

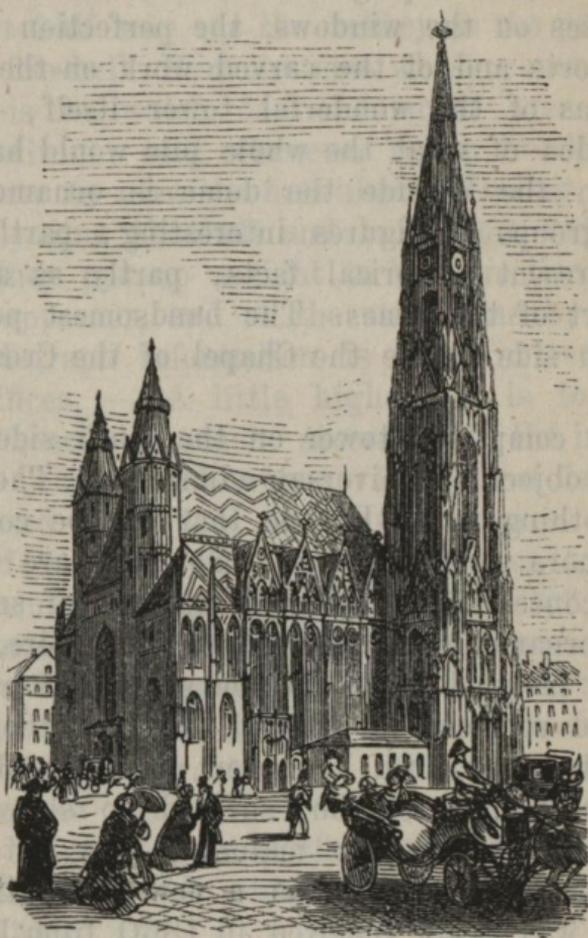
Churches.

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 Marcus 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 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 108 M. long, its greatest width is 70 M.; the



height of the nave up to its greatest elevation is 27 Metres. The whole roof is covered with coloured tiles imitating enamel. The west side-front of the church, the Giant portal (the main entrance), and the two octogone towers called „Heidenthürme“ (hea-

then towers) belong to the period of their founder (1144). The south side-front with its tower sufficiently indicates what this huge pile would have looked like, had it 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 pyramidal 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, the reconstruction began under the direction of Architect *Leop. Ernst*, who had completed years before the carved pediment of the windows and was completed by the renowned Architect F. Schmidt in 1864.

The lofty spire has an elevation of 138 M. 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 day and night 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, and at the same time by aid of an electric telegraph information is given immediately to the fire offices, — 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 17.700 Kilogr.

The belfrey on the north side has not 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 38 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 *Sandrard*, a St. Thecla by *Hempel* (1844) and the wonderful marble Sarcophagus of Emperor Frederic III, begun by *Nicholas Lerch* of Strassburg and completed by *Michael Dichter* in 1513 may be seen. The same is ornamented with 240 figures and 37 coats-of-arms. — 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 by *Anton Pilgram* in stone are of great merit. Underneath it stands the bust of Pilgram, 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 the historian *Cuspinian* († 1529), that of *Rodolph IV* († 1365), 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 *Rodolph IV*, *Albert III*, *Albert IV*, *William* († 1406) etc.

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 fine arts, which appropriated it for its collections, and uses some of its premises as school-rooms.

St. Augustin's, Augustin Street in the vicinity of Joseph's square. It was built by *Frederic the Handsome* in 1327 in accomplishment of a vow he had made during his captivity in the castle of Trausnitz. Its structure is remarkably regular and well-proportioned and contains a master-piece of sculpture, the tomb of the Archduchess *Christine of Saxe Teschen*, 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 *Daun*, 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, once belonging to *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. 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).

