

## 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 thown 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<sup>o</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

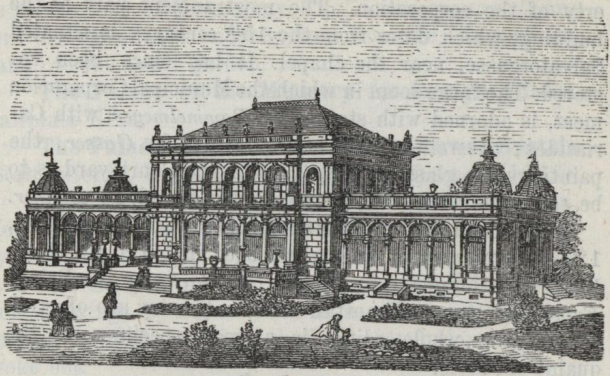
**The Academy of Sciences**, Universitätsplatz 2, built in 1754 under the patronage of *Maria-Theresa*. The frescoes in the large hall (Aula) by *Guglielmi*. Till 1848 the university had its seat in this building.

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

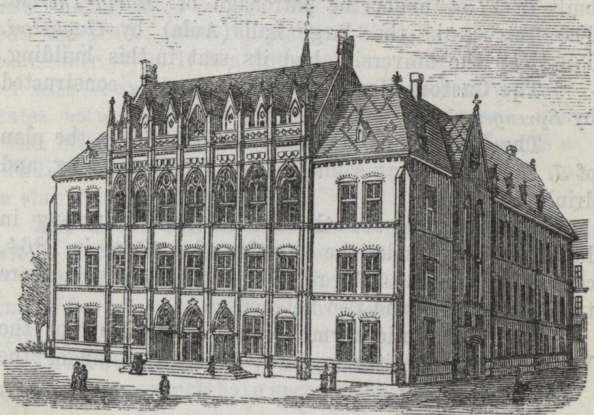
**The Cur-Salon**, Stadtpark, built 1865 on the plan of *J. Garben*. It has a fine room 100 fathoms long, and drinking-rooms.

**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. Horkey*, covers an area of 3200 square fathoms (Germ. meas). Above 1000 patients can find accommodation in it, and its prime cost exceeded 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  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





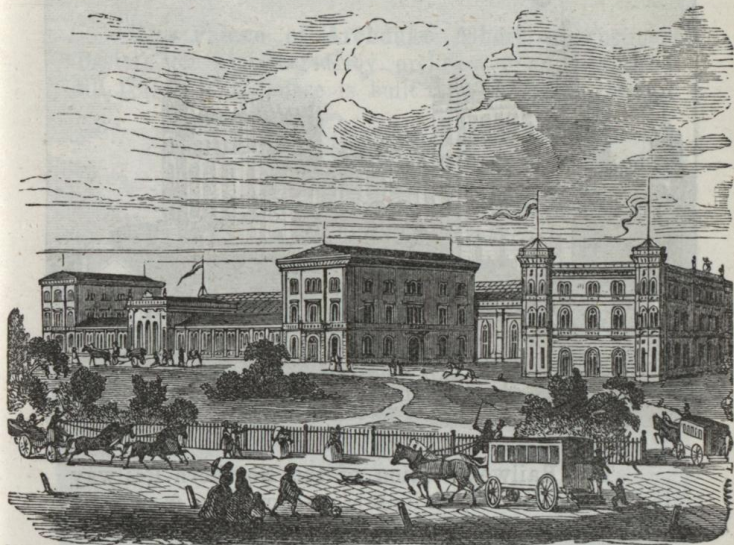
The Belvedere Palace.

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

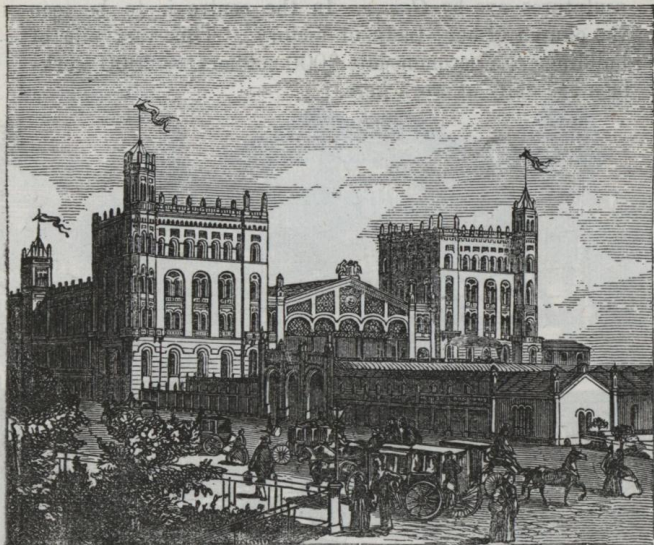
**The Lunatic Asylum**, Alsergrund, Lazarethgasse 14, built on the plan of *Nadherny*, was finished in 1851. It can accommodate 500 lunatics. The building and adjacent grounds cover an area of 60,000 square fathoms.

**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*.

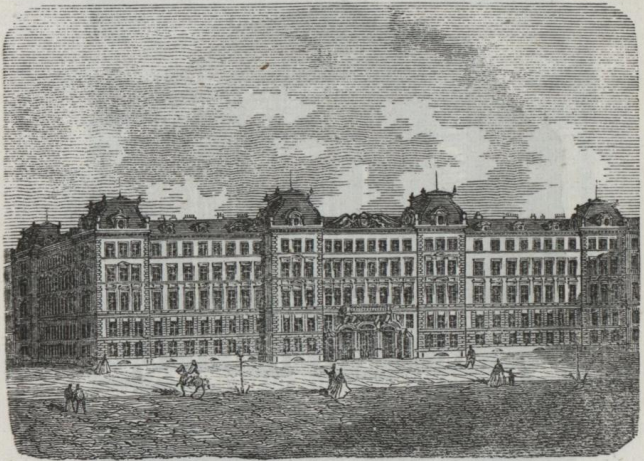


**The Railway-Station of the Northern-Railway** in the Leopoldstadt, in its present form dates from 1859 and was terminated in 1865. — The architects *Stummer*, *Ehrenhaus*, *Hoffmann*, and *Hermann* have directed the construction of this edifice, the magnificence and grandeur of which are nowhere equalled. 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.

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## 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

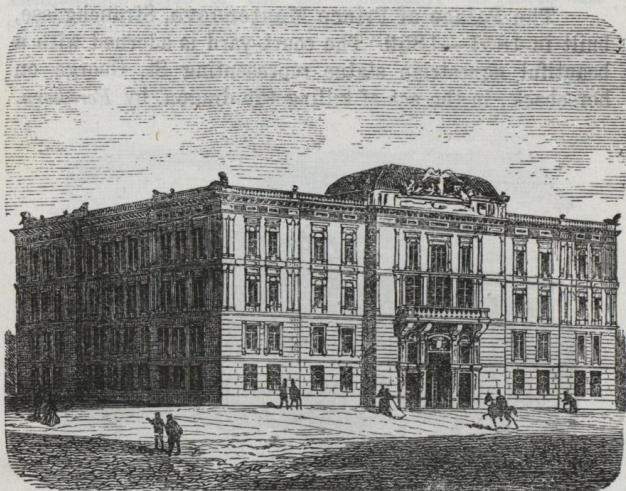
**The Palace of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg**, Seilerstätte 1, was constructed between 1843 — 1847 after the plans of *Schleps*, *Korompay*, etc.

**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.

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**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.