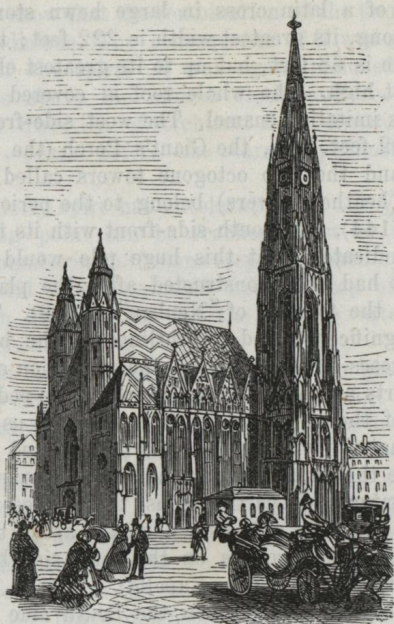


Churches.

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.

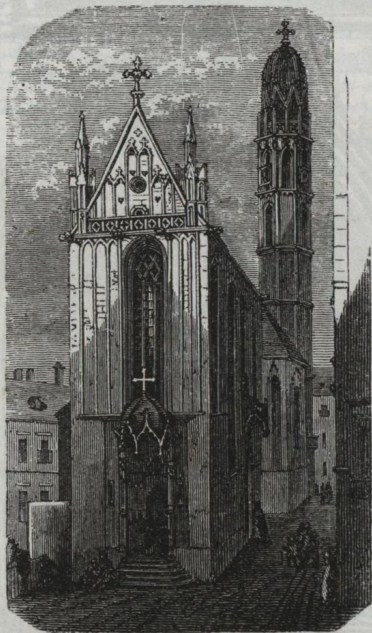
The Minorites' Church. formerly *Mary of the Snow* (*Maria-Schnee*), in the Minorites Square, was founded by *Ottokar* of Bohemia in 1276. The Emperor *Joseph II* had the Minorites remove to the suburb *Alservorstadt* (1783) and made this church over to an Italian congregation, who now use it. It was 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 altar-paintings 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 *Babiena*, 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.

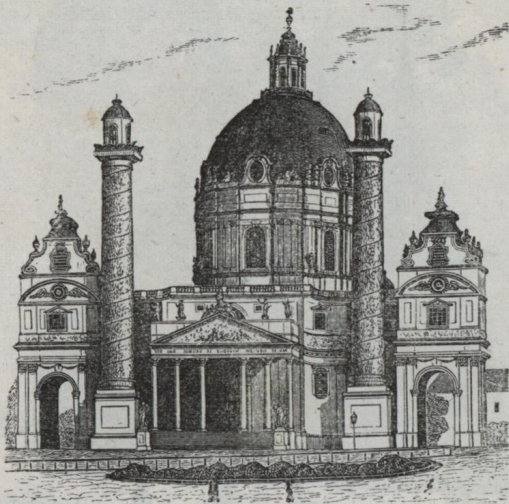


The Church of the Dissenting Greeks

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.

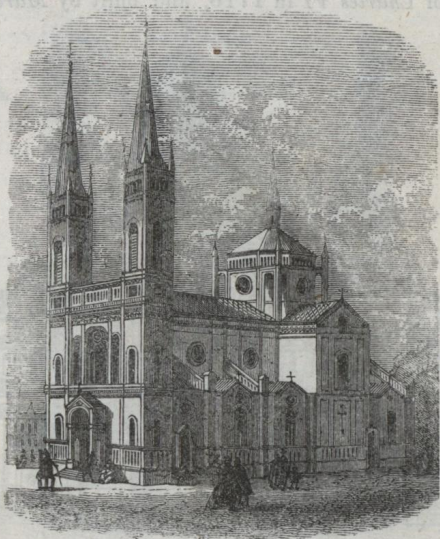
The following are the principal parish churches in the suburbs.

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 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 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

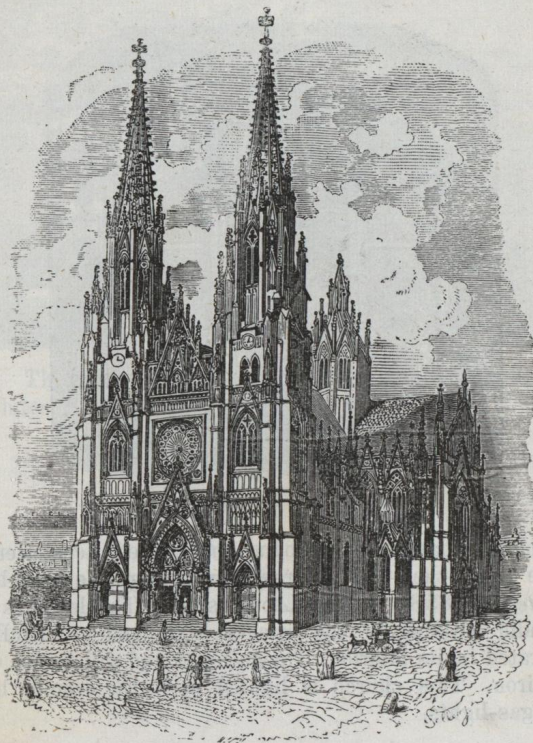
the gothic style, is remarkable for its simplicity, and the good taste that has been displayed in its construction. Although a great ornament to that part of town in which it stands, the amount of expense incurred for the building of this church does not exceed 250,000 florins.

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.

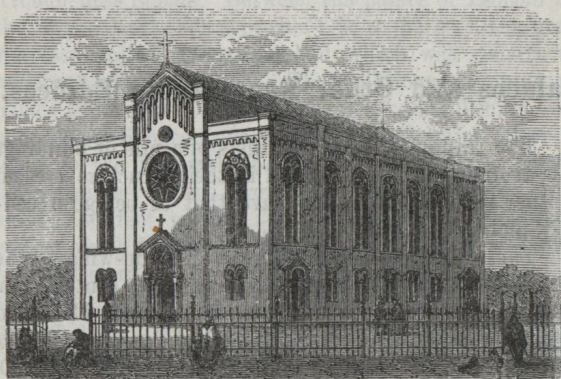


St. Salvator's.



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.