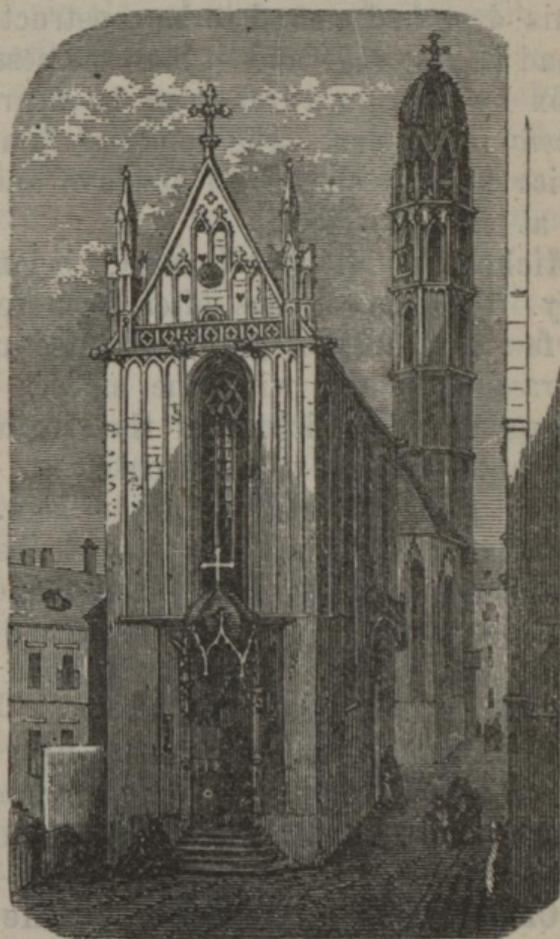
 The Minorites' Church, formerly Maria-Schnee (Mary of the Snow), in the Minorites' Square, was founded by *Ottokar* of Bohemia in 1276. The Emperor



Joseph II removed the Minorites to the suburb Alservorstadt (1783) and made this church over to an Italian congregation, who now uses 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 sermons are preached here.

The Church of Maria Stiegen, Salvatorgasse, in the proximity of Wipplinger Street, one of the oldest



and most interesting churches of Vienna, 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 57 M. high, ending in the shape of a flower chalice well merits some attention. — On sundays and holidays sermons in the Bohemian language are delivered in this church.

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 Theresia* had it restored, and it now possesses a beautiful crucifix by *Donner*. Here can be heard *the best sacred music* in Vienna. The imperial family attends divine service in this chapel on sundays and holidays; in winter, at eleven o'clock.

St. Michael's, Michael Square, belongs to the 13th century. This church has often been repaired, but has still 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. *Metastasio* († 1782), the poet laureate, is buried here.

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 undergone frequent repairs. The window-panes are 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 *Schifferring of Nördlingen* in 1326. It contains a beautiful altar of the XV century by *Wawere* of Mecheln; 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); and, save the windows, no trace of the original architecture was apparent until, in 1865 architect *M. Lippert* undertook to restore it to its primitive style.

The Capuchins Church, New-Market, commenced in 1619 and finished 1622 by Emperor *Ferdinand II*, is 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-Theresia* 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*.

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 *Kohl*, its frescoes by *Rothmeyer* and *Babierna*, the high altar is by *Altomonte*. Here is to be seen the tomb of *Wolfgang Lazius*, the historian († 1565).

The Church of our Lady of the Scots, 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 of the Turks (1683), but rebuilt in 1690. 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 of Starhemberg*.

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 belongs to the Austrian subjects of the Greek persuasion. For Turkish subjects of this confession, there is another place of worship (St. George's) on Hafnersteig.

