing new inventions, making them known, reporting on them, and awarding prizes and medals. It has a large library. Meetings are held once a week.

The Association of Austrian Engineers and Architects (Oesterr. Ingenieur- und Architekten-Verein), Tuchlauben 8, founded in 1848.

The Zoological and Botanical Society (Zoologisch-botanischer Verein), Herrengasse 13, founded in 1851. — Its purpose is that of encouraging the study of natural science, and especially that of Zoology and Botanic.

The Society of the Friends of Natural Science (Gesellschaft der Freunde der Naturwissenschaften), established in 1861. — holds a sitting once a week, Heumarkt 1.

The Geographical Society (Geographische Gesellschaft), founded in 1856. Meetings in the building of the Geological Institution, Rasumofskygasse 3.

The Society of the Friends of the Austrian Mountains (Oesterr. Alpenverein), Tuchlauben 10.

The Society of Antiquaries (Alterthums-Verein), Herrngasse 13, founded in 1853. Its object is that of searching for objects of antiquity in the empire. An annual report is published.

The Society for the Promotion of Arts (Oesterr. Kunst-Verein), established in 1850. Here is a permanent Exhibition of paintings, sculptures, engravings etc. Daily open to the visitor, in summer from 9 to 5, in winter from 10 to 4.

The Society of Artists (painters, sculptors etc.), Lothringergasse.

The Photographic Society, Universitätsplatz 1.

The Society of the Friends of Music (Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde) Giselagasse (see p. 45).

The Society for the Improvement of Church Music in the Country (Augustinergasse). Consists of 600 members, and supports a music school for 78 boys. The latter learn theoretical sacred music and Latin so as to be enabled to understand the Divine Office, chorus and psalms-singing, and learn organ and violin playing.

The Society for the Improvement of Church Music (Verein zur Beförderung echter Kirchenmusik), Seilerstätte 11.

The Society of Chorus Leaders (Wiener Chorregenten-Verein), Office Hoher Markt; for improving church music and assisting the widows and orphans of deceased leaders.

The Association of Chorus Singers, Singerstrasse 20, was founded in 1845 and consists of about 200 singing members, who, during the winter give concerts in the town, and in the summer, get up singing excursions in the country.

The Academical Singing Association, office Universitätsplatz 2.

There are besides these a dozen similar singing associations, such as: *Schubertbund*, *Liedgenossen*, *Sängerbund*, *Zion* (jewish) etc.

The Singing Association (Singverein), a society for Chorus Singing, Tuchlauben 16.

The Central Association of Stenographs (Central-Verein der Oesterr. Stenographen), founded in 1849. — Meetings held Bäckerstrasse 28.

The St. Severinus Society (a catholic Society), Ballgasse 6, connected with the **Association of Fellowship**, Sieglgasse 1.

The Society for the Propagation of Good Popular Writings, Herrengasse 13.

The Society of Oriental Tradesmen, Laurenzerberg 5.

The Public and Private Functionaries' Society, for the purpose of improving the moral and physical state of employés, Friedrichsstrasse 4.

Hesperus, an association of artists, musical and declamatory performances etc; assemble in winter once a week, Jordangasse 7.

The Green Isle (die grüne Insel), an association similar to the two preceding, Kohlmarkt 24.

The Association for Gymnastical Exercises (Turnverein), founded in 1861, Liebenberggasse.

The Society of Sportsmen (Renn-Verein), Tuchlauben 14.

Clubs, Casinos.

The Juridico-political Reading-Rooms (der juristisch-politische Leseverein), founded in 1841, Rothen-thurmstrasse 15.

The Casino of the Nobles, Kolowratring.

The Merchant's Club (Kaufmännischer Verein), Spiegelgasse 15.

Mercury (Merkur), a club for merchants, clerks etc., Goldschmiedgasse 6.

The Union, a club for tradesmen, Freieung 1.

The Chess Club, instituted in 1857, Café *Czech*, Graben.

Public and Private Libraries.

The Imp. roy. Court Library (entrance from the Josephsplatz), was founded by *Maximilian I.* and thrown open to scientific men by *Maximilian II. Charles VI.*, this great monarch, caused the building in which it actually is to be built and adopted it to the purposes of a public institution. Its first librarian, was *Conrad Celtes*. He was succeeded to this appointment by *John Cuspinian*, *Wolfgang Lazius* and *Hugo Blotius*, which latter was the first who had the title of *Imperial librarian* conferred upon him. He was in his turn succeeded by *Sebastian Tengnagel*, *Peter Lambecius*, *Gentilotti*, *Garelli*, the two *Swieten*, *Denis*, *John Müller* etc. The most remarkable acquisitions which the court library can boast of are: the volumes collected by *C. Celtes*, *John Faber*, Bishop of Vienna, *John Sambuk*, *Sebastian Tengnagel*, Count *Albert Fugger*, *Tycho Brahe*, *Marquis Cabrega*, *Kepler* and *Pater Gassendi*; but it may principally boast of the collections received from Ambras, of those from the Archbishop of Valencia, the latter being lavish in master-pieces of the ancient Spanish literature, and the collection obtained from Prince *Eugene*. To these must be added about 15,000 vol. of the most important works on science, best editions, 290 volumes in-folio, and 215 maps containing the most precious collection of engravings. The number

of printed works therein contained is computed at 300,000 vols.; its manuscripts would fill 20,000 volumes, and its incunables*) 10,000. — This library possesses 985 Greek manuscripts, 2790 Roman manuscripts on parchment, amongst others the fifth *Decade* from Titus Livius brought over from Scotland by *St. Suitbert*; 11,157 Manuscripts on paper; 85 Hebrew manuscripts; 1000 Oriental manuscripts (the richest collection of the kind extant, from Baron *Hammer*); 60 Chinese and Indian Manuscripts. Its collection of prints, the gift of Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, is computed at above 300,000. It has also a collection of music and one of autographs.

The Private Library of the Emperor (at the Imp. Palace). This is one of the best collections of books extant; it consists of about 60,000 volumes and 1800 incunables. It is extremely rich in historical and scientific works, on literature and the fine Arts. Amongst other manuscripts may be seen a unique copy of the ethymistical Persian Poem "Rebabname" or the book of Citherius, and amongst other rare books must be mentioned 35 Chinese works, one of which in 14 volumes, represents the customs, mode of life, costumes, and different trades of the Chinese.

The University Library, Postgasse 9, was founded by *Maria-Theresa* and contains above 100.000 vols.

The Library of Archduke Albert, at his own residence (Augustinerbastei 5), about 30,000 vols. This collection is rich in works on history, tactics, natural

*) Incunables, works that appeared during the infancy of printing, say before 1500.

history, and the fine arts. To these must be added a nice collection of valuable prints and geographical maps.

The Library at the Military Archives, Hof 17, accessible to all military men and functionaries, as well as to any person being provided with a permission from the staff. It contains 40,000 vols and a great variety of geographical maps, plans, manuscripts etc.

The Library of the Home Ministry, Grünanger-gasse 5.

The Library of the Theresianum, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 15, contains 30,000 volumes classed according to the various sciences of which they treat; 128 manuscripts, 293 *incunables*, and a still greater number printed in the first half of the sixteenth century. Its works on history and natural history are the most numerous.

The library of the Imp. Roy. Academy for the Oriental languages, Jakobergasse 3, contains about 1000 vols of Oriental works of which 150 from Scutari and 2000 volumes in different languages. The collection of manuscripts is very considerable; it contains 500 original manuscripts, and above 15,000 documents, *divani* and letters on various topics in the Turkish, Arabic, Persian and modern Greek languages, amongst which some very rare diplomas, autographs from Sultans, and other curious specimens of Oriental hand-writing.

The Library of the Polytechnic, Techniker-gasse 13, founded in 1818, about 40,000 vols mostly on technical science.

The Library of the Academy of the Fine Arts, Annagasse 3, contains a nice collection of works on the fine arts, many beautiful drawings and engravings.

The Library of the Observatory, Sternwartgasse 1.

The Library of the Zoological Cabinet, at the Imperial Palace, Josephsplatz.

The Library of the Botanical Museum, in the Botanical Garden, Rennweg.

The Library of the Museum for Mineralogy, very complete, Josephsplatz.

The Library of the Imp. Roy. Museum of Antiquities, at the Imp. Palace, Josephsplatz.

The Library of the Academy of Sciences, Universitätsplatz 2.

The Library of the Imp. Roy. Geological Institution, Landstrasse, Rasumoffskygasse 3.

The Library of the Seminary of Löwenburg, Josephstadt, Piaristengarten, above 10,000 vols.

The Library of the Veterinary Institution, Landstrasse, linke Bahngasse 7, above 5000 volumes on veterinary science, nearly all that has been published on the subject.

The Library of the Society of All Trades of Lower Austria, Tuchlauben 11, above 6000 vols and 300 Maps etc.

The Library of the Association of the Friends of Music, Tuchlauben 16, above 20,000 works of music.

The Library of the Archbishop of Vienna, Stephansplatz 7.

The Library of Prince Esterhazy - Galantha, Schwarzspanierstrasse 3, consists of 40,000 vols, chiefly on Natural Science, Ethnology, and classical Literature.

The Library of the Prince of Liechtenstein, Herrengasse 8, consists of above 50,000 choice volumes.

The Library of Prince Metternich, Rennweg 25, consists of 24,000 vols and is rich in biblical works.

The Library of Prince Schwarzenberg, neuer Markt 8, consists of about 40,000 vols.

The Library of Count Schönborn-Buchheim, Renn-gasse 6.

The Library of Count Harrach, Freiung 3.

The principal collections of books belonging to convents are: that of the Scotch Benedictines, 20,000 vols (Freiung 6); that of the Servites, 22,000 vols (Servitengasse 7); that of the Piarists (Piaristengasse 43), 17,000 volumes; that of the Dominicans (Postgasse 2), 10,000 vols; — of the Augustines, 15,000 vols, chiefly on theology.

Reading-Rooms: *P. Rockenstein's* (old firm Armbruster and Gerold), Singerstrasse 3; *Hesky's*, Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse 15; *Hügel's*, Bauernmarkt 2; *Draudt's*, Margarethenstrasse 8; *Bachmann's*, Mariahilferstrasse 59.

Booksellers: *Gerold & Comp.* (Stephansplatz, at the corner of Goldschmiedgasse) have a large assortment of books in all branches of science and German as well as foreign literature. The stranger will be supplied here with any wished-for information. *Braumüller* (Graben); *Czermak* (Schottengasse); *Dirnböck* (Herrengasse); *Gorischek* (Stephansplatz); *Helz* (Kärntnerstrasse); *Herzfeld & Bauer* (Praterstrasse); *Hölzl* (Wollzeile); *Hügel* (Herrengasse); *Lechner* (Kärntnerstrasse); *Teufen* (Wiedener Hauptstrasse); *Manz & Co.* (Kohlmarkt); *Mayer & Co.*

(Singerstrasse); *Meyer* (Tuchlauben); *Prandel* (Gartenbau-Gesellschaft); *Sallmeyer & Co.* (Kärntnerstrasse); *Sartori* (Wallnerstrasse); *Schaumburg* (Wollzeile); *Beck* (Lugeck); *Seidel* (Graben); *Sintenis* (Herrengasse); *Wallishausser* (hoher Markt); *Wenedikt* (Lobkowitzplatz).

Dealers in Second-hand Books: *Helf* (Kärntner-ring); *Kuppitsch* (Weihburggasse).

Printing - Offices: *Imp. Court Printing-Office*, Singerstrasse 26, remarkable for its extent and the amount of work done in it. Nearly 1000 persons are busily engaged in a space measuring 50,000 square feet. There are about 50 steam-presses and as many hand-presses; 40 Lithographical presses, 24 presses for prints, 14 photographic apparatuses and 600 galvanic machines. The quantity of paper annually printed upon, is enormous. In the Great London Exhibition of 1862, the Council Medal was awarded to this establishment.

The other private printing-offices are: the printing-office of *Charles Gerold Son* (Postgasse 6) highly recommendable for the careful and prompt execution of any work intrusted to their care. *Eurich, Förster* (for Lithography too), *Geitler, Holzhausen, Pichler, Sommer, Stöckhölzer, Ueberreuter, Wallishausser, Zamarsky etc.*

News-papers: There are 17 political News-papers (one of which in French), that appear daily (Sundays excepted), namely: the *Wiener Zeitung* (official paper), the *Debatte*, the *Fremden Blatt*, the *Morgen-Post*, the *Neues Fremdenblatt*, the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, the *Oesterreichischer Volksfreund*, the *Presse*, the *Neue freie Presse*, the *Vaterland*, the *Volks-Zeitung*, the *Vorstadt-Zeitung*, the *Wanderer*; 2 Bohemian news papers; 2 Hun-

garian; 1 Croatian; 1 Polish; 1 Ruthenian; 1 Hebrew; 5 religious Periodicals; 3 treating of Jurisprudence; 5 on Political Economy; 9 on Medicine; 5 Military Journals; 5 technical Periodicals; 3 of which on Architecture; 5 on Agriculture; 5 on Railways; 8 on Administration; 4 pedagogical; 18 on Commerce and Industry; 8 on Theatricals and Music; 2 on Fashion; 5 on Sport; 6 satirical and humoristical papers; 5 bibliographical and 13 popular papers. Some of the political journals have a circulation of from 15 to 20,000 copies a day. In all the first-class cafés are to be found the English "Times", the "Illustrated London News", and "Punch".

Cabinets of Natural History.

