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Austria Overview

Full Name:	Republic of Austria	capital:	Vienna
Area (square kilometers):	83,855	Population ('000):	8,414
Location	Austria is a landlocked country in central Europe. It is bordered by Hungary and Slovakia to the east, Italy and Slovenia to the south, Liechtenstein and Switzerland to the west, and Germany and the Czech Republic to the north. Austria is a mountainous country due to the Alps, with more than 2/3 of the country above 500 meters above sea level, and the highest point at 3,798 meters above sea level. In addition to Vienna, major cities include Salzburg, Innsbruck, Graz and Linz.		
National flag, national anthem, national flower	<p>The most common saying is that in 1192, when Duke Leopold V led the Crusades, the white robe he wore during the war was stained red with blood, while part of the middle belt was still white. After returning from the Crusade, Leopold V was praised by the Holy Roman Emperor and awarded a red, white and red medal to commend his merits.</p> <p>National flower: Edelweiss, national anthem: "Land of Mountains, Land of Rivers" (Land der Berge, Land am Strome)</p>		
history	<p>Before Rome, it was an area of Celtic activity. After the decline of the Roman Empire, it was successively occupied by the Huns, Lombards, Ostrogoths, Bavarians and Franks. In 976, Leopold I of the Babenberg family was granted the title of Margrave of the Eastern Bavarian Mark by Holy Roman Emperor Otto II. This fiefdom on the border with Hungary later evolved into Austria. The name "Austria" first appeared in history books in 996. Ostarrichi means "Eastern Mark" or the Old German translation of "Eastern Frontier". In 1246, the Babenberg dynasty died out, and Austria fell into the hands of Ottokar II, King of Bohemia. But in 1278, Rudolf I of Germany defeated the Kingdom of Bohemia and occupied the Austrian region. From then until the end of World War I, Austria was ruled by the Habsburg family.</p> <p>On September 12, 1683, Austria and the Polish reinforcements defeated the Ottoman army that had besieged Vienna for two months in the Battle of Vienna. This battle prevented the Ottoman Empire from expanding into central and western Europe and maintained the hegemony of the Habsburg dynasty in Central Europe. In 1806, the Holy Roman Empire disintegrated, and Franz I declared himself the emperor of the Austrian Empire, which was changed to the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1867. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, which was defeated in World War I, was divided into several small countries. In 1938, Nazi Germany achieved the merger of Germany and Austria. After the defeat of Nazi Germany in 1945, Austria was occupied by the Allies and the Soviet Army respectively. In 1955, Austria became a permanent neutral country.</p>		
Political system	Austria is a semi-presidential representative democracy with nine federal states. The president is the head of state and is elected by the people every six years. The president nominates the chancellor, who is usually the leader of the largest party in parliament. The Austrian parliament consists of two chambers, the Bundestag and the National Council. After World War II, the Social Democratic Party and the People's Party have long formed a grand coalition government, which is extremely rare compared to coalition governments in other European countries.		
economy	<p>Austria is the country with the best air and water quality in the world, and its industry and agriculture are relatively developed. The main industries are metallurgy, machinery, petroleum, and chemicals; animal husbandry is mainly cattle and pig breeding. Crops include potatoes, beets, wheat, corn, etc. Austrian organic food is also the most popular high-end consumer brand in the world. Currently, nearly 10% of Austria's agricultural products have passed organic certification, the highest proportion among EU countries.</p> <p>Tourism is an important industry in Austria's economy, accounting for about 9% of GDP. In the fields of metallurgy, machine manufacturing, precision instruments, environmental protection, etc., it has</p>		

	<p>created world-class technology. Tourists are mainly concentrated in summer and winter. Austria is one of the richest countries in the world today, with a per capita GDP of US\$46,330 in 2012. Its human development index ranked 21st in the world in 2014.</p> <p>Austria has a long history in the automotive industry. 120 years ago, Austrian Siegfried Markus was one of the inventors of the car; around 1900, the Gräf brothers in Vienna invented the first car with a front engine; in 1934, the Austrian Steyr company launched the first aerodynamic car on the market; in addition, people are also familiar with the Austrian Ferdinand Porsche, the father of Porsche and the Volkswagen Beetle.</p> <p>According to data from the Austrian National Investment Promotion Agency (ABA), there are more than 700 companies in the Austrian automobile manufacturing and parts industry, with an annual total output value of approximately 25 billion euros. Together with related industries, the total number of employees is nearly 370,000, which guarantees about 1/9 of the jobs in Austria. Today, almost all world-class automobile brands are equipped with parts produced in Austria. Austrians pioneered the oxygen top-blowing steelmaking technology and the molten reduction steelmaking method. Cars produced in Germany are equipped with Austrian-made engines. Most of the tourist cable cars running on many famous mountains and rivers in China are from Austria. Austria's mountains, waters and skies have become so green, clear and blue by using its own advanced environmental protection technology. Austria has more inequality and taxation problems than any other country in Europe. 10% of the population owns more than 50% of the country's wealth, nearly 460 billion euros.</p>
Nationality, language, religion	More than 83% of Austrians are Roman Catholics, and 6% are Calvinists. The official language is German, and many dialects of German are spoken. The German standard in Austria is somewhat different from the German standard used in Germany.
Culture, famous people	Austria has indeed produced many world-famous musicians: Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Johann Strauss, and Beethoven, who was born in Germany but lived in Austria for a long time. Physicists Boltzmann and Schrödinger, Nazi German leader Hitler, psychoanalyst Freud, etc.
Main Specialties	<p>Swarovski crystal glass</p> <p>Vienna Pork Chops</p> <p>Austrian pure schnapps from the 17th century</p>

Austrian expansion

Austria and Australia

Austrians are often asked this strange question:

“Are there a lot of kangaroos in your country?” “Is it legal to keep koalas in your country?”

In 2014, the then UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon gave a speech at the Vienna Conference, expressing his gratitude to "Australia", leaving the Austrians who actually organized the conference in the wind. Later, Ban Ki-moon apologized at a press conference, saying, "I know very well that there are no kangaroos in Austria." Such blunders are no strangers to Austrians. They even designed a T-shirt with the words "There are no kangaroos in Austria" to mock themselves.

Who makes the English words Austria and Australia look so similar? The latter has an extra a and an l than the former, and they are in the middle.

Just like the Chinese characters for “king” and “jade”, Austria and Australia have completely different meanings. On the one hand, they refer to two countries that are not geographically adjacent to each other; on the other hand, their etymologies are not related.

Let's start with Austria. German students all know that the German name of Austria is Österreich, which means “Eastern

Country" ! The Öst here means "East", which comes from the Old Germanic aus -to- or austr -; and has cognates such as east (English), oost (Dutch) and austur (Icelandic).

In the 9th century AD, the area of modern Austria was called Marchia orientalis, "Eastern March" (note the difference between the Latin "orient-" and the Germanic "orient"), part of the East Frankish Kingdom. Later, marchia orientalis is translated into Old German as ostarriichi, which is the oldest verifiable version of Österreich. It also became the "origin" of referring to this "Oriental country" in European and even world languages (including Chinese).

The word Austria did not appear in English until the 12th century, and it was obviously a transcription and translation of ostarriichi with a certain Latin color (don't Latin place names often end with -a or -ia?).

Someone might ask: Since aus - or ost - means "East", and Australia has more letters than Austria, doesn't Australia mean "Special East Country"? But wait! It's not that simple! Because when naming this new colony in the southern hemisphere, the English did not refer to the various Germanic languages of the same ancestry, but the high-sounding Latin!

In Latin, australi actually means "south" (for example, the Latin name of the northern lights is aurora borealis; and the southern lights is aurora australis), which means that Australia is not the "country of the far east" but the "country of the south"; and this "country of the south" is actually closely related to an ancient legend.

Historically, Europeans not only believed in the existence of Atlantis, but also believed that there was a "terra Australis" on the other side of the mountains and the sea. Aristotle even proposed that "terra Australis" was a supercontinent parallel to the Eurasian continent.

Today, Atlantis is still a legend on the seabed, but Great South has been turned into reality by European navigators. After going through all the hardships and arriving at this real land that can be seen and felt, and witnessing the strange creatures, strange peoples and the almost independently developed language systems that it has bred, they gave the name of the legend to this vast and extraordinary land: Australia, the "Southern Country" where dreams come true.

Although this aus is not that aus, because the two are so similar, not only English speakers will be confused, but also French and Russian speakers are not immune. Fortunately, the Chinese people who speak Mandarin can avoid this trouble this time, because the Chinese "Austria" and "Australia" are obviously not transliterated from the same language.

Austrian flag

In order to recapture the holy city of Jerusalem from the Muslims, Britain, France and the Holy Roman Empire formed the most powerful knight corps in Europe at that time and marched to the Middle East indignantly. This was the "Third Crusade" in history. The commander of the Holy Roman Empire at that time was "Red Beard" Barbarossa. Why was he called Red Beard? This was the nickname given to him by the Italians. At that time, he went on an expedition to Italy and killed many people in the war, which means "blood-stained beard". The leader of the British Crusades was also famous, "Henry the Lionheart".

The reason why "Red Beard" and "King Lionheart" didn't get along was because they had fought. When "Red Beard" was just starting to show his prowess and was planning to take over Italy, he asked "King Lionheart" to help him and share the "cake" with him, but "King Lionheart" refused. So, after "Red Beard" took over Italy, he also took over Bavaria (at that time, Bavaria belonged to "King Lionheart"'s territory). From then on, the two had a grudge.

This "Red Beard" had just arrived in Asia Minor (now Turkey). He was probably eager to take credit, so in order to save time, he decided to cross the river instead of taking a detour. He was wearing heavy armor and wanted to set an example for the soldiers. As a result, he drowned after swimming for a while. Faced with the sudden "martyrdom" of the "chief", the army of the Holy Roman Empire was led by the Austrian Duke Leopold V.

Duke Leopold V of Austria was a brave warrior. After the siege of Acre, when he took off his robe, his whole body was stained with blood, leaving only a white strip under his belt. His deeds were praised by the Holy Roman Emperor, who awarded him the "red, white and red" flag and medal to commend his merits. "Red, white and red" is still the national flag

of Austria today.

After capturing Acre, the "Lionheart King", who had a feud with the Holy Roman Empire, condemned the "unequal distribution of spoils" and quarreled with the Austrian Duke Leopold V. After the war, when he returned to his country through Austria, Leopold V detained him and "extorted" a sum of money from Britain. The money was used to build Vienna, but Britain did not recover for "a hundred years". The castle where the "Lionheart King" was imprisoned is located in the scenic town of Dürnstein in the Wachau Valley of Austria. The town still retains its medieval style.

the Austrian national emblem is a noble black Austrian eagle, the origin of which can be traced back to ancient Rome. At that time, the Romans worshipped Jupiter, and the symbol of Jupiter was the "eagle".

After the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great moved the capital eastward, he felt that one "eagle" was no longer enough and he had to get "two", which later became the "double-headed eagle" to symbolize the "cross-Eurasia". The Western Roman Empire fell early, and the Eastern Roman Empire lasted for hundreds of years, so the Eastern Roman Empire actually had more influence on Central and Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages at that time, such as the "national emblem". The Holy Roman Empire followed the Eastern Roman Empire and also got an "eagle", but after the Holy Roman Empire unfortunately disintegrated, the areas it once ruled still used the "eagle" as their "coat of arms", which is why there are "eagles" everywhere in Austria, Germany, and Poland today.

The eagle has been used as the national emblem of Austria for 900 years, but the appearance of this eagle has changed a lot in history. In the 14th century, Austria adopted the Byzantine double-headed eagle pattern. The eagle's outstretched wings symbolized that the country's security would be placed under its wings. In 1918, after the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Austria declared the establishment of a republic, and the new government decided to adopt the single-headed eagle pattern of Frederick II of Germany as the national emblem. The three-bay golden crown on the eagle's head and the sickle and hammer on its claws represent the middle class, farmers and workers among the people. In 1938, after Germany annexed Austria, the eagle pattern symbolizing sovereignty was cancelled. In 1945, with Germany's defeat in World War II, Austria was liberated and the single-headed eagle appeared in the national emblem again. What is more interesting is that the "eagle" on the Austrian national emblem now has "broken chains" added to celebrate the freedom from the Germans. In addition, a glorious "shield" is deliberately added to the eagle's chest - "red, white and red"!

Why didn't Austria, which was liberated by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II, embark on the socialist path?

After the Battle of Stalingrad, the German army was defeated again in the Battle of Kursk. This defeat caused Nazi Germany to permanently lose the initiative on the battlefield. After that, the German army was forced to switch to full defense until the collapse of the Third Reich. The Soviet Union took advantage of the victory to counterattack, recovered all the territory, and then marched into Central Europe. Relying on the "remaining courage", it pursued the German invaders fiercely, liberated Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other countries with the momentum of sweeping the land, and finally entered Berlin and buried Nazi Germany. On the eve of the capture of Berlin, the Soviet Union also took care of Germany's lackey-Austria. On the eve of World War II, Austria was annexed by Germany and tied to Hitler's chariot. Since Austria and Germany have a long history of relations, both are German countries, and Hitler is also an authentic Austrian. After Austria merged with Germany, it fully opened the state machine to serve Germany in launching the war. Therefore, Austria's role positioning during World War II was very embarrassing. On the one hand, it was a victim of Nazi Germany's war, and on the other hand, it was in collusion with Germany and caused trouble to all sides.

In view of the relationship between Germany and Austria and the fact that Austria was an aggressor in World War II, the Soviet Union was also resentful of Austria's war responsibility. Therefore, while the Soviet Union counterattacked Germany on the eastern front, it did not forget to settle Austria from the south. The Soviet Union launched the "Battle of Vienna" and captured Vienna on April 15, 1945, and liberated most of Austrian territory in the subsequent operations. On April 27, 1945, the Soviet Union supported the establishment of a provisional government under its control in Vienna, and

at the same time declared Austria's independence from Nazi Germany. The Soviet Union paid great attention to digesting the Central European countries and regions it liberated. Wherever it went, it thoroughly liquidated the fascist forces and supported the Communists to establish a democratic regime. In the late 1940s, the countries liberated by the Soviet Union in Central Europe almost all established socialist regimes, and the former Nazi heartland-the Soviet-occupied zone in Germany also established the Democratic Republic of Germany. However, after the signing of the "Austrian State Treaty" in 1955, Austria declared itself a permanent neutral country similar to Switzerland and embarked on the capitalist road. Austria did the opposite and engaged in "capitalist roader" activities right under the nose of the Soviet Union, which is very regrettable. This is obviously not in line with the Soviet style of dealing with things. Why did Austria dare to "road capitalism" so openly? The main reasons are as follows.

First, not all of Austria was liberated by the Soviet Union

Austria is located in the heart of Europe, and its strategic position is self-evident. It has always been a battleground for military strategists. As early as the 17th century, the Ottoman Empire, which was at its peak, launched the world-famous "Battle of Vienna" in 1683 in order to advance deep into Europe, attempting to occupy the "crossroads" of Europe as a bridgehead to dominate Europe, but was defeated in the end. Austria became a barrier for Europe to resist pagans. During the Napoleonic Wars, the Austrian Empire also fought a long tug-of-war with Napoleon here.

The Soviet Union had an accurate prediction of the international situation after the war, and expected that the alliance between Western countries and itself was only temporary. Once the common enemy disappeared, the former allies would immediately turn against each other. Therefore, when the Soviet Union liberated Central and Eastern Europe, it had been working hard to support pro-Soviet regimes and expand the Soviet Union's strategic depth on the Western Front. Austria's geographical advantages not only provided the Soviet Union with a high-quality frontier position against the West, but also provided convenience for the Soviet Union to get involved in the Mediterranean through Austria. Therefore, while liberating Hungary, the Soviet Union could not wait to invade Austria and occupied the vast eastern region including Vienna. The United States, Britain and France had a clear understanding of the Soviet Union's wishful thinking, and they also knew that the Soviet Union would spare no effort to advance westward after liberating Vienna, with the goal of occupying Austria alone. It was just that the pace of the three countries was a little slower. On the eve of the Soviet Union's capture of Berlin, the British army entered Carinthia from Italy, the US army entered Salzburg, and the French army occupied Vorarlberg, which was regarded as catching the last train to liberate Austria and gaining the right to speak on the post-war disposal of Austria.

At the end of the European war, there were four foreign forces in Austria, and the game between them determined Austria's future direction. Although the Soviet Union was determined to transform Austria into a socialist country and its own satellite state, it was also constrained by the forces of Britain, the United States and France. Therefore, there was no basic condition for Austria to establish a socialist regime throughout the country.

Second, after the war, Austria and Vienna were divided into four regions and occupied by the four powers.

In 1943, the Allies signed the "Moscow Declaration" in Moscow, and the wartime role of Austria was defined by the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union as a combination of "victim" and "perpetrator". At the end of the Moscow Conference in October 1943, the three countries decided to establish a European Advisory Committee in London and agreed to solve the Austrian issue on the basis of the "Moscow Declaration" in 1943, which foreshadowed the fate of Austria being occupied. After the end of the European war, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France reached an agreement based on the "Moscow Declaration" and followed the example of the military occupation in Germany to divide Austria among the four countries. The military occupation zone of Austria was mainly divided based on the scope of the territories liberated by the four countries. Among them, the Soviet Union liberated the most territory, including the capital Vienna, occupying the heart of Austria.

After the end of the European war, the Soviet Union did not immediately implement the relevant agreements of the "Moscow Declaration" on the occupation of Vienna in different areas, and immediately established a pro-Soviet interim

regime, which took the lead in determining the future development direction of Austria. After hesitating for a while, the United States, Britain and France were forced to recognize this interim government. At the same time, Western countries also put forward conditions, that is, to allow officials from the occupation zones of the United States, Britain and France to enter the interim government. In November 1945, Austria held a democratic election. The pro-Soviet interim regime established by the Socialist Party headed by former Prime Minister Karl Renner, supported by the Soviet Union, failed in the general election. The Austrian People's Party led by Leopold Figel won. The Austrian People's Party clearly stated that it was a Catholic and anti-socialist party. As a result, the Soviet Union lost its political foundation for establishing a socialist regime in Austria. In the autumn of 1945, the Soviet Union allowed the United States, Britain and France to occupy Vienna in different areas.

The old ones are still the wisest. The Western countries used their familiar political manipulation methods to launch a desperate counterattack and successfully overthrew the pro-Soviet regime. It was impossible for the Austrian government to turn to the Soviet Union. However, the Soviet Union was still the most powerful occupation force in Austria, controlling most of Austrian territory and stationing hundreds of thousands of troops in Eastern Austria. Under such pressure, the new Austrian government did not dare to throw itself into the arms of the West. Western countries still had to follow the Soviet Union's lead on the Austrian issue.

Third, the Soviet Union made some compromises with Western countries on the issue of Austria.

1. The Soviet Union intended to improve relations with Western countries

The Soviet Union suffered heavy losses in World War II. After the war, the Soviet Union was eager to restore its national strength and had no time to engage in a full-scale confrontation with the West. After the outbreak of the Korean War, the United Nations forces led by the United States crossed the 38th parallel and compressed the Soviet Union's sphere of influence in North Korea. They almost armed overthrew the Kim Il-sung regime that they had supported, seriously threatening the security of China and the Soviet Far East. The Soviet Union was indifferent to this, and even did not use its veto power. The fundamental reason is that the Soviet Union was not fully grown after the war and was unwilling to directly confront the United States and other Western countries. Based on this background, it is easy to understand the Soviet Union's compromise on the Austrian issue. The Soviet Union's plan to establish a socialist regime in Austria was stillborn as early as 1945. At that time, the war had just ended, and the Soviet Union and Western countries were still nominal allies. The main theme of the relationship between the two sides was still cooperation. In addition, Stalin also advocated the establishment of a cooperative relationship with Western countries. Therefore, the Soviet Union made huge concessions to Western countries on the Austrian issue, such as voluntarily giving up some of the Soviet liberated areas when occupying Austria in a divided manner, allowing the three countries to occupy Vienna, and tolerating the failure of the pro-Soviet provisional government.

After Khrushchev took the helm of the Soviet Union, in order to consolidate his position, he actively eased relations with Western countries and extended an olive branch to the United States and Britain. In 1954, the Soviet Union first proposed to sign a peace treaty with Austria, withdraw the occupation troops, and guarantee Austria's independence, in order to show goodwill to the West. The Soviet Union's generous act of giving up the nail wedged into the Western world was unexpected by the United States, Britain and France. Out of consideration for their own interests in Austria, the three countries responded coldly, but Austria responded positively. Under the joint promotion of the two countries, the Five Foreign Ministers' Conference was held in Vienna on May 15, 1955, and the "National Treaty for the Reconstruction of an Independent and Democratic Austria" was signed. According to the treaty, the four major powers ended their military occupation of Austria, and Austria regained its independence. Since then, it has been moving further and further on the "broad road" of capitalism. The conclusion of the peace treaty with Austria allowed the Soviet Union to obtain \$160 million in compensation. The Soviet Union also dismantled a lot of industrial equipment from Austria and also obtained considerable benefits. It was in line with the Soviet Union's national interests in this particular environment to stop while it was ahead.

2. The Soviet Union compromised its interests in Austria in exchange for Western recognition of its sphere of influence in

Central Europe

Central Europe has always been the sphere of influence of the Western world. At the end of World War II, the Soviet Union liberated Eastern and Central Europe at lightning speed and established pro-Soviet regimes there, which Western countries were very upset about. After the war, Western countries also intensified their infiltration into this region, making some small moves in an attempt to break the balance of power between the socialist camp and the capitalist camp through color revolutions. Austria is at the forefront of the confrontation with the West. In order to avoid excessive stimulation of the Western world and consolidate the control of the socialist camp, the Soviet Union and Western countries reached a consensus on the division of the European sphere of influence; that is, the Soviet Union gave up "red" Austria and Greece, and Western countries recognized Central and Eastern Europe as the Soviet Union's sphere of influence. Due to the presence of Western occupation forces and the fall of the pro-Soviet regime, the Soviet Union felt indigestion in the face of Austria's feast; through this compromise-style exchange of interests, the Soviet Union spit out the thorn in its throat, curbed the West's coveting of Central and Eastern Europe, avoided premature confrontation with the West after the war, and felt relieved.

Fourth, the Soviet Union intended to set up Austria as a buffer zone between the two sides.

After the outbreak of the first Berlin crisis, Soviet leaders realized that a necessary neutral buffer zone needed to be established between the Soviet Union and the Western world, in order to avoid direct clashes and confrontations between the two forces, to serve as a medium for dialogue between the East and the West, and to serve as a window for the Soviet Union to understand Western society. Austria's special geographical location determined that it was the only choice for this role. Austria passed a constitution to guarantee the Soviet Union: it declared permanent neutrality, would not participate in any military alliance, and would not allow other countries to establish military bases on its territory. The Soviet Union made concessions based on Austria's sincerity, took the initiative to sign a treaty with Austria, and took the initiative to withdraw its troops. Austria has since become a buffer zone between the West and the Soviet camp. The withdrawal of Soviet forces from Austria also reduced the pressure on Western countries to face the Soviet Union directly. The Soviet Union's compromise with Western countries on the Austrian issue was full of sincerity. The United States, Britain, and France were also forced to give up their interests in Austria and announced their withdrawal after the Soviet Union.