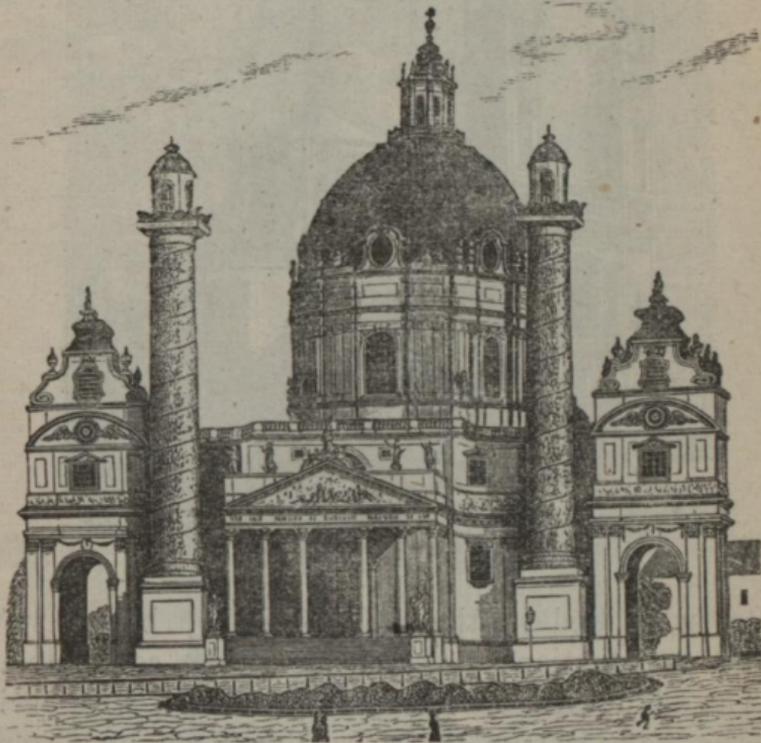
The Church of the United Greeks (St. Barbara), in Dominican Square, was built in 1654 and repaired in 1852. The church is richly decorated.

The Lutheran Church and the Calvinist were opened, the former in 1784, the latter in 1785. They stand in close proximity to one another in the Dorotheergasse.

Besides these churches, there are about 20 Catholic Chapels in the city; an English Chapel at the English Embassy, and in the „Hôtel Imperial“, Kärnthnerring (formerly palace of the Duke of Württemberg) 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 (E. 6.), 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 by an imposing cupola, has at each side a colossal column 33 M. high. These columns contain the bells, and the winding basreliefs on them represent different episodes out of the life of the saint.

The Parish Church of Altlerchenfeld (B. 4.) 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 Nüll*. 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.

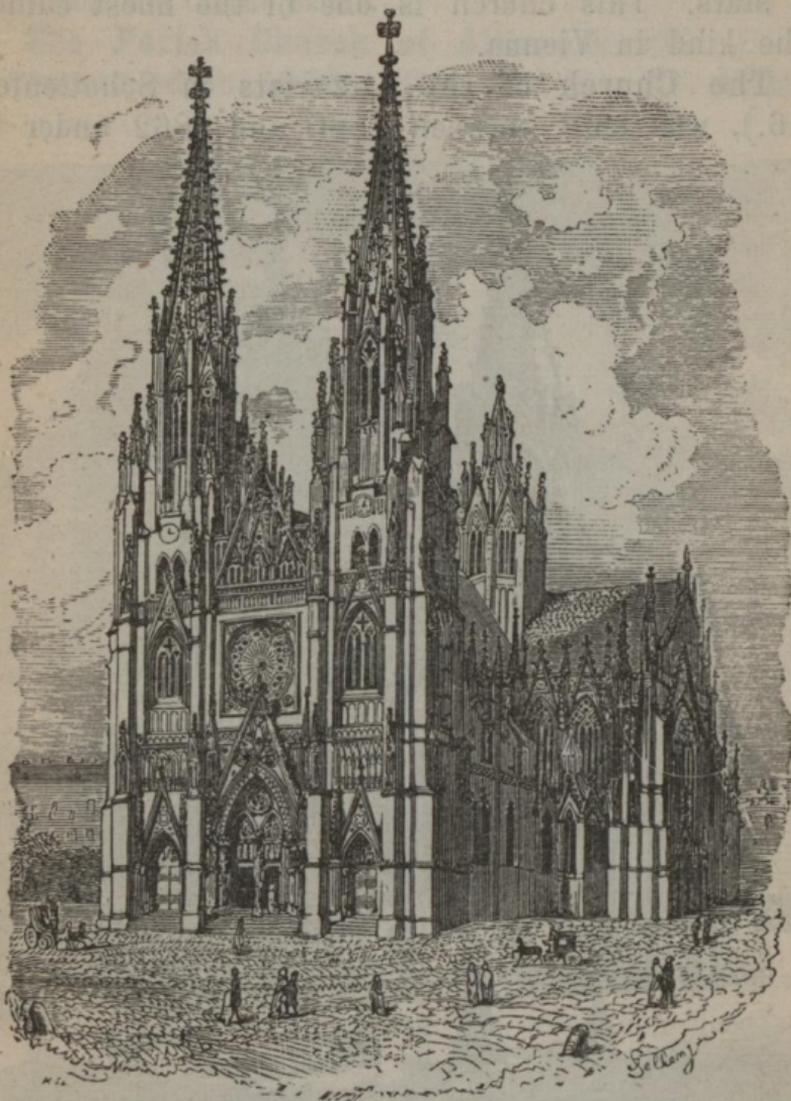
The Church of the Lazarists in Schottenfeld, (B. 6.), was built between 1860 and 1862 under the