The Imp. Roy. Cabinet of Natural History, consists of three departments:

I. **The Museum of Zoology** (Josephsplatz), founded in 1795. It is a very complete collection which comprises:

- 800 species of mammiferous animals (2000 specimens).
- 8000 " birds (above 15,000 specimens).
- 900 " Reptiles and Amphibious animals (4000 specimens).
- 4000 " Fishes (14,000 specimens).
- 5000 " Molusca (30,000 specimens).
- 600 " Crustacea.
- 50000 " Insects (300,000 specimens).
- 500 " Star Fishes and Zoophytes.
- 1000 " Intestinal Worms.

This precious collection, which suffered much from the siege of Vienna in 1848, fills 24 halls and rooms. It possesses besides a very valuable library. Admission every thursday from 9 to 2.

II. **The Museum of Botany**, in the Botanic Garden of the University, Rennweg, comprises about 80,000 specimens of plants, chiefly obtained from herbaries be-

longing to some of the most celebrated scientific men. It likewise possesses a library.

III. **The Museum of Mineralogy**, at the Imp. Palace, entrance through the corridor of the Augustine Church. In its style one of the most complete and scientifically classed collection. It was founded by Emperor *Francis I* in 1748, who bought the collection of *Baillou* at Florence. Since that time, it has repeatedly been enriched with most valuable additions. This collection may be divided into 8 departments:

- 1) The Collection of Mineralogy and Oryctognosy (with beautiful specimens).
- 2) The Collection of Crystal Specimens (2800 wooden models).
- 3) The Terminological Collection, 1611 specimens.
- 4) The Technical Collection, 2506 specimens (comprising all sorts of precious stones).
- 5) The Collection of General Geology and Paleontology.
- 6) The Collection of Special Geology and Paleontology (lower Austria and corifines).
- 7) The Collection of Petrifications.
- 8) The Collection of Meteorolites and Aerolites.

There is besides one part of the museum, comprising, above 70,000 specimens, which is not accessible to the public. This museum is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 1.

Private Collections.

The Collections Coleoptera of Messrs. *Hampe, Lederer, Miller, Sartorius*, Count *Ferrari* and *Türk*.

Collections of Lepidoptera of Messrs. *Lederer, Machio, Mann, Felder, Hornig*.

Collections of Diptera, Hymenoptera etc. of Dr. *Schiner, Mr. Brauer*.

Collection of Orthoptera of Mr. *Brunner de Wattenwyl*.

Molusca, collection of Mr. *Parreys*.

Birds, collection of Mr. *Lenk, Finger*, and *Meissner*.

Amphibia, collection of Mr. *Erber*.

Botany, collections of Mr. *Neilreich*, Baron *Hohenbühel, Pockorny*, and *Leithner*.

Mineralogy, collections of count *Beroldingen*, Mr. *Schwarz*, Mr. *Grunauer*, Count *Eugen Czernin*, *Lenoir*.

Public and Private Gardens.

The Imp. Garden (Burggarten) east of the Imperial Palace, possesses two large hot-houses 406 feet in length by 46 in height and a winter garden the roof of which rests on Corinthian columns. Here is to be seen the equestrian statue of Francis I. This garden which abounds in a great variety of camelias, roses, and other beautiful and rare flowers, is not open to the Viennese public; strangers obtain admission in the morning.

The Garden of the People (Volksgarten), facing the imp. Garden, dates from 1824. In the centre of the garden is a temple called, the temple of Theseus, an imitation of that at Athens which contains a beautiful group in white marble, representing Theseus subduing the Minotaur. To the left of the entry is a café at which good musical performance may be heard twice a week during the fine season.

The Town Park (Stadtpark), is the most recent and most fashionable walk in Vienna. It is situated on the right and left bank of the "Wien", between the Kolowratring and the Stubenring, and occupies an area of 40,000 squ. fathoms. At the time of the demolition of the ramparts (1857), it was ordered by express command of the Emperor that a part of the adjacent *glacis* should be trans-

formed into a park. Agreeably to the imperial order, the new park was laid out in 1862, under the direction of *Siebek*, and after the plans of painter *Selleny*. That portion of the park situated on the right bank of the "Wien" is a place of resort for children; hence its name *Kinderpark*. On the left bank of the Wien is a nice pavilion made of cast iron that was exhibited at the London International Exhibition. The town Corporation bought it for 3000 florins, and adorned the park with it. Another ornament worth seeing is a statue representing the Danubian Maid by *Gasser*. The *Kursalon*, at one of the extremities of the Park, is a nice building after the plan of architect *Garber*. When in winter the pond is frozen over it becomes the place of resort of fashionable skaters.

The Public Garden, on this side of the arm of the Danube and facing the Leopoldstadt.

The Augarten, to the north of the town and on an islet, was opened to the public by *Joseph II.* in 1757. On its principal gate may yet the following inscription be read: "Allen Menschen gewidmeter Belustigungsort von ihrem Schätzer" (Place of recreation dedicated to all men by their friend). This garden though little resorted to, commands a very nice view and has beautiful shady walks. In one part of it are stored up the collections brought over by the frigate "Novara" on her return from her long voyage round the world. (1857—1859.)

The Belvedere Garden, Rennweg, founded by *Eugene of Savoy*, does not, save its beautiful gallery, present any very remarkable feature. It is nicely laid out, and from the terrace quite at the back of the garden

a general view of Vienna and its environs can be obtained.

The Imp. Garden in the Prater, a park in the English style with a villa to it, is not accessible to any one except to the imperial family.

The Gardens of the Horticultural Society, Parkring, surrounding the building belonging to the society, and Landstrasse, Rudolphsgasse 13, founded with a view to forwarding the cultivation of plants, fruits, and vegetables, holds annual exhibitions.

The Garden of the Agricultural Society, Landstrasse, Rudolphsgasse 13, next to the preceding; these two gardens encircle the Rudolph Hospital.

The Garden of the New Lunatic Asylum, Alsergrund.

The Two Gardens of Prince Liechtenstein, Landstrasse, Rasumoffskygasse and Liechtensteingasse 38.

The Garden of Prince Metternich, Rennweg 25.

The Garden of Prince Schwarzenberg, Rennweg 2, is one of the largest and finest gardens in Vienna; it is adorned with the sweetest beds of flowers and planted with beautiful trees in the mixed English and French styles. Always open to the public.

The Garden of the Duke of Modena, Landstrasse, Beatrixgasse 29.

The Garden of the Defunct Archduke Maximilian, Landstrasse, Beatrixgasse 25.

The Garden of the Princely Family Dietrichstein, Waisenhausgasse 2.

The Garden of Mr. J. Beer, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 99.

The Garden of Mr. Klier, Weissgärber, Radgasse 92.

The Garden of Mr. J. Adam (Matzleinsdorf), Siebenbrunner-Wiese 105.

The Garden of Mr. J. Buchhauser, Schottenfeldgasse 41.

Florists: *Rosenthal*, Landstrasse 137 (shop near the Augustine Church); *Abel*, Landstrasse, Baumgasse 15 (shop in town, Rauhensteingasse 7); *L. Graber*, Margarethen, Wienstrasse 57 (shop Tuchlauben 7); *V. Leiss*, Wienstrasse 51 (shop Heidenschuss 3).

Grain and Corn Dealers: *Baumann*, Rauhensteingasse 3; *Berkowitsch*, Bäckerstrasse 24.

The Prater; the usual way to the Prater is through the Praterstrasse. On reaching the end of this beautiful street, the whole Prater, laid out in 1537 and comprising the *Punch and Judy Prater* (Wurstl Prater), lies before one. It consists of the remains of a large forest, intersected by six large alleys retaining a sufficient number of majestic trees to give evident proof of its antiquity. The chief Alley (Hauptallee), which is by far the longest and finest, and the resort of fashionable people, is that to the right of the *Praterstern*, an open place at the bottom of the Praterstrasse. It is divided into three sections; the middle broad causeway is for carriages, the right for equestrians, and the left for pedestrians. — These three sections terminate in a circular platform, called the *Rondeau*. Persons who wish to prolong their walk or drive can proceed nearly as far again to a handsome summer building called the *Lusthaus*. The latter, as well

as the left side of the main Alley, is provided with *cafés*, where refreshments may be had, and where on a summer evening thousands of persons are sometimes assembled, taking their supper and listening to the music. An other road which, passed the Railway arch, branches off from the main avenue to the right, leads to the Franzensbrücke. The road on the left (from Praterstern) leads to the Northern Railway, and farther on, to the Tabor bridge; and the two alleys immediately to the right of the Railway lead to a part of the Prater which is frequented by solitary strollers who are fond of wandering in quiet sequestered spots. The next alley, to the right of this, leads to the Firework place as well as to a vast number of show-booths, alehouses, taverns, merry-go-rounds, swings, skittle-grounds, and other similar places of public rejoicing. The length of the chief Alley as far as the "Lusthaus" is 2,315 fathoms.

Historical Collections.

The Imp. Cabinet of Antiquities, Coins and Medals (k. k. Münz- und Antiken-Cabinet) in the Imp. Palace, entrance from Joseph square, east of the library, the staircase in the right-hand corner. Admission every Monday and Friday from 10 o'clock a. m. It is advisable to apply previously at the cabinet for cards of admission, stating the names and number of visitors.

This remarkable collection consists of a vast number of antique household utensils, bronze vessels, Etruscan vases, lamps, and a great variety of cut stones; the apotheosis of emperor Augustus, an onix $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter with 20 beautiful figures; another onix with the head of Alexander the Great and his consort, and numerous other rarities. — The collection of Coins and Medals contains above 112,000 specimens of ancient Greek and Roman Coins, dollars, florins, and false coins of the middle ages and modern times, ducats, and groschens; bronze medals, and oriental coins. This collection which dates from Francis I, has been systematically arranged (1835) under the direction of Count Dietrichstein.

The Imp. Cabinet of Egyptian Antiquities, in the lower building of the *Belvedere*. Contains 5 large

rooms filled with such specimens of Egyptian antiquity as have found no room in the Cabinet at the Imp. Palace. These consist chiefly of vases, papyrus rolls, mummies, sarcophagus, statues, bronze and terra-cota (baked clay) curiosities. Very remarkable are: the lid of a coffin and a coat of mail made of the skin of a crocodile.

The Collection of Ambras (Ambraser-Sammlung), in the lower building of the Belvedere, Rennweg 6. Its name is derived from the Castle of Ambras in Tyrol, where it was founded by the Archduke *Ferdinand* (second son of the Emperor *Ferdinand I*), in the second half of the 16th century, it was from thence, transferred to Vienna in 1806, when, subsequently to the peace of Presburgh, the Tyrol was given up to Bavaria. It is open to the public every tuesday and friday from 9 to 12, a. m. and from 3 to 6 p. m. During the winter it remains closed. — This collection contains 143 authentical coats of mail once the property of Princes and other illustrious personages of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries; — 1200 portraits representing illustrious men of the middle ages; — a library; a nice selection of cut stones; autographs and many other rarities.

The Imperial Treasury (k. k. Schatzkammer) open at 10 o' clock on Wednesdays. Tickets of admission may be obtained by a written application every Monday and Tuesday. — This collection, which occupies part of the Schweizerhof (Imperial Palace), contains many historical and very valuable objects, the principal of which are: *The Regalia* attributed to *Charlemagne*, consisting of a crown adorned with unpolished stones and bearing the inscription: *Conradus Dei gratia Romanorum imperator*,

together with an orb, a sceptre, a sword, a tunic, a pair of gloves, and shoes. — The Relics shown off on the occasion of an Emperor being crowned, viz; the spear with which Jesus-Christ was transfixed by a soldier, nails from the holy Cross, one of John the Baptist's teeth, a fragment of St. John the Evangelist's gown, etc.; the imperial crown, the orb and sceptre of Austria, dating from *Rudolph II* and worn by the German Emperors when, after their proclamation, they solemnly entered the town of Frankfort (this crown studded with unpolished precious stones weighs 1189 grains; the orb, 484 ducats and the sceptre, 194 ducats); — the crowns worn by their Majesties the Emperor *Ferdinand I* and his Empress during the ceremony of their coronation at Prague (1837); the crown of the emperor, an imitation of that of *Rudolph II*, contains 20 large diamands, 504 small ones, 122 large round pearls, 745 small ones, etc.; — the regal attire worn by *Napoleon* at the time he was crowned king at Milan; — the cradle of the king of Rome; — the hunter's horn of Landgrave *Albert of Alsatia* and *Habsburg* (1190); — the sabre of *Tamerlan*; the swords of *John Huniadi*, *Maximilian I* and *Charles V*; — the sabre and battle-axe of *Apaffy*; the chains and necklaces of the different Austrian orders of distinction; — a crucifix carved by *Benvenuto Cellini*; finally the historical diamond called the "*Florentine*", lost by *Charles the Bold* at the battle of Grandson and picked up by a soldier who sold it for 5 florins; it weighs 133 carats (532 grains) and is worth about 1.000,000 florins.

The Imperial Archives (k. k. Hof- und Staats-Archiv) in the Imp. Palace, instituted by the Emperor *Maximilian*. A very valuable collection.

The Imperial Arsenal, outside of the Belvedere gate, rich in specimens of historical worth, among which are remarkable :

The armour of *Attila*, king of the Huns; — the hat of *Geoffrey of Bouillon* given to this warrior by the Pope when the former placed himself at the head of the crusaders on their pilgrimage to the Holy Land; — the attire of *Frederic the Martial*, last of the Babenbergs' race; — the armour of *Louis II* king of Hungary, slain at the battle of Mohacz; the armour of *Charles V*; — the armours of the three *Ferdinands*; — that of *Rudiger of Starhemberg*, defensor of Vienna during the siege by the Turks (1683); — The flag of the Grand-Vizier and leader of the Turks during the said siege; — the armour worn by king *Sobieski* on the day of the battle which freed Vienna from its besiegers; — the leather collar worn by Prince *Eugene* with a bunch of his hair; — the coat of mail of General *Montecuccoli*; — the Polish flag of General *Kosciuszko*, and a good many more interesting reminiscences of old times. — The Arsenal may be visited daily, but it is indispensable to obtain permission from the War-Office (Kriegsministerium), Hof 17, or from the Commanding Officer (at the Arsenal itself; see under the head: Military Establishments and Edifices).