Fifth, Soviet brutality in Austria weakened the centripetal force of socialism

When the Habsburg family ruled Central Europe, Austria and Germany had no clear national boundaries, and even belonged to the same country in modern times. After Austria was annexed by Germany, the Austrians did not react strongly. They acquiesced to this assimilation and even declared themselves Germans. So when the Soviet Union liberated Austria, the Austrians did not buy into the Soviet Union as a "savior." The Soviet army did not enforce military discipline in Austria, and soldiers often robbed, raped, and killed. The Soviet Union also frantically plundered industrial and agricultural resources in Austria. The image of the Soviet liberator was not widely accepted in Austria itself. Under the destruction of the army's atrocities, the personality of the Soviet liberator completely collapsed. The image of socialist countries suffered a great blow, and the market for socialism in Austria became even narrower. This was also an important reason for the defeat of the pro-Soviet regime in Austria's first democratic election. However, "capitalist roader" Austria is not a pushover. When the Soviet Union was still around, it was relatively law-abiding. But as soon as the Soviet Union collapsed, it threw its past promises to the wind and turned around to try to "join" NATO and embrace the Western world. Capitalism, which emphasizes the spirit of contract, was vividly portrayed by Austria as the image of a "fence-sitter."

In fact, the Soviet Union had the strength to split Austria and establish "Eastern Austria" in the Soviet-occupied zone, but the strategic confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe was at the forefront of Germany, and Austria was at best an extension of the main battlefield. The status of "Eastern Austria" was obviously inferior to that of "East Germany". The Soviet Union could not even play in "East Germany", and it would never bother to create an "Eastern Austria". Therefore, imitating "East Germany" to establish "Eastern Austria" had no strategic benefits for the Soviet Union. Moreover, Austria was a third-rate small country that was harmless to people and animals after World War I, and it was unlikely to actively launch an aggressive war. There was no need to split or even occupy Austria to weaken its

national strength. In addition, occupying Austria and clearing its war crimes was itself a deliberate act by the Soviet Union for its own interests. The United States, Britain and other countries clearly opposed the Soviet Union's paranoia at the Moscow Conference in 1943, but they were forced to agree to liquidate Austria because they could not overcome the Soviet Union's stubbornness. Austria's role as an aggressor was more of a false accusation by the Soviet Union. The division and occupation itself lacked a legal basis, let alone the division of Austria. In general, the socialist path was simply not feasible in Austria under the specific international environment at that time.

Austrian National Day - October 26

Austria regained its independence on 15 May 1955 with the signing of the Austrian State Treaty. The treaty had to be ratified by all the Allies (France, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States), and France was the last to place its ratification document at the Austrian State Treaty depositary of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow on 27 July 1955. From this point on, according to the terms of the agreement, the four occupation forces were to withdraw completely from Austria within 90 days. The last day of the 90-day period was 25 October 1955, when the British army handed over its last barracks in Klagenfurt to the Austrian authorities. It was not until 29 October that about 20 British soldiers and their commander, Colonel ET Roberts, left Carinthia with gifts from the local population. The last Soviet soldier left Austria at 20:00 Vienna time on 19 September, but there are still claims that the last Soviet soldier left Austria on 26 October.

October 26, 1955, was the first day that no foreign troops were stationed on Austrian territory, according to the Austrian State Treaty. On this day, the Austrian National Assembly traced this day back to the Austrian Federal Constitution as the starting point of Austria's permanent neutrality. On September 11, 1956, the Austrian government accepted the proposal to designate October 26 of each year as "Austrian Flag Day", and this memorial day was determined. The Austrian federal government adopted this memorial day, more importantly to declare its neutral policy, rather than to commemorate the departure of the last occupation soldier.

In 1965, October 26, the beginning day of Austria's neutrality as determined by the Austrian Federal Constitution, was approved by the Austrian Parliament and Government as a "National Day".

Austria's top ten national treasures

1. Holy Roman Crown, Hofburg: Otto I, around the 10th century AD. It was used for the coronation of successive Holy Roman emperors. Although Charlemagne was wearing this crown in Dürer's portrait, the actual coronation crown of Charlemagne was destroyed during the French Revolution on Christmas Day in 800 AD.
2. Holy Lance and True Cross, Hofburg Palace: Legend has it that when Jesus was crucified, Longinus pierced his right rib with a spear. The spear became a holy object because it was stained with Jesus' blood. During World War II, the Nazi leaders believed that the spear had divine power, so they took it away and kept it in Nuremberg. The True Cross is the one that Jesus was nailed to during the crucifixion, and there is a nail hole on it.
3. Religious relics, Hofburg Palace: including a holy box containing the blood of St. Stephen, a tooth of John the Baptist, a tablecloth from the Last Supper...
4. Golden Fleece Knight Necklace, Hofburg Palace: The Golden Fleece Knights were founded by Philip the Good, Grand Duke of Burgundy, in 1419. The story of the Golden Fleece is based on Jason in ancient Greece (or Gideon in the Bible). The necklace is made up of 30 B-shaped iron rings for tinder, symbolizing the 30 top knights who were elected. The Golden

Fleece symbol can also be seen in the coats of arms of many noble families in Europe.

5. Emerald Ointment Box, Hofburg Palace: This 2,680-carat emerald container was carved from a single block of stone from Colombia. Seven boxes of pearls from Russia and three tons of gold from Florence could not be exchanged for this treasure.

6. Gold Salt Box, Kunsthistorisches Museum: Made by Italian Renaissance master Cellini, it was once stolen but luckily returned after overcoming numerous difficulties.

7. Bruegel's "Tower of Babel", Kunsthistorisches Museum: The Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna has the finest collection of Bruegel the Elder's works, thanks to the discerning eye of art patron Rudolf II.

8. Klimt's The Kiss, Belvedere Palace: The most famous painting of the 20th century, with a dazzling solid gold background and inlays.

9. The Venus of Willendorf, Natural History Museum: 28,000-year-old artwork, the origins of Western culture and art.

10. Vienna Men's Choir: Founded in 1498, Haydn and Schubert were once members.

Difficult Austrians

Compared with people from other European tourist countries, Austrians are probably the people in Europe least willing to "bow down for a few dollars".

How can we personally feel their pride? Take a look at the following examples:

"I went to a souvenir shop in Vienna to buy stamps and postcards. I only had 50 euros in cash, but the owner refused to sell them to me because he couldn't make the change."

According to a survey report released in 2018 by Expat Insider, one of the world's largest survey organizations, Austria is one of the least friendly countries to foreigners in the world. Austria's ranking in the indicator of "foreigners' integration into local life" has been getting worse year by year, reaching its lowest level in history in 2017, ranking 64th out of 65 countries, with Denmark ranking last.

The main reason for this is the friendliness of the locals. Austria also ranked second last in the friendliness subcategory (after Kuwait), with less than one in ten (9%) respondents believing that the locals are friendly, compared to the global average of 29%.

In addition, language barriers are also an important reason why foreigners find it difficult to integrate. Anyone who has been tortured by the gender, number, compound words and long sentences of German knows that it really takes superhuman energy and willpower to truly master this language. In the survey, less than one in five people (18%) thought that the local language was easy to learn, while the global average was 33%.

German is so difficult to learn, is it okay for us not to learn it? Only less than a third of the respondents (29%) think that they can live normally in Austria without speaking the local language, while the global average is 46%.

Austrians are unfriendly, especially to foreigners, and this is a tradition that has been passed down for centuries. In Bavaria, there is a saying: "mia san mia", which roughly means: "We are who we are, and we ignore all nationalities like excess icing."

Although Vienna is often rated as the most livable city in the world, it is also the most averse to technological progress. The world's first printer, the first car and even the first sewing machine were all made by Austrians, but none of them were developed by them.

Why are Austrians so nostalgic? The reason is inseparable from its glorious history. This tiny country, which now has no

presence in the world, was once the "king of kings" that ruled most of Europe. The Habsburg family, the rulers of Austria in history, was the king of almost all European countries. In other words, all the royal families in Europe are blood relatives of this king.

It is precisely because of this glorious history that Austrians have always maintained a high profile in life. Regarding the popular joke on the Internet that "when seeing Austria, most people's first reaction is that it is a typo of "Australia". The former nobles had to hold up road signs to barely maintain their dignity: "Sorry, there are no kangaroos here."

Austria is one of the countries with the strictest food safety supervision in the world. Its food safety standards are the high standards of the European Union. In major supermarkets in Europe, the green badge set by Austria is a symbol of food quality. Even McDonald's has to bow its head and can only use potatoes, beef and other raw materials native to Austria. Austrians, who have always had a high quality of life, are also very picky about water quality. The quality of tap water in Vienna is comparable to high-quality mineral water.

Austrians are also very strict about language. Even though everyone speaks German, in German classes in Austria, teachers will definitely correct your German accent and ask you to speak standard German with an Austrian accent. Because in the eyes of Austrians, Germans are workaholics who are descendants of farmers and have no sense of life and no sense of humor.


Max Huber, a famous Austrian writer, once complained in his book that Europeans everywhere are only proud of their own country. "Different European cultures, histories, landscapes and languages, all of which have disappeared catastrophically here, with the only exception being Austria. We once had a world empire, and when it was glorious, we were its masters, and when we got tired of multi-ethnicity, we lost weight. We speak German without a German accent, and except for a few wars imposed on us, we have never lost a war."

However, after losing several important wars in succession, the Austrians finally succeeded in establishing themselves as "the leisurely descendants of aristocrats who are obsessed with art", which may be the best way to forget their sorrows.

But the Austrians' "pride" seems a bit cute and childish. Perhaps because of this, Austrians have always been known for their bad temper, unhelpfulness, and sullenness. Their unfriendly attitude is almost regarded as Austria's cultural heritage by tourists from all over the world. They are like a great artist, often obsessed with his own world and unable to communicate with the world in a friendly manner, but who can deny the artistic achievements of this artist?

Salzburg

Bus Stops	Bus and Coach Drop Off/Pick Up : Paris- Lodron - Straße 2A, 5020 Salzburg, Austria , 47.804737, 13.044990 Car: Altstadt Garage B , Bucklereuthstraße 1 , 5020 Salzburg, Austria (2.05M, € 2.4/h) CONTIPARK Tiefgarage Mirabell -Congress-Garage , Mirabellplatz 5B, 5020 Salzburg, Austria (2M, € 2.7/h) CONTIPARK Parkplatz Basteigasse , Basteigasse 3 , 5020 Salzburg, Austria (€ 2.2/h)		
Latitude and longitude	N 47° 48' E 13° 02'	Equivalent to China ...	
Area (square kilometers):	65.7	Population ('000):	150
City status	The capital of the Austrian state of Salzburg, it is the fourth largest city in Austria after Vienna, Graz and Linz. Located in the west of Austria, it is the gateway to the Alps. The 225-kilometer-long Salzach River flows through Salzburg. It is the longest and most water-rich tributary of the Inn River that spans Austria and Germany. The city's architectural style is mainly Baroque. According to historical records, Salzburg is the oldest city in Austria.		

	<p>Salzburg is the birthplace of the musical genius Mozart, the hometown of the conductor Karajan, and the filming location of the movie "The Sound of Music". The old town of Salzburg was listed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1996.</p> <p>Salzburg is an important tourist, cultural, university, sports and exhibition city in Austria. Salzburg and its surrounding areas have also attracted many large and small companies, such as Porsche, BMW, Ford and Austria's second largest retailer Spar.</p>
Origin of the name	<p>The name "Salzburg" (German: Salzburg, meaning "Salt Castle") first appeared in 755. It was named after the nearby salt mines and castles. The main source of income for the Bishop of Salzburg was the monopoly on the sale of salt.</p>
Basic historical information	<p>Salzburg was inhabited in the Neolithic Age and gained city autonomy in 45 AD. The first monastery, St. Peter's Monastery, was built in the 5th century AD. In 699, the Duke of Bavaria presented the ancient Roman city of Salzburg to Bishop Rupert, the first bishop of Salzburg, who also became the patron saint of Salzburg.</p> <p>In 798, Salzburg was upgraded to the seat of the Archbishop, with the integration of politics and religion. The bishop governed almost the entire Old Bavaria region, namely Lower Bavaria, Upper Bavaria, Upper Palatinate and most of today's Austria. It was once the second largest church state in the Holy Roman Empire. In the early 17th century, Archbishop Wolf Dietrich of Reitnau built a lot of buildings in the city, and the appearance and style of the current Old Town of Salzburg is left from that time.</p> <p>In 1803, the Holy Roman Empire separated church and state, and the Archbishop of Salzburg lost his ruling position. Salzburg was governed by Ferdinand III, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the brother of Francis II. Since then, Salzburg has been ruled by Bavaria and Austria for many times. After the Congress of Vienna in 1816, Salzburg was returned to Austria and has continued to this day.</p> <p>On November 9, 1938, during the "Kristallnacht", the synagogue in Salzburg was destroyed. During World War II, the US Air Force destroyed or damaged 46% of the buildings in Salzburg in 15 air raids, including the dome of the Salzburg Cathedral and Mozart's former residence. However, most of the Baroque buildings were well preserved, so Salzburg is one of the few remaining cities that retains the original Baroque style. On May 4, 1945, the US army captured Salzburg, and Nazi German Army Colonel Hans Lepperdinger surrendered Salzburg without resistance.</p>
City logo	
Culture, famous people	<p>The Salzburg Festival has been held every summer since 1920, and the week around January 27th is Salzburg's Mozart Week.</p> <p>In 1965, the Hollywood movie "The Sound of Music" was filmed in Salzburg and its surrounding mountains. The story was adapted from the true experience of a Salzburg nun. The film won five Oscars that year and became one of the most successful films in the world.</p>
Main Specialties	<p>Mozart chocolate balls; wrought iron signs (two famous places, the other one is Innsbruck); Red Bull; Freiwille watches and jewelry</p>
other	<p>There are no ski resorts in Salzburg, but as the gateway to the Alps, it welcomes countless skiers from all over Europe every year.</p> <p>There are many lakes to the east of Salzburg. The Untersberg, located on the border of Germany and Austria, has a panoramic view of Salzburg and the Alps from its top. Hitler's secret summer base, the "Eagle's Nest," is located in Berchtesgaden, south of Salzburg.</p>

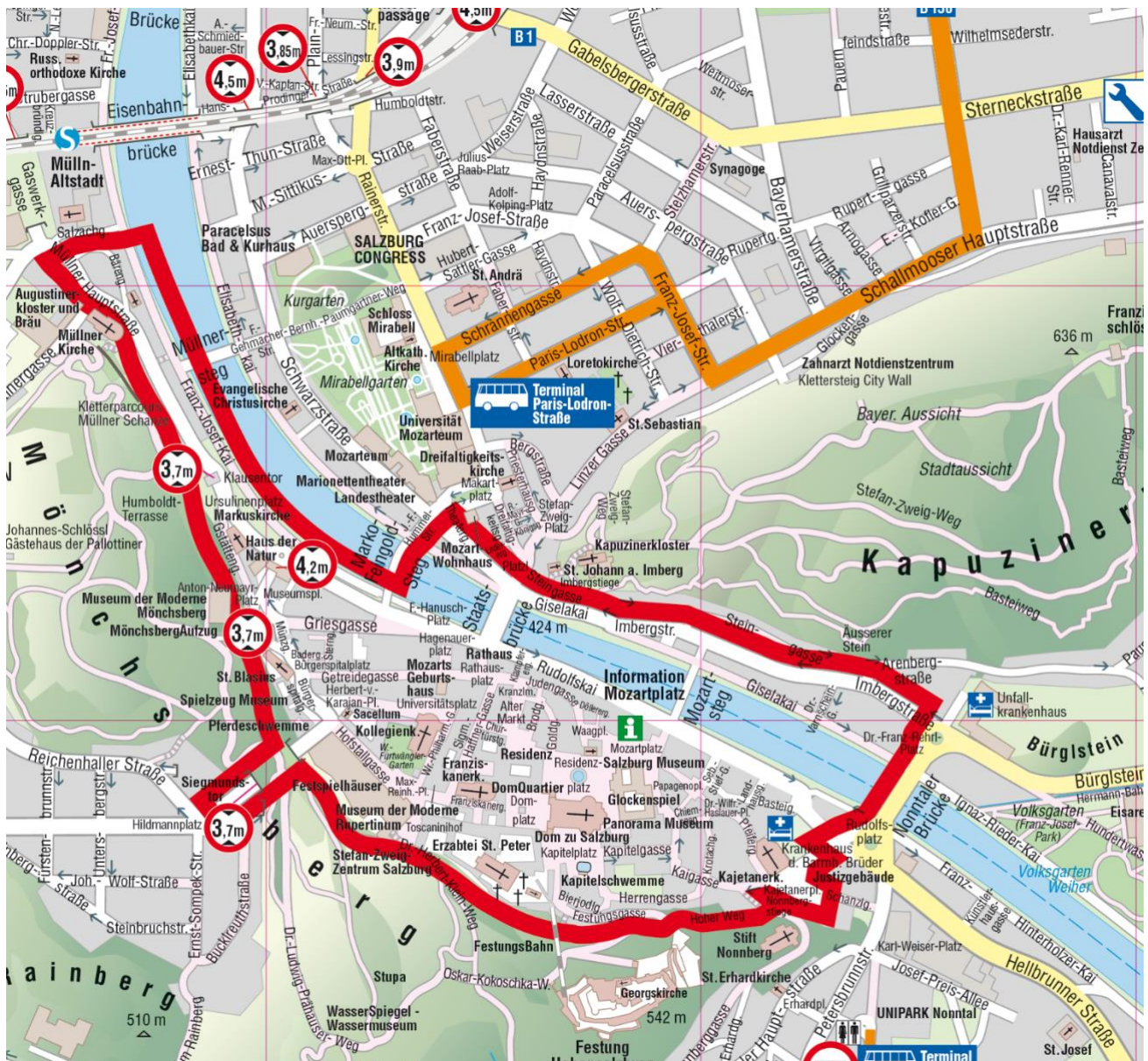
Salzburg bus stop

- Paris- Lodron - Straße 2A, 5020 Salzburg, Austria , near Mirabell Palace, closest to the city center
- Busterminal Nonntal , Erzabt -Klotz- Straße 6, 5020 Salzburg, Austria

Make an appointment online in advance, 70 euros per day. <https://www.salzburg.info/bus/en/auth/login>

The car company registration is required, because the car company name, phone number, and VAT number are required. Then start the reservation and pay by credit card.

from 8:00 to 18:00 , so go to the north if possible.



History of Salzburg

Salzburg, the capital of the state, is a small city with only 150,000 to 160,000 people. However, judging by its prosperity, Salzburg is very rich. It is said that no one knows how rich this city is, but it is generally recognized as one of the richest cities in the world, and it is still the case today. Salzburg used to be known as the "Rome of Germany"! This is the Salzburg people's attempt to get close to the Catholic Vatican. Salzburg also has some relationship with the authentic ancient Roman

Empire. In 50 BC, the ancient Roman Empire set up an outpost here and stationed troops to resist the invasion of the Germanic people in the north. At that time, the mining of salt mines had a history of thousands of years. The Romans and the Germanic peoples fought for salt for hundreds of years. After the end of the ancient Roman Empire, Central Europe became the world of Christianity. In 700 AD, Salzburg, a land of Feng Shui with mountains and water, became a territory of the Duchy of Bavaria. In order to buffer power with the Vatican in Rome, the Duke gave this wild and primitive place with mountains and water to Rupert, a monk from Ulm. This was a very smart monk. When he came to Salzburg, he immediately named the mountain on the left bank of the Salzach River as Monk's Hill and built a male monastery on the mountain; then he named the neighboring mountain as Nun's Hill and built a female monastery on it. These two monasteries, which have been around for a thousand years, became the cradle and guardian of the birth of the city of Salzburg. In 798 AD, Charlemagne designated this place as a permanent territory of the church. From then on, secular power had always intervened in the church, but Salzburg had the strongest basis as an independent city-state, and even the Pope of Rome could not have a say here. Salzburg became an independent religious country, and this ironclad identity was maintained until 1804, until the strongman Napoleon entered Central Europe and changed Salzburg's stable position for a thousand years. After this, Salzburg first belonged to Germany, and later to Austria when the Vienna Conference redivided Europe.

Christian monks in the Middle Ages were intellectuals ahead of their time. Rupert, the monk who developed Salzburg, was considered a great intellectual and scientist in that era. He studied geology and found that in addition to salt mines, Salzburg also had many other mineral deposits, which could bring huge wealth to the region in the future. Salzburg was called Juvaum in the ancient Roman Empire, but by the eighth century, Salzburg, the salt castle, had become a popular name. Monk Rupert was later canonized by the Vatican, but his fame is not as great today. The archbishops who ruled Salzburg after him struggled for a thousand years and turned a tiny piece of land in a corner of the Alps into a veritable "country" - an independent kingdom in the heart of the Holy Roman Empire of Germany! Therefore, "Rome of Germany" became the dream that the bishops fought for and finally realized.

Salzburg, as a small mountain city, is a very successful story. There are not many people, the city is not big, and there is only one famous street, Grain Street; but there are ten monasteries, forty-three churches, one hundred and twenty fountains, and two horse-washing pools in the city, which are the most concentrated representations of typical civilization and prosperity. The horse-washing pool was originally built by the bishop to show off his enlightenment consciousness and pay attention to environmental hygiene. When the carriage entered the city, the owner had to give the horses a bath first. In order to keep the city clean and hygienic, the horses felt comfortable and good-looking. Loving cleanliness is also a kind of piety, a manifestation of evolution and civilization, and also a means for the bishop to keep a distance from the people, look down on them, and even confront them with swords and blood, just to reach a consensus. Only consensus can bring common prosperity and an effective future. Religious plans are also practical.

From the 8th century to 1816, for more than a thousand years, Salzburg was an independent religious country and a bridgehead of the Roman Catholic Church in northern Europe. Its head of state was the cardinal selected by the church. However, these bishops were not all gentle and kind priests and pastors who devoted themselves to spiritual cultivation and guided all beings, or guardians of human faith and souls sent by God to the lower world. In fact, most of them were capable people in the world, most of them had thousands of fantasies, many of them had bad tempers, but all of them were knowledgeable and daring. Relying on the supreme power given to them by the church, in addition to building churches, all kinds of churches, they also built many palaces for themselves, palaces of all kinds, palaces for their enjoyment, palaces for flower viewing, and water play, and of course they did not forget to build military fortifications. They were all warlike people, sometimes more unscrupulous than secular monarchs. The castle on the top of the Salzburg mountain is the best preserved medieval defense castle in Europe today, which can accommodate 10,000 people with food and drink to avoid war for a year. The emperor of China asked the people to build the Great Wall, and the Bishop of Salzburg asked the people to build a castle. Was it for the sake of people's safety and peace? Just think about it yourself.

From today's perspective, these cardinals did almost nothing religious. They might send troops to fight against the laity just for a little land dispute or tax discrepancy; or burn witches mercilessly in the name of defending religious orthodoxy. Taking the split between the old and new churches in the 16th and 17th centuries as an opportunity, they ruthlessly expelled

Protestants, confiscated their property, and made it the property of the church; they were even more insidious and vicious to the citizens who were disobedient and dared to resist, and used the most polite methods to punish dissidents, such as holding banquets for dinner. The Hongmen Banquet was not invented by the Chinese. In 1511, when the confrontation between the bishop and the Salzburg Municipal Government intensified, the Hongmen Banquet was held, inviting the mayor of Salzburg and all the important officials of the municipal government to the bishop's palace for dinner. The guests had just entered the banquet hall of the bishop's palace, and before they sat down, they were all tied up. The bishop immediately sent someone to announce their crimes: attempting to murder the national leader (the cardinal) and attempting to subvert the Salzburg national regime (the church regime). As a result, the mayor and his people were sentenced to death. If you don't obey, you will have no way out. This was once a political tradition in the West. While the mayor and his entourage were waiting for death, fortunately, the citizens heard about the tragedy of the Hongmen Banquet and begged the bishop to give up many traditional rights in exchange for saving the lives of the mayor and his entourage. But since then, for the next three hundred years, the people of Salzburg have experienced the most severe despotism - the Baroque era, and the power of the bishop has become a tiger's beard.