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.

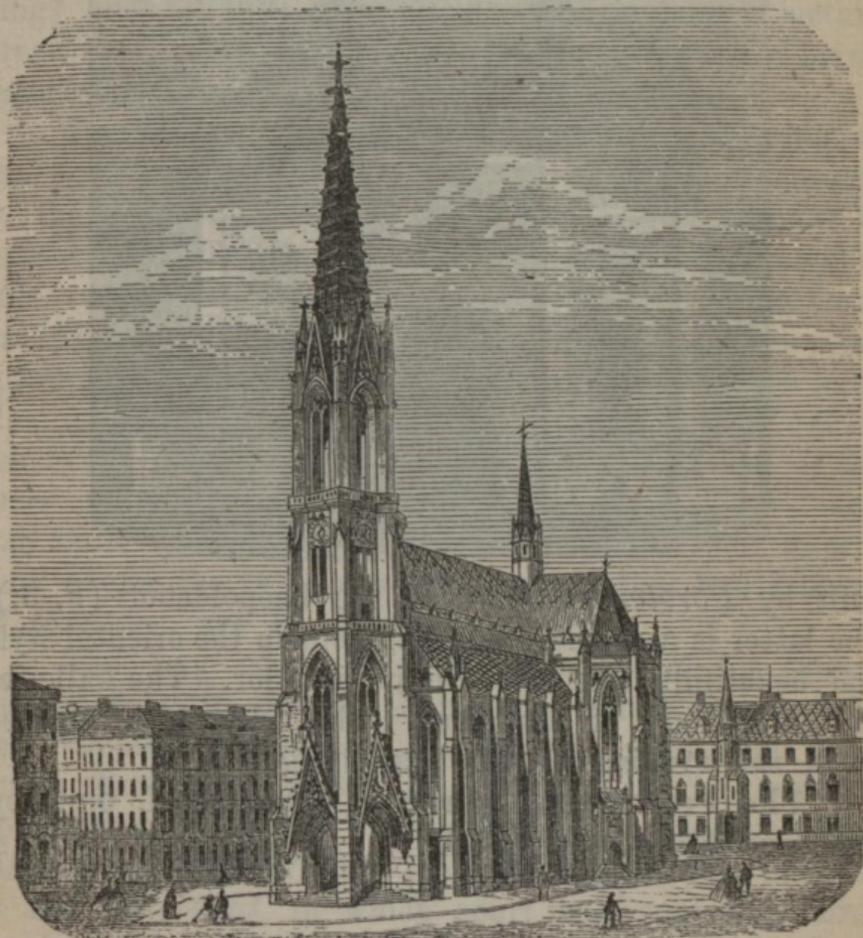
St. Salvator's (Votiv-Church), near the Schotten-



ring (D. 3.). 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 attempted to stab him. — The construction of this church was begun in 1856, after the plan of architect *Ferstel*. Its two beautiful and spright spires have a height of 95 M.; the interior of the church is not yet completed.

The Parish Church of the former suburb *Weissgärber* (*Weissgärber-Kirche*), *Landstrasse*, *Löwengasse*



(G. 4.), built by *Fred. Schmidt* in 1870 in pure gothic style, is one of the finest churches in Vienna, its interior is very remarkable.

There are besides these a great many more catholic churches and chapels in the suburbs, non of which present remarkable features.

The Jews have two synagogues, one in the Seitentstetengasse (city), the other, a large **new synagogue**



built by *Förster* in 1858, in the Leopoldstadt (F. 3.). The latter is a splendid building kept 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 1869.