The Civil Arsenal (das bürgerliche Zeughaus), Hof 10; admission every Monday and Thursday, from 9 to 12. The arsenal originated in the 16th century, but the building which it now occupies dates from 1731. The rich collection of armours, exhibited in a hall two storeys high and 410 feet long, is most splendid and well deserves to be seen; — the most remarkable objects are:

100 complete sets of armour, among which that of St. Hilary and of Philip, Count Palatine of the Rhine; — the flag of the 1st bataillon of the 5th regiment of French infantry wrested from Caldiero's hands by Archduke *Charles* (1805); — that of the Viennese Volunteers rescued by *Richter* at the taking of Mantoua (1797); — the standard of the Great-Master of the knights of Malta, Count John of Herberstein; — the Turkish banner which *Charles of Lorraine* carried off from Buda (Hungary) and which was before deposited in the Stephen's Church; — the winding-sheet and skull of *Kara Mustapha*: the ensigns of Field-Marshal *Loudon* with a tuft of his hair; — the shield of king *Mathias Corvin*; — the crescent which ornamented the spire of St. Stephen Church; — a standard of the town of Vienna (1529); — one of *Charles V.*; — one of *Ottocar of Bohemia*; — a mountain staff used by *Andreas Hofer*; the banner with which the Viennese Citizens effected a sally during the siege of Vienna (1693).

The Collection of Saddles (k. k. Sattelkammer) and the **Collection of Hunting Requisites** (k. k. Jagdkammer), without the Burgthor, Hofstallstrasse 1, contain a great many articles which deserve to be seen, such as caparisons, saddles, harness, etc., that have figured at the crowning ceremonies of princes, guns of great value, the arquebuse of *Charles VI.*, the hunting suit worn by *Joseph II* and torn by a wilful stag, which in self-defence attacked and wounded the Emperor, etc.

Fine Arts.

The Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, Annagasse 3, founded by *Joseph I* in 1705, later developed and forwarded by *Maria-Theresa* and *Joseph II*, has been completely reorganised between the years 1850 and 1865. Elementary instruction has been replaced by the real object of the Academy, namely, that of becoming a high school of Art, or one instituted to encourage and promote its progress. — The Academy is divided into two departments:

- I. A *general* school for painting and sculpture, and
- II. a *special* school for historical painting, high sculpture, engraving, landscape, plastic, and architecture.

This Academy is richly endowed and possessed of all the necessary requirements to form good scholars. It is placed under the curatorship of a president, and has an Academical Council consisting of its professors and eight independent artists appointed by the Council. — The number of its ordinary professors is 15, to which a few assistants may be added.

The Imp. Museum of Art and Industry (k. k. österreichisches Museum für Kunst und Industrie), Ballhausplatz, founded by Emperor *Francis Joseph I* (7th March 1863), will soon be transferred to a splendid building

now constructing in the Ringstrasse. Its object is to enhance good taste and progress in the different branches of trade and industry by benefiting them with the application of scientific and artistical knowledge.— To this effect the Museum contains a great variety of choice specimens in the multifarious lines of trade and industry which they serve to elucidate, thereby calling the attention of the mechanic and artisan to the importance of art in its application to the numerous inventions that are daily made. — The greater number of articles forming this collection are, however, only borrowed, the Emperor having placed the court collections, those of the University, Polytechnic, Arsenal, and other similar institutions, at the disposal of the Director. — Besides these sources, the Museum is enabled to increase its collections either by legacies or donations from the rich, etc. — Occasional exhibitions are held here, which are well worth seeing. Open daily from 9 to 4, Mondays excepted; on Tuesdays and Wednesdays the price of admission is 30 Kreuzers.

The new edifice now constructing and destined to hoard up the above mentioned treasures of art and industry is built on a very large scale, and promises to be very sumptuous; — it is situated in the Ringstrasse, on the left-hand side of the main street leading to the Landstrasse and nearly opposite to the Franz-Josef's Barracks.

Picture Galleries.

Besides a collection of engravings and a library, the **Academy of Fine-Arts** possesses a fine gallery of paintings and a very interesting collection of plaster figures, chiefly copied from classic originals of the middle ages.

The collection of paintings called **Lamberg'sche Gallerie**, was bequeathed to the Academy by the late Count *Anton Lamberg*. — It consists of 800 excellent paintings, 200 of which belong to the classical Flemish school; others again are by old German masters and *Paul Potter*, *Claude Lorraine*, *Hemling*, *Cranach*, *Rubens*, *Jordans*, *Terburg*, *Teniers*, *Ruisdael*, *Velasquez*, *Murillo*, (Spanish school) *Paul Veronese*, and *Tintoretto*, are to be seen here. Application must previously be made in writing, on the ground-floor.

The Imp. Gallery, at the Belvedere, Rennweg, is open from the 24th April to the 30th Sept. on tuesdays and fridays from 10 to 4. From the 1st October to 23^d April same days, from 10 to 2. This collection, was originally founded, though neither in its present dimensions nor situation, by Maximilian I. It was subsequently enriched with a great number of pictures formerly in the possession of Charles II. of England, and under Charles VI. and Joseph II., it received again large additions. It is impos-

sible to give an idea of the richness of the above collection within the precincts of the present work; suffice it to say, that it contains nearly 3000 paintings large and small, and that one of its great peculiarities and advantages is, its possessing admirable specimens from the various periods of all the principal schools, as Flemish, Dutch, Italian, and old and modern German, so as to present the artist or amateur a complete survey of the progress of the art, and form what may be termed a very rich and select collection. The names of *Giorgione, Titian, Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, Raphael, Perrugino, Caravaggio, Salvator Rosa, Da Vinci, Del Sarto, Carlo Dolce, Michael Angelo, Guido Reni, Correggio, Carracci, Vandyk, Rubens, Teniers, Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Ruysdael, Woowermans, Van Eyck, Albrecht Dürer*, will be sufficient to excite the curiosity of the visitor endowed with taste for exhibitions of this kind. A complete Catalogue may be procured at the Gallery.

The Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein, Liechtensteinstrasse 36, open to the public daily, Sundays excepted, contains 1430 paintings distributed in 25 large rooms of his Palace. — Besides these, there are about 400 marble and bronze statues. — The most remarkable paintings of this collection are: Pictures by the most celebrated masters of the Italian and Flemish schools; several by *Leonardo da Vinci*; the best Holy family by *Del Sarto*; the Virgin and Child by *Perrugino*; — a portrait, Wallenstein, by *Vandyk*. Also pictures by *Raphael, Correggio, Guido Reni, Carlo Dolce, Titian*, and *Rubens*.

The Gallery of Count Czernin, Josefstadt, Paradeplatz 9, consisting of 400 select specimens of the French,

Spanish, Italian, and Flemish schools; a splendid *Paul Potter*. This collection was founded by Count *Rodolph Czernin* (1845) who spent the greater part of his life busily engaged in collecting the pictures. Visitors obtain admittance by applying to the Count's steward (*Haushofmeister*).

The Gallery of Count Schönborn Buchheim, *Renngasse 4*, not large, but very select. — Apply to the steward.

The Gallery of Count Harrach, *Freiung 3*, open to visitors every wednesday and saturday. Above 300 paintings, among which some by *Perrugino*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Velazquez*, *Schalken*, *Jos. Vernet* etc.

Besides these first-rate collections, there are yet a few of minor importance, for instance those of Count *Breuner*, of Count *Beroldingen* etc.

The Collection of paintings of Mr. Gsell, *Wieden, Schmöllergasse*, contains some very beautiful specimens of the different old and modern schools. To be seen on tuesdays, fridays, and sundays.

The Collection of Mr. Bühlmeyer, contains principally paintings belonging to the Viennese school; — *Neubau, Mondscheingasse 4*.

The Collection of Mr. Lustig, in the City, *Wallfischgasse 1*, consists in modern paintings of the Belgian, French, and Dutch schools; to be viewed daily between 9 and 11.

Prints and Engravings.

Annexed to the Imperial Library is a fine collection of engravings not less splendid in itself than famous for the solicitous care that attended the selection of the specimens. — This collection is divided into five sections, viz: 1) a large collection consisting of 600 engravings, large in-folios, and 18 port-folios containing essays of a more than ordinary size; 2) a collection of portraits in 290 bandboxes (in-folio): 3) 1064 volumes of works illustrated with engravings; 4) a collection of miniatures and drawings 140 vols; 5) a collection representing above 1000 solemn processional trains in 40 volumes in-folio, besides 64 portfolios.

The number of engravings of the two first collections amounts to 200,000. The engravings are chronologically classed according to the different schools, their printers and engravers. This collection may justly be asserted to be one of the most notorious in Europe.

The private library of the Emperor (see p. 79) is enriched with a collection of 102,000 engravings, of which 89,000 are portraits, and 887 portfolios containing 22,065 portraits collected by Lavater at the time when he was engaged in his physiognomical researches.

The Collection of Prints of the Archduke Albert, annexed to the library of this Prince, was commenced by the Duke *Albert of Saxony-Teschen*, son-in-law of the Empress *Maria-Theresa*. After the former's demise, the artistical collections became the property of the Archduke *Charles*, father of their actual proprietor. This collection consists of above 200,000 specimens and of original

drawings by the masters of the principal schools, of 15,000 specimens. — The latter is the most complete collection of its kind extant. Amongst the drawings are to be seen: a sketch of the Transfiguration by *Raphael*; the portrait of Emperor Maximilian by *Albert Dürer*; 36 studies (études) by *Michel-Angelo*, 122 études by *Raphael*, 132 by *Dürer*, 150 by *Rubens*, above 100 by *Rembrandt* etc. — The collection of military plans (battles, sieges, military operations and evolutions) is very remarkable.

The Collection of Prince Liechtenstein is annexed to his library (see p. 82).

The Collections of Counsellor *Dräxler* (Burg), of Count *Harrach*, and that of the Academy of Fine-Arts must likewise be mentioned.

Vienna owns two Societies whose object is the encouragement of the Fine Arts (Kunst - Vereine); One of these, established in 1830, holds exhibitions and is now connected with the Society of Artists (Künstlerhaus); the other (österreichischer Kunstverein), has a permanent exhibition of paintings, Tuchlauben 8, purchases pictures and occasionally raffles them. The share-holders have to pay 10 flor. a year. The exhibition is daily open to strangers on paying the moderate fee of 28 kreuzers. Its paintings are monthly removed and replaced by fresh ones.

Printsellers: *Artaria & Co.*, Kohlmarkt 9 (large stock of Geographical Maps). — *Paterno*, Neumarkt. — *Kaeser*, Bognergasse. — *Neumann*, Kohlmarkt. — *Posonyi*, Kärtnerstrasse 16. — *Miethke & Wawra*, Plankengasse.

Photographers: *Angerer*, Seilerstätte. — *Bauer*, Mülkerbastei 16. — *Jägermeyer*, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 1. — *Miethke & Wawra*, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 95. — *Schlossarek*, Getreidemarkt 5. — *Rabending*, Taborstrasse 18. — *Leth*, Wallfischgasse 4. — *Lukardt*, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse, National-Hotel. — *Gertinger*, Wieden, Margarethenstrasse 28.

Dealers in photographs: *O. Kramer*, Grabengasse 7. — *Miethke & Wawra*, Plankengasse 7.

M u s i c.

The Court Chapel, has at its disposal 18 Singers, 26 instrument players and two leaders; the best classical music is executed here to perfection. May be heard every sunday at 11.

The Imp. School for Organists, its main object, that of forming teachers, St. Anne, Annagasse.

Musical Societies (see p. 74).

Concerts in Vienna are mostly given in the winter, but orchestras and Military bands may be heard daily at certain places indicated by the news-papers and posted bills, and their musical performances are first-rate. The places mostly resorted to by the Viennese to enjoy military music, are: *Volksgarten*, *Cursalon* (Stadtpark), *Gartenbau-Salon*, *Sperl* (Leopoldstadt), *Zeisig* (Neubau), *Schwender*, at Rudolfsheim, *Neue Welt*, at Hietzing, *Dom-meyer*, at Hietzing (near Vienna).

The Collection of Music at the Imp. Library, contains a vast number of theoretical as well as practical works on music, from the very first attempts at harmony that were made to our days. — This valuable collection fills 24 large chests, and consists of works on the different theories, history, and literature of music; — graduated vocal and instrumental exercises; — works on Music belonging to the 15th and 16th centuries; — works on Church Music, comprising different periods; — the pri-

vate collection of Emperor Leopold I, the greater part dramatic; a collection of autographs, etc. etc. The whole collection consists of 10,000 works in 12,000 volumes.

Music-sellers: *Haslinger*, Graben; — *Spina*, Graben; — *Wessely*, Kohlmarkt; — *Levy*, Neumarkt; — *Gott-hard*, Kohlmarkt.

Notes may be hired at *Ascher's*, Bognergasse 13; — at *Doblinger's*, Goldschmiedgasse; — at *Glöggel's*, Herrengasse 6; — and at *Levy's*, Neuer Markt.

Theatres.