Wolf Dietrich von Attenau, a 16th-century cardinal. He was a nobleman, intelligent, decisive, and daring. At the age of 28, he had become the head of state of Salzburg. He was a typical Renaissance figure - knowledgeable, quick-witted, and humanistic. He had several times more ambition and will for power than ordinary people, and he practiced what he preached. When he was in power, he acted arbitrarily to achieve his ideals, and he did so until his death. Today's Old Town of Salzburg can be said to be his idea. He built the cathedral, expanded the cathedral square, renovated the archbishop's palace and the streets and squares around the cathedral. Finally, he built a garden palace for his lover Salome on the other side of the Salzach River - Mirabell Palace, which gave the Old Town of Salzburg a beautiful and exquisite brooch.

To transform the crowded and small Salzburg in the Middle Ages into the "Rome of Germany" and even the "Vatican north of the Alps" was the dream and ambition of Bishop Attenau ! There was little flat land in the city, so he tried every means to demolish the houses - more than 60 houses! There was no money to build the church, so he used the separation of the old and new religions as an excuse to drive away the citizens with Protestant tendencies, and then embezzled their property - more than once! The reconstruction of the cathedral ended up with a new cathedral, church square and bishop's palace, strictly following the artistic style of the Baroque spirit, and finally achieved the characteristics of the city of Salzburg today, a typical small city with a grand style, and its popularity is like incense, becoming more and more prosperous.

Before being incorporated into Austria, Salzburg existed independently as a theocratic state for a long period of history, and the bishop had supreme power. (December 2, 1805), in the Battle of Austerlitz in the Czech Republic, Napoleon's French army defeated the Russian-Austrian coalition. This battle took place during the Third Coalition War. Because the parties involved were French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, Russian Tsar Alexander I, and Holy Roman Emperor Francis II, it is also called the "War of the Three Emperors", a famous battle in the world war. Under the command of Napoleon, the 73,000 French army won a decisive victory over the 86,000 Russian-Austrian coalition in the village of Austerlitz (now in the Czech Republic). This battle laid the foundation for the disintegration of the Holy Roman Empire.

In 1805, Venice, Istria and Dalmatia were ceded to the Italian Republic. The remaining lands of Vorland were divided up by the pro-French German princes, and Bavaria annexed Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Trento and Brixen. Salzburg and Berchtesgaden were ceded to Austria.

Mirabell Palace

One of the main attractions in Salzburg, Baroque style, imitating Italian and French palaces, was built by Salzburg Archbishop Wolf Dietrich for his lover in 1606. The garden is in French style, symmetrical and upright, with a fountain in the center and flower beds on both sides. The corridors around it have antique sculptures, and statues of vigorous male bodies doing competitive movements, reflecting the spirit of ancient Greek art. The flower beds are particularly colorful in early summer, surrounded by the shade of French plane trees. Birds chirp, flowers bloom, fountains tinkle, the garden has a soft

and fresh landscape, and walking on the gravel path under your feet, you will feel an unexplained sense of relaxation and leisure in your heart.

This is a very beautiful garden, not large in scale, but full of the style of a palace garden. The arrangement and layout are very rational, and the combination of flower colors is even more appropriate. The Baroque garden certainly embodies the spirit of the Baroque, with simplicity hidden in complexity, elegance in simplicity, and rhythm in elegance, reflecting that painting is gradually approaching music, music lingers on painting, the eyes are obsessed with beauty, and the ears are filled with the sound of springs. It is really enjoyable.

The circular fountain pool in the center of the garden is a wonderful design. It not only attracts tourists, but also serves as a place for birds of all colors to play and quench their thirst. These small animals are not afraid of tourists at all, and they come and go to play and drink. The colorful flowers are not enough to see, and there is such a joyful scene. In the natural and interesting environment, looking back at the palace, it is exquisite and unique, a symphony of humanity and nature.

It was named "Alteno Palace" after the lover. In order to erase this shameful story, Wolf Dietrich's successor Marcus Sitticus changed its name to "Mirabell Palace". "Mirabell" is an Italian female name meaning "amazingly beautiful".

A large part of the palace was destroyed by fire in 1818, and most of what is seen now is the result of a later reconstruction. The Cupid Staircase survived the fire, and there are 22 little angels on the stairs. It is said that if you touch Cupid's head, you will get pregnant! The Cupid Staircase leads to the Marble Room where Mozart performed for the bishop. The magnificent Baroque style has become the most beautiful wedding hall in the world.

The geometrically symmetrical garden features four groups of mythological sculptures: Aeneas, Hercules, Paris and Pluto, created by Italian sculptor Ottavio Mosto. Some famous scenes from the movie "The Sound of Music" were filmed here. The Angel Staircase where Maria led seven children to sing the song of D'A -Re-Mi.

At the end of the 16th century, the bishop who ruled Salzburg was Wolf Dietrich von Attenau. He was born into a noble family in Germany. He was a scholar and a genius. At the age of 28, he was elected as the cardinal and became the king of Salzburg. It is said that he was handsome and talented. Moreover, he was not only warlike but also lustful. His warlike nature eventually led to his downfall, but his lustful nature led to a beautiful but gentle love. The love of a genius is deep and lasting. The archbishop fell in love with Salome Alt, the most beautiful woman in Salzburg at the end of the 16th century.

Salome is the youngest daughter of Art, the chairman of the Salzburg Chamber of Commerce. She ran away after falling in love with the bishop and never returned to her father's home. Her father is an orthodox Catholic. In his eyes, his daughter's behavior is a disgrace to the family's reputation, a challenge to social ethics, and an unforgivable sin. For this reason, he ordered the whole family to sever ties with Salome and not to have any contact with her for life.

Salome followed the cardinal, and they loved each other for a lifetime and had 15 children. Sadly, the Mirabell Palace built for Salome became the end of their happiness. After the palace was built in 1606, the archbishop immediately became a prisoner - a scapegoat in the power struggle, and was imprisoned in Salzburg Castle for ten years. Salome was also forced to leave Salzburg. The two finally did not meet, and each died in loneliness. Salome spent the rest of her life in a small Welsh town and did not enjoy the beauty of Mirabell Palace.

Mozart's Birthplace

After passing Mirabell Gardens, there is a bus stop on the roadside. Across the road is Mozart's former residence, Makartplatz 8, 5020 Salzburg

In 1711, Lorenz Speckner obtained permission to start dancing classes for noble family members in this house built in the 17th century. Later, it was named Tanzmeisterhaus. Due to subsequent changes, it was no longer used for dancing but was rented out for weddings. In 1773, Mozart moved here and created a large number of works in different forms. This spacious new home had enough space to entertain friends and musicians. Actor and theater director Emanuel Schikaneder (1751-1812), who was also the lyricist of "The Magic Flute", was a frequent visitor here. Between 1773 and 1780, Mozart composed immortal works such as symphonies, serenades, piano pieces, piano concertos, bassoon concertos, arias, and religious music

here. Mozart often joked about his landlord Mitzerl . He wrote to his sister: "...Please give my regards to the holy Mitzerl . She should not doubt my love for her. I have met many attractive girls here, but no one can compare with her beauty." These words have led many Mozart memoirs to regard Mitzerl as Mozart's girlfriend, but this kind housewife was 46 years older than the 18-year-old Mozart.

A bomb destroyed two thirds of the building on November 16, 1944. The then owner of the house sold the damaged part to Assicurazioni Generali, which built an office building on the ruins. In 1989, it was bought by the International Mozarteum Foundation. As early as 1955, the foundation had already bought the intact part of the Tanzmeistersaal and transformed it into a museum. On May 2, 1994, the office building was demolished and on May 4, reconstruction began according to the original drawings. Two years later, on January 26, 1996, Mozart's House was reopened.

Next to the bridge over the Salzach River, the house on the right is **the former residence of the famous Austrian conductor Karajan .**

Herbert von Karajan (April 5, 1908 - July 16, 1989), born in Salzburg, was a famous Austrian conductor, keyboard player and director.

Karajan has been active on the conducting stage for more than 60 years. He has led many of Europe's top orchestras and had a 34-year partnership with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. He was keen on recording and directing, and left a large amount of audio-visual materials for future generations, including numerous orchestral music, opera recordings and opera films, covering the works of European composers from Baroque to post-Romanticism. Some of these works, such as Beethoven's symphonies, have been recorded many times. Karajan enjoys a high reputation in the music world and is even called the "Conductor Emperor" in the Chinese field.

Mozart's BirthplaceGetreidegasse 9 , 5020 Salzburg

Hagenauer House" on the third floor of No. 9 Getreidegasse for 26 years from 1747 to 1773. The musical genius Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born here on January 27, 1756. The owner of the building was the retailer and toy trader Johann Lorenz Hagenauer (1712-1792), who was also a friend of the Mozart family.

On May 15, 1880, the International Mozart Foundation transformed Mozart's birthplace into a museum and opened it to the public for the first time. Visitors can visit each room of Mozart's birthplace in turn, which displays historical documents, musical instruments, memorabilia and portraits of Mozart's life, including the unfinished painting "Mozart at the Piano" created by Mozart's brother-in-law Joseph Lange in 1789. Famous exhibits include: Mozart's childhood violin, his concert violin, harpsichord, harpsichord, portraits and letters from the Mozart family.

the Hohensalzburg Fortress is the landmark and commanding height of Salzburg, and the best viewing point overlooking the entire city of Salzburg. The castle is 250 meters long and 150 meters wide at its widest point. It is the largest existing fortress in Central Europe. The castle was built in 1077 and was gradually expanded by successive archbishops. In 1515, a cable car for transporting goods was built, which may be the oldest cable car in the world. The only time the castle was besieged was in 1525, when a group of miners, farmers and citizens tried to expel the archbishop but failed to capture the castle. Therefore, it has the reputation of "the fortress that has never been breached". During the Thirty Years' War, the castle was reinforced. During the Napoleonic Wars, the castle surrendered without a fight. In the early 20th century, it was used as a prison. During World War I, Italian prisoners of war were imprisoned, and before the German-Austrian merger in the 1930s, Nazis were imprisoned. It is currently a tourist hotspot with a cable car leading to the city below the mountain.

Salzburg Castle is the best-preserved medieval defensive castle in Central Europe. From the Middle Ages to the early modern period, Europe was in a season of frequent wars, and Central Europe was like a large battlefield. The emperor fought with the

pope, the nobles fought with the peasants, and the nobles fought with the nobles. They were all fighting for two things: power and influence and land resources. In the Middle Ages, the most common form of war among Westerners was siege. The war was over when the city ran out of ammunition and food and surrendered, or when the invaders outside the city ran out of ammunition and food and retreated. The function of the castle was to provide a refuge for residents during wartime. The mountaintop castle of Salzburg, when well-equipped, could provide food and loot for 10,000 people for half a year. The invading enemy would lose confidence in the victory of the siege because of the emptiness of their stomachs, and would retreat after looting the property left in the city.

There are many rooms in the castle, but only the rooms of the bishop are worth seeing. They are luxury in scarcity and the secular embodiment of the medieval Gothic spirit. The church is also a work of art. The most precious thing is the organ, which is called the "Salzburg Bull". It has a loud sound and is said to be related to a cow. The story goes like this: once there was a foreign invasion, the castle ran out of ammunition and food, and only one cow was left. Killing the cow naturally could not solve the problem of survival. Some citizens came up with a quick idea and painted the cow a different color every day and took it to the city wall for a walk to show the enemy. One day it was a black and white cow, another day it was a yellow cow, and another day it was a yellow and white cow. This was actually more effective than defensive cannons. When the enemy saw so many cows walking around on the castle and that there was absolutely enough food and grass, they withdrew their troops and went home.

St. Peter 's Abbey

It is a Catholic Benedictine monastery founded in 696 AD and is considered the first monastery in the German-speaking world.

Next to St. Peter's Church is St. Peter's Cemetery, which has a variety of exquisite iron tombstones and is known as one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the world. Many tourists come here to visit. At the end of the movie *The Sound of Music*, Maria and her family hid here to avoid the Nazis.

Salzburg Cathedral Residenzplatz 1 & Domplatz 1a , 5020 Salzburg

Salzburg Cathedral (German: Salzburger Dom) is the cathedral of the Archdiocese of Salzburg. It was first built in 774. In 1598, the original Romanesque church was severely damaged and had to be demolished. It was rebuilt into a Baroque building and completed in 1628. It is 142 meters long and 33 meters high. It is the first Baroque church on the north side of the Alps. On October 16, 1944, during World War II, the central dome and part of the altar of the cathedral were damaged by an air-dropped bomb. The restoration of the cathedral was very slow during the very difficult period after the war. It was not until May 1, 1959 that the original appearance of the church was fully restored. The three numbers 774, 1628, and 1959 on the main entrance are related to the above years.

There are four statues of saints at the entrance of the church. The two in the middle are Peter and Paul, and on the left is Saint Rupert, the founder of Salzburg Cathedral. On the right is Saint Virgilius , also known as 'Virgil of Salzburg.' He was born in Ireland in 700 AD and died in Salzburg on November 24, 784. He was an Irish priest and early astronomer. He came from Ireland to Salzburg to serve as the bishop of the diocese. He is known as the 'Apostle of Carinthia' and 'Geometer.'

Salzburg Cathedral, the most splendid Baroque building north of the Alps, seems like a piece of heavenly music frozen in the world. Its structure, shape, interior and exterior decorations are all Baroque in their fullest. It is majestic, magnificent and gorgeous, reflecting the superiority of religion to the utmost. The central wall of the front is divided into three parts, symbolizing the Catholic Trinity. At the same time, the wall is supported by three ancient Greek columns, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. The bell towers on both sides stand like two big diamonds, majestically guarding the temple. The bell tower has four floors, with two bronze bells on the top and two clocks in the middle, which correspond to the four apostles in front of the gate, calling on the lambs of the world and warning of the brevity of life. The most exquisite are the large bronze doors of the church. The two doors in the middle have reliefs full of mysterious meanings, which are the summary of life: first, surrounded by angels, the soul obtains a human body and is born into the world, God's big hand holds the sun to inject the

soul into the person, then the mother cares for the new life, and finally the person grows up and enters the human society... The Western religious explanation of life is consistent with the ancient Chinese theory of soul and spirit, that the essence comes from heaven, and the body comes from the earth.

In addition to the exquisite paintings and sculptures around, the murals on the ceiling are even more dazzling. The largest is the church's organ, which is said to be the largest in Europe, with a total of 6,000 organs. If you see tourists taking pictures of a group of organs on the side of the wall, don't be surprised, this should be the organ used by Mozart. The baptismal font in the corner of the church is where Mozart was baptized. In addition, the funeral of the famous conductor Karajan was also held in this cathedral.

Today, whenever the Salzburg Festival opens, the front of the cathedral serves as the backdrop, and the square in front of it serves as the stage and auditorium. During the summer festival, there are dramas, singing and dancing, and the atmosphere is stunning with huge crowds of people.

Archbishop Guidobald Graf von Thun (1654-1668) was one of the most important urban planners of Salzburg. He built the cathedral, the cathedral square, the bishop's residence and the building where the Long Gallery now stands.

- There is a public toilet on the left side facing the cathedral gate

The Benedictine Abbey of Nonnberg is the oldest surviving convent in the world.

Residenz : Originally built in 1120, it was rebuilt by Archbishop Wolff in the 15th and 16th centuries. 180 rooms, Baroque style. It was also the place where Mozart held his first concert when he was 6 years old. Paid attractions

Franciscan Church (Franciskanerkirche)

It is one of the oldest churches in Salzburg, located next to the Bishop's Palace. The church was built in the 8th century. From 1408 to 1450, the Gothic choir was rebuilt in Romanesque style. From 1468 to 1498, a magnificent Gothic bell tower was added.

Mozart Chocolate Balls

Invented by the court pastry chef of Salzburg in 1890 and named after Mozart, Mozart chocolate balls are made of pistachios, almond candies, nougat and dark chocolate in the shape of balls, with a portrait of Mozart printed on the foil wrapper.

The most famous Mozart chocolate ball shop: Cafe Konditorei Fürst , Brodgasse 13, 5020 Salzburg, Austria

Café Tomaselli

In 1705, the influential Café Tomaselli was founded in Salzburg, Austria . It has been in business for more than 300 years and is also the oldest coffee shop in Austria.

The café was not originally run by the current Tomaselli family, but by a Frenchman named Johann Fontaine who started out as a chocolate and coffee and tea business. After the death of the first owner, the café changed hands several times and was finally bought by Carl Tomaselli in 1852 and has been running it ever since. It turns out that the male owner of the Tomaselli family at that time, Giuseppe Tomasese (Carl Tomasese's father), moved to Salzburg from Milan with his family in 1781.

Because he was also a tenor, he became friends with Mozart's father and performed with Mozart's father Leonardo and sister Maria.

This old coffee shop adopts the typical European mountain decoration style. The wooden tables and chairs look very elegant. Even the walls are covered with wooden boards and inlaid with portraits of many celebrities, including Salzburg's most

famous musical prodigy Mozart. Tomaselli is the coffee shop where the musical prodigy Mozart stayed the longest. Here, Mozart's must-order "Einspanner" has become the signature coffee of the museum, a coffee made of mocha with fresh cream. In addition, another signature coffee in the store is called "Tomaselli melange ", a special coffee made of mocha with milk and fresh cream. Careful friends will find that when drinking coffee in Tomaselli, the male waiter will serve coffee to each guest on a small tray, and each cup of coffee will be accompanied by a glass of mineral water.

Meinl, a famous coffee roaster in Vienna , and he calls it the unique "Tomaselli flavor". Not only is the coffee very exquisite, but there are also up to 40 kinds of desserts for guests to choose from every day. In addition, if you have enough time, it is also a very good choice to enjoy breakfast here! Ham with fried eggs is the most common breakfast here.

After World War II, Tomaselli almost "lost its virginity" and turned into a fast food restaurant. Because the US troops were stationed in Austria, they were not used to the quaint Tomaselli and transformed it into a donut store. This act of burning the piano and cooking the crane aroused the dissatisfaction of the citizens. In 1950, Tomaselli returned to Austria and restored its former appearance, becoming a place for cultural and entertainment circles to find creative inspiration.

Walking into the cafe, the dim lights, nostalgic tables and chairs and decorations give it a sense of the past. The bustling and noisy scene in the cafe shows that its popularity index has not changed with the evolution of the times. Looking around the store, many customers are locals. They are either chatting with friends while drinking coffee, or sipping coffee and reading books and newspapers alone.

Sit down and enjoy a moment of leisure in the aroma of coffee. You will find that there is an interesting feature here. Coffee orders are taken by male waiters, while desserts are taken by female waiters who walk around the cafe with dessert plates. Friends who come to Salzburg must come here to have a cup of coffee and take a break to experience the century-old coffee culture and the quaint atmosphere.

"The Cloak of the Soul" statue

Statue next to Salzburg Cathedral. A body, wearing an empty cloak, without a face, bent by suffering, like a ghost. The statue is located in many important attractions in Europe, in addition to Salzburg, such as the Prague Opera House, France, Germany, Italy, Monaco and other places. There are more than 60 pieces of Gao Mei's sculptures placed in many European countries and cities.

The author Anna Chromy was born in the Czech Republic and grew up in Austria. Currently, she is the only female artist to have received the "Michelangelo Sculpture Lifetime Award".

I don't understand what kind of message the artist wants to convey. To appreciate a work of art, you don't necessarily have to "understand" it. Good things can always give people inspiration. If you have interest and feelings, you will gain something. Even if it's lively, it's worth seeing.

Man on Earth and Woman in Rock

German sculptor Stephan Balkenhol for the Salzburg Art Project in 2007 include:

- The "Man on the Globe" at Kapitelplatz . Locals call it " Balkenhol 's Mozart Chocolate Sphere". The gold-plated sphere is five meters in diameter and weighs two tons. The nine-meter-tall man in black pants and a white shirt stands on top of it.
- The "Woman in the Rock" is dressed in red and is located next to St. Peter's Church, above the Toscanini-Hof Grotto. It is much smaller than the "Man on Earth".

These two works have a great contrast and conflict in expression! The former (the man on the golden ball) appears in a very dazzling and obvious way in the crowded square. The latter "the woman in the rock" is a very silent and obscure way, hidden

on the mountain wall beside the old city. One is a man wearing a white shirt, pants and leather shoes, standing on a dazzling golden ball 5 feet high and 5 meters in diameter! The other is a woman wearing a pink dress, hidden on the mountain wall!

Sphaera , a man in formal clothes, standing on a golden ball. Where did he come from and what does he want to do? And who does the man symbolize??? Some people say he can be anyone, a new generation of watchman standing on a high place?? Others say...the golden ball is a super-enlarged version of Mozart chocolate!!! The gold color is the earlier gold foil packaging! The woman in the rock is also a modern artistic expression that breaks away from tradition.

The sculptor Balkenhol 's contribution to the Salzburg Art Project is to create not just one but a pair of sculptures, both of which stand alone but also in a thought-provoking relationship with the old town in their relative positions. A man standing on a sphere, the former is eye-catching but not overly dramatic, and the latter exudes a calm temperament, but is no less eye-catching. The artist thus presents to the viewer two aspects of his sculptural expressiveness.

The Salzburg Art Project was initiated by the private Salzburg Foundation to encourage international artists to come to Salzburg and create works of art at a location of their choice.

Take the elevator up the Salzburg Museum of Modern Art (MDM) at the foot of **Mönchsberg to see the panoramic view of Salzburg.**

Address: Salzburg Mönchsberg Liftstation , Gstättengasse 13, 5020 Salzburg, Austria

Hellbrunn Palace Hellbrunn Furstenweg 37 , 5020 Salzburg

In 1612, Archbishop Markus Sittikus von Hohenems of Salzburg ordered the construction of a country palace at the foot of the water-rich Hellbrunn Mountain, which was transliterated as Hellbrunn Palace and translated as Mingquan Palace. Bishop Markus Sittikus was the successor of Bishop Wolf Dietrich, the builder of Mirabell Palace. The two archbishops had very different styles. Bishop Markus Sittikus did not like romance and liked an interesting life, so he built this water paradise full of tricks. The luxurious halls, charming gardens and unique fountains made Hellbrunn Palace a place for celebrations, performances and literary activities from the beginning. This lover of Italian art and culture appointed the famous cathedral architect Santino Solari to design a "suburban villa" - the elegant and spacious Italian-style summer palace that the archbishop was fascinated with. In the summer when the weather was nice, the bishop invited his male and female friends to ride horses or cars and come from the city for fun. After playing in the water, they might get wet and return home happily. This was the whole purpose of the palace. The zoo was also famous, with a huge free-range space, which was extremely rare at the time. But those animals were later free-range and no trace of them can be seen now.