Vienna possesses 6 theatres and 1 summer theatre. 2 of these are in the town, the others are in the suburbs. The boxes contain from 4 to 6 persons and are generally let to one party, except at the *Theatre on the Wien*, at the *Karl Theatre*, and *Harmony theatre*, where a limited number of boxes can be let to different parties. The reserved-seats both in the pit and galleries rank next after the boxes in point of gentility and convenience. It is advisable for ladies to take either a box or reserved seats in the pit or first gallery as much as possible in the front row, and especially so at the theatres in the suburbs. Plans of the internal arrangement and disposition of boxes and seats in the different theatres, with numbers to the seats may be procured at any large print-seller's. Theatrical performances commence in Vienna at seven o'clock and are generally ended at ten. It is customary for any gentleman entering the Imperial Court Theatre (k. k. Hofburg-theater) and the Court Opera (k. k. Hofoperntheater) to take off his hat; in other theatres the same custom prevails, but only after the curtain has been drawn up.

The Court Theatre (Hofburgtheater), in the Imp. Palace, was constructed in 1760 and has, between the years 1837 and 1854, undergone frequent restorations.

Its internal arrangement and decorations leave much to wish for as far as comfort and elegance are concerned, but its actors are unquestionably the first in Germany. This theatre is exclusively devoted to classic German plays though some of Shakespeare's masterpieces such as, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *Lear*, *Othello*, and *Romeo and Juliet* are here occasionally acted with great taste and correctness. — It has two tiers of boxes, 2 pits, and 2 galleries. — The prices are printed on the Play-bills pasted up beside the entrance.

The Court Opera (k. k. Hofoperntheater), Augustinergasse 6, was burnt down in 1761 and rebuilt in 1763; it is exclusively for German and Italian operas and ballets. It has 2 pits and five galleries, the three lowest rows of which are partitioned out into boxes. The prices are likewise specified on the bill pasted up at the door.

The New Opera-house, Operngasse, which has just been constructed after the plans of *Van der Null* and *Siccardsburg*, contains beautiful frescoes by *Schwind* and *Ed. Engerth*.

Charles Theatre (Karltheater), in the suburb Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse 31. On this spot stood formerly a small theatre built by *Ch. Marinelli* in 1781 for popular farces, comic spectacles, pantomimes, etc. mostly in the broadest Austrian dialect, but often very amusing. At a later period, Manager *Carl* bought this theatre, whose celebrities as *Schuster*, *Korntheuer*, *Raimund*, *Krones*, *Ennöckl* and *Jäger*, had by degrees died away. He had it demolished and rebuilt (1847) on the plan of *Van der Null* and *Siccardsburg*, and now it is mostly farmed out to different good companies of actors. The price of places is

indicated on the play-bill pasted up at the door of the theatre.

The Theatre near the Wien (Theater an der Wien), Magdalenenstrasse 8, excepting the New Opera-house, just completed this is the largest of all the theatres in Vienna. It was constructed between the years 1798 and 1801, and renovated in 1838 and 1845. Dramas, comedies, light operas and ballets, are performed here. The stage is so spacious, that 500 persons and 100 horses have appeared on it at once. It has two pits with 8 boxes, 10 boxes in the first tier, and 4 galleries. Prices specified on the play-bill at the door.

The Theatre of the Josephstadt, Josephstädterstrasse 26. The present building dates from 1822. It has been restored in 1852. Dramas and Comedies, the latter chiefly in the Viennese dialect, are represented here. Price of the places specified on the Play-bill at the entrance of the theatre.

The Orpheum, situated Harmoniegasse, suburb Rossau, dates from 1866, and is devoted to the representation of small operas, farces, etc.; — Price of the places indicated on the Play-bill at the door.

The Thalia (or summer) **Theatre**, near the gate called *Neulerchenfeld*. It is an open theatre and performances can therefore take place here only in the hot summer months, and begins then at 5 p. m. Is the weather unfavourable, the performance is deferred.

Two private theatres, must likewise be mentioned, namely that of Prince *Sulkowski*, Matzleinsdorferstrasse 45, and that of Baron *Pasqualati*, in the suburb Alservorstadt.

Theatre Agents: Mr. *Holding*, agent for the court theatre; — Mr. *Prix*, Ballgasse 4; — Mr. *Kratz*, Lobkowitzplatz 1.

The Circus Renz, Leopoldstadt, grosse Fuhrmannsgasse, was built in 1855. This building, remarkable for its dimensions and elegance, was constructed at the expense of Mr. *Renz*, who in the winter season delights the Viennese public with the masterly performances of his unequalled troop of equestrians, and the choicest collection of well-trained horses that may be seen. Price of the places on the bill at the door.

Technical Institutions.

The Imp. Polytechnical School (see p. 66).

The Court Printing-Office (see p. 83).

The Mint (k. k. Münzamt), Neumarkt 1, was built in 1838 by architect *Sprenger*. This establishment is open to the public every thursday and contains: a vast stamp-room, a gold refinery, a gold and silver wire-drawing-mill, an academy to form engravers, etc. etc.

The Association of Engineers and Architects (see p. 73).

The *Orpheum*, situated Harmoniegasse, suburb *Russau*, dates from 1866, and is devoted to the representation of small operas, farces, &c. &c. — *Place* of the theatre is indicated on the Play-bill at the door.

The *Thalia* (or summer) Theatre, near the gate called *Neubau*. It is an open theatre and performances can therefore take place here only in the hot summer months, and begins then at 5 p. m. — In the weather unfavourable, the performance is deferred.

Two private theatres must likewise be mentioned, namely that of Prince *Sachsen*, Matzleinsdorferstrasse 45, and that of Baron *Proquhart*, in the suburb *Aiservorstadt*.

Commerce and Public Credit.

The Board of Trade and Industry for Lower Austria, in the palace of the National-Bank, Herrengasse 14. Reports on the meetings held are published in the official News-paper (Wiener Zeitung).

The Exchange, Strauchgasse 4, is open daily from 11 to 1. It has 2 presidents, 1 secretary general, 1 commissary, 18 counsellors, 54 brokers, and 107 agents. An exchange-list is daily published at 3.

The Austrian National Bank, Herrengasse 15 and 17. This institution received its statutes and privileges from the crown on the 15th July 1817. It was established by a society of shareholders and is divided into different sections namely, the office for the emission of notes, the discounting-office, deposit-office, loan-office, and an office for loans on mortgage. The bank issues notes to 1000, 100 and 10 florins, which are current in the whole empire instead of gold and silver. The administration is composed of 2 governors, 12 directors, and a great number of clerks. — It has branch establishments at Prague, Brünn, Triest, Pesth, Leopold, Gratz, Linz, Innsbruck, Temesvar, Hermannstadt, Kaschau, Kronstadt, Agram, Goritz, Laibach, Czernowitz, Cracow, Klagenfurt, Troppau, and Salzburg. The bank-notes are made in the building.

The Custom-house (k. k. Haupt-Zollamt), Zollamt-gasse 1 (see p. 43).

The Bank of the Credit-Mobilier (Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe), Hof 6, was founded in 1855 by a society of wealthy merchants. It transacts general banking-business and commenced its operations with a capital of 60 millions of florins. Its main object is the encouragement and support of commerce and industry, and by its aid many a railway line has been constructed. The direction of this institution is intrusted to the care of four directors and a board of administration.

The Bank of Discounts for Lower Austria (Niederösterreichische Escompte-Gesellschaft), Freieung 8, undertakes Banking-business in general, more especially however the discounting of good paper.

The Anglo-Austrian Bank, Strauchgasse, commenced its operations in 1864, with a capital of 20 millions. — Its object is the same as that of the preceding.

The Viennese Bank for Immovables, Weihburg-gasse 14, for the buying and selling of land and estates, lending money on mortgage, etc., throughout the Austrian Empire.

The Bank of the Belgian Credit-Foncier, Babenbergerstrasse 1.

The Austrian Savings-Bank, Graben 12, instituted in 1819. — Its sphere of operations is very extensive and this bank well deserves the amount of public credit which it enjoys.

The Ground-Credit-Bank (Boden-Credit-Anstalt), Herrengasse 8. Its Governor, Count *M. Almasy*.

A great number of private Banks have lately sprung up, which, having obtained the sanction of Government, are already actively employed, each in its particular sphere of operations; we name some of the principal ones:

The Franco-Bank.

The Austro-Egyptian Bank, under the auspices of the Anglo- and Credit-Bank.

The Austro-Oriental Bank, under the auspices of the Franco-Bank.

The Commercial Bank (Handelsbank), Renngasse.

The General Bank, Minoritenplatz.

The Mortgage-Bank (Hypothekenbank), Wipplingerstrasse.

The Trading-Bank (Verkehrsbank), Wipplingerstrasse.

Insurance Companies.

Der Anker (The Anchor), Kolowratring 3. Insurance of Annuities; Life Insurance, etc.

The Company for the Twofold Insurance of Capital and Income, Sonnenfelsgasse 7.

General Austro - Italian Insurance Company, Lugeck 1.

The Austrian Gresham, Insurance of Income, etc., Tuchlauben 11.

The Apis, Insurance of Cattle, Dorotheergasse 9.

The Company of Mutual Insurance against Fire, Obere Bäckerstrasse 3.

The Danubian Insurance Company, Schwarzenbergplatz 14.

Insurance of Capital, Annuities; against Fire, Weather and Water (Azienda Assicuratrice di Trieste), Habsburgergasse 5.

The Adriatic Insurance Company in Triest. — Agency in Vienna, Stephansplatz 5.

The Patria, Life Insurance, Kärntnerring 2.

The Austria, Naglergasse 31.

The Phoenix, Riemerstrasse 2.

The First Hungarian Insurance Company, Planckengasse 2.

Vindobona, Insurance Company, chiefly on mortgage, Kolowratring 3.

The Imp. Pawning Establishment (k. k. Ver-satzamt), Dorotheergasse 17, was founded by *Joseph II* in 1783. — The business of a licensed pawnbroker is unknown in Austria, and all affairs of this nature are transacted at the above establishment, where any pledge not subject to breaking is accepted. Open every day, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

Bankers:

M. L. Biedermann & Co., Breunerstrasse 6.

M. Königswarter, Kärntnerring 4.

S. M. Rothschild, Renngasse 3.

Alex. Schöller, Wollzeile 12.

J. Sina, Hoher Markt 9.

J. H. Stametz & Co., Dorotheergasse 9.

H. Todesco's Sons, Kärntnerstrasse 51.

Weikersheim & Co., Habsburgergasse 5.
M. Wodianer, Tuchlauben 17.

Money Changers:

- J. M. Löwenthal*, Stephansplatz 9.
- J. Ribarz*, Kärtnerstrasse 10.
- M. Schnapper* (Discount-Bank), Kärntnerstrasse 9.
- J. C. Sothen*, Graben 4.
- K. Uffenheimer*, Graben 18.
- A. Zinner*, Stephansplatz 8.

Austrian Money.

It was stipulated at the last monetary convention held in Vienna (1855), that the Austrian empire should henceforward adopt a monetary system more in conformity with the value of that of the other Confederate States of Germany. According to the new system, a pound of fine silver is equal to 40 fl. new Austrian currency, or to 30 Prussian dollars (Thaler), or to 52 flors. 30 krzrs. currency in Southern Germany. — One Prussian dollar is therefore equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Austrian florin, or to $1\frac{3}{4}$ florin of southern Germany.

An Austrian florin has 100 kreuzers (copper money).

Austrian Gold Coins :

The Gold crown is worth	7 fl. — kr.
„ Double Gold crown „	14 „ — „
„ Ducat..... „	4 „ 70 „

Austrian Silver Coins :

There are in silver: coins of 2 florins; of 1 fl. 50 kr. (Vereinsthaler); of 1 flor.; of $\frac{1}{4}$ flor. (25 kreuzers); of 20 krs.; of 10 krs.; of 5 krs.

Copper Coins: of 4, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ kr.

1 Franc is equal to 40 kreuzers.

1 Pound Sterling to 10 fl. } according to the exchange

1 Napoleon d'or to 8 „ } of the day.

- 1 Roman Scudo 2 fl. 17 krs.
- 1 Italian Lira 40 krs.
- 1 Ducato (Naples) 1 fl. 72 krs.
- 1 American Dollar 2 fl. 10 krs.
- 1 Russian silver Rooble 1 fl. 62 krs.
- 1 Spanish Dollar (peso duro of 20 reals) 2 fl. 17 krs.
- 1 Milreis of Portugal 2 fl. 44 krs.
- 1 Turkish Dollar 10 krs.
- 1 Danish Rigsbankdaler 1 fl. 13 krs.
- 1 Swedish Riksdaler 57 krs.
- 1 Florin (Netherlands) 86 krs.

There are yet a few coins in the circulation belonging to the old monetary system called "Conventional Currency" such are: the 2 florin silver coins, equal to 2 fl. 10 krs. of the actual currency; — 6 conv. krs. current for 10 krs. new currency, and the 3 kr. bits worth 5 krs. new currency. — All silver coins bearing upon them the date 1858, belong to the old monetary system.

We have already spoken of the Austrian banknotes which, instead of gold and silver coins, are current throughout the empire. The bank not exchanging its paper for money, it results from it, that the latter, whether gold or silver, is submitted to an agio which varies daily according to the greater or lesser demand for it. Since a few years, however, the state of the Austrian bank has considerably improved, and it is generally believed and hoped that the agio on gold and silver will soon entirely subside.

The Markets of Vienna.

The principal Markets in Vienna are for vegetables and fruits those on the Hof and Freiung, the Naschmarkt, that in the Seilerstätte and adjoining streets, and that on a place near the Franz-Joseph's quay which is called "Schanzl". For venison there are many shops at the so-called "Wildpretmarkt"; Fish is sold in the street running parallel to the Franz-Joseph's Quay, etc. — There is besides a central Market-Hall of recent date on the way to the suburb Landstrasse, in the space between the Railway and the Town-Park, at which all kinds of victuals can be procured at a moderate price.

There are other markets for the purchase of hay, coals, and lime, in the proximity of the Matzleinsdorf gate.

Fire-wood is sold on the banks of the Danube in the suburbs Rossau, Weissgärber, Erdberg, and in the Brigittenau. — Wheat and Corn before the "Getreidemarkt" Barracks, Laimgrube, and flour is to be had on the Neumarkt and in the old city.

The Market for left-off clothes and a multitude of other second-hand articles is one of the curiosities of the metropolis. Beginning with the most costly articles of dress and ending with the simple button, every imaginable trumpery article is here of cheap acquisition. This establishment is situated near the Berggasse, Alsergrund.

Military Institutions and Establishments.

The Imp. roy. Military College, Dreihufeisengasse, is devoted to superior instruction for young officers needing some schooling before being admitted to the staff. A complete course of studies lasts three years. —

The Military Geographical Institution (k. k. militärisch-geographisches Institut), Paradeplatz 7, founded in 1839. The object of this institution is to draw up plans and maps of the whole empire; to collect for the purpose all the necessary materials both on land and sea; to provide for the publication of the said plans and maps and carefully store up all works of the kind. Emperor Francis-Joseph has contributed much to the aggrandisement of this institution by adding to the number of geographers already extant (1851) a corps of 44 military geographers.

The establishment is divided into 8 sections:

1. Topographical Drawing.
2. Lithography.
3. Chalcography.
4. Lithographic and chalcographic Presses.
5. Military Geodesy.
6. The Computing and Reckoning Office.
7. The Drawing Office.
8. The Mapping or planning Office.

The Imperial Medical and Surgical Academy, (called *Josephinum*), Währingergasse 15, was founded by Joseph II in 1785 and reorganised in 1854. Its object is to provide the army with skilful physicians and surgeons. The Medical course lasts 5 years, the surgical 3. Arrangements are made for 200 pupils; the military hospital belongs to it, and a botanical garden, museum, and library are attached to the establishment. It has a director and 16 professors.

The Veterinary School (k. k. Thierarznei-Institut), Landstrasse, linke Bahngasse 7 (see p. 68).

The Garrison Hospital (k. k. Militär - Haupt-Garnisons - Spital), Alsergrund, Garnisonsgasse 5. This building is contiguous to the *Josephinum*, and has accommodation for 900 patients.

The Military Hospital for Invalids, Landstrasse, Invalidenstrasse 1, was established (1783) in the building it now occupies. Here is accommodation for 65 officers and 550 soldiers. Two large pictures representing the battles of Aspern and Leipzig (by Krafft) adorn its walls.

The Military Riding-School (k. k. Equitations-Schule), Ungergasse; — attached to the building is a leaping-ground, which, in a space of about 130 feet, is, like a steeple-chase ground, furnished with all sorts of hinderances.

The Imperial Arsenal (without the Belvedere gate), contains a church, an hospital, a large collection of arms, a barracks, a cannon and gun foundery, an open space measuring 600 paces for target-shooting, and various work-shops for the fabrication of fire-arms and

ammunition. Nine steam engines of 125 horse power are constantly at work in its precincts, and it gives occupation to 2000 mechanics. — No interpreter or guide can be procured here to point out and explain the curiosities which this vast place contains, but any wished-for information can be obtained from the keepers (portiers) of the building, and even from some of the workmen. — It is open every day.

Soldiers' Barracks, for infantry, the *Francis-Joseph's* Casern, near the gate of same name, built in the Anglo-Saxon style and completed in 1857, a fine building. — Another barracks in the town is that situated on the Danube; — In the suburbs, the most remarkable are: one in Mariahilf, Caserngasse 1, (Academy of Engineers); — and those on the Getreidemarkt 11, — Heumarkt 27, — Alserstrasse 2, — and Mariahilferstrasse 25.

For Cavalry, Josefstädterstrasse 46, — Leopoldstadt, obere Donaustrasse 1.

For Artillery, Landstrasse, Rennweggasse 75, and one at the imp. Military Arsenal.

For the Military Train, Favoritenstrasse 26, 30; — Landstrasse, Ungergasse 49.

For the Gendarmes, Landstrasse, Löwengasse 19; — Court Gendarmes, Neubau, Breitegasse 3.

For the Military Police (Polizeiwache), Stern-gasse 8; — Wieden, Rainergasse 7; — Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 94.

The Court Archers' Guard, is quartered up Rennweg 3 and 4; — the Trabant Guard in Neubau, Breitegasse 3.

Public Safety and Comfort.

The internal city, comprising the *Ring*, forms one Police district; the suburbs are divided into 8 districts, each district having a Commissary Director with a certain number of functionaries under him, a physician, a surgeon, and a midwife. The general Direction of Police (Tuchlauben 4), comprises among other offices, those for foreigners, for cab and omnibus drivers, servants, and the conscription office.

The Austrian detective Police is generally acknowledged to be as efficient as that of London and Paris. During the day, policemen, whose duty it is to watch over public safety and order, are posted in different streets; At night they are replaced by watchmen who have to look to the shops and house doors on their round being properly closed and bolted.

The severity with which strangers used to be asked for their passport in former years has quite subsided in Austria. Passports are now only asked for at the Russian and Turkish Frontiers.

The omnibuses which traverse the town in all directions, occasionally causing great confusion in its narrow streets, are not allowed to stop during their drives except a few minutes at Stephen Square, Freiung, Hof, Neumarkt, and Hohenmarkt.

When driving through Vienna and its environs the coachman must keep on the left hand side of the street or road, and drive past any carriage before him to the right. — The doors of private houses are closed at 10 oclock p. m. Any body returning home after that time must pay the porter 10 krs. Dogs must not be allowed to run about the streets without wearing a wire muzzle.

Fire-men and Fire-engines, Hof, in the civil Arsenal. — In this establishment 7 large fire-engines, 27 water-carts, 50 fire-men, and 3 sweeps are always in readiness to answer the fire-bell of St. Stephen from whose belfrey a watchman by means of an electric telegraph gives the alarm, and signalizes the direction in which the fire has broken out; this takes place during day time by means of a red flag being hoisted up, and during the night by a lighted lanthorn.

The Establishments for supplying the Town with Water are, comparatively speaking, few. They mostly have to take their supplies partly from distant fountains, and partly from the Danube. Some of the water used in Vienna has to pass through 16,000 pipes before it reaches its destination. — Owing to this scarcity of water, Emperor Ferdinand caused a new water conduit to be constructed 1838, which bears the name of that monarch (Kaiser Ferdinands-Wasserleitung).

The Gas Illumination of Vienna (offices Bauernmarkt 8, and Erdbergerlande 14), is supplied by a branch of the London Imperial Gas Company; — the gazometers are in the suburbs Erdberg, Rossau, and Fünfhaus.

Prisons.

The Police House-of-Detention (k. k. Polizeihaus), Sterngasse 8. — A place for punishing trifling offences.

The Jail for the Punishment of Crimes (k. k. Strafgericht und Criminal), Paradeplatz 19, for such criminals who have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and for those who are still awaiting the verdict of the Court.

The Court of Justice itself and an hospital for the delinquents are comprised in the building, which can accommodate 350 criminals and 170 patients.

Hospitals.

The General Hospital (k. k. allgemeines Krankenhaus), Alserstrasse 4, was founded by Emperor *Joseph II* in 1783, and considerably enlarged in 1835. It is built on an area of 20,500 square feet, has a chapel, 104 rooms for the sick with 2500 beds, 60 private rooms, a pharmacy, baths, above 50 physicians and 400 nurses in attendance. The first class treatment for patients including private room, board, medicaments and physician's fees, costs monthly 73 fl. and 50 krs; 2^d class treatment 31 fl. 50 krs; — 3^d class, for Austrians 12 fl. 60 krs; — for strangers 18 fl. 90 krs; — 4th class treatment, gratis.

In this establishment centre the various clinics of the university who are at liberty to choose any particular patient, the progress of whose illness may be interesting for them to watch, and who is accordingly transferred to a particular clinic, where he is taken care of. Connected with the Hospital are two other Establishments viz, a Lunatic Asylum (Irrenhaus), and a lying-in-hospital.

The Lunatic - Asylum, Alsergrund, Lazarethgasse 14, constructed in 1851 by Architect *Fellner* after the plan of *Nadherny*. This building with dependencies, covers an area of 60,000 square fathoms and has cost above one million of florins. Its internal arrangement and organisation is in perfect accordance with its vastness.

Here are to be seen: a chapel (stained window-panes by Geyling), drawing-rooms furnished with pianos, billiard-tables, and such working implements as may contribute to divert the minds of its inmates. The work done by the patients is sold and they are benefited with the proceeds of the sale. — 500 Lunatics can find accommodation in the building, and the charge made is according to the class they belong to, for inst.: 1st class with room to one's self, daily 2 fl. 65 krs; — 2^d class, a room for two, daily 1 fl. 25 krs; — 3^d class sleep in dormitories containing at least 6 beds each, and pay 55 krs daily. There are also boarders who, by paying 5 fl. 25 krs daily, may have the use of two rooms.

The Lying-in-Hospital (Gebäranstalt), furnished with 30 beds for the three classes into which it is divided; — the first class patients pay 3 fl. 50 krs a day; — the second class, 1 fl. 95 krs., and the third class, 53 krs a day. Poor women are admitted without payment, but they are obliged to serve afterwards for some time as wet-nurses in the foundling-hospital connected with it.

The Wieden District-Hospital, Favoritenstrasse 32, contains 900 beds and tends annually between 7000 and 8000 patients.

The Rodolph Hospital, Landstrasse, Rudolfsgasse, dates from 1864. It was built on the plan of *Horky* and has accommodation for 1000 patients. This establishment is nicely situated and so well distributed and conveniently arranged that it leaves nothing to wish for.

The Hospital of the Brothers of Charity, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 16, has annually the care of 4000 patients of different religious persuasions.

Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Gumpendorferstrasse, tends annually above 1000 patients. The treatment is here homeopathical.

The Hospital of the Ladies of the Elizabethan Order, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 4, admits only female patients, who have nothing to pay for the assistance they receive.

The Institution for sick Clergymen, Landstrasse, Ungargasse 40.

The Hospital for Tradesmen's Clerks, Alsergrund, Reitergasse 1. A comfortable place with a large garden. Clerks who pay 2 fl. 10 krs. annually have the right of admission whenever they get ill; — Such as are rendered incapable of work, receive a monthly sustentation of 12 fl. 60 krs.

The Garrison Hospital, Alsergrund, Garnison-gasse 5, has accommodation for 900 beds. Another military hospital, Rennweg 75, is annexed to the Artillery barracks.

The Hospital for the Jews, Alsergrund, Seegasse 9, tends about 600 patients yearly.

Hospitals of the Common, Leopoldstadt, auf der Haide 15; — Wieden, Neumannsgasse 6; — Gumpendorferstrasse 106; — Hundsthurmerstrasse 77; — Josefstadt, Lerchengasse 19; — Liechtensteinstrasse 88; — Neubau, Kaiserstrasse 4 and Lindengasse 20.

Private Institutions for the Sick belonging to both sexes: Dr. Wertheim's, Langegasse 53; — Dr. Frommer's, Oberdöbling 248 his office, Brandstätte 3; — Dr. Jäger's (sore eyes), Schottenhof; — Mr. Fr. Petzel's (lunatics), Alserstrasse 27; — Mr. Papst's (lunatics),

Erdbergerstrasse 9; — Dr. Leidesdorf's (lunatics), Döbling 163; — Dr. Treu's (nervous and mental affections), Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 15; — Dr. Erbes's, Maria-Enzersdorf (consumption), his office, Magdalenenstrasse 26; — Dr. Skofitz's (electro-magnetical treatment), Seilerstätte 16; — Dr. Zaluzny's (electro-magnetical treat.), Rauhensteingasse 8; — Dr. Götz's (for tending children), Habsburgergasse 6; — Dr. Politzer's (for children), Seitzergasse 6; — *Orthopedical Establishments*: Dr. Weil, Währing; — Dr. Melicher's, Mariannengasse 29.

Hospitals for Children: St. Anne, Alsergrund, Kinderspital 6; — Dr. Hügel's, Margarethenstrasse 30 (gratuitous treatment); — St. Joseph's Hospital, Koltschitzkygasse 9; — Public Institutions for tending children, Tuchlauben 7 and Margarethenstrasse 25.

The Foundling-Hospital (Findelhaus), Alserstrass 21, contains 90 beds for wet-nurses and 330 beds for children; — 16,000 children may annually be tended in this establishment. The illegitimate children of the poor are gratuitously taken care of, those of the rich must pay. The greater number of foundlings are brought up in the country at the cost of the establishment which exceeds the yearly amount of 600,000 flors.

Medical-men: Doctor *Arlt* (affections of the eyes); — Dr. *Bednar* (children's distempers); — Dr. *Blodig* (affections of the eyes); — Drs. *Dittel*, *Dumreicher* (operators); — Dr. *Fuchs*, Dr. *Ign. Gruber*, and *Jos. Gruber* (affections of the ears); — Dr. *Hebra* (affections of the skin); — Dr. *Gulz* (affections of the eyes and ears); — Drs. *Helm*, *Jaeger* (affections of the eyes); — Dr. *Ivanchich* (affections of the bladder); — Dr. *Lorinser* (contraction

of the muscles); — Dr. *Lumpe* (confinements); — Drs. *Oppolzer* and *Politzer* (children's distempers); — Dr. *Rothansel* (homeopathic); — Dr. *Skoda* (consumption); — Drs. *Standhartner*, *Strauss*, *Weinke* (homeopathic); — Dr. *Zeissl* (cutaneous eruptions). — There are about 600 physicians in Vienna.