As a special palace for the Archbishop , Hellbrunn is famous for its gorgeous ballroom, charming gardens and peculiar water fountain games. It is mainly used as a venue for luxurious celebrations and festivals, large-scale events and cultural hotspots. Water is the central theme of the palace. The world-famous water fountain game has been one of the most important landscapes in Hellbrunn for 400 years. The entire magic fountain system is a nearly 400-year-old project. It is complex and wonderful, wonderful and exquisite. It is still in good working order today. It cannot be said to be a miracle. Moreover, it is all powered by natural water. It can be used to grind iron, build houses and repair walls, perform plays and dances, and there are all kinds of magic and illusions. After appreciating the wonders of hydraulics, guests will feast their eyes or become drowned rats, but in the end they will be very happy. The bishop is the bishop, and his mind is slightly higher!

The "Adult Table" in the Fountain Palace is a rectangular table carved from a whole piece of stone. A thin rectangular trough is carved in the middle, and clear springs are gushing out. It is for cooling wine bottles in summer. There are ten solid rectangular benches around the rectangular table, which are also carved from stone. The scene looks very warm, as if the bishop is inviting all the guests to sit down as soon as possible so that they can drink the cool wine in the trough. But when the guests sat down, they suddenly felt a pool of coolness under their buttocks, and the water was still strong. Before they could shout "Ah", their silk skirts and pants were immediately wet, and laughter followed. Only the bishop who was sitting in

the upper seat was dry as before, and said leisurely: "It's not a big deal, let's drink first. Then we can go home." Such teasing of guests, such a casual joke, is it not a prank?

The ubiquitous traps will also make you fall for it, and you will get wet and have fun. There will always be a calm guide who will unexpectedly press a switch hidden somewhere, catching tourists off guard and letting them scream as they appreciate the exquisite design of 400 years ago. There is a very classic scene where a precisely designed water column pushes the golden crown to a high place and then accurately drops it back to its original place. Time has not caused the mechanism of that year to have any operational errors due to wear and tear, which is really amazing.

The most worth seeing in the water play area is the water puppet music box. This huge mechanical music box is driven by water and is engraved with scenes such as taverns, streets, buildings and hundreds of puppets, showing the daily life of the people in Salzburg. As the pleasant music sounded, all the puppets were given life and "vivid", some were drinking happily, and some were busy building houses, which was very interesting.

It is undeniable that the bishop's game is delicate, sophisticated, complex and expensive. The luxurious game is accompanied by complex science and technology, which is a bit like the ancient Chinese's invention of gunpowder. They have been playing with fireworks and firecrackers for many years, but they never thought of inventing artillery. It is true that the bishop spent a lot of tax money just for summer fun, but the history and technology he left for future generations are human wisdom that cannot be measured by money.

by Edmund von Hellmer , was originally placed in front of the old "Royal Hotel" next to the Queen Elizabeth Railway Station, and is now placed in the English Garden in Hellbrunn. The unique "Stone Theater" is also the oldest open-air stage in Europe.

The palace is still one of the most beautiful Renaissance buildings north of the Alps and is now one of the most popular venues for international events.

- parking:
 - Car: Fürstenweg 31, 5020 Salzburg, Austria
 - Bus: Hellbrunner Allee 67, 5020 Salzburg, Austria
- The water spray game is only available during the guided tour. During the peak season, the guided tour takes an average of 15 minutes, with explanations in English and German.
- Spraying water games can get you wet. Remind guests to take precautions or bring spare clothes.
- The ticket includes a tour of the palace, but there is no Chinese guide.
- The pavilion in the garden was the filming location for The Sound of Music.

" **Monatsschlösschen** " was built in 1615 for Archbishop Markus Sittikus and is now the folk museum of the Karolina August Museum in Salzburg. It offers an idyllic view over Hellbrunn and a range of regional folklore exhibitions on folk traditions and religion, furniture, common medicines and lots of beautiful Trachten (traditional clothing from the Salzburg mountains). Accessible by lift.

Salzburg **Festival** Festspiele , also known as the "Salzburg Summer Festival", is held on the last Saturday of July every year and is a five-week summer music festival. The Salzburg Festival was founded in 1877 with the original intention of performing Mozart's works. After 1922, works by musicians such as Richard Strauss, Mussorgsky, Johann Strauss the Elder, Albert Ginastera, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, Mahler, Wagner, and Bruckner were added. Performances include Italian operas, dramas, films, concerts, ballets and other projects. During the festival, there are music activities in the Salzburg Festival Hall, Salzburg Mozarteum University, State Theater, Mirabell Palace, etc.

Stiegl-Brauwelt Brewery Tour Bräuhäusstraße 9 , 5020 Salzburg

Visit the indoor brewery, learn about the raw materials and watch the brewers at work, taste beer and explore the aging cellar , and explore your inner self while hearing interesting anecdotes about this beloved amber nectar. Discover all the fascinating stories about Austria's largest private brewery at the Stiegl Museum .

The food at the World of Beer offers you the perfect opportunity to treat yourself. In addition to the beer tasting included in your ticket, you can also try some other traditional Austrian delicacies and a wide range of unique beers.

- For small cars, choose Altstadt Garage B , not A. Go down to level 0, the left exit is Guangzhou Restaurant, the right exit has Herbert-von-Karajan-Platz on one side and Festung /Dom on the other .
- There are paid toilets at the entrance of Mirabell Palace, diagonally opposite the main entrance of the cathedral, and by the river.
- Mozart Bridge; the iron bridge leading out of Mozart Square, coming out of Mirabell Gardens, passing the Municipal Theater, the bridge with a red dot with many locks on it
- You can turn left from the north exit of Mirabell Palace and cross the bridge back to the old town.
- Austria's oldest coffee shop Café Tomaselli (1705), bookstore Buchhandlung Höllrigl (1594)
- The Mitte exit of the highway is closed during the summer music festival , and traffic in the city may be congested
- Take bus No. 10 to Discount Village
- Optional: Casino, Hellbrunn Palace, Eagle's Nest
- Lake District restaurants closed on Monday

Special meals:

Augustiner , Augustinergasse 6A, 5020 Salzburg, Austria Brewery, large space, far from the city

Johanneskeller is cost-effective, sternbräu is a big place, drink beer

The world's oldest restaurant , St. Peter Stiftskeller Restaurant : Sankt-Peter- Bezirk 1/4, 5020 Salzburg, Austria
Pauli Stubm , Herrengasse 16, 5020 Salzburg, Austria (specialty gröstl)

Red Bull

Originated from Thailand, it is a brand of functional beverage for energy and fitness. In 1985, Dietrich Mateschitz, an Austrian businessman who worked at P&G's Asian branch, decided to co-found Red Bull with Thai founder Xu Shubiao because of his love for this beverage. In 1986, Red Bull GmbH was established in Austria. The formula of Red Bull beverage was changed to add carbonic acid, and it became a carbonated beverage sold in Austria. Compared with traditional energy drinks, Mateschitz packaged the product in a very popular and fashionable way, achieving unprecedented success. Red Bull in Europe and the United States is a carbonated soft drink (standard 250 ml aluminum can version), the main ingredients of which are taurine and caffeine.

Red Bull's headquarters and production line are located in Fuschl am See, Austria, a small town not far from Salzburg. It is sold in more than 100 countries, with global sales of 1 billion cans in 2000. In order to increase its popularity and shape its sports image, Red Bull has been very keen on sponsoring extreme sports and Formula One racing. Dietrich Mateschitz is now the richest man in Austria, with an estimated asset value of more than \$10 billion.

The story of Red Bull

The earliest idea of taurine-containing beverages actually came from Japan. After World War II, they were given the expectation of helping Japanese pilots improve their abilities. But it was not until the 1960s that a Thai man named Chaleo Yoovidhya actually developed this "magic" taurine beverage in a pharmaceutical factory he founded. After trying it, he found that this drink would make people full of energy and especially energetic. So he named this drink Krating Daeng, which means "red cow" in Thai. This drink contains water, sugar, caffeine, taurine, aminosulfonic acid and vitamin B. Once it was launched, it was often used by night shift workers, long-distance freight drivers or Muay Thai fighters as a refreshment and fitness. It has become one of the favorite drinks of the Thai blue-collar class.

The Thai named Chaleo Yoovidhya is actually a Thai-Chinese. He was born in Wenchang, Hainan and grew up in Thailand. His Chinese name is Xu Shubiao. Although Krating Daeng, as a new energy functional beverage, is still popular among blue-collar workers in Thailand and Southeast Asia, it has never been able to expand to other market segments, so that sales have not been able to rise again.

At this time, Didi, who was working as a salesperson at the German Blendax toothpaste company (later acquired by Procter & Gamble), happened to be on a business trip in Bangkok, Thailand. As soon as he got off the plane, he was dizzy due to jet lag and could not adjust to his normal working state. While riding a rickshaw in downtown Bangkok, he found that the driver was drinking a drink called Krating Daeng. Out of curiosity, he also went to the pharmacy to buy this drink. Unexpectedly, after drinking it, all the fatigue was swept away and the whole body was full of energy. Didi was full of curiosity about this drink, because he had never thought that a drink could have such an effect. Perhaps it was a habit developed from years of sales. At this time, an idea came to his mind: why not bring this drink to Europe for sale?

He dared to think and act, and immediately found the founder of "Krating Daeng", Xu Shubiao, and proposed a plan to cooperate to promote "Krating Daeng" to the world. Xu Shubiao, who was worried about how to increase the sales of "Krating Daeng", hit it off with Didi, so the two decided to invest 500,000 US dollars each to establish a company. They each held 49% of the company, and the remaining 2% was held by Xu Shubiao's son Xu Shuen. Didi was responsible for the actual operation of the company. The company was located in Salzburg, Austria.

After co-founding the Red Bull Group with Xu Shubiao in 1982, Didi's first new functional beverage Red Bull Energy Drink came into being. Compared with "Krating Daeng", this drink has made adjustments in many ingredients: reducing the spicy taste for Southeast Asian customers, adding carbonic acid, etc., to better suit the taste of consumers in Europe and the United States. In terms of market positioning, Didi tried to make this drink a fashionable, high-end, new sports product. Targeting young students, Red Bull adopted a free marketing strategy and gained a considerable number of die-hard fans in youth and sports clubs in the 1990s.

After that, Red Bull gained a lot of attention in world-class events by sponsoring athletes in various extreme sports and sports. In the 10 years since 1992, Red Bull has successfully entered the markets of Central and Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Southern Europe, Northern Europe, the United States, the Middle East and other places, and achieved quite good sales results. And the sales in some regions are growing with a market share of more than 10%. From April 1, 1987, when the first can of Red Bull was sold, to 2016, Red Bull sold a total of 62.37 billion bottles. In 2016 alone, 6 billion cans were sold in 171 countries, and the sales that year reached 6 billion euros. The brand value reached 15.1 billion euros, becoming the most valuable brand in Austria. As a result, Didi successfully promoted to the 86th place in the world's rich list with 9.1 billion euros, second only to the Porsche family and ranking second in the Austrian rich list.

In terms of advertising and marketing, Red Bull has also invested a lot of money. In 2013, it surpassed many businesses to become the number one sponsor of YouTube advertising. In terms of sports, it really covers all extreme sports: Air Race, Cliff-Diving, X-Alps, etc., including football, ice hockey, sailing, rock climbing marathon and some F1 racing teams. There are also a large number of athletes who are sponsored by Red Bull. Didi also bought an F1 team and let Gerhard Berger take charge of the F1 Red Bull II team. During this period, he personally cultivated the famous F1 four-time champion Sebastian Vettel. In terms of distribution methods, Red Bull has made it a means of publicity, which is very high-end.

When Red Bull was booming in Europe and around the world, a Chinese businessman named Yan Bin, who was developing in Thailand, also saw the commercial value of Krating Daeng. So he joined forces with the Huabin Group he founded and the

Xu family business: Red Bull Vitamin Drink (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and Thai Tianshi Pharmaceutical Health Co., Ltd. to jointly establish Red Bull Vitamin Drink Co., Ltd. in China in 1995, and obtained the operating rights of the "Red Bull" trademark in China. This is the "Red Bull Little Gold Can" that we often see in China today. In terms of taste, Chinese Red Bull has less carbonic acid than Austrian Red Bull and is sweeter than Krating Daeng. In terms of advertising and marketing, the characteristics of Austrian Red Bull, such as emphasis on sports and extremes, are copied and pasted without exception. Slogans such as "Drink Red Bull when you are thirsty, and drink Red Bull when you are sleepy and tired" and "Your energy is beyond your imagination" have also begun to be widely circulated in China, and the "Red Bull" brand has gradually become well known to Chinese consumers.

However, according to China New Financial Observer, in recent years, China Red Bull has encountered an operating bottleneck and is far less powerful than Austrian Red Bull. While the new market forces behind are desperately trying to catch up, they are facing the embarrassing dilemma of expiration of trademark authorization. At the end of 2016, it was also reported that Thailand was unwilling to continue to license the trademark to China Red Bull. Therefore, in the past two years, China Red Bull has begun to turn to the possibility of developing new sports functional drinks. In mid-2017, Orijin, which produces empty cans for China Red Bull, received a letter of complaint from Thai Red Bull, claiming that it had infringed Red Bull's trademark rights and prohibited Orijin from continuing production. The lawsuit is still under litigation.

There are also rumors that the Red Bull China trademark crisis was triggered by Austrian Red Bull's attempt to enter the Chinese market and its proposal to own 40% of Red Bull China's shares was rejected. Obviously, both the Red Bull China and Red Bull Austria trademarks belong to Red Bull Vitamin Drink (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and Thai Tianshi Pharmaceutical Healthcare Co., Ltd., both of which are owned by Thai-Chinese businessman Xu Shubiao.

Although the operations in Austria and China are managed by local teams, Xu's enterprises hold more than 50% of the local equity. After Xu Shubiao passed away in 2012, the industry once rumored that the Xu family wanted to take back Red Bull Austria and manage it on their own. Although there has been no change yet, it is still unknown how long Didi, who is already 73 years old, can lead Red Bull Austria. I believe that when Didi retires, the battle for the head of Red Bull will be a big drama.

FREYWILLE

Everyone who has seen the world's top enamel bracelets will always be amazed by its colorful and exaggerated designs. But behind the gorgeous figure, few people know that this beautiful enamel craft actually comes from FREYWILLE, the only brand in the world that specializes in creating precious enamel jewelry with a strong artistic atmosphere.

In the middle of the last century, women all over the world were crazy about gold, diamonds and crystals, and most of the top designers also chose to cater to the public and follow the trend. In 1951, Michaela Frey, the founder of FREYWILLE, established an enamel art company in Vienna. More than 10 years later, Dr. Friedrich Wille joined the company and became her perfect partner in business. When Michaela Frey passed away, Dr. Friedrich Wille took over the company, and the name of the FREYWILLE brand was composed of the surnames of the two people. Dr. Friedrich Wille also opened the road of gold enamel art for the brand.

Each set of FREYWILLE enamel jewelry series undergoes a meticulous development process of up to two years, and each piece is 100% handmade in Austria, requiring the ingenious design of a team of more than 200 international designers and a production process of more than 80 manual steps.

FREYWILLE is also good at presenting classic artworks, such as famous paintings, ancient Roman architecture, ancient Greek legends, and modern life in an artistic way on ancient enamel decorations, including works inspired by famous paintings such as Monet and KLIMT.

- Queen Mother Peng Liyuan chooses brooch

Hohenwerfen Castle

Burgstraße 2, 5450 Werfen , Austria

Open only from April 1st to November 12th throughout the year (special events will have separate opening hours)

<https://www.salzburg-burgen.at/en/hohenwerfen-castle/>

There is a castle located at the highest altitude in Austria, called Hohenwerfen Castle. It was built in 1077, at the same time as Salzburg Castle. The two castles are only half an hour's drive apart, so people call them sister castles. In "The Sound of Music", when Maria took her seven children to sit on the grass in the mountains and taught them to sing Do-Re-Mi with a guitar, it appeared in the background.

The original purpose of Hohenwerfen Castle was to oppose the power of King Henry IV of Germany in the cold weapon era. It formed a strong defense network with Salzburg and Petersburg (now in ruins). However, not long after, Henry IV died of illness, and the Archbishop, the ruler of Salzburg, also died in Hohenwerfen. Then Hohenwerfen Castle continued to be an important military stronghold until the 16th century. In 1525, the people of Salz could not bear the oppression of the Archbishop, and the fire of a resistance struggle spread to Hohenwerfen Castle. The rebels organized by the villagers rushed into the castle in anger, burning and destroying the castle. Why is there such a deep hatred? Because in the past few hundred years, Hohenwerfen Castle has persecuted many people as a prison in addition to being a military fortress. So when the rebels captured the Archbishop, the one who built the Mirabell Palace in Salzburg for his mistress, they imprisoned the bishop here, and six years later the bishop died in the cell.

Between the 19th and 20th centuries, the castle was gradually restored, but it was soon destroyed by fire again. At this time, it took a lot of money to repair a castle. The owner of the castle was finally powerless and sold it to the Nazi government of Salzburg. Since then, after the Second World War, it has been used as a special falconry camp until 1987.

Built 900 years ago on a high hilltop, the castle still maintains an impressive structure and offers superb views of the surrounding mountains. Tours of the castle reveal secrets of the castle's past and the different uses it has had over the centuries - it has been used as a court, prison, castle and church. It was also used as a filming location for the movie "The Blood on Snowburg" starring Clint Eastwood. Austria's original falconry museum is also here, where 700 years of close-quarters weapons and firearms are interactively displayed. Visitors can then visit the falconry trail to learn about falconry in detail. Enjoy unique and entertaining falconry flight shows performed by various birds of prey. In addition to falconry shows, the castle occasionally hosts various events, making it a great family trip, most of which are held in the spring, summer and autumn to cater to large numbers of visitors, while in the winter there is an annual event called Mysterious Christmas Eve, which creates a dreamlike Christmas party for children and adults who love fairy tales.

To reach this castle, all you need to do is leave the hustle and bustle of Salzburg and head to the countryside. Get on a comfortable bus and drive 40 kilometers south through the beautiful Salzach Valley to the quiet village of Werfen, surrounded by the Alps. You can reach this place after seeing historical monuments and mountain peaks along the way.

Eisriesenwelt

Eishöhlenstraße 30, A-5450 Werfen

Information: +43 (0) 6468/5248

Email: info@eisriesenwelt.at

German for "World of Ice Giants", is a natural limestone ice cave located in Werfen , Austria , approximately 40 km south of Salzburg. It is the largest ice cave in the world, stretching for over 42 km.

The Eisriesenwelt Ice Cave was formed for a very special reason. 100 million years ago, the Salzach River began to flow

through the cave, gradually eroding the limestone rock. Over the past thousands of years, water has flowed into the cave through cracks in the rock. In winter, when the temperature outside is lower than that inside the cave, cold air blows in and lowers the temperature in the lower part of the cave to below freezing. In spring, water from the melted snow seeps through cracks in the rock and when it reaches the colder lower part of the cave, it freezes and slowly turns into a beautiful layer of ice. The Eisriesenwelt Cave is visited by about 200,000 tourists every year. The length of the cave is 42 kilometers, and only the first kilometer or so is covered with snow and ice. Since the 1920s, the ice cave has grown by a third. The growth of the ice cave has been particularly significant in the past 15 to 20 years.

Eisriesenwelt was first discovered by Salzburg natural scientist Anton Posselt in 1879. Long before he came, locals knew about the cave and thought it was the "entrance to hell", so they did not dare to approach it. In the early 20th century, Alexander von Mörk, a speleologist from Salzburg, began to lead an expedition into the cave in 1912. The ice cave was gradually opened and became a tourist hotspot. Eisriesenwelt Cave now has about 200,000 tourists visiting it every year.

Note:

- You will need hiking shoes and warm clothes (it is below zero all year round) and be prepared to climb. To enter the cave you need to climb 134 meters, which is equivalent to climbing the stairs of a tall apartment building. Each participant should decide if they are able to complete the climb. The view from the top of the cave and the amazing size of the cave are well worth the climb! This tour is not recommended for people with walking difficulties or heart problems.
- To reach the ice cave, you need to climb for 20 minutes + cable car + 20 minutes, visit the cave for 1 hour and 10 minutes, and climb about 7,000 steps to a height of 134 meters. Visitors are not allowed to take photos in the cave. The guide (English or German) will be available every half an hour. The whole journey takes at least 3 hours. The guide tour is available at 3-4 pm at the latest. The adult ticket plus the cable car price is about 24 euros
- Make reservations by phone before the group arrives on the day

Hallstatt

- Bus parking can be booked online in advance [at https://www.hallstatt-parking.com/en/auth/login](https://www.hallstatt-parking.com/en/auth/login) . Registration is required, and the car company name and tax number are required. The price is 105 Euros for 2 hours.
- Bus pick-up and drop-off: 47.556934, 13.647279 . Then drive to the bus parking lot for a rest at Parkplatz P3 für Busse , Hallstättersee Landesstraße 65, 4830 Hallstatt, Austria
- Parking lot Hallstatt Parkplatz P2: Kohlstattweg , 4830 Hallstatt, Austria. Go as early as possible during peak season, otherwise parking spaces will be tight.

P1: Salinenpl . 4, 4830 Hallstatt, Austria

Hallstatt is a village in the Salzkammergut region of Upper Austria, Austria, located on the shore of Lake Hallstatt, 511 meters above sea level, with a population of about 920. The "Hall" in Hallstatt may be derived from the ancient Celtic word for "salt", and is named after the salt mine near the village. Historically, this area has become rich because of salt. Therefore, it is also called "the most beautiful town in the world" or "the oldest salt capital in the world".

Hallstatt has a warm climate and is suitable for tourism all year round. This lakeside town, standing between steep slopes and emerald lakes, is full of fairy-tale-like quiet and beautiful houses. The mountains over 3,000 meters above sea level and the clear lakes have turned this place into a paradise on earth. Staying in a courtyard hotel by the lake, you can see the lake through the window and see the clear smoke rising from the lake, as if you have come to a fairyland on earth. The Korean drama "Spring Waltz" starring Han Hyo-joo and Seo Do-young was filmed here, so many Korean drama fans also regard this place as a "pilgrimage site."

A large number of prehistoric tombs have been discovered here. This is the unique and famous Hallstatt prehistoric civilization ruins in the history of human beings. The entire ruins are located at the exit of the salt valley, about 450 meters above Lake Hallstaett . The oldest tomb excavated in the ancient tomb site is 800 BC, in which copper or iron machetes, swords called Hallstatt, and many copper burial objects were unearthed. There are more decorations in the younger excavation layers. The most valuable is an ancient corpse excavated in the salt mine that is known as the "Salt Man", which once again proves the ancient civilization of Europe.

Dating back to the end of 2000 BC, it was the excavation of salt mines that led to the beginning of human habitation in Hallstatt. The ancient Celts mined the white gold of life here - mountain salt. Here is the oldest salt pit in the world, and surprisingly, it is still in operation. If you are interested, you can also go and experience it. Put on your work clothes in the lounge, and then the tour guide will take you on a track cart to the depths of the cold salt pit. The most thrilling thing is to slide down on a wooden slide! Along the way, listen to the tour guide's explanation of the history of the salt pit and experience the life of the salt miners.

The legend of the Alps is the thousand-year-old glacier, with a 25-centimeter-thick ice wall that is breathtaking. In winter, you can walk on the snowy road with a torch to the cave entrance, enter it to listen to the wonderful sound of water, and explore the source of the lake. The drops above your head are like stalactites, and wandering in the winding cave is another experience.