Surgeons: Drs. *Estermann*, *Kramer*, and *Lang*.

Dentists: Mess^{rs} *Engländer*, *Faber*, *Jarisch*, *North*, *Sterne*, *Rabatz*, *Steinberger*.

Church-Yards: There are seven of them, situated without the town-gates and deriving their names from the gate they are next to; such are: the *Mariahilf* church-yard; the *Hundsthurm*, *Matzleinsdorf*, *St. Marx*, and *Nussdorf* burial-grounds. That of *Matzleinsdorf* contains a fine chapel and the tomb of *Gluck* († 1787). The church-yard for the Protestants is situated in the vicinity of *Matzleinsdorf*, and that for the jews near *Nussdorf*. — The Viennese church-yards are generally very simple and do not present any very remarkable tumular monuments. The celebrated *Mozart's* ashes lie in *Marx* cemetery, although the exact spot is unknown. *Beethoven* († 1827) and *Schubert* († 1828) are both interred at *Währing*, a village near Vienna.

Philanthropic Institutions.

The Imperial Poor-House, established by *Joseph II* and administered by the Municipality of Vienna, disposes of funds, which accrue to it from donations and legacies obtained from the wealthy. Here all poor persons, without distinction obtain assistance according to their wants, which latter are determined by the clergyman of the parish. On an average 18,000 persons are yearly assisted and receive in daily dispensations above 30,000 florins a year.

Other Hospitals for the Poor are: The large civil Hospital, Landstrasse, Rochusgasse 8; — the New Hospital, Lazarethgasse 2; — the Hospitals: Waisenhausgasse 1; — Leopoldstadt, Schiffamtsgasse 18; — and the Hospital for needy citizens, Währingergasse, which altogether afford relief to above 1200 poor persons, spending on them annually 170,000 florins.

Private Hospitals for needy Servants, Landstrasse, Rochusgasse 8, and Wieden, Neumannsgasse 6 (under the curatorship of the town-corporations).

The Society of Noble Ladies, for the promotion of the good and useful, Bürgerspital 1100. — They spend above 65,000 florins annually in dispensations to the needy and infirm, distribute prizes in the Parish schools,

and support at their own expense a girl-school, at which all kinds of needle-work is taught.

The Orphan-Asylum, Alsergrund, Waisenhausgasse 5, is both an educational and a helping institution. It was founded in 1742 by Prebendary *Marxer* and transferred in 1785 by Emperor *Joseph II* in the building in which it is actually. Here is accomodation for 400 orphans, and about 3000 more are tended at the expense of the establishment.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (k. k. Taubstummen-Institut), Wieden, Taubstummengasse 7, founded in 1779 by *Maria-Theresa*, has been enlarged (1822) by *Francis I*, 100 pupils annually find admittance in it and are educated here.

The Institution for the Blind (k. k. Blinden-Institut) admits blind children of both sexes, from 8 to 12 years of age, when in a healthy state. A complete course of studies lasts from 6 to 10 years. The number of the pupils exceeds 50. This establishment is remarkably well administered. It possesses a very interesting collection of objects invented by and for the blind.

The Hospital for the Blind (Blinden-Versorgungsanstalt) in the proximity of the foregoing is destined to the blind of a more advanced age.

The Institution for the Jewish Deaf-and-Dumb (israelitisches Taubstummen-Institut), Landstrasse, Haltergasse; accomodation for 50 children.

The Institution for the Jewish Blind, Landstrasse, Rudolfsgasse 22.

and support at their own expense a girl-school, at which all kinds of needle-work is taught.

The Orphan-Asylum, Alstergrund, Waisenhaus-gasse 5, is both an educational and a helping institution. It was founded in 1742 by Freiburg Mary and transferred in 1785 by Emperor Joseph II. in the building which it is actually there is accommodation for 400 orphans, and about 3000 of the

Communications.

The General Post-office is situated in the old city, Postgasse 10. It has branch-offices in the Wollzeile 6, and in every suburb. The letters received are distributed several times during the day by the postmen, and numerous letter-boxes are distributed in the principal streets all over town.

The postage of a letter not exceeding 1 *Loth* ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) is 3 *krs.* within the district where the post-office is situated, and 5 *krs.* out of this district to any part of the empire. — Letters weighing more than 1 *Loth* and not exceeding 2 *Loths* pay a double postage at the above-mentioned rate, and those weighing 3 *Loths* have to pay three times the simple postage. Letters that are sent pre-paid must be stamped; news-papers, printed publications, and other small parcels not containing written documents, pay 2 *krs.* a *Loth* to any distance. Postage stamps are to be had at most tobacconists' as well as at the various Post-offices.

A letter that has not been prepaid is likewise forwarded to its destination, but whoever receives it must pay besides the proper postage, an extra fine of 5 *krs.* a *Loth*. The Post-office is open daily from 7 till 9.

Posting. Travelling in one's own carriage and with post-horses is termed in Austria travelling by *extra-post*. To obtain post-horses it is necessary to apply at the Poststallamt, Bäckerstrasse 20. Strangers wanting to defray before-hand the whole expense of post-travelling should apply at the Forwarding-office of the "*Eilpost*", Postgasse 10.

The Stage-coach (Eilwagen), corresponds pretty well to the French Diligence, travelling at a fixed speed.

The Central Telegraph-Office, Renngasse 5; Direction-office, Herrengasse 7; branch establishments, Taborstrasse 18; Mariahilf, Stumpergasse 10; Neubau, Dreilaufergasse 8.

Railroads.

The Northern Railway (Kaiser Ferdinands-Nordbahn) dates from 1836. The Railway station is left of the Praterstern (see p. 50). This is one of the most frequented railway lines in Germany and which establishes communications between the metropolis and all the most important towns of Northern Germany, Poland and Northern Hungary. It runs in a straight line to Oderberg, where it joins the Prussian Railway (in Silesia). The Direction-offices are at the station; — the forwarding-office (for tickets and luggage), Bauernmarkt 4.

The Western Railway (Kaiserin Elisabeth-Westbahn), inaugurated on the 15th December 1858, establishes a line of communication between Vienna and Upper Austria and between Southern and Western Germany. It is the direct road between Vienna and Paris. Central-office at

the station, without the Mariahilf gate; — Forwarding-office, Bauernmarkt 4.

The Southern Railway (Südbahn), dates from 1837 and communicates with the south of the empire and Italy. The art displayed in overcoming the difficulties with which the opening of this beautiful road over the Semmering was attended and its picturesque position, are sufficient attractions to invite the stranger residing in Vienna to make a day's excursion to this mountain.

The Southern Railway has branch lines between Mödling and Laxenburg, and between Neustadt and Oedenburg. Its station is outside the Favoriten-Linie (Wieden) where the Central Direction has its seat. — Forwarding-office: Kärntnerring No. 1, Seilerstätte No. 2, and Jakobergasse No. 10. Not far from the Southern Railway station is the station of the Railway between Vienna and Raab.

The junction of the Northern Railway to the Southern is established by a small branch-line which traverses the suburb Landstrasse, passes before the Custom-house, crosses one arm of the Danube and part of the Prater and enters the station of the Northern Railway. — Another branch-line starting at Hetzendorf and passing through Lainz and Speising unites the Southern to the Western Railway.

Offices of the different Railways in Austria.

The Bohemian Western Railway, Wipplingerstrasse 16.

„ Galician Carl Ludwig's Railway, Kärntnerring.

„ Graz-Köflacher Bahn (Railway), Elisabethstrasse 24.

- The Elizabeth Western Railway (at the station).
 „ Ferdinand's Northern Railway, Nordbahnstrasse 3.
 „ State Railway Company, Minoritenplatz 2 and 4.
 „ Lombardo-Venetian Railway, Kärntnerring 1.
 „ Southern and Northern United Railways, Gonzaga-
 gasse 4.
 „ Theiss Railway-office, Parkring 2.
 „ Vienna and Raab Railway, Lugeck 3.
 „ Wolfsegg - Traunthaler-Kohlenwerks Railway-office,
 Wallfischgasse.
 „ Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway, Kärntnerring 12.
 „ Kärntner Railway-office, Minoritenplatz 7.

Fare of the Various Conveyances which Ply between the Different Railway Stations and the Town.

A cab (2 horses) from the Northern Railway station
to the suburb Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse fl. 1.— krs.
to the town „ 1.20 „
to any other suburb from 1 fl. 45 krs. to „ 2.— „
according to distance.

A one-horse hackney coach (there are no Hansome
cabs) to any of the 3 above-mentioned suburbs. 50 krs.
to the town 70 „
to any other suburb to fl. 1.— „

Omnibus fare from any given gate of the town to
the city 10 krs.
to the Southern Railway station 15 „
to the Public baths in the Prater 15 „
to any given place after the close of the theatres 15 „

A cab (two horses) from the Southern Railway
station to town fl. 1.20 krs.

to the suburbs Wieden and Margarethen	fl. 1. —	krs.
to the suburbs Mariahilf, Landstrasse and Weissgärber	„ 1.20	„
to any other suburb	„ 2. —	„
A one-horse coach to the suburb Wieden	60	„
to any other suburb and the town	fl. 1. —	„
Omnibus fare to any suburb	— „ 15	„
A cab (2 horses) from the Western Railway station to the suburbs of Mariahilf and Neubau	fl. 1. —	krs.
to the town and suburbs of Wieden and Margarethen	„ 1.20	„
to any other suburb	„ 2. —	„

Light luggage such as travelling-bags etc. may be taken into the coach or omnibus, no extra charge being made for it; if the luggage however consists of portmantaux, valises, or trunks of so large dimensions as to cause inconvenience, they will be placed on the roof of the carriage and the charge of 35 krs. per trunk is to be paid to the cabman, 20 krs. to the coachman of a one-horse coach, and 5 krs. to the coachman of an omnibus.

The Fare of a *Fiakre* (a two-horse cab) is for an hour fl. 1, of a one-horse cab for a $\frac{1}{4}$ hour 30 kr.; for each following quarter of an hour 20 kr.

Steam-Navigation on the Danube.

The Central-Office and Direction, Landstrasse, Dampfschiffgasse 2, dates from 1830 when the company began active service with only one steam-boat. They now dispose of 120 paddle steam-boats, 30 screw steam-boats, 522 iron boats for the conveyance of goods, and 16 iron transport-boats for conveying cattle. — The service of the boats extends on the Danube from Donauwörth to Galatz, on the Theiss, from Tokay, on the Save from Sissek, and on the Drave from Esseg, to the very mouth of these various rivers.

The company have besides, in conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd and the Czernawoda-Kustendje line, organised a quick and direct line of communication between Vienna, Pesth, and Constantinople, and is likewise connected with the Russian company of steam-boats, which take up passengers at Galatz and conveys them over to Odessa.

Steam navigation on the Danube has, like the Austrian Railways, been got up by a company of Shareholders.

The landing-place for steamers sailing up the Danube is Nussdorf; — for those sailing down the river, it is at the Kaisermühlen. Passengers wishing to sail up the Danube are conveyed to Nussdorf on small boats that are stationed along the Franz-Joseph quay. Passengers wishing to sail down the Danube are conveyed in small boats starting from the Weissgärber to the Kaisermühlen.

Hackney-Coaches, Cabs, Omnibuses.

Hackney-coaches (Stadt-Lohnkutscher), not numbered, are to be procured at *Wolf's*, Kurrentgasse 5, and at *Geigritsch's* in the Weihburggasse 18. The charge for the hire of such a coach with four seats, for half a day is, within the town-gates, 4 flor.; outside the town-gates, 5 flor., and 1 flor. to the coachman.

The Vienna cabs enjoy, on account of their celerity, no small celebrity, and the cabmen are not only most able drivers, but they are so well acquainted with the town and suburbs that the most implicit reliance may be placed in them. The cabs are numbered and stationed at their respective stands along some of the principal thoroughfares from 7 o'clock a.m. till midnight. — Although a list of fares is affixed to some internal part of the coach, it is advisable to agree before hand with the cabman as to the amount of fare he will charge, particularly so when for a long drive.

The usual rate of fare charged is as follows:

Half an hour's drive	— fl. 53 krs.
An hour's drive	1 „ 5 „
For each extra half an hour's drive	— „ 35 „

This charge holds good for any time of the day between 7 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m.

Driving to the theatres in the town, a short drive in the town or to the nearest houses in the

suburbs	1 fl. 5 krs.
A drive to a distant suburb	1 „ 40 „

Driving to one of the theatres in the suburbs, according to distance, from 1 fl.

5 krs. to 1 fl. 40 krs. and	1 „ 75 „
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The one-horse cabs are termed *Comfortables* (they serve as a substitute for Hansom cabs). A list of fares is likewise (according to time, not to distance) affixed to the interior of the coach.

A quarter of an hour's drive 30 krs.
(at night, i. e. from 10 o'clock p. m. till 6 o'clock a. m.
45 kreuzers.)

One minute past a quarter of an hour is considered as a new quarter of an hour, and must be paid consequently.

Whenever a cabman pretends more than his fare, uses coarse language, or in any way behaves rudely to a stranger, the best thing is not to pay him at all, but write down the number of his cab and cite him before the police, where it is sufficient to reveal the number of the cab. The two parties are then summoned to appear the next day, and the cause of disagreement between them is amicably settled by the Commissary of Police.

Omnibuses traverse Vienna in all directions and are extremely numerous, perhaps too numerous for the comfort of loiterers. Therefore they are not allowed to halt in any of the narrow streets of the city in order to take up passengers, except at *Stephansplatz*, at the *Hof*, at the *Freiung*, and at the *Petersplatz*; — their fare is 10 krs. — There are above 1500 omnibuses in Vienna. Those that ply between the town and the railway stations have their stand in *Stephansplatz*.

The omnibuses plying between the town and the beautiful environs of Vienna, which in summer are very much resorted to, are likewise very numerous and are stationed at the following places:

- For *Döbling*, at the Hof, Fischmarkt.
 „ *Dornbach*, at the Hof, Judenplatz.
 „ *Gersthof* and *Pötzleinsdorf*, at the Freieung.
 „ *Grinzing*, at the Hof.
 „ *Haimbach*, at the Neumarkt.
 „ *Hetzendorf*, at the Lobkowitzplatz.
 „ *Hietzing*, at the Neumarkt, Stephansplatz, Peter.
 „ *Hütteldorf*, at the Hof or Neumarkt.
 „ *Kalksburg*, at the Neumarkt.
 „ *Kierling*, at the Freieung.
 „ *Klosterneuburg*, at the Minoritenplatz.
 „ *Lainz*, at the Stephansplatz.
 „ *Mauer*, at the Lobkowitzplatz.
 „ *Neustift*, at the Freieung.
 „ *Neuwaldegg*, at the Hof.
 „ *Nussdorf*, at the Hof.
 „ *Penzing*, at the Neumarkt and Peter.
 „ *Rodaun*, at the Neumarkt.
 „ *Schwechat*, in the Johannesgasse.
 „ *Sievering*, at the Hof.
 „ *Simmering*, at the Stephansplatz and Wollzeile.
 „ *St. Veit*, at the Neumarkt.
 „ *Weidling*, at the Schulhof.

A Tramway plying between Vienna and Dornbach has lately been instated and has its station in the proximity of the Schottenring. — It traverses the suburbs Alsergrund and Hernals and will shortly be extended so as to ply between the different suburbs and the Ringstrasse.

Porters. At every corner of the main thoroughfares are stationed several of these men whose occupation it is to be sent on errands for the small retribution of from 10, 20, 30 to 40 kreuzers, according to distance. On being employed, they must give their employer a mark bearing a number and this number must correspond to that they wear on their coats. Ten kreuzers is the usual charge for any message or errand within the town. The offices of the direction are: Strauchgasse 1 (*Folkmann*), and Singerstrasse 14.

Porters attached to the different hotels (*Lohndiener*) charge 1 fl. for half a day's attendance and 2 fl. for the whole day. Sent on an errand, the charge varies from 20 to 40 krs., according to distance.

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Porters. At every corner of the main thorough-
fares are stationed several of these men whose occupation
it is to be sent on errands for the small retinue of
from 10, 20, 30 to 40 Kreuzers, according to distance.
On being employed, they must give their employer a mark
bearing a number and a name which must correspond to
that they wear on their coats. The Kreuzer is the usual
charge for any man in the town.

Hotels.

First-Class Hotels.

- Munsch*, Kärntnerstrasse 28.
Erzherzog Karl, Kärntnerstrasse 31.
Meissl, Kärntnerstrasse 24.
Oesterreichischer Hof, Fleischmarkt 2.
Stadt Frankfurt, Seilergasse 14.
Matchakerhof, Seilergasse 6.
Kaiserin Elisabeth, Weihburggasse 3.
Wilder Mann, Kärntnerstrasse 17.
Römischer Kaiser, Renngasse 1.
Wandl, Petersplatz 12.
Stadt London, Fleischmarkt 22.
Goldenes Lamm, Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse 7.
Hotel de l'Europe, Asperngasse.
Kronprinz von Oesterreich, Asperngasse.
Weisses Ross, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 8.
Hotel National, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 18.
Hotel Victoria, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 11.

Second-Class Hotels.

- Ungarische Krone*, Himmelpfortgasse 14.
Weisser Wolf, Wolfengasse 3.
König von Ungarn, grosse Schulengasse 10.

- Goldene Ente*, grosse Schulenstrasse 22.
Goldener Stern, Stephansplatz, Brandstätte 2.
Dreifaltigkeit, Judengasse 12.
Schwarzer Adler, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 11.
Hotel de Russie, Praterstrasse 11.
Stadt Hamburg, Negerlegasse 10.
Hotel Ehrmann, Circusgasse 3.
Nordbahn, Praterstrasse 72.
Weisse Rose, Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 12.
Blauer Bock, Mariahilferstrasse 81.
Hotel Krenn, Mariahilferstrasse 71.
Goldener Engel, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 17.
Goldenes Kreuz, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 20.
Drei Kronen, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 13.
Goldenes Lamm, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 7.
Stadt Oedenburg, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 9.
Stadt Triest, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 14.

Hôtel garnis: *Rohmann's*, Plankengasse; — *Schipler's*, Kohlmarkt 8, and *Fleischmarkt* 16.

The above-named hotels form about one half of those extant in Vienna. The charge made for a room in a first-class hotel varies from 1 fl. to 5 fl. a day.

It is customary in most of these hotels to dine after the bill of fare drawn up for the day. In some of them, however, the steward on being previously asked, will get up a table d'hôte.

There are besides about 1200 Dining and Drinking-Rooms, some of them most elegantly and conveniently fitted up, and frequented by very nice people.

The principal of these are:

- Altinger and Kaubeck's Dining-Rooms*, Wollzeile 38.
Kummerer's Dining-Rooms, Babenbergerstrasse 5.
Gause's Dining-Rooms, Kärntnerring 10.
L. Tauber's, Kolowratring 3.
Prevot's french Restaurant, Herrengasse 8.
Breying et Möbus, Graben 13.
Schnecke, Petersplatz 5.
Sacher, Weihburggasse 4, and Kärntnerstrasse 51.
Rother Igel, Wildpretmarkt 3.
Streitberger, Kölnerhofgasse 2.

In summer the Viennese prefer to dine in such eating-houses as have a garden attached to them; the principal of these are:

- Weisses Ross*, Taborstrasse 8.
Sperl, Leopoldstadt, Sperlgasse.
Fischtrübel, Leopoldstadt on the right bank of the Danube.
Hotel Victoria, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse 11.

Breweries and Ale-houses.

- Drei Raben*, Rabengasse.
Tabakspfeife, Goldschmiedgasse 8.
Linde, Rothenthurmstrasse.
Neuer Blumenstock, Ballgasse 6.
Winterbierhaus, Landskronngasse 3.
Bazar, Spenglergasse.
Eiche, Brandstätte 5.
Lothringer, Kohlmarkt.
Schottenhammer, Naglergasse 1.
Dreher's Bierhalle, Operngasse 8.
Obermayer's Bierhalle, Weihburggasse 29.

Austrian beer is generally acknowledged to be excellent and superior to all its rivals, the Bavarian beer not excepted.

The stranger will do well on a fine summer evening to take a walk to the Prater or to Lerchenfeld, here he will be able amid thousands of merry Viennese to enjoy a good glass of beer and observe the manners of the people.

Dinner may be taken at any hotel or eating-house, but not in the **Cafés**. — Of these there are about 200 in Vienna, where tea, coffee, ices, limonade, and liqueurs may be had. Here one may read the new-papers, and find a great variety of them in different languages, play billiards, chess, or cards, and spend half the day, if not better occupied. Gambling is strictly forbidden in Austria. The principal of these cafés in the town are:

Daum's, Kohlmarkt 6.

Café de l'Europe, Stephansplatz 8.

Czech's, Graben 20.

Leibnfrost's, Neuer Markt 12.

Opern-Café, Augustinergasse 12.

Schlegel's, Graben 6.

Fuchs's, Fleischmarkt 12.

Raffelsberger's, Himmelpfortgasse.

Wlach's at the corner of the old Kärntnerstrasse and the beginning of the new one.

Griensteidl's, Schauflergasse 4 (here will be found the greatest variety of foreign news-papers).

Berner's, Wollzeil 11.

Mayer's, Opernring (opposite the opera-house).

Deuerlein's, Parkring 2.

Schuster's, Franz-Josephs-Quay.

Hochleitner's, Kolowratring (here is a separate room for ladies and gentlemen non-smokers).

Cafés in the Suburbs.

Fetzer's, Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse 8.

Stierböck's (opposite *Fetzer's*).

Schreiber's, Asperngasse 5.

Frei's, Wieden, Wienstrasse 2 (contains 16 billiard-tables).

Gabesam's, Mariahilferstrasse 84.

Schweiger's, Mariahilferstrasse 120.

Ritter's, Favoritenstrasse 1.

When the weather is fine, one may take one's after-dinner cup of coffee in the Stadtpark where a numerous and fashionable company assembles.

Wine Merchants.

Römer (now *Lenkey*), Singerstrasse 8 (especially for Hungarian Wines).

Sacher, Weihburggasse 4, and Kärntnerstrasse 51.

Schneider, Rothenthurmstrasse 22.

Faber, Kleeblattgasse 11.

Schneider, Kärntnerstrasse 14 (to the Three White Lions).

Stieblitz & Co., Bognergasse 5.

The best Austrian wines are: the Gumpoldskirchen, Bisamberg, and Vöslau; they are not unlike Hock-wine. The Hungarian wines are very strong and, although wholesome in Hungary, they do not agree with the climate of Vienna. Persons fond of these wines will find different

sorts of them in the Esterhazy Cellars (Haarhof), open daily from 11 to 1, and from 5 to 8. Comfort is not to be looked for in these premises, which are however visited by numerous foreigners.

Pastry-Cook Shops.

Sacher's, Weihburggasse 4, and Verlängerte Kärntnerstrasse 51.

Rogel's, Steindlgasse 2.

Pietschmann's, Kohlmarkt.

Reisenleithner's, Verlängerte Kärntnerstrasse 53.

Confectioners.

Demel, Michaelerplatz 3.

Holl, Freiuug 9.

Kriegler, Rothenurmstrasse 22.

J. Hofmann, Singerstrasse 1.

A. Gerstner, Kärntnerstrasse 15.

P. Grieninger, Weihburggasse 5.

Addresses

to Suit any Emergency.

Antiquaries: Mrs. Cubasch, Kohlmarkt 7; — Oberndörffer, Neuer Markt 17; — Egger (coins, medals, etc.), Kärntnerring 2; — Radnitzky, Kärntnerstrasse 31.

Architects: Mr. Ferstel, Freiong 6; — Hansen, Wieden, Hauptstrasse 1; — Hasenauer, Wallnerstrasse 11; — Horky, Griechengasse 9; — Schmidt, Friedrichsstr. 4; — Westmann, Kärntnerring 17.

Attorneys: Aug. Bach, Graben 5; — Dr. Chiasi, Rothen-thurmstrasse 10; — Lechner, Bauernmarkt 8; — Mikocki, Peter 3.

Booksellers: see p. 82.

Breweries and Ale-houses in Vienna, see p. 146.

Breweries at Brunn (Comp. of Shareholders); — at Hütteldorf, Bergmüller; — at Jedlersee, A. Bosch; — at Liesing, Löwenthal & Faber; — at Schellenhof, a Company of Shareholders; — at Schwechat, Dreher.

Clock-Makers, see Watchmakers p. 154.

Carpet-Makers: Haas & Son, Graben 20; — Lechleitner, Graben 6.

Corn Operators: Dornauer, Kohlmarkt 14; — Julie Kreuzsch, Bauernmarkt 2.

China-Manufacturers: Aicher, Rothen-thurmstrasse 37; — Thun, Singerstrasse 2.

Chemists: Girtler, Freiong 7; — The Court Chemist, in the imp. Palace; — Schiffner, Praterstrasse; — Moll, Tuchlauben 8; — Weiss, Tuchlauben 27; — Würth, Ulrichsplatz 4.

- Confectioners*: see page 149.
- Dentists*: see page 131.
- Dining-Rooms*: see page 145.
- Druggists*: Partl, Franciscanerplatz 5; — Mayrhofer, Bäckerstrasse 5; — Pfanzert, Tuchlauben 8; — Voigt & Comp., Hoher Markt 1; — Wilhelm & Comp., Augustinergasse 8.
- Engravers*: Jauner, Augustinergasse 12; — Radnitzky, Kärntnerstrasse 31.
- Fancy-Articles Manufacturers*: A. Klein, Graben 11; — Breul & Rosenberg, Graben 8; — Bauer, Goldschmidgasse 8; — Brothers Rodeck, Kohlmarkt 7; — Theyer & Hardtmuth, Kärntnerstrasse 11; — Theyer, Stephansplatz, Domherrnhof.
- Forwarding-Offices for Goods & Luggage*: Compoyer, Lugeck 3; — Berkowitsch, Bäckerstrasse 24; — Guttmann, Postgasse 22; — Weber & Son, Schönlaterngasse 11.
- Glass Manufacturers*: Lobmeyer, Kärntnerstrasse 13; — Ullrich, Lugeck 3.
- Glovers*: Authenrieth, Kohlmarkt 11; — Jaquemar, Herrengasse 6; — Kutzleb, Kärntnerstrasse 29; — Staudinger, Kärntnerstrasse 20.
- Gun Manufacturers*: Springer, Seilergasse 3; — Ohligs, Tiefer Graben 15.
- Hatters*: Flebus, Kärntnerstrasse 39; — Hofmann, Kohlmarkt 7; — Werner, Kohlmarkt 5; — Schüller, Mariahilferstrasse 27.
- Horse-dealers*: Schawel, Augartenalleestrasse 27; — Strass, Herrengasse 6.
- Hotels*: see p. 144.
- Ironmongers*: Stricker, Kärntnerstrasse 28; — Winkler, Kärntnerstrasse 21.
- Jewelers*: Biedermann, Graben 4; — Kittner & Hübner, Kohlmarkt 8; — Syré & Comp., Kohlmarkt 11; — Mayerhofer & Klinkosch, Kohlmarkt 26; — Rothe, Kohlmarkt 7.
- Lace-Makers*: Flandorfer, Rothenthurmstrasse 16; — Geiger, Plankengasse 3; — Kuttig, Freisingergasse 6.