Lake Hallstatt is crystal clear, like a wide green ribbon in the mountain valley. Rows of wooden houses built by the lake are particularly eye-catching under the sunshine. These wooden houses are very similar to the houses in the south of China, but the walls, windows, balconies, etc. are made of wood. In order to be different from other houses, each household will also express its own style in the shape and color of the house. Because it is located by the lake, each family also built a wooden boat house in the water near the shore, which is specially used to dock their own small wooden boats or yachts as a means of transportation. On the shore, it is unexpected that all the residents here seem to be artists. The wooden doors of each household are all open, and they display and sell various handicrafts made by themselves: decorations woven with hemp rope, ethnic dolls, various pottery products... Of course, the most and most attractive ones are wood carvings, including cute animal cartoon shapes, modern daily necessities, and statues of celebrities. Walking in the narrow town, you can also see various wooden road signs from time to time. At an intersection, a wooden sign has three arrows carved on it, with the name of the road written on it; a hotel hangs a wooden sign of a man sleeping soundly on a bed on a nearby wall as a road sign; a restaurant simply decorates its exterior wall with a wooden fish head to tell visitors not to miss the delicious food; and schools, companies, etc. also have various wooden signs. There are many other examples of the town residents' love for wood. Split wood strips are piled up at the door of every household, docks and stations are also built with wood, churches are decorated with wood carvings, and there are various woodworking schools.

Hallstatt was listed as a World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO in 1997. The cultural relics in the World Cultural Heritage Museum here are very precious, including clothes and salt mining tools excavated from the original salt mine, daily utensils from the Iron Age, and the earliest steamship model.

Salzkammergut , where Hallstatt is located , is a combination of the German words " Salz " (salt) and " Kammergut " (royal territory) for the town of Hallstatt, referring to the original medieval royal territory of the Traunsee and Hallstatt salt mining areas in the region . "Hallstatt" means "early Iron Age". People have unearthed artifacts of great archaeological value in Hallstatt, proving that a fairly developed culture existed here as early as 2,500 years ago, and at the same time confirming that this place is the birthplace of the European Iron Age. The town is famous for its salt mines and is known as the "treasure land of salt mines". Hallstatt has been mining salt mines since 900 BC, and there is still a salt mine in operation and open to tourists. The development of the salt mining industry promoted the prosperity of the local economy and provided a large amount of financial income for the royal family of Vienna. The beautiful environment and developed economy here also attracted many romantic painters, artists, poets and composers, leaving behind a large number of high-quality architectural and artistic relics. The Catholic Church built in 748 AD in the center of the town and the Church of Jesus built in 1320 and many museums are classic representatives.

The people of Hallstatt have a strange custom. As the town is surrounded by mountains and lakes, and the soil is as precious as gold, the burial method is very special. According to local people, the bones of all the deceased in Hallstatt will be removed from the graves 10 years after burial and placed in the bone museum in the caves on the mountain. Over time, bones have accumulated here. You can see these unique scenes in person at the bone church. In order to distinguish, some skulls are labeled and some are painted with decorative patterns. It is understood that this practice has a history of more than 1,600 years. Famous bone churches include St. Michael's Church and Jesus Church. Halfway up the mountain in the town, there is a cemetery that seems to stretch out from the platform on the mountainside. Among the various plants, wooden tombstones are erected, engraved with various artistic shapes. The beauty and artistry of the cemetery are really rare.

The "hobby" of Hallstatt people. In the narrow town, you can see beautiful Hallstatt products made of wood everywhere. Wooden signs are used to guide tourists; wooden road signs are used to tell you that the hotel in your dream is in front of you. Wooden carvings on other buildings are also common. It seems that every Hallstatt person is an artist who can carve beautiful ornaments out of wood. There is a reason why Hallstatt people like wood. It is said that thousands of years ago, Hallstatt people mined mountain salt here. Salt miners have to climb hundreds of meters high from the foot of the mountain every day, and then slide down to the bottom of the deep salt mine to work. And what protects their safety is the "wooden slide". In the square of the town, the statue of a salt miner carrying a large wooden salt barrel seems to tell tourists about the legend of wood and salt.

Catholic Church and Ossuary Pfarrkirche und Beinhaus , Kirchenweg 40 , 4830 Hallstatt, Austria

Human bone room 1.5 euros/person

Salt Mine Cable Car Salzwelten Hallstatt , Salzbergstraße 21, 4830 Hallstatt, Austria

- The main attraction is the Skywalk (observation deck) that is 12 meters long and stretches into the air .
- There is no group window for buying tickets, you can jump the queue
- Each car has 25 people. After paying the ticket, queue up to enter. Remind the group members not to let others cut in line and not to fall behind to go to the toilet, otherwise they will miss the car. After the tour, go down the mountain by yourself.
- The cable car station on the mountain is 840 meters above sea level. There are free toilets and the Rudorfturm viewing restaurant. There are elevators for the upper and lower sky passages. When there are many people at the best shooting point, you need to queue up to take pictures.
- When there are many people, remind them to queue up when going down the mountain and limit the time they stay on the mountain.
- There are charging sockets and paid toilets outside the cable car station at the foot of the mountain.

Salt mines

It takes another 7-8 minutes to walk along the path to the salt mine hut. At the entrance of the Salt Mine Museum, everyone must change their clothes first, and then follow the beautiful tour guide along the wooden plank road into the mine tunnel, and the tour will be guided in English and German. The temperature in the salt mine is only 7 degrees all year round, so keeping warm is particularly important. There will be three small adventures during the entire visit, which is actually what the miners did every day. The first two times were to slide down the wooden slide. The slide is about 20 meters long and the drop height is about 5 meters. It is quite fun, but it is hard for those who are timid and afraid of heights. The wooden slide is actually not dangerous at all. You can slide down as soon as you close your eyes. It is very exciting. Another time is to take

the mine train at the end, from underground to above, which is very exciting. People used to take these means of transportation for their livelihood, but today we take them for experience.

<https://www.salzwelten.at/en/hallstatt/saltmine/>

Cruise <http://www.hallstattschiffahrt.at/fahrplan/fahrplan.html>

Trout Special

Bräugasthof , Seestraße 120, 4830 Hallstatt, Austria

Gasthof Weisses Lamm , Dr.-Friedrich-Morton- Weg 166, 4830 Hallstatt, Austria

Gasthof Hotel Moserwirt , Kirchengasse 6, 4822 Bad Goisern am Hallstättersee , Austria

Dachstein

Dachstein Tourismus AG , Winkl 34 , 4831 Obertraun Free parking

Dachstein is located in the Salzkammergut region in the eastern Alps. Its highest peak is the Hoher Dachstein) reaches 2995 meters, It is the highest mountain in central Austria.

You can visit the Ice Cave on the mountain . The ice cave was formed because the final temperature in the cave is below 0 degrees. Therefore, the ice in the ice cave is formed by water flowing down from the cracks in the rocks. Although the water flowing into the cave in summer will melt some of the ice, the speed of ice formation is greater than the melting speed, so the ice cave we see today is formed. The various ice pillars and ice blocks in the cave are very special and worth seeing.

Five Fingers Observation Deck You can clearly overlook the entire Hallstatt , Hallstättersee lake and the inner Salzkammergut region . It takes about 30 minutes to walk from the cable car station to the observation deck.

Wolfgangsee is 10 km long, 1 km wide and about 114 meters deep at its deepest point. It is the most famous lake in Salzkammergut, surrounded by dense forests, green land and steep mountains. To the north of the lake is the Schafberg . On the south bank of the lake there is a road connecting St. Gilgen and Bad Ischl. To the east of the lake there is a road leading to St. Wolfgang .

Sankt Gilgen is a famous tourist, sanatorium and leisure resort in the Lake District of Salzburg, Austria. Surrounded by mountains, with beautiful scenery and fresh air, it is a must-visit place for tourists in the Lake District. Take a boat from Sankt Gilgen to Sankt Wolfgang, which is located on the far left. After passing the two stops on the opposite bank, return to this side of the lake at the 4th stop, which is Sankt Wolfgang.

The small town of St. Wolfgang is only 30 kilometers away from Salzburg. It is located on the north side of Lake Wolfgang and the southern foot of Schafberg . Schafberg is one of the filming locations of the movie "The Sound of Music". In the movie, when Maria took the children to the mountain for an outing, there was a shot of them riding this train; the Schafberg cogwheel train began operation in 1893 and is still pulled by steam-powered locomotives (built in 1992 and 1995) or traditional diesel locomotives (built in 1964). It is 5.85 kilometers long and runs from the Wolfgang Lake to the top of Schafberg at an altitude of 1,783 meters. The journey takes 35 minutes. The train has three stations in total. The station at the bottom of the mountain is called St. Wolfgang. Schafbergbahn , there is a station called Schafbergalm halfway up the mountain , and the station at the top is called Schafbergspitze . Many foreigners take the train to the middle station and then hike to the top. The most attractive thing about Schafberg is that you can see the "7 Seen Panaroma " at the top of the mountain .

The mountain railway station is located opposite the St.Wolfgang pier.

Schafbergbahn Talstation

Markt 123/12, 5360 St. Wolfgang im Salzkammergut , Austria

Car/bus parking: Parkplatz , Markt 165, 5360 St. Wolfgang im Salzkammergut , Austria

(Car 3 Euros, discount with train ticket. Bus 7 Euros)

Parking P5, Robert-Stolz- Straße 114/113, 5360 St. Wolfgang im Salzkammergut , Austria

Parking P8 , Markt 35, 5360 St. Wolfgang im Salzkammergut , Austria

- Train tickets can be booked in advance by phone.
- Please confirm the return train time when purchasing the ticket, and generally leave 1 hour on the mountain.
- Please remind guests to bring enough clothes in advance, as the temperature on the mountain is below 10 degrees even in summer. It is recommended to wear hiking shoes

The town of St. Wolfgang is full of sunshine and is a popular spa resort. The St. Wolfgang Church attracts many tourists because of the gorgeously decorated "Pach Altar" completed by Michael Pach in 1481. The White Horse Hotel is one of the most famous landmark buildings in St. Wolfgang and is now a 5-star hotel. It is the theme of the operetta "The White Horse" co-written by Ralph Benatzky and Robert Stolz . Weise Rößl / White Horse Inn) is the setting of the opera. The premiere of the opera took place on November 8, 1930 in Berlin's largest opera house. Since then, the "White Horse Inn" has been translated into four languages - and the whole world has known about the romance of Lake Wolfgang. The small inn has gradually become Austria's famous "Romantic Hotel". The plot tells the story of the romantic love comedy between the heroine Josephal, the hostess of the White Horse Inn in 1896, her head waiter Leopold and Dr. Siedler , a richer man. The head waiter Leopold Brandmeyer falls in love with the owner of the inn, Josepha Vogelhuber , a very young woman, but she only has room in her eyes for one of her ordinary customers, Dr. Siedler . When it was staged as an opera, it was very popular, had great success on Broadway and London's West End, and was adapted for the screen several times. Like The Sound of Music and Sissi, the show and film showcased the stunning idyllic Austrian countryside and have kept people coming back for the past century. Today, Holiday Inn Cheval Blanc is more remembered for its songs, many of which have become popular classics.

Strobl, a small town dating back to the 14th century, has become more charming over time. The Parish Church of St. Sigismund in the town is well worth a visit.

Bad Ischl

bus parking: Götzstraße 1 , 4820 Bad Ischl , Austria

Car parking:

Kaiservilla : Götzstraße 11 , 4820 Bad Ischl , Austria

City center: Salinenpl . 1, 4820 Bad Ischl , Austria

It is a spa town in Austria. It has one of the most spectacular lake and mountain views in Europe. It is 55 kilometers away from Salzburg and is the cultural and geographical center of Salzkammergut. Bad Ischl was originally an important salt transportation site. As early as 1300 BC, salt, known as "white gold", had been successfully extracted from a large number of nearby salt mines.

Before 1807, miners in Bad Ischl who made their living from salt mines suffered from rheumatism, skin diseases and wound pain all year round. Dr. Joseph Goetz, an Austrian medical advocate, found in his 13-year study that the hot spring water in Bad Ischl, influenced by the rich mineral salt nearby, is rich in minerals and trace elements that are beneficial to the human body, and has a significant effect on rheumatism and skin diseases, especially on wound healing and skin repair.

Joseph Goetz's research on thermal water attracted the participation of Francis, the royal doctor of Vienna, and the two jointly founded the first thermal treatment center in Bad Ischl, EurothermenResort Bad Ischl .

However, it was the Austrian royal family that really made Bad Ischl quickly become the most prestigious spa resort in Europe. In 1827, the parents of Emperor Franz Joseph, Archduke Franz Karl and his wife Sophie, came to Bad Ischl for recuperation for the first time because they had no children. Soon after, their son Franz Joseph was born; a year later, the

couple gave birth to Ferdinand Maximilian; and then two other sons were born one after another.

People attributed the couple's "birth of a baby boy" to the salt baths in Bad Ischl. Since then, Austrians have called their prince the "Salt Prince", and this place has become an exclusive spa resort for the Austrian royal family.

In 1849, Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I chose to build his summer palace in Bad Ischl. In August 1853, Princess Sissi went to Bad Ischl with her mother and sister Helen. The original plan was that Helen would attract the attention of her cousin, Austrian Emperor Joseph I. But unexpectedly, Franz Joseph I fell in love with Princess Sissi, who was less than 16 years old.

On August 19, 1853, Emperor Joseph held an engagement ceremony with Princess Sissi at the Austrian Hotel in Bad Ischl (today's Municipal Museum). The two got married in Vienna on April 24, 1854. Emperor Joseph gave the palace in Bad Ischl to Princess Sissi as a wedding gift. The palace became the summer residence of the royal family and was called "paradise on earth" by Emperor Joseph. After the mid-19th century, Emperor Joseph came here every summer for vacation and summer vacation, which greatly increased the popularity of the entire salt lake area. He used to get up at 3:30 in the morning every day to soak in the hot springs, which shows how much he loved this hot spring.

The magical effect of Bad Ischl Hot Spring soon spread in Europe, and was called "Water of God" by the locals. It quickly became a must-visit place for European royal family members and celebrities from the upper class. In less than a year, it received more than 10,000 VIPs. In order to continue to provide better services, Dr. Goetz established a private skin file for each customer and customized the formula according to each person's different skin conditions. Princess Sissi was a frequent visitor to Bad Ischl Hot Spring. In 1860, Princess Sissi's physical condition was getting worse and worse, her skin was getting loose and aged, and her functions were declining. Dr. Goetz's laboratory combined the Bad Ischl Hot Spring water with precious wild herbs collected from all over Europe to treat Princess Sissi.

After two years of baptism with "Water of God", Princess Sissi's skin gradually recovered to health, vitality, tenderness and smoothness. Princess Sissi was a fanatic in pursuit of beauty throughout her life and used countless secret skin care products made in the palace, but she had a special liking for the unique formula of Bad Ischl thermal water. Princess Sissi even asked the Goetz Laboratory to customize a beauty water named after her - "Eau de Sissi". On some important occasions, Princess Sissi would give "Eau de Sissi" as a national gift of Austria to royal families, nobles and ladies from various countries.

Royal Patisserie Konditorei Zauner , it is said that the cakes here are the favorite desserts of Emperor Franz Joseph, the husband of Princess Sissi. He was often attracted from Vienna to Bad Ischl by the desserts of this shop. The dazzling array of desserts in the window makes dessert lovers unable to hold back.

Melk

Abbey Parking

Bus: Dietmayr-Straße , 3390 Melk, Austria , 48.229603, 15.338394

Car: Abt -Berthold- Dietmayr - Straße , Melk, Austria

Chinese restaurant parking

Linzer Straße 1-2 , 3390 Melk, Austria , 48.228048, 15.328503 (bus)

Nibelungenlande 5a , 3390 Melk, Austria , 48.227323, 15.327910 (cars and trucks)

Melk is a town in Austria, located in the northeast of the country near the Wachau Valley on the right bank of the Danube, with an area of 25.71 square kilometers and a population of about 5,200 . It is famous for the Baroque Benedictine monastery Melk Abbey.

The town first appears as Medilica in a donation from Louis the German in 831 , a name derived from the Slavic word for "border". A document from 996 mentions Melk as the first part of " Ostarichi " (i.e. Austria, German: Österreich). In 1227 , Melk received market rights (German: Marktrecht) and became a town in 1898. In a very small area, Melk has a large number of buildings in different styles over many centuries.

Melk Abbey (Stift Melk) is a Benedictine monastery located on a rock in the town of Melk , Lower Austria, Austria, overlooking the Danube River and adjacent to the Wachau Valley. Melk Abbey was founded in 1089. The Baroque building was built by Jakob Prandtauer between 1702 and 1738. There are exquisite murals and the library contains countless medieval manuscripts. It was later occupied and expanded by the House of Habsburg. Later, when the Habsburg dynasty expanded its power and moved its capital to Vienna , it gave the castle to the Catholic Benedictines. Due to its reputation and academic value, when Joseph II disbanded a large number of Austrian monasteries from 1780 to 1790 , Melk Abbey was spared and escaped the destruction of the Napoleonic Wars. In 1938 , when Germany and Austria merged, most of the school and the monastery were nationalized by the Nazis. In 2000 , it was listed as a World Cultural Heritage along with the entire Wachau Valley.

200- meter -long corridor is full of portraits of Austrian emperors and royal families. The monastery later became the summer palace of the Austrian royal family, the Habsburg family.

The oldest cross in Austria

A medieval coffin. Actually, this coffin is a replica, not a real antique. However, the main purpose of displaying this coffin is that it is different from the coffins we use today: the bottom board of this coffin can be opened instead of nailed shut. At that time, because of the poverty of the people, many ordinary people could not buy coffins for burial after death, and the funeral of the body wrapped in cloth looked very undignified, so someone invented this very environmentally friendly and economical coffin. The lid of the coffin is tightly closed, but the bottom board can be opened after the burial so that the body can fall into the tomb naturally and be buried without being known. After that, the coffin can be taken out of the tomb and reused. At that time, it was said that many people were very satisfied with this creative, economical and affordable product. Unfortunately, because of severe criticism, this coffin that can be used repeatedly was discontinued not long after.

The library is known as one of the most beautiful libraries in the world. On the top is a mural painted by Paul Troger. This library , which houses 100,000 books, has a history of 100 years. As soon as you leave the library, on the large balcony, the most beautiful Danube River will immediately appear before your eyes.

The magnificent bones of the saints in the church

The stairs of the monastery are so beautiful, like a golden spiral.

- Please email or call in advance to make an appointment. There is only one tour every day at 11:00 in winter. tours@stiftmelk.at, +43-(0)2752-555-232. The tour takes about 1 hour, a total of 1.5-2 hours
- There is a pay toilet opposite the ticket office
- There is a free toilet next to the meeting point for the tour in the second courtyard
- Don't mention the garden to save time

The Babenberg family originated in Babenberg in Franconia. Before the rise of the Habsburg dynasty, members of this family ruled Austria from 976 to 1248. Today's Babenberg City was built around the castle that has been passed down from generation to generation in the family.

In 976, Leopold I was granted the title of Margrave of the eastern Bavarian Marmark by Holy Roman Emperor Otto II, which later became Austria. Leopold III the Pious was canonized and is considered the patron saint of Austria. Leopold V participated in the two Crusades in 1182 and 1190. He had a violent quarrel with the famous King Richard I of England in Palestine and captured him on his way home. Leopold V then handed Richard over to Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI, who released Richard I only after England paid a monstrous ransom. Babenberg died out in 1246.

Benedictine Order (Latin: Ordo Sancti Benedicti)

Benedictine is a Catholic monastic order founded in 529 by the Italian Saint Benedict in Monte Cassino in central Italy. It follows the monastic activities popular in Italy and Gaul in the early Middle Ages. The symbols of the Benedictine monastery are the cross and the plow. The Benedictine Rule is to establish a way of life, that is, to return to God through Christ, in Christ, and by the Holy Spirit. Such a regular life structure is to be aware of God's presence at all times and in all places. There have been 24 popes from the Benedictine Order.

Wachau Valley

The most beautiful section of the Danube is in Austria Krem The road to Melk is 30 kilometers long. The area has complete historical traces from prehistoric times to the present, with many historical towns and monasteries. The ancient town of Dürnstein was where the Austrian Duke Leopold V imprisoned the King of England, Richard the Lionheart. The area is also an important wine-producing region in Austria, with a large number of grape plantations. In 2000 , the area was listed on the World Heritage List.

Archaeological evidence shows that human ancestors were attracted by the mild and pleasant climate here as early as 20,000 BC, and settled here to cultivate and reproduce. When the Roman Empire swept across the Danube River Basin, it left a large number of relics here. The name "Wachau" was first used around 830 AD to describe the villages on the right bank of the Danube from Agsbach to Spiez.

The Wachau region has many historic cities and famous monasteries, attracting countless tourists. Hohensalzburg is the symbol of Schulzburg and is the best-preserved and largest ancient castle in Central Europe. After more than 900 years of wind and rain, it still stands tall and majestic on a hill more than 100 meters high in the city. The castle was built in 1077 and completed in 1861. There are streets inside the castle, surrounded by tall and thick walls. This was once the residence of the bishops of Schulzburg. The entire castle is very large, with courtyards and many buildings, such as the hall where the archbishop held grand religious ceremonies, the concert hall, the bishop's room, the armory, the prison, etc., which reproduces the general picture of medieval religious life.

Bear Peer Castle: Built on the rocks by the river, it was built in 1820. It has a round cone and the shape of a chess queen's top. If it were illuminated by lights, I think it would be a fairy tale castle like the one in Disneyland.

Willendorf: A village famous for its Paleolithic artifacts, the most famous is the 25,000-year-old limestone statue of the Venus of Willendorf. This statue is only 11 cm tall, but its proportions are very large. It is not beautiful by modern aesthetic standards. This shape is probably just to show her fertility! Of course, you can't see this Venus on a cruise ship. If you want to see her, you can only go to the Natural History Museum in Vienna.

Aggstein Castle: Built in the 13th century, it is located on a 300-meter hill. From the cruise ship, you can only see it standing far away on the hill, and you can't see the whole picture. It is said that thieves at that time used chains to block the Danube River on the shore here to intercept passing ships.

The town of Spiez: The central area of the Wachau Valley was first called "Wachau". It has large grape terraces. The most famous hill " Tausendimer -berg" is also known as the "thousand barrel mountain". This means that it brings thousands of barrels of fine wine (equivalent to 57,000 liters) to wine growers every year. You can also see the old castle Hinterhaus castle surrounded by terraces on the cruise ship.

Dürnstein Town: The most eye-catching attraction of the entire trip. It only takes 20 minutes to walk down the main street, but the shops along the way are all exquisite, with low houses of different heights, green vines climbing all over the walls, and colorful doors, balconies, and windows.

Stift Dürnstein is considered one of the landmark buildings in Wachau. It looks like a small lighthouse, and the blue and white central main building is very conspicuous. Dürnstein Abbey was built in 1372. It has been the property of the

Starhemberg family since ancient times and is now used as an international conference center. During the restoration of the bell tower in 1980, traces of the earliest blue pigment were found. So experts decided to restore the original color. The blue and white color scheme was controversial in the first few years, but now it is increasingly considered to be the best combination with the scenery.

There is a castle ruin on the top of the hill in the town of Dürnstein. There is a castle ruin on the top of the hill in the town. There is a story about this castle: King Richard I of England, who led the Crusades and was known as Richard the Lionheart, insulted Leopold V, Duke of Austria. As a result, in September 1192, when Richard returned from the Third Crusade and passed through Austria, Leopold V arrested him and imprisoned him in this castle. In 1193, the court singer of King Lionheart was singing everywhere to inquire about the news of his master. When the singer came to Dürnstein, the king finally heard the familiar singing and found the party. Later, in 1194, Britain paid 150,000 silver marks, equivalent to the country's fiscal revenue for four years, to redeem Richard I from Austria.

Krems : Located at the northeast end of Wachau, where the Krems River flows into the Danube, it is the oldest city in Lower Austria. It is located in the charming scenery of rolling vineyards. The stone gate in the west of the city, built in 1480, is one of the four major stone gates in the Middle Ages and is the symbol of Krems. To the west of the town hall is a unique wine museum, which was converted from the original monastery. The exhibits here narrate the history of winemaking in the Wachau region.

Wachau Concentration Camp: Wachau is the most charming region in Austria. However, it was here that the German SS chief Himmler ordered the construction of a gloomy and terrifying Nazi concentration camp called Wachau Concentration Camp during World War II.

The history of grape cultivation in the Wachau Valley is long, dating back to the time when the Celts lived there. With the development of history, the tradition of grape cultivation in the Wachau region had been abandoned by the Middle Ages, and it was not until the revival of the winemaking industry in the Renaissance that it was restored. At that time, there were 31 monasteries in the Wachau region with their own vineyards, and many of them had their own winemaking workshops. In 1784, Joseph II issued an important decree allowing grape growers to make their own wine, which had a significant impact on later generations and has continued this tradition to this day. The grapes grown on the slope terraces of the Wachau Valley produce high-quality Wachau dry white wine, a true Austrian specialty.

In addition to the famous local wine, Wachau's apricots are also very famous. The locals make a drink from the ripe apricots, and anyone who has been to Wachau will buy some to taste.

Charles the Lionheart

The Crusades were the main wars in the Middle Ages, a religious war between Catholicism and Islam. There were eight Crusades in total, but I think the Third Crusade led by Richard I was the most exciting and meaningful one. The leaders of both sides of the Crusade, King Richard I of England, the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, the sinister King Philip II of France, and the Egyptian Sultan Saladin, who can be said to be the most outstanding monarch in the Arab world, were all full of personality and bravery.

The Crusaders were led by three commanders and marched towards Jerusalem in three directions. This was the best chance for the Crusaders to capture Jerusalem. The Crusaders were well-organized and the generals were brave. The three directions of the army pressed towards the Arab world together. However, this Crusade, like every other Crusade, was not perfect.

Among the three routes, "Red Beard" Barbarossa took the land route, crossing the entire Asia Minor. "King Richard the Lionheart" and Philip II advanced to Palestine along the coastal route. The British and French routes progressed very smoothly, occupying Sicily along the way. However, the German Corps on land was not so lucky, encountering stubborn resistance along the way and suffering heavy losses. At the Dusev River, "Red Beard" Barbarossa unfortunately fell into the water and drowned, and the Eastern Expedition Army disintegrated. Subsequently, after occupying the port of Acre, Philip II claimed to be ill and led some of the Crusaders back to France. In this way, only King Richard the Lionheart was left to fight alone among the three armies.

"Lionheart" Charles I was tall, with thick brown hair. He liked to wear black armor and ride a black warhorse. Whenever there was a big battle, he would always be the first to charge into the enemy camp, waving a battle axe. The strong wind lifted Richard's long hair, and his bright blue eyes sparkled in the wind and sand. Richard, wearing black armor and riding a black horse, bravely rushed into the enemy camp, followed by the cavalry guards led by Sir Wilfred, each of whom was a good man who could fight ten enemies at once. In the war, Richard I fully demonstrated his outstanding command ability, strong will and amazing courage. Especially in the battle of Acre, the two monarchs, Richard "Lionheart" and Saladin, attacked and defended, and the battle was so fierce that the situation changed dramatically. After this battle, the name of "Lionheart" spread throughout the military camps of both sides, and the entire Eastern and Western world was shocked. Saladin also hurriedly mobilized troops to strengthen the protection of Jerusalem.

When the Crusaders, mainly from Britain, France and Germany, conquered the important Muslim city of Acre, Duke Leopold of Austria saw that the flags of the English Plantagenet Dynasty and the French Capetian Dynasty had been planted on the city walls, so he ordered his subordinates to plant their own flags as well. However, Richard became furious when he saw this and tore down the flags himself and threw them into the moat.

There is another version: On the way to Jerusalem, Richard camped near an ancient castle called Emmaus. He found that the ministers of the Austrian Duke Leopold had already occupied the best accommodation. The King of England was furious and ordered the flag symbolizing the Duke's stay to be torn down and thrown into the gutter of the castle.

Richard suffered many disasters on his return trip in 1192. First, he suffered from severe seasickness and storms, and then encountered a shipwreck. Passing by Vienna on land, Richard was captured by the resentful Leopold. Leopold extradited Richard to the new Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI. It is said that Henry VI imprisoned him with a lion, and Richard took the initiative to reach into the lion's mouth and took out its heart. This is the origin of the name "Lionheart King".

- Cruises are booked through Chinese restaurants from April to October every year
- Krem 3 hours to Melk , Melk to Krem About 2 hours

Krems an der Donau :

Official pick-up and drop-off point: Kasernstraße 3, 3500 Krems an der Donau, Austria, the alley opposite the stone gate, can accommodate 2-3 vehicles

Steinertor Parkhaus , Utzstraße 1, 3500 Krems an der Donau

Dürnstein :

Car : Dürnstein Parkplatz P2 , 3601 Dürnstein

Bus: Dürnstein Parkplatz P1 , 3601 Dürnstein

Innsbruck

Parking spot	Bus Drop-off & pick up: Marktgraben 1,6020 Innsbruck, Austria Bus parking: MeinFernbus Haltestelle , Kaiserjägerstraße 583, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria Car parking: Innsbruck Altstadtgarage , Innrain 4, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria		
Latitude and longitude	47° N, 11° E	Equivalent to China ...	Qiqihar, Heilongjiang
Area (square kilometers):	105	Population ('000):	125
City status	Located on the Inn River between the mountains in western Austria, it is the capital of Tyrol.		

	<p>The Brenner Pass, which crosses the Alps to the South Tyrol region of Italy, starts here. It is the fifth largest city in Austria and a famous ski resort. The Winter Olympic Games were held here twice in 1964 and 1976. Innsbruck hosted the Winter Olympic Games twice in 1964 and 1976, becoming the only city in the world to host the Olympic Games twice with an interval of 12 years.</p>
Origin of the name	Innsbruck's name comes from the Inn River and the German word Brücke (bridge).
Basic historical information	<p>The earliest archaeological remains date back to the Neolithic Age. People began to live here three thousand years ago. In the 4th century, the Roman Empire set up a barracks here. In 1138, a monastery was established. This monastery not only owned all the land around the Inn River, but also had the sole right to ferry people across the Inn River. The entire right to cross the Alps from here was in the hands of this monastery.</p> <p>In 1165, the local count built a bridge across the Inn River. In 1180, he exchanged land on both sides of the Inn River from the monastery through land exchange. In 1187, the settlement was granted the right to set up a market, and the Latin name of Innsbruck appeared for the first time: Oeni Pons (oenus is the Latin name of the Inn River, and pons means bridge). Between 1187 and 1205, Innsbruck obtained city rights. Because it controlled the main north-south transportation route across the Alps, it quickly became an influential and wealthy city. Innsbruck was the main residence of the Habsburg family (the royal family that ruled the Austro-Hungarian Empire and later the Austrian Empire), and it can be said that it was the place where the power and territory of the Habsburg family began to reach their peak. Innsbruck still retains the appearance of a medieval city, with beautiful Gothic buildings and snow-capped Alps. Maximilian the Great and Queen Maria Theresa both loved it.</p> <p>In 1665, the last Grand Duke of Tyrol died childless, the Tyrolean branch of the Habsburg dynasty became extinct, Tyrol was incorporated into Austria, and Innsbruck lost its status as the capital.</p>
Main attractions	<p>Old Town, Golden Roof Dachl , Kaiserliche Palace Hofburg , Hofkirche</p> <p>Dom zu St. Jakob , Schloss Ambras Innsbruck , the Arc de Triomphe, the flower-like Heilprin Building</p> <p>The ski slope on the Bergiselberg is a symbol of "Innsbruck, the sports capital", and Innsbruck in winter is a tourist destination for skiing vacations.</p>
Shopping Points	<p>Swarovski Kristallwelten Store Innsbruck</p> <p>Stiftgasse 16 , 6020 Innsbruck, Austria , 47.267354, 11.393708</p>
other	<p>There is a paid toilet on the main street near the Golden Roof. Herzog-Friedrich- Straße 21, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria</p>

Innsbruck Extension

Golden Roof Goldenes Dachl

The landmark Golden Roof was built by Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I in 1500. The Golden Roof is an addition to a small classical building in the central square of Innsbruck's old town. It was built to commemorate the engagement of Maximilian I. Maximilian I commissioned Niklas to transform the former dilapidated porch into a palace box with a Gothic dome between 1494 and 1496. The two-story porch is 16 meters wide, and the roof alone is 3.7 meters high, decorated with 2,657 gilded copper tiles. This small building is Maximilian I's royal box, where he can sit on the balcony and watch the games and celebrations in the square below. The entire wall and balcony of the small building are very exquisitely decorated with carved beams and painted buildings, and there are also portraits of Maximilian I's two queens, Maria of Burgundy and Bianca Maria Sforze of Milan. Now the interior of the Golden House is the Maximilian Museum, which houses the supplies and treasures of Maximilian I. After a year of renovation, the Golden Roof will reopen to the public in mid-February 2019. People can enjoy the "royal view" of the medieval city center through the museum's bay windows. In addition, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Maximilian's death, the museum will hold a special exhibition with exciting content.

Imperial Palace/ Hofburg

Innsbruck Palace (Hofburg Palace) is the residence of the Prince of Tyrol in history. It was originally a medieval castle built by Archduke Count Sigismund, and later expanded by Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I. In the 18th century, it was transformed into the Rococo style of the Vienna Court by Maria Theresa and has been preserved to this day. The palace is luxuriously decorated, showing the power and wealth of the Habsburg royal family. The extravagant Rococo decorations in the inner halls are dazzling.

Hoelblinghaus

Heilbrunn House is located in the old town of Innsbruck, next to the Golden Roof, and is famous for its gorgeous Baroque facade. The original Gothic house was built in the 15th century. In 1725, it was bought by treasurer Johann Fischer, who decorated its facade with numerous plaster ornaments, including flowers, shells, fruits, etc. The house was named after its owner Sebastian Heilbrunn from 1800 to 1827.

Maria- Theresien - Strasse

Maria-Theresien - Strasse is the oldest and most prosperous street and luxury shopping street in Innsbruck. This north-south street is full of beautifully decorated classical buildings. The famous Golden Roof, the Palace Castle, the Palace Church and the Arc de Triomphe are all on this street, which leads directly to a mountain over 2,300 meters above sea level at the end. The most famous is the Anna Column standing in the middle of the street.

Hungerburgbahn

The Hungerberg Railway is a mountain railway on the north side of Innsbruck. The starting station is located at the Parliament (Kongress , 560 meters above sea level) not far north of the Imperial Palace, passing through the Alpine Zoo (750 meters above sea level) and finally arriving at Hungerberg (880 meters above sea level). Several stations along the way have novel designs.

The Arc de Triomphe

The Arc de Triomphe is located at the southern end of Maria Theresa Street, which is the southernmost point of the old town of Innsbruck in history. It was built in 1765. The south side is a pattern celebrating the marriage of Leopold II (Maria Theresa's second son), and the north side is a pattern mourning Emperor Franz I.

Ambras Castle

Ambras Castle is located on a hill southeast of Innsbruck. It was built in the Middle Ages and has undergone many changes of ownership and renovations. The family of Archduke Franz Ferdinand lived here around 1913. Next to the castle are well-manicured gardens and dense woodlands, from which you can overlook the magnificent Alps.

Stift Wilten

The Wilten Abbey was founded in 1138. It is said that it was built by a mythical giant. The two statues at the entrance tell its legendary story. The facade of the monastery adopts warm red and yellow tones, which looks very gorgeous against the surrounding green forest meadows and blue sky.

Delicious food

In Innsbruck, the central city of the Tyrol region, you can taste authentic "Tyrolean" local dishes, such as potatoes fried with bacon, mixed pies, bacon balls, etc. You can also often see dishes called "Psandl" here. It is mostly Western dishes with meat or bacon, cooked in a pan. Simple and generous are the characteristics of Tyrolean cuisine. You can also try delicious ice cream in a small shop or cafe.

Swarovski

Founded in 1895 by Daniel Swarovski in Austria, it is the world's leading crystal manufacturer, providing a large number of high-quality cut crystal stones for the fashion, jewelry and crystal lamp industries every year. In the minds of many people, Swarovski has become the embodiment of nobility, elegance, beauty and taste. Daniel was born in 1862 in a small village in the Bohemian Isberg (in the Czech Republic), which has always been a traditional crystal glass processing area, but it is basically handmade. As the heir of a small crystal cutting workshop, Daniel followed his father to learn gemstone polishing since he was a child, which was used to decorate brooches, hairpins, hair combs and other accessories. At the age of 21, Daniel went to Vienna to visit the first electrical exhibition held there. Siemens and Edison's technological revolution inspired Daniel, and he was determined to invent an automatic crystal cutting machine. Nine years later, after working day and night on experiments, his first automatic cutting machine that could perfectly cut crystals came out. Its products can be very cleverly polished into dozens of facets, which have excellent light refraction ability, making the entire crystal product look dazzling! In order to ensure that the technology and machines he invented would not be stolen by his peers, Daniel applied for a patent on the one hand, and on the other hand, he left his hometown and came to Wattens, Austria. It is located in the heart of the Alps, and the Rhine River flowing through it brings rich hydropower resources, which can provide power for crystal cutting machines. Moreover, compared with Bohemia, Wattens is closer to Paris, the largest crystal consumption area and fashion capital at the time. In 1895, Daniel and his two partners, Franz Weiss and Armand Kosman, officially established Swarovski. Swarovski still maintains a family-run business model, passing down the crystal production process as a trade secret from generation to generation. To this day, they still hold multiple patents related to crystal cutting.

Swarovski's crystal cutting technology has a history of more than 100 years and is world-famous. Each Swarovski crystal is cut crisply and neatly, with a smooth cut surface without any fine lines. Its newly developed chestnut cut, imperial cut and other brand-new cutting methods make the refraction of the crystal appear bright and beautiful. This has become the biggest selling point of Swarovski crystal and one of the reasons why it is popular all over the world. Swarovski's imitation crystal stones have been recognized all over the world as the embodiment of high quality, dazzling and highly precise, laying the foundation for Swarovski to become a fashion product. Swarovski's charm comes from the quality of its materials and the manufacturing methods used. Since 1956, when it used a unique vacuum coating to create a crystal jewelry stone with a "fantasy" effect, Swarovski has become the crystal manufacturer with the richest and most stable colors in the global crystal industry.

The most attractive thing about Swarovski products is not only how they are cleverly polished into dozens of facets, so that they have excellent refraction ability for light and the entire crystal product looks particularly dazzling, but also that Swarovski has been instilling a kind of exquisite culture in people through its products. The charm of Swarovski comes from the quality of the materials and the manufacturing methods used.

Generally, glass can only be called "crystal" if it contains more than 24% lead. Most crystal products we see in stores contain between 24-29% lead. The higher the lead content, the more crystal clear the crystal is, but it is also more likely to break. Therefore, it is difficult to make crystal with a lead content of more than 30%. However, the lead content of Swarovski crystal products can be as high as 35% or more! And there are no bubbles or impurities. No wonder its crystal products look

so clear and are widely favored by the world. The price is also the highest in the world. This is its unique skill!

Swarovski Crystal Worlds

The Swarovski Crystal Worlds in Wattens is a crystal exhibition hall established by the group in 1995 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the company. This underground museum, backed by the Alps, looks like a green giant and is integrated with the surrounding environment. Its interior area exceeds 2,000 square meters.

According to the museum guide, hundreds of thousands of tourists from all over the world visit and shop at this remote mountain museum every year. As for the price, the crystal products here should be 10-20% cheaper than those in other city specialty stores or Crystal Pavilion, and the old ones are even cheaper. If there are big sales during Christmas and July and August in summer, the specialty stores may have bigger discounts.

In 1965, Swarovski launched the sparkling STRASS crystal chandelier pendant. The crystal lighting in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, the Palace of Versailles in Paris, and even the Great Hall of the People in Beijing all use Swarovski's crystal chandelier pendants. If someone tells you that his or her crystal chandelier is ordered from Swarovski, the value must be more than six figures!

Swarovski began to launch crystal animal products in 1976. Later, the group launched a limited edition annual masterpiece every year, with a certificate of the year, which really attracted fans all over the world. Before Hong Kong's return in 1997, Swarovski launched 2,000 "Crystal Dragons" to the world.

The town of Wattens is home to only two Swarovski factories in the world. Just as the Coca-Cola Company guards the cola formula, Swarovski still maintains a family-run business model, passing down the crystal production process as a trade secret from generation to generation, and has exclusive patents related to the cutting of high-lead crystals.

Swarovski claims that each of their crystal artworks is the result of the painstaking efforts of the company's designers, and is therefore extremely exquisite, elegant and holy.

Wattens, due to the rise of the Swarovski Group, has developed from an unknown town to one of the most famous industrial areas in Austria. One-third of the town's residents are employees of Swarovski, and among the remaining two-thirds, more than 80% are engaged in tourism, catering and service industries related to Swarovski.

Someone once suggested that Swarovski open a factory in China where labor is cheap, but after visiting China, Swarovski said: In addition to the unique processing technology, another secret of the nobleness of Swarovski crystal is that the water used to process the crystal is the water that flows through the town of Wattens from the Alps. The purity of this water is the highest in the world. We will not lower the requirements for crystal purity just for the cheapness of labor! With such high requirements and high standards of workmanship, it is no wonder that Swarovski is deeply loved by people all over the world and can stand out as a world luxury brand.

– Swarovski store closes at 19:30

Hofkirche :

In order to highlight the prominent status of the Habsburg family in European history, Maximilian summoned a large number of skilled craftsmen from Europe at that time to participate in the project. In addition to the famous painter Dürer, there were also Nuremberg bronze casting family Fischer and others. On the two wings of Maximilian's marble sarcophagus, there are 28 bronze statues taller than life, including important European historical figures, as well as Maximilian's ancestors and descendants.

Stams Abbey stams :

This ancient and magnificent monastery is located in the Alpine village of Stams, 30 kilometers from Innsbruck. The monastery church is the burial place of Maximilian's second wife, Bianca Schiffl. This monastery was once the place where Maximilian I negotiated peace with the Ottoman Sultan Bazea, which laid the foundation for peace between

the Western Christian League and the Ottoman Empire. From April 12, the museum in the monastery will also hold a special exhibition in memory of Maximilian. This historic monastery is currently the location of the famous Stams Ski School, a private school that is considered a successful model for Austrian winter sports: to date, the school has trained more than 300 Olympic and Winter Sports World Championships champions.

Medieval Town and Armory

Most of the approximately 130 medieval buildings in Innsbruck were built during the reign of Maximilian, who personally drafted a law requiring buildings to be separated by fire walls, which has preserved these ancient buildings to this day - this is why the Habsburg monarch is considered an important city builder in Innsbruck. Only a few of the functional buildings built under Maximilian's supervision remain, and the most important of them is the Armory on the banks of the Siel River. During Maximilian's reign, Innsbruck was the largest and most important weapons and armaments depot in Austria, and until 1955, the Armory was under the jurisdiction of the army. Today, the ancient building has been converted into a fully functional museum, which can accommodate exhibitions on various themes: from the history of Tyrol and the national hero Andre Hof to silver mining and the ancient salt route through the Alps.

Schloss Tratzberg :

This ancient palace, which stands majestically above the Inn River Valley, was originally a fortress on the Bavarian border. Maximilian converted it into a hunting palace. The Habsburg Hall and the King's Suite in the palace, decorated with the Habsburg family genealogy, made this palace an artistic treasure of the Renaissance.

diet:

Restaurant Goldener Adler Innsbruck Austrian specialties, pan-fried potatoes with bacon Tiroler Grostl

Herzog-Friedrich- Straße 6, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria

Many celebrities have stayed here in history, including the then Queen Juliane of the Netherlands in 1978 .