- Lamp Manufacturers*: Ditmar, Weihburggasse 4; — Sonntag, Himmelpfortgasse 1; — Brünner, Kärntnerstrasse 46.
- Lawyers*: Dr. Berger, Tuchlauben 7; — Dr. Gredler, Habsburgergasse 5; — Dr. Kolisko, Tuchlauben 7; — Dr. Schickh, Bräunerstrasse 5; — Dr. Trotter, Graben 20.
- Linen-Drapers*: Felbermayer, Neumarkt 17; — Kraner, Stephansplatz 10; — Regenhart, Jordangasse 5.
- Locksmiths*: Bauger, Lobkowitzplatz 1; — Berndt, Tiefen Graben 18.
- Mineral Waters*: Well, Wildpretmarkt 5.
- Meerschaum-Pipes*: Hiess, Kärntnerstrasse 7; — Klitsch, Graben 7; — Hartmann, Magdalenenstrasse 6; — Schilling, Adlergasse 8.
- Midwives*: Gruber, Stolzenthalgasse 10; — Wendlberger, Singerstrasse 8.
- Musical Instruments*: (for French Horns, flutes, clarinets, etc.) Hoyer, Fleischmarkt 10; — Stowasser, Langegasse 26; — (for Lutes) Bittner, Kärntnerstrasse 42; — Fischer, Tuchlauben 16; — Hofmann, Habsburgergasse 8. (For Pianos) Betsy, Mittersteig 28; — Bösendorfer, Türkenstrasse 9; — Ehrbar, Pressgasse 28; — Schrimpf, Kohlmarkt 7; — Streicher, Landstrasse, Ungergasse 27.
- Mathematical and Physical Instruments*: Kusche, Landhausgasse 2; — Lenoir, Magdalenenstrasse 14; — Rospini, Kärntnerstrasse 12; — Voigtländer, Rauhensteingasse 7.
- Opticians*: Plössl, Theresianumgasse 12; — Rospini, Kärntnerstrasse 12; — Voigtländer, Rauhensteingasse 7; — Waldstein, Michaelerplatz 4.
- Organs, Physharmonicas, etc.*: Deutschmann, Kettenbrückengasse 24; — Titz, Pressgasse 28.
- Perfumers*: Az, Graben 3; — Maczuski, Kärntnerstrasse 26; — Treu, Nuglisch & Comp., Kohlmarkt 4.
- Photographers*: see page 105.
- Physicians*: see page 130.
- Printers*: see page 83.
- Ribbon Manufacturers*: Brauneis, Graben 20; — Graf,

- Graben 13; — Helmstreit, Stephansplatz 8; — Kremser, Kohlmarkt 2.
- Saddlers and Coachmakers*: Brandmayer, Porzellangasse 22; — J. Engl, Praterstrasse 50; — Moser, Schottenfeldergasse 56.
- Silk Merchants*: Giani, Seilergasse 9; Reiff and Mayer, Seilergasse; — Arbesser, Graben 1; — Lehmann, Gumpendorferstrasse 19.
- Shops of Fashion (Ladies')*: Arthaber, Stephansplatz 11; — Reiff and Mayer, Seilergasse; — Krickl & Comp., Bognergasse 1; — Dürr & Weiss, Kärntnerstrasse 14; — Nowotny, Graben 7.
- Shops of Fashion (Gentlemen's)*: Ebenstein, Kohlmarkt 7; — Frank, Graben 3; — Singer, Graben 2; — Frey, Kärntnerstrasse.
- Shoemakers*: Hahn, Rothenthurmstrasse 4; — Hahn, Köllnerhofgasse 1; — Höfer, Kärntnerstrasse 27; — Geisrigler, Wieden, Ziegelofengasse 9; — Schreiber, Tuchlauben 5.
- Stationers*: Syré, Tuchlauben 6; — Mayr, Kärntnerstrasse 37; — Sieger, Domgasse 2; — Theyer, Kärntnerstrasse 11; — Lustig, Hoher Markt 4; — M. Salzer & Sohn, Stephansplatz 4.
- Surgical Instruments*: Leiter, Alserstrasse 16; — Simon, Bauernmarkt 7; — Schleifer, Wollzeile 3.
- Sword-Cutlers*: Hattey, Goldschmiedgasse 4; — Stribrny, Graben 6.
- Tailors*: see Gentlemen's Shops of Fashion, same page 13th line from top.
- Toy-Shops*: Jäger's, Stephansplatz 6; — Kittaibl, Habsburgergasse 10; — Liebscher, Kohlmarkt 16.
- Turners*: Hartmann, Magdalenenstrasse 6; — Beisiegel & Hess, Kettenbrückengasse 7; — Huber & Comp., Schulerstrasse 7.
- Travelling and Shooting Requisites*: Maurer Brothers, Kohlmarkt 1; — O. Müllner, Kärntnerstrasse 8; — Digles, Seilergasse 6.
- Truss-Makers*: Fleischer, Plankengasse 3; — Prumler, Dominikanerbastei 19; — Stirner, Kohlmarkt 11.

Upholsterers: Brandweiner, Stephansplatz 6; — Legerer, Weihburggasse 4; — Oerley & Stein, Breunergasse 9; — Schachinger, Lobkowitzplatz 3; — Schmitt, Stephansplatz 6.

Watch-Makers: Blaschko, Tuchlauben 16; — Greil, Graben 32; — Effenberger, Kohlmarkt 5; — Schön-dorfer, Habsburgergasse 3; — Petrzyk, Graben 7; — Rettich, Plankengasse 3; — Schönberger, Franz Josefs-Quai 1.

Wood-Dealers: Fink, obere Donaustrasse 51.

Woollen-Drapers: Baar, Kärntnerstrasse 10; — Drasche, Opernring 5; — Hardt, Freisingergasse 1; — Hoffmann, Bauernmarkt 3.

The Environs of Vienna.

The environs of the Austrian Metropolis may be said to be surpassed in beauty only by those of Naples or Constantinople.

The irregular oval plain on which Vienna is seated is bounded to the east by the Carpathian mountains and to the west, by the undulating hills of the Kahlenberg, Leopoldsberg, Cobenzel, etc. Northward of the town flows the Danube. The wooded hills on the right bank of the river greatly serve to embellish the landscape, whilst on the left, which in a picturesque point of view offers nothing remarkable, the vast plain of the Marchfeld discloses itself to view. It was on this very Marchfeld that the fate of the empire more than once was at stake, and here many a bloody contest between Ottokar, king of Bohemia and Rodolph of Habsburg, and the battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram, have been fought.

Owing to the excessive heat and very unpleasant dust which in summer are prevalent in the town, most of the Viennese families who can afford it spend the summer months in the country. Thus it is that the villages situated at a small distance from the Capital boast in summer of a mixed population, viz. of citizens and peasants, who by-the-by do not always live on the best terms. The railway or omnibuses will take the stranger to any of these places (see for omnibuses page 141).

The first place the stranger should visit is Schönbrunn and its Imperial Palace, whither plenty of omnibuses, starting every quarter of an hour from Peterplatz, will convey him. The actual building was built by Maria-Theresa (1744). The imperial palace contains 1440 rooms and 140 kitchens.

The park, in the taste of that of Versailles, is always open to the public. Behind the pond rises the „Gloriette“ from the top of which a beautiful view of the town may be obtained. Here are a menagerie and a botanical garden to be seen; the latter was originally established by Francis I, in 1753 and contains very extensive hot and green-houses.

To the right of Schönbrunn lies Hietzing which, with its splendid villas, is in summer the most frequented place of resort for the fashionable world, and, being mostly occupied by wealthy merchants and some of the higher nobility, can hardly be called a village. There is a public walk, a celebrated coffeehouse, baths, a theatre, eating-houses with gardens attached to them, viz. Dommayer's and Schwender's dining-halls, where in summer an excellent band plays two or three evenings a week. — Facing Schönbrunn to the north is *Penzing*, a village nearly as large as Hietzing though not so fashionably frequented. — It contains however several houses and gardens of equal elegance and beauty, and has likewise a very commodious bath-house.

The other villages in the vicinity of Schönbrunn which as places of country residence should be mentioned here, are: Ober- and Unter-Sanct-Veit, Baumgarten, Lainz, and Hetzendorf. The Southern Railway, after Hetzendorf, passes through *Mauer*, *Kalksburg*, *Rodaun*, *Perchtoldsdorf* with its gothic church, and *Brunn* all of them villages situated ad the foot of the hills which extend to the South-west of Vienna and present huge blocks of calcareous rocks disseminated here and there amid the trees of the forest and the luxuriant vineyards which cover them. Beyond *Rodaun*, and winding in among the mountains to the right, is the wild and solitary valley of *Kaltenleutgeben*. The woody neighbourhood beyond Kaltenleutgeben is so beautiful that it has not unaptly been compared to the lower parts of Switzerland and Savoy.

A branch line of the same railway will take the stranger to *Mödling*, an ancient town possessing two interesting old churches; thence, in an eastern direction, to *Laxenburg* one of the imperial summer residences generally known on ac-

count of the splendid palace and park it contains. Here are to be seen: the *Löwenbrücke* (Lion's bridge), the *Fischerdorf*, the *Forsthaus*, the *Rittergau*, with the knight's monument, dating from more than 6 centuries, the *Rittergruft*, the *Franzensburg*, where a great many historical curiosities are stored up, a large pond, etc. From Mödling, in a south-eastern direction, lies the Brühl, a most romantic valley, between two rows of high rocks surmounted with a forest of lofty pine trees. On several of its heights artificial ruins have been constructed by express desire of Prince John Liechtenstein. Two of these ruins however are genuine, those of the ancient fortified castles of *Mödling* and *Liechtenstein*, the former of which was for some considerable length of time the residence of the Princes of the house of Babenberg.

After having passed *Gumpoldskirchen*, where the excellent wine bearing the same name is produced, the railway will take one to *Baden*, the most celebrated watering place in Austria. Baden offers but little of interest to the stranger, except the beauty of its situation and its thermal waters which seem to be a very good remedy for Rheumatism. The great number of persons who go there to take the baths does not amount to one third of those jubilant Viennese, who on holidays set forth from Vienna to explore the beautiful country surrounding Baden. Worth seeing are the „*Eiserne Thor*“ (Iron Gate) two German miles from Baden; — it is a high mountain whose summit is surmounted with a tower, built by express command of Baron Sina. The platform on which the tower rests (2500 feet above the level of the sea) commands a grand panoramic view which extends from the Alps to the Carpathian range and encircles Vienna, the vast plain of the Danube, and the mountains of Lower-Austria and Styria. — In this direction there remains only the village of *Heiligenkreuz* to be mentioned with its old Cistercian monastery which latter was founded by Margrave Leopold in 1134.

The Western Railway again conveys the stranger to *Penzing* and *Hütteldorf*, thence to *Mariabrunn*, *Hadersdorf* and *Haimbach*, which last village, consisting of only a few houses, is entirely hidden in the midst of a large forest. In

the proximity of Haimbach are the *Sophien-Alps* and the *Tulbingerkogel* two mountains from the summits of which a most magnificent view of the surrounding woody country may be had.

A great number of omnibuses establish a communication between Vienna and the villages west of Vienna, such as: *Dornbach*, with its beautiful park, the property of Prince Schwarzenberg, *Neuwaldegg*, *Pötzleinsdorf*, and *Gersthof*. The valley of Dornbach is, owing to the delightful position it occupies, reputed to be one of the most enchanting spots in the vicinity of Vienna. *Döbling*, *Sievering*, *Grinzing*, and *Heiligenstadt* form another series of villages at the foot of the mountains *Kahlenberg* and *Leopoldsberg*, whose sides like the greater part of the adjacent country, are covered with vineyards, while their summits are crowned with woods and dwelling-houses. On the top of the *Kahlenberg* stood in former times a convent of Camaldule monks; now there is nothing worthy of remark here, except a church and an inn, the terrace of which latter commands a splendid view. The *Leopoldsberg*, 1356 feet high, boasted under the Romans of a fortress which was at a later period destroyed by hords of barbarians. The Margraves of *Babenberg* at different epochs caused a fortified castle to be erected on the same spot, which was subsequently demolished to prevent the Turks from using it as an entrenchment. Leopold caused a chapel to be built here, but the same was subsequently destroyed by the Turks in 1683 and rebuilt in 1693. From the gallery of the chapel and the terrace of the castle a most beautiful view of the town, some of its environs, and the Danube winding its course through the landscape, may be gained. *Nussdorf* is situated at the foot of this mountain and on the banks of the river; — *Klosterneuburg*, possessed of a monastery of Augustine Prebendaries, contains a great many artistical and historical curiosities, and higher up the river, the ruins of *Greifenstein* are worthy of notice. From the heights of the hills *Kobenzl*, *Himmel* and *Hermannskogel* a beautiful view may likewise be obtained of Vienna and its environs.

With these heights, the valley of *Kirling*, and *Weidling* we terminate our tour through the interesting places

in the country surrounding Vienna, though not without previously directing the attention of the traveller to the wonders of the *Semmering* and *Schneeberg* (mountains), the latter 6500 feet above the level of the sea. Although this part of the country is too distant to be annoverated among the sites in the vicinity of the metropolis, yet communications have been rendered so easy by the Southern Railway plying between them, that the traveller should not leave Vienna without seeing them; — the Simmering on account of the objects of art it possesses, and the Schneeberg on account of the splendid view which may be obtained from its glorious crest