Teppan Wok Chaoyangsheng, Chinese buffet, 20 euros for lunch including a drink

Bürgerstraße 2, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria

Vienna

Bus Stops			
Latitude and longitude	48 degrees 12 minutes 5 seconds north latitude, 16 degrees 22 minutes 38 seconds east longitude	Equivalent to China ...	
Area (square kilometers):	414	Population ('000):	1,720
City status	<p>It is the capital of the Republic of Austria and the capital of the State of Vienna. It is located in the eastern part of Austria, close to the borders of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary. It is the intersection of the east-west Danube route and the north-south Amber Road. One of the famous international cities in Europe, it has many important international organizations, and the headquarters of OPEC is also located here. Vienna is the only resident city of the United Nations along with New York, USA and Geneva, Switzerland. It is known as the "World War Capital". Before the First World War, it was the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which once covered most of Central and Eastern Europe except Germany.</p> <p>The metropolitan area has a population of about 2.4 million, accounting for more than a quarter of Austria's population. Its downtown historic district is listed as a World Heritage Site.</p>		
Origin of the name	The Celts founded Vienna in about 500 BC and called it " Vedunia ". In 15 AD, it became a		

	frontier city of the Roman Empire to defend against the Germanic tribes in the north. The Romans called it " Vindobona ". In 881 AD, " Vedunia " was officially renamed "Wien". In the 12th century, it became a handicraft and commercial center in central Europe.
Basic historical information	<p>Vienna first rose to prominence in the 13th century under the rule of the Babenberg dynasty, and became famous throughout the world as the capital and ruling center during the reign of the Habsburg dynasty. After that, Vienna was the capital of the Holy Roman Empire (from 1278), the Austrian Empire (from 1806) and the Austro-Hungarian Empire (from 1867).</p> <p>Every time the Ottoman Empire invaded Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, it was blocked in Vienna. In 1529, the Ottoman Empire besieged Vienna for the first time. The Austrians relied on the city walls left over from the Middle Ages to resist the Turkish attack with difficulty. When an epidemic broke out and winter came early, the Turks were forced to withdraw. From 1548, Vienna decided to transform into a fortress consisting of 11 fortresses and a trench. In 1683, the Turks besieged Vienna for the second time. The reconstructed fortress defended Vienna for two months until the Polish King Jan Sobieski sent troops to help and Prince Eugene lifted the second siege of Vienna with internal and external cooperation. This battle prevented the Ottoman Empire from expanding into central and western Europe and maintained the hegemony of the Habsburg dynasty in Central Europe. From then on, Europe turned from defense to offense against the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, the Vienna Conference was held in Vienna. In 1873, Vienna held the 106-day World Expo. The early morning of November 9 to 10, 1938, known as the "Crystal Night", began the Nazi's organized massacre of Jews. A total of 92 synagogues in Vienna were destroyed, and only one survived. After World War II, Vienna, Austria, like Berlin in Germany, was divided into four control zones by Britain, the United States, France, and the Soviet Union until Austria regained its independence in 1955.</p>
City logo	<p>In 1957, the International Atomic Energy Agency became the first international organization to move into Vienna after 1945. Since 1965, Vienna has been the seat of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the Development Fund. In 1980, the Vienna International Centre, also known as the United Nations City, became the third seat of the United Nations. Vienna is also the seat of many other international organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Agency for Fundamental Rights International Publishing Institute (IPI) International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) OPEC Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) United Nations system International Atomic Energy Agency United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) UNHCR Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO Prep Com) United Nations Office on Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) United Nations Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (UNPA) <p>Vienna is positioned as a city for international conferences and international conflict resolution. After the democratization of Eastern Europe, Vienna is an important city connecting Western Europe and Central and Eastern Europe.</p>
Culture, famous	Known as the "Goddess of the Danube", the glory of the Roman Empire and the

people	<p>Austro-Hungarian Empire left countless magnificent buildings in Vienna. As the "City of Music", it has also attracted many musicians such as Beethoven, Mozart and Mahler, and inherited their classical music works and cultural heritage, making Vienna a well-known and popular tourist city.</p> <p>Vienna's drinking water system was ordered to be built by Franz Joseph I in 1873. The project is 180 kilometers long, with a water supply efficiency of 217,000 cubic meters and a designed population of 2.5 million. A complete sewage discharge system was also built. Today, Vienna's population is only about 1.7 million. It can be said that people today still use the drinking water project left by the emperor.</p> <p>Construction of the subway began in 1898.</p>
Main Specialties	<p>Wiener Schnitzel is a steak dish made by coating veal with breadcrumbs and then deep-frying. It is the most famous dish in Vienna and is also known as the national dish of Austria.</p>
other	<p>Vienna is always associated with music. Many music masters, such as Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Johann Strauss and his son, and Brahms, have spent many years of their music careers here. Famous music pieces such as Haydn's "Emperor Quartet", Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro", Beethoven's "Symphony of Fate", "Pastoral Symphony", "Moonlight Sonata", "Eroica Symphony", Schubert's "Swan Song", "Winter Journey", Johann Strauss's "The Blue Danube", "Tales from the Vienna Woods" were all born here. Their statues stand in many parks and squares, and many streets, auditoriums, and conference halls are named after these musicians. The musicians' former residences and cemeteries are visited and paid tribute to by people all year round. Today, Vienna has the world's most luxurious national opera house, the world-famous music hall, and a first-class symphony orchestra.</p> <p>The Vienna New Year's Concert is held by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in the Golden Hall on January 1 every year and is broadcast live to the world. The Vienna Opera Ball is the highlight of the Vienna Carnival every year. Other performances such as the Vienna Waltz, the Vienna Boys' Choir and Vienna's numerous opera houses and theaters are world-famous.</p>

- No buses are allowed into the city on the weekends before Christmas
- The inner ring is the government and the palace, the inner middle ring is the commercial area, the middle and outer rings are residential areas, and the outer ring is the industrial area.
- Ribs only accepts email reservations, preferably at noon, 16 euros for three courses
- Weekend bus to Hofburg , Maria Square

The Turkish siege of Vienna

In the autumn of 1529, the Ottoman Empire's Sultan Suleiman I personally led an army of 250,000 to invade Western Europe, aiming directly at the heart of Europe - Vienna. However, with such a huge disparity in power, could the war still be fought? Marshal Rogendorff, who was responsible for the city defense mission, jumped into the distant fields and told the count: "I will push all the cannons in the city onto the city wall, transform this place into a fort, and then measure the distance to each area outside the city to calculate the maximum range of the weapons."

200,000 Turkish troops surrounded Vienna from the north, west and south, and 50,000 Turkish navy troops came along the Danube and blocked the eastern wall facing the river. Suleiman I looked at the city in front of him with contempt and surrounded the city to persuade it to surrender. "Bang, bang, bang..." Suddenly, several explosions came from the top of the city, and the messenger fell off his horse and died. "Witchcraft!" The Turkish soldiers screamed in horror. Suleiman I, who was furious, didn't care about witchcraft. He waved his fists and made a whirring sound: "Attack the city! Attack the city!"

Dozens of Turkish soldiers who rushed to the front fell to the ground and died without any warning, just like the messenger just now. Yes, this is the power of the matchlock gun. The matchlock gun is the prototype of the modern rifle, and it is named because it needs a burning matchlock to ignite gunpowder. Its power, range and accuracy are all incomparable to cold weapons.

The Turkish soldiers were in great disarray, and their offensive was quickly repelled. Suleiman I ordered the rear to march day and night to blast open the walls of Vienna. Vienna had entered a continuous rainy season, and the cannons that had been transported there all misfired because their barrels were damp. The turrets on the walls of Vienna were equipped with rain and moisture-proof facilities, so the defenders' guns and cannons could still attack the Turkish soldiers as usual... The main Turkish attack force in the south of the city finally ran out of steam and fled in a hurry. Marshal Rogendorf smiled slightly: "War is no longer the contest of strength and tactics that it was in the past. Technology and advanced weapons can also determine the outcome of a war!"

Second Battle of Vienna: Polish and Austrian troops defeat 240,000 Turks

Since the beginning of the 16th century, one of the core elements of French foreign policy has been to unite with the Ottoman Empire to contain the Habsburg family, which holds three thrones: King of Spain, Holy Roman Emperor, and King of Austria. Louis XIV inherited this policy and continued to encourage the Turks to attack Austria, but the Turks were busy with civil strife and could not respond. It was not until the early 1680s that the Hungarians under Austrian rule rebelled and asked the Turks for help. The Turkish Sultan Mehmed IV believed that the time had come and decided to invade Austria.

The Turkish Guards assembled in Adrianople and set out on March 31, 1683. Mehmed IV, with his entire court and harem (the maids alone filled a hundred carts), drove to Belgrade with the army. More troops continued to arrive from the eastern and western provinces, and finally reached 240,000 people, including Turks, Slavs, Moldavia and Crimean Tatars, and another 70,000 Hungarian rebels under the command of Prince Tokoly. This was the greatest threat to European Christians since Suleiman I led 300,000 men to besiege Vienna in 1529. At that time, only the French army had more than 400,000 troops, but Louis XIV was obviously not worried about the fate of his mortal enemy, the Habsburg family. On the contrary, a French army was sent to the Franco-German border, claiming to be a precaution against the threat of the Turks (France and the Turks were separated by the entire Holy Roman Empire, a straight-line distance of more than 800 kilometers), but it was more likely that they wanted to share the spoils with the Turks when Austria collapsed.

The Sultan himself stayed in Belgrade, and the main force led by Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Pasha marched along the Danube to Vienna, encountering only sporadic resistance along the way. Their goals would be Vienna, Prague, Rome, and finally the Rhine. One of the Turkish generals promised his men that after occupying Rome, the cavalry could use St. Peter's Basilica as their stable - it would be the most luxurious stable in the world.

Faced with such a severe situation, European countries had no choice but to unite. The Austrian emperor began to seek allies everywhere, but he spoke more than he did. Spain, which belonged to the Habsburg family like Austria, was fighting with France in South Flanders and could not get out of it. It contributed some money as a token of its appreciation. The Pope, Portugal and the Italian states also contributed money but not manpower. King Sobieski of Poland and some German principalities, including the stronger ones such as the Duchy of Bavaria and the Duchy of Saxony, agreed to send troops. But there were also many who chose to sit on the sidelines and remain neutral, including the rising Elector of Brandenburg.

Just as the Duke of Wellington cannot be mentioned without mentioning Waterloo, the Battle of Vienna is also closely linked to the name of John Sobieski. Sobieski was born in 1629 in a noble family in southeastern Poland (now Ukraine). One of the family traditions was to fight endlessly with the Tatars and Cossacks. Sobieski first inherited this tradition at the age of 19. From then on, his performance as a great warrior far exceeded that of a wise politician throughout his life.

In 1658, Sobieski entered the Polish Grand Council, which was composed of representatives elected by local councils. The councilors were all powerful lords who fought for power and were hostile to each other. Any councilor could exercise veto

power. The only thing they had in common was that they did not obey the central government and insisted on local separatism. Therefore, the councilors always wanted to elect a foreigner as the King of Poland (usually French or German) to ensure that he had neither the interest nor the power to do anything to reduce the power of the vassal states and centralize the power.

In 1660, French nobleman Casimir was elected King of Poland. Some opposition MPs incited the army to revolt. Sobieski chose to stand on the side of the king and was awarded Poland's highest military rank - Field Marshal, and was ordered to suppress the rebellion. Six years later, just as the rebellion was quelled, a new threat appeared on the eastern border. Sobieski quickly recruited 8,000 people (because the central government was only a nominal figure, with no money or soldiers, most of the expenses came from Sobieski's own pocket), defeated the Tatars who attempted to invade, and returned to Warsaw in triumph, and was regarded as a national hero.

The failure of the Battle of Vienna in 1683 was a huge blow to the Ottoman Empire. For the next two hundred years, the Ottoman Empire continued to suffer attacks from Western Europe and Russia. Finally, after World War I, the Ottoman Empire lost all its territories in Europe and Africa, leaving only the Anatolian Peninsula. The Ottoman Empire fell from a world power to a regional power. The starting point of all this was the failure of the Battle of Vienna. After this battle, the Ottoman Empire basically suffered more defeats than victories in foreign wars, and it became the veritable sick man of West Asia, at the mercy of Western European powers.

Schönbrunn Palace

Bus- Parkplatz Schönbrunn – Wien, Schönbrunner Schloßstraße 50, 1130 Wien, Austria

Car :

Drop-off: Turmöl Gas station, Schloßallee 2, 1140 Wien, Austria . Let the passengers get off the car and cross the intersection to the gate to take pictures.

Parking: Parkplatz Schönbrunn - Wien | APCOA , Schönbrunner Schloßstraße 50, 1130 Wien, Austria is the shortest distance and costs 3.9 euros per hour . You don't need to let the passengers get off early when you stop here.

Garage Schlossallee Schönbrunn , Linzer Str. 3a, 1140 Wien, Austria (2.10M) , 2.9 € / hr .

All buses must enter the parking lot. After entering the parking lot, group buses can stay for free for 30 minutes. If they exceed 30 minutes, a fee of 12 euros per hour will be charged. Group buses are only allowed to get on and off near the platform (11 positions, where there is a bus). At other times (such as within 30 minutes), if you need to wait for the group, the bus must stay in the center of the parking lot. However, groups are not allowed to get on and off in the center of the parking lot. There is a toilet in front of the group ticket office, which charges 0.5 euros. There are also lockers for storing personal belongings - free of charge. Guests who need to store items set their own passwords. If the guest forgets the password when picking up the item, they can go to the souvenir shop next door for help. For groups that have already made an appointment, the tour guide has priority when picking up tickets at the ticket center, and does not have to queue up with ordinary free-travel guests who need to exchange tickets. You need to cross a traffic light to get from the new parking lot to the entrance of the Schönbrunn Palace gate.

Located in the southwest of Vienna, the capital of Austria, it was once the summer palace of the Holy Roman Empire, the Austrian Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Habsburg family.

The name of Schönbrunn Palace comes from the Holy Roman Emperor Matthias (reigned from 1612 to 1619). Legend has it that in 1612, he went hunting in Ketteburg between Meidling and Hietzing and drank the spring water there, which was

refreshing and sweet. He named the spring "Schönbrunn", and "Schönbrunn" has since become the name of this area. In 1743, the Austrian Queen Maria Theresa ordered the construction of the magnificent Schönbrunn Palace and Baroque gardens here. The palace has a total area of 26,000 square meters, a total of 1,441 rooms, and a garden area of more than 1 million square meters. Its scale in Europe is second only to the Palace of Versailles in France.

The scale and luxury of Schönbrunn Palace were designed to be even greater than those of Versailles Palace, but due to limited financial resources, the original design did not meet expectations. The entire palace is in Baroque style, with 44 rooms in Rococo style. Although Schönbrunn Palace cannot be compared with Versailles Palace, it still shows the style of the Habsburg family. On the walls of the palace corridor are portraits of successive emperors of the Habsburg royal family and portraits of the 16 children of Queen Maria Theresa. There is also a portrait of the young girl Marie Antoinette, the French queen who was later guillotined with King Louis XVI of France.

The Royal Garden behind the Schönbrunn Palace is a typical French garden, with neatly trimmed green walls on both sides of the huge flower beds, and 44 characters from Greek mythology inside the green walls. At the end of the garden is the Neptunbrunnen Fountain, and to the east is the inconspicuous Schönbrunn Fountain, which is the origin of the palace's name. Opposite the Schönbrunn Fountain is a man-made Roman ruin (Römische Gloriette). The highest point of Schönbrunn Palace is the Gloriette. To the west of the Neptune Fountain is the Tierpark and the Palmenhaus. As early as 1779, the enlightened Maria Theresa opened the Royal Garden to the public.

The wing of the Schönbrunn Palace is a theater, where Haydn and Mozart performed. Since 2004, the Schönbrunn Palace Garden has held the Schönbrunn Palace European Concert every year. The European Concert is another world music event created by the Vienna City Government after the Vienna Golden Hall New Year Concert. The concerts are performed by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, and world-renowned conductors and world-class artists are invited to participate in the performance. The highlight of the opening ceremony of the Vienna Summer Cultural Festival every year, the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra's annual Schönbrunn Palace summer public performance, is held in the back garden of Schönbrunn Palace! Tickets are free.

Schönbrunn Palace is one of the most important cultural heritage sites in Austria, with a total of 6.7 million visitors every year. In 1996, UNESCO included Schönbrunn Palace and Imperial Gardens on the World Heritage List.

The history of Schönbrunn Palace can be traced back to the Middle Ages. In the early 14th century, this area was called Katterburg, which was a territory of Klosterneuburg. It operated a mill and a winery. With the efforts of farm workers, it has been prosperous for centuries. From 1548, it became the office of the mayor of Vienna until 1569 when the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II (reigned from 1564 to 1576) bought the land, including a house, a mill, a livestock house and a leisure orchard, and it became the seat of the Habsburg dynasty.

In addition to his love of collecting, Maximilian II also inherited the Habsburg family's tradition of keen hunting. He planned to build a leisure zoo to satisfy his hobby. The garden built by Maximilian II not only raised local wild animals and poultry, but also birds from foreign countries, such as peacocks and turkeys. He believed that these exotic animals were also indispensable. The garden of Katterburg was destroyed by the Hungarian army in 1605. It was then simply restored and became the hunting palace of Matthias (reigned from 1612 to 1619). Legend has it that in 1612, Matthias discovered a beautiful spring here during a hunt. The drinking water of the spring was refreshing and sweet, so he named this spring "Schöner Brücke" (German: Schöner Brücke). Brunnen).

Matthias' successor, Ferdinand II (reigned from 1619 to 1637), and his second wife, Eleonora von Gonzaga, were also keen on hunting. They often went to Schönbrunn for hunting. After Ferdinand II's death in 1637, Queen Eleonora von Gonzaga lived alone in Schönbrunn. Five years later, she decided to build a summer residence and renamed the area "Schönbrunn" (German: Schönbrunn). The earliest historical record of "Schönbrunn" was in 1642. Eleonora von Gonzaga's niece, Queen Eleonora Magdalena Gonzaga von Mantua-Nevers, was the wife of Ferdinand III. She also lived in Schönbrunn after Ferdinand III's death. Like Eleonora von Gonzaga, she loved art and ordered the expansion of the garden to fully enjoy court

life. In the mid-17th century, concerts were often held in the royal gardens, with Leopold I (reigned 1658-1705) participating as a composer.

The leisurely court cultural life came to an abrupt end in 1683, when the Schönbrunn Palace was completely burned down during the second Turkish siege of Vienna. This summer palace and its garden became victims of the Ottoman war. After the war, in 1686, Leopold I ordered the Austrian Baroque architect Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (July 20, 1656 - April 5, 1723) to rebuild a palace for his son, Crown Prince Joseph I (reigned from 1705 to 1711). Fischer first completed a very idealistic design in 1688, and later modified it into a practical hunting palace in 1693. In 1696, the construction of the new palace officially began on the foundation destroyed by the Turks. In 1700, the central part of the palace was completed, with the main hall of the hunting lodge in the middle. Joseph I and the Queen lived in the bedroom on the west side of the palace near the garden, and the bedroom on the east side was prepared for guests. Today, the Schönbrunn Palace still retains the palace chapel, blue staircase and frescoes on the ceiling depicting Joseph I as a hero of virtue. This fresco was created by Sebastiano Ricci (August 1, 1659 - May 15, 1714), an Italian Baroque artist from the Venetian School. However, due to the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession in 1701, the construction of the wing of the Schönbrunn Palace was slow due to lack of funds, and it was not completed until the death of Joseph I.

After Joseph I died in 1711, Queen Wilhelmine Amalie lived alone in the unfinished Schönbrunn Palace. In 1728, Charles VI (reigned from 1711 to 1740, son of Leopold I and brother of Joseph I) inherited the Schönbrunn Palace, but he was not interested in it and gave it to his daughter Maria Theresa. Maria Theresa always loved the Schönbrunn Palace and the Royal Garden. She changed the Schönbrunn Palace from a hunting lodge to the palace of the Holy Roman Emperor. Charles VI died suddenly in 1740, and Maria Theresa began her ruling career as the heir, which also marked the beginning of a glorious era for Schönbrunn. Schönbrunn Palace became the center of royal and political life. During the reign of Maria Theresa, Schönbrunn Palace underwent a major renovation, making the current Schönbrunn Palace very different from Fischer's design. From 1743 to 1763, the project was in charge of the Austrian and Italian early classical architect Nikolaus Franz Leonhard von Pacassi (March 5, 1716 - November 11, 1790) (he was also the renovator of the Hofburg Palace in Vienna). The hunting palace was rebuilt and expanded into a luxurious royal palace that could accommodate more than a thousand people. According to Maria Theresa's wishes, a theater was completed on the north side of the palace in 1747, where she and her many children sang and acted. Most of the interior decoration of Schönbrunn Palace comes from this era, using Rococo art, which is extremely rare in Austria.

Maria Theresa focused on the reconstruction and decoration of Schönbrunn Palace, while her husband Franz I (reigned from 1745 to 1765) and artists from Lorraine worked on the expansion of the royal garden. They designed the garden's boulevards in a star shape, and the boulevards intersected at the central axis in the center of Schönbrunn Palace. The Baroque art garden represented the royal rule from the inside out. In front of the garden is a huge flower bed, where plants are planted in strict symmetry on colorful stones, and on both sides of the flower bed are strictly trimmed hedges. In 1752, Franz I, who loved natural sciences, built the Schönbrunn Zoo next to the palace. The following year, he built a Dutch-style botanical garden on the west side of the garden, which was changed to a British style in the 19th century. Most of the sculptures in the palace gardens are works by German artist Johann Christian Wilhelm Beyer (December 27, 1725 - March 23, 1796). They are based on Greek mythology, Roman mythology and ancient Roman history. The most important works are the sculptures in the large flower beds.

After Franz I died in 1765, Maria Theresa's son Joseph II (reigned from 1765 to 1790) succeeded him, and Maria Theresa continued to expand the Schönbrunn Palace, which extended all the way to the Schönbrunn Mountain. In 1765, Johann Ferdinand Hetzendorf von Hohenberg (February 7, 1733 - December 14, 1816), a representative of early Austrian classicism and architect, took over the artistic design of the palace. He dug the "Neptunbrunnen Fountain" at the foot of the mountain and built the Triumphal Arch (Gloriette) at the highest point of the Schönbrunn Palace on the top of the mountain. The Triumphal Arch is visually closely integrated with the palace gardens, and it is used to commemorate the just war that brought peace. Many buildings in the palace gardens were also designed by Hetzendorf, such as the spectacular artificial Roman ruins built in 1778, with a statue of Hercules behind it. The Roman ruins are considered to symbolize the decline of the Roman Republic. This is because Antony and Cleopatra VII, the Queen of Egypt, were defeated by Octavian and his

minister Agrippa in the Battle of Actium, and then committed suicide, and the Roman Republic fell. Next to the Roman ruins stands an obelisk. Cleopatra VII believed that the King Pharaoh was the incarnation of God, and she used the obelisk to symbolize the Pharaoh. The expansion of the Schönbrunn Royal Gardens was completed in 1780, the last year of Maria Theresa's life.

After Maria Theresa's death, Schönbrunn Palace was uninhabited until the early 19th century when Francis II, the last emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, used it as a summer residence again. Napoleon occupied and lived in Schönbrunn Palace twice in 1805 and 1809. Here, Napoleon forced Franz II to sign the "Peace of Schönbrunn Palace", and Austria lost a lot of land. During the reign of Franz II, Schönbrunn Palace was renovated, and the current Schönbrunn Palace presents the appearance after this renovation. The front of Schönbrunn Palace was painted with an original ochre color, so ochre was called "Schönbrunn yellow" in German. Since then, all royal buildings of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Habsburg Dynasty have been painted in this color.

In 1830, Princess Sissi's husband, Franz Joseph I, the first emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was born in Schönbrunn Palace. He was the eldest grandson of Franz II. His parents, Franz Karl and Princess Sophie, also lived in Schönbrunn Palace. Franz Joseph I spent his childhood and summers in the palace. After he succeeded as Austrian Emperor and King of Hungary in 1848, Schönbrunn Palace experienced another glorious era. It was Franz Joseph I's favorite residence and the place where he lived the longest until he finished his last journey in 1916. In 1901, Thomas Edison came to Vienna in person to install a gas electric light system for Schönbrunn Palace.

In 1945, during the Allied bombing of World War II, the main building and the Arc de Triomphe of Schönbrunn Palace were severely damaged. During the post-war occupation of Austria, the undestroyed part of the Schönbrunn Palace served as the headquarters of the British occupation forces. Since then, the damaged part of the Schönbrunn Palace has been gradually restored.

A very important historical event once took place in this beautiful Schönbrunn Palace, which was the far-reaching "Congress of Vienna". After Napoleon's defeat, the anti-French coalition held the Vienna Conference from September 1814 to June 1815 to divide Europe. At the conference, the Austrian Prime Minister Metternich played a balancing diplomacy game among the European powers, which enabled Austria to gain diplomatic benefits that exceeded its national strength and became famous for a time.

- Maria Christie, Theresa's most beloved daughter, chose to marry the Duke of Saxony, founder of the Albert Museum
- 1762 Mozart Concert in the Family Hall
- The Great Hall of Fame, the historic meeting between Kennedy and Khrushchev in 1961
- In 1918, Charles I signed the decree in the Chinese Hall to end the rule of the Habsburg family.
- The bus picked up and dropped off passengers on the roadside and then left.
- During peak season, the entry time may be 1 or 2 hours later if you buy tickets on site. Small groups can buy tickets individually. Buy tickets online and enter directly. You can still enter within 30 minutes of the last minute.
- Backpacks must be checked in, please inform us in advance and try not to bring backpacks. Large groups will register for check-in.
- It takes 30 minutes to visit the 26 rooms and about 1 hour to visit the 40 rooms. We will explain the differences in advance and guide you to a short distance. The total time is about 1.5 hours. We told you that the souvenir shop is at the end of the tour and you should not buy at the entrance. Garden location
- Please line up at the ticket gate 3 minutes before the entrance time and inform the staff of the number of people so that they can prepare the number of interpreters. Do not rush to enter so that the ticket gate can count.

- After finishing, if you want to have a group meal, go out to the right and inform the meeting place in advance.
- Group meal: wchat Vienna Taiwan Hotel Xiao Zheng
- Nearby parking lot: Parkgarage Hietzing , Hietzinger Hauptstraße 12, 1130 Wien, Austria, 3.6EUR/h The parking spaces are narrow. Turn left and right to find more parking spaces.
- Cheap parking spot: CONTIPARK Tiefgarage Interspar Meidling , Ignazgasse , 1120 Wien . The first 2 hours of shopping in the supermarket are free, otherwise it costs 2 euros for the first hour and 1 euro for the second hour onwards. There are free toilets and cafe wifi.

Vienna City Park (Wiener Stadtpark)

It is a park in Vienna, the capital of Austria, with a total area of 65,000 square meters. In the middle of the 19th century, when the ancient city walls of Vienna were demolished because they were no longer used for military purposes, Emperor Franz Joseph I personally ordered the construction of the first city park open to ordinary people next to the newly built Ringstraße. In 1861, the design task of the city park was given to the court landscape painter Joseph Szelenyi and the first director of the Vienna City Park Administration Rudolf Seebeck. On August 21, 1862, the city park was officially completed and opened to the public, becoming the first and largest park in Vienna.

The river in the park is called the Vienna River, which originates from the Vienna Woods and eventually flows into the Danube Canal. Now the water in the river is dry and weak, and most of the river flowing through the city has been converted into an underground river.

The gilded bronze statue of Johann Strauss is one of Vienna's most famous and most photographed monuments. It opened in 1921. The gilding was removed in 1935 and reinstalled in 1991.

A bronze bust of Anton Bruckner (1824-1896), a composer of symphonies and religious music. A statue of Franz Schubert (1797-1828), a famous classical music master who wrote masterpieces such as "Lullaby" and "Musical Moments". Andreas Zelinka (1802-1868) , the mayor of Vienna who actively advocated and promoted the construction of urban parks , is engraved on the monument that he served as mayor of Vienna from 1861 to 1868.

Kursalon : On October 15, 1868, Johann Strauss II held his first concert here. The Kursalon became a popular place for concerts and dances, especially in the era of the Strauss brothers. It is still used for dances and concerts today. There is also a cafe-restaurant inside. When you come to Austria, go to a New Year's Concert in the Golden Hall; go to the Kursalon Palace Concert Hall to listen to a classical concert of famous works by Johann Strauss and Mozart. It is a holy place that every tourist who comes to Austria cannot miss.

Between 1865 and 1867, Johann Garben built the Renaissance-style Kursalon Palace in a corner of the city park. Although Kursalon was originally just a pharmacy, the Viennese soon used this place for its real purpose - dance and concerts. In 1868, the first concert of "King of Waltz" "Johann Strauss Jr." was held here. From then on, this place became the favorite performance venue of "Johann Strauss Jr." and his brother "Edward Strauss". The protagonist introduced to you today - the Old Vienna Salon Orchestra, is stationed here.

The Salonorchester Alt Wien was founded in 1994 by Professors Josep Suranjara and Udu Zwolfler. The orchestra is based in the Salon de Chur, and all its musicians are from the Vienna Philharmonic, the Vienna Orchestra and the Vienna Volksoper Orchestra. Since its founding, the orchestra has performed more than 400 shows a year and has performed more than 4,000 shows around the world.

The orchestra's musical structure allows the orchestra to perform without a conductor, but without losing the vitality and symphonic power of Viennese music. The musical dialogue between the musicians creates a pleasant energy that hits the audience directly. This way of creating music can be traced back to the era of Joseph Lanner and Johann Strauss, who both

led the orchestra as the first violinist. Therefore, the "Old Vienna Salon Orchestra" has always been regarded as the purest inheritor of the Strauss family's musical works and the essence of Austrian classical music.

Johann Baptist Strauss (1825-1899) is the son of the famous musician Johann Strauss Sr. He is usually called Johann Strauss Jr. because he has the same name as his father. He is an Austrian composer, most famous for his waltz works, such as "The Blue Danube". His two younger brothers, Joseph Strauss and Eduard Strauss, are also famous musicians. However, Johann Strauss Jr. is the one with the greatest achievements and the highest reputation in the whole family. He is known as the "King of Waltz" because he promoted the waltz, a dance form originally belonging only to peasants, to a noble form of entertainment in the Habsburg court.

It has become a tradition that the music of Johann II and the Strauss family is performed by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra at the annual Vienna New Year's Concert.

- Go inside Vienna City Park. There is a bridge on the right. After crossing the bridge, there is a public toilet across the road.

The Blue Danube

In 1866, the Austrian Empire suffered a disastrous defeat in the Austro-Prussian War, and the people of Vienna, the capital of the empire, fell into a depressed mood. At that time, Johann Strauss II was the conductor of the Vienna Court Ball. In order to get rid of this mood, Johann II accepted the commission of Herbeck, the conductor of the Vienna Male Choir Association, to compose a chorus for his choir that "symbolizes the vitality of Vienna".

On February 9, 1867, this work was premiered in Vienna. Because Vienna was under siege by Prussia at that time, people were in a state of pessimism and disappointment, so the work also suffered misfortune and the premiere failed. It was not until February 1868, when Johann Strauss Jr. lived in 54 Bühler Street, not far from the Danube River in the suburbs of Vienna, that he changed this choral piece into an orchestral piece, added a lot of new content to it, and named it "The Blue Danube Waltz". In the same year, Johann Strauss Jr. personally conducted the piece at the Paris World Expo and achieved great success. Only a few months later, this work was performed in the United States. In an instant, this waltz spread to major cities around the world and later became Johann Strauss Jr.'s most important representative work.

Today, no waltz evokes the elegance of Vienna's 19th-century golden age as well as The Blue Danube. The piece features prominently in Vienna's New Year's Concerts on January 1 each year and is also Austria's unofficial national anthem. When Austria declared independence from Nazi Germany in April 1945, The Blue Danube was played in the absence of an official national anthem. Austrian Airlines plays the piece before takeoff and landing. A 2016 survey found that 72% of passengers were in favor of continuing the tradition.

The Blue Danube has long been a favorite on the big screen. The most famous include Stanley Kubrick's 2001: A Space Odyssey, Ice Ride and Titanic. The Blue Danube also appears in the animated series SpongeBob SquarePants. There was a segment in The Simpsons that paid tribute to Kubrick: Homer floated in a spaceship while eating potato chips. To this day, The Blue Danube is still loved by people all over the world. At the Vienna New Year's Concert held on New Year's Day every year, this song has even become a reserved piece, and it is played as a tradition when the new year arrives.

Bus stop: Lothringerstraße 24 , 1030 Wien, Austria , 48.202061, 16.378191, in front of Intercon Hotel

Johannesgasse 24 , 1010 Wien, Austria , 48.202773, 16.377603

Am Heumarkt 2 , 1030 Wien, Austria , 48.201479, 16.379740

Car: Parking garage behind Intercontinental (2M), Am Heumarkt , 1030 Wien, Austria

or WIPARK Weihburggasse , Hegelgasse 1, 1010 Wien, Austria

Ringstrasse

As Vienna continued to expand, the original old city walls had seriously hindered the pace of development. In 1857, Franz Joseph I decided to demolish the city walls and military facilities and build a ring road that reflected the glory of the empire. The road still retains the width of the military road at that time, about 57 meters, and various buildings were built beside the road. Emperor Franz invited famous architects from all over Europe to participate in the bidding for the construction of the Ring Street, with the aim of connecting the then suburbs and the central area of the capital. This urban planning project took half a century to complete, but its results brought epoch-making changes to the appearance of Vienna. Along this 5.3-kilometer ring road, you can see royal buildings such as the New Palace, the Natural History Museum, the Vienna State Opera, the Burgtheater and other well-known buildings. These buildings formed the so-called "Ring Street Architectural Style" because of the unique Viennese classicism that combines the artistic styles of different periods in Europe.

On May 1, 1865, the Ringstrasse was officially built. The Ringstrasse serves as the boundary surrounding the center of Vienna, and the ring road itself is also one of the city's tourist attractions. It is said that Freud used to take a walk around the Ringstrasse during his lunch break every day, and he could walk a circle in two hours at a brisk pace.

At the same time, the long Ringstrasse was the best representation of the new democratic spirit, with the Austrian Parliament, the municipal buildings, the university and the upper bourgeoisie's residential areas located here. The nobility and the new rich built their mansions here and displayed the new Ringstrasse architectural style, which was an eclectic combination of various art schools and the Renaissance, Baroque and Gothic architectural features of centuries ago.

After its completion, the Ring Road is divided into several major areas. According to the 10 colors shown below, the editor will introduce the most famous buildings on this section:

Red segment: Franz- Josefs -Kai

Orange segment: Schottenring

Orange section: Universitätsring

Yellow segment: Dr.-Karl-Renner-Ring

Green segment: Burgring

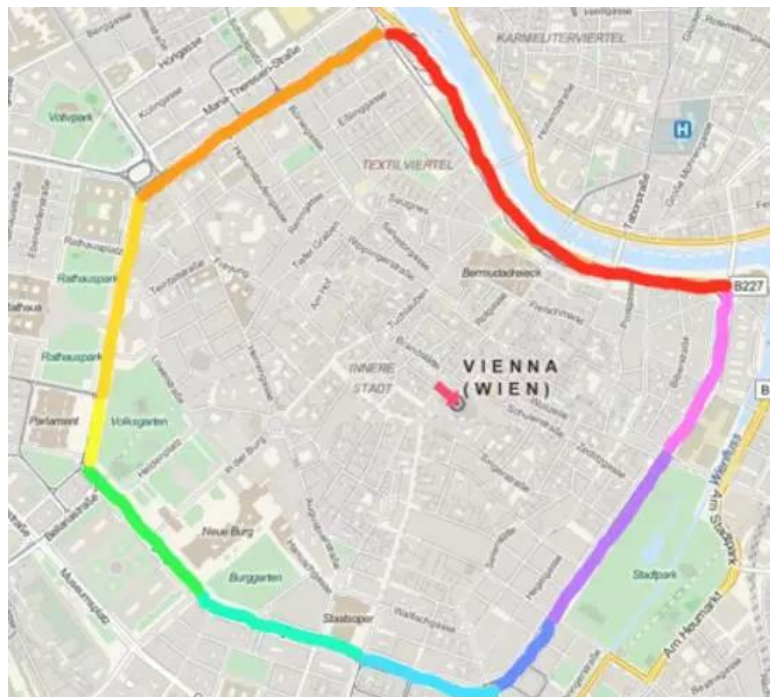
Blue-green segment: Opernring

Sky Blue Section: Kärntner -Ring

Blue-purple segment: Schuberting

Purple segment: Parkring

Light purple segment: Stubenring



The area along the river is named Franz Josef Wharf, named after Emperor Franz Josef, but it has a dark past. During World War II, the Gestapo set up an office control center at Hotel Morzinplatz on this road, where they tortured, tortured, and abused countless Jews and those who opposed them. After the war, people blew up the building and set up a monument to commemorate the people who died unjustly over the years:

In the center of a small square next to the Ringstrasse stands the first large monument in Vienna, Deutschmeister-Denkmal. This monument, which was planned from 1896 and completed on September 29, 1906, was built for the Vienna Defense Corps. Behind this monument is a large military camp in late Romanesque style, which was built from 1864 to 1870 and became the office of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Defense after World War II.

A memorial statue of Radetzky is placed in front of the main entrance of the government building. Johann Joseph Wenzel Graf Radetzky was an Austrian military strategist and marshal in the first half of the 19th century. Composer Johann Strauss

the Elder wrote the famous "Radetzky March" for him. Radetzky was an Austrian field marshal. From 1815 to 1831, he served as the commander-in-chief of the cavalry in Weidenbock and Lombarda. Radetzky actively maintained the colonial rule of the Austrian Empire, led his troops to invade neighboring Italy, and served as governor of northern Italy for many years.

Vienna has a dedicated Ring Boulevard tram, which takes about 25 minutes. The Vienna Ring Tram runs every 30 minutes from 10 am to 5:30 pm every day.

Naschmarkt is the most popular market in Vienna, 1.5 kilometers long. The history of Naschmarkt can be traced back to the 16th century, when it was originally a market selling milk. Now Nasch mainly sells a variety of fresh food. The oak barrels made of milk are commonly known as "ashes", **hence the name** Nasch (ash) market. Most of the wines in many European countries are blended, while Austrian wines are all made of original juice. "Pur" has become a catchphrase for Austrians, and they are proud of it. The vegetable market is also a good place to shop. Every Saturday, the flea market is crowded with people. You can bargain. Experts usually "cut the price in half" first and then bargain in half.

From the other side of Vienna's Naschmarkt, you can see the panoramic view of the **Majolikahaus**, a youthful-style **building** built by Wagner in 1898 with exterior decorations by Moser.

Vienna in 1900 was the center of European art. This period was the golden age of Austrian art. **The decorative art of the youth style** replaced the luxurious, complicated, dull and heavy court tastes of the past. The youth style used flowers, vines, branches and leaves as decorative elements. The patterns were brightly colored, fresh and lively, smooth and concise, and flying. The youth style achieved epoch-making breakthroughs in the fields of architecture, painting, design, and decoration, paving the way for the advent of modern architecture of the German Bauhaus. Austrian artists brought the original youth style to various parts of Europe and it blossomed and bore fruit. In France and the United Kingdom, the youth style was called the "Art Nouveau Movement."

Karlsplatz subway station is a representative work of Art Nouveau and the most classic work of architect Otto Wagner.

Wagner was the chief architect of Vienna's new railway system and designed more than 30 stations between 1894 and 1901. Today, Karlsplatz is still a busy subway transfer station, but the green and white station building designed by Wagner still exists, but of course it has lost its former function and has become the Wagner Exhibition Hall. The station was built in 1898. The completely symmetrical layout, sunflower patterns and curved wrought iron are extremely gorgeous. The arched horizontal lintel is covered with aluminum alloy and is still bright after more than a hundred years. Opposite it is a Twins station building, which is now a coffee shop. When you push the door and enter, the streamlined gold-inlaid lines on the wall clock are also very elegant.

Karlkirche is one of the most eye-catching Baroque church buildings north of the Alps, with an elongated oval dome. In 1713, during the plague epidemic, Emperor Charles VI of the Holy Roman Empire promised that if Vienna could escape the disaster, he would build a church dedicated to the former Archbishop of Milan and St. Charles Borromeo (1538-84), who protected the living against the plague. The following year, a competition for the design of the church building was won by Erlach and his son, and a magnificent yet elegant Baroque masterpiece was born here. The church faces the Hofburg Palace and was the Imperial Royal Church until 1918.

This Baroque church imitates ancient Greek and Roman architecture, with a magnificent dome and porch. On the gable of the front of the church, there is a statue of St. Borromeo, and on both sides of the main entrance are two angels representing the Old and New Testaments. The cross with a snake on the left represents the Old Testament, while the one on the right symbolizes the New Testament. The church's double columns refer to the Trajan Column in Rome and are also reminiscent of the Hercules Column in Spain. They were carved by Italian sculptor Lorenzo Mattielli and are engraved with spiraling upward patterns. The left column represents firm belief and the right column represents courage. The interior is filled with many elaborate carvings and altar paintings by famous artists of the time, including works by Gran and Altomonte.

The main altar in front of the basilica was designed by Fischer von Erlach the Elder and completed by Ferdinand Maximilian Brokoff (1688-1731), a sculptor who has been active in Bohemia for many years. In the center of the altar is depicted Saint

Borromeo ascending to the sky on a cloud surrounded by angels. The Hebrew word "Jehovah" is engraved in the middle of the radial decoration above, and the light coming in through the round window symbolizes that God's love is spreading all over the world. The statues above the pillars on both sides are the four great Latin fathers. The two on the left are Saint Gregory and Saint Ambrose. The two on the right are Saint Jerome and Saint Augustine.

The most eye-catching feature of the church is the elliptical dome with a diameter of about 25 meters, which was created by the Austrian painter Rothmayer between 1725 and 1730. This is also the painter's last work. A temporary elevator has been built in the main hall, allowing visitors to climb up and appreciate this huge ceiling painting with an area of 1,250 square meters up close. The main picture depicts Saint Borromeo praying for the people with the support of the Virgin Mary. The Father Jehovah and the Son Jesus Christ are surrounded by the three theological virtues of Catholicism: Faith, Hope, and Love.

Schwarzenbergplatz

The Red Army **Heroes** Monument The Armee is located at Schwarzenbergplatz and was built in 1945 to commemorate the 17,000 Soviet soldiers who died in the Vienna Offensive during World War II. The 12 fountains represent the 12 months of the year.

Schwarzenberg Square commemorates the field marshal and diplomat Prince Karl Philipp Schwarzenberg, who as commander-in-chief led the anti-French coalition to defeat Napoleon in the Battle of Leipzig. A statue of the prince on horseback stands in the square.

Schwarzenberg is a Baroque palace that belonged to the Schwarzenberg family. Construction began in 1697 and was completed in 1728. The richly decorated Marmorgalerie is one of the palace's greatest features. Today, part of it is a five-star hotel and the building is used for festivals and events.

Golden Hall

<https://www.musikverein.at/fuehrungen/fuehrungen.php>

The Wiener Musikverein is a concert hall building located in Vienna, Austria, at Bösendorferstraße.12 . There are multiple performance spaces in the building, the largest of which is the " Großer Saal " , nicknamed the Golden Hall, or the Golden Hall, or the Vienna Philharmonic Hall. It is one of the most famous concert halls in Vienna and the world. The Golden Hall is the year-round performance venue of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. The Vienna New Year's Concert is traditionally held here. Every year, the New Year's Concert is broadcast on television, presenting the hall's magnificent decorations and unparalleled sound effects to audiences around the world. Nowadays, it is really harder to watch a New Year's Concert in person than to "climb to the sky". Tickets are sold 2-3 years in advance, and tens of thousands of people apply for tickets every year. According to statistics, the number of applicants for the New Year's Concert in 2017 has reached 93,000. There are only 1,744 seats in the Golden Hall. If you want to stand out from 90,000 people, it is not strength, but luck.

In 1863, Emperor Franz Joseph I gave a piece of land on Karlsplatz to the Society of Friends of Music, which hired Danish architect Theodor Hansen to build a concert hall on the land. The Golden Hall is 48.80 meters long, 19.10 meters wide and 17.75 meters high. At that time, "acoustics" was not yet advocated and there was no sound system, but the architect had a unique research experience on resonance and sound transmission. He hollowed out a space under the high wooden floor, carefully calculated the division of the upstairs boxes and the arrangement of the goddess columns on the wall, and used building materials to prevent static interference on the ceiling and walls, so that the audience in the hall could enjoy the same level of music performance regardless of their sitting distance. On January 6, 1870, the building of the Society of Friends of Music was officially completed and a celebration concert was held. Hansen liked to use the term "Greek Renaissance" to describe the building of the Society of Friends of Music that he designed. Surrounded by many gorgeously decorated Baroque buildings, this red building looked very simple and inconspicuous.

The Vienna Friends of Music Association building has a total of 6 concert halls, namely the Brahms Hall, the Wooden Hall, the Glass Hall, the Metal Hall, the Stone Hall and the Golden Hall. In the eyes of the association's staff, there is actually no difference between these 6 halls. Since the 1960s, with the involvement of television stations, the Golden Hall has invited the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra to hold New Year's Concerts here every year, which have been broadcast to the world. As a result, this place has gradually become famous. In 1987, CCTV broadcast the "Vienna New Year's Concert" for the first time, and the Golden Hall instantly became a household name in mainland China, and even became a music temple in the hearts of many people in the industry.

But in the minds of Vienna locals, the Golden Hall is really just one of the many performance venues in the city where people can enjoy music, just like the Sun Yat-sen Concert Hall in Beijing, except for the number of seats and the location. In fact, among the many Baroque-style buildings in Vienna, it is difficult to find this place without someone to guide you. According to local Chinese, "The Golden Hall is hidden in a small street. From the outside, you can't tell that there is a theater inside. In addition, in Austria, it is rare to see billboards using the Golden Hall as a promotional logo."

There are three ways to operate the Golden Hall: the first is for groups invited by the Vienna Friends of Music Association to perform in the Golden Hall. The theater will pay the performance fee, which represents the recognition of the level of the performance group. The annual New Year's Concert belongs to this method; the second is for groups that perform in the Golden Hall according to the contract. Both parties jointly operate and distribute the income according to the agreement; the third is for groups that rent the concert hall at their own expense to perform for their own entertainment during the period when there are no performances arranged by the first two. It is understood that by the end of 2013, the Vienna Friends of Music Association had not invited any Chinese artists or art groups to perform in the Golden Hall. In other words, Chinese groups' performances in the Golden Hall basically pay for the venue rental themselves. To put it more bluntly, as long as you can afford the venue rental, "singing in the Golden Hall" is not a difficult thing.

The performance season is from September to June of the following year. During this period, the Vienna Friends of Music Association will invite many high-quality groups to perform in the Golden Hall or other concert halls. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Dresden State Symphony Orchestra and other world-class orchestras often receive invitations. During the performance season, the procedures for entering the Golden Hall are very cumbersome. Not only do you need an invitation letter, but sometimes the performances are very popular and you need to schedule them 3 years in advance. Of course, during some idle periods of the performance season or during the non-performance season, the Golden Hall becomes the most common performance venue that can be rented at will, with a rental fee of about 30,000 euros (about 250,000 yuan).

Specialized performance agencies have also come up with a method of renting 10 groups to take turns entering the Golden Hall so that everyone can "sing" in the Golden Hall. "Many so-called 'art troupes' come to sing a few songs in the Golden Hall, take photos, and prove that they have been here. The performance is considered complete after going through the procedures. In the 10-day trip, except for the singing, the rest of the time is all travel, including eight-country tours and ten-country tours." Mr. Duan, a senior tour guide who has worked in Vienna for many years, has received many groups that performed in the Golden Hall. In his opinion, rather than saying that these groups come to the Golden Hall to "perform", it is better to say that they come here to take photos. Basically, there is no difference from "visiting here", the difference is just that they sing a few songs and have a bit of artistic atmosphere.

According to the operating regulations of the Vienna Friends of Music Association, all ticket sales for non-performance season performances "shall be borne by the lessee". Except for self-entertainment groups such as senior groups and student groups, the basic ticket prices for the remaining regular groups from China to perform in the Golden Hall are more than ten euros (about 90-150 yuan), such as the performances of Liao Changyong, Wang Hongwei, and Lang Lang. Compared with the tickets that cost hundreds of euros during the performance season, the performance tickets of Chinese groups are cheaper, but they still face the dilemma of no one interested in them, and can only be given away for free. There are many ways to give away tickets, such as embassies, Chinese restaurants, travel agencies... Chinese restaurants and hot pot restaurants will take the initiative to give performance tickets to people who go to dine, "basically they are going to the Golden Hall for performances."

For those performing groups and individuals who came to the Golden Hall "with dreams", they would be disappointed if the audience was only Chinese. Therefore, how to organize foreign audiences has become one of the necessary means for some intermediaries and travel agencies. In 2003, a folk song queen's performance in the Golden Hall not only brought a 40-member media reporting group from China, but also caused quite a stir in the local Chinese community. But even if a person of high status like the folk song queen sings in the Golden Hall, it is inevitable to rely on free tickets to fill the venue. It's just that the way to give tickets is more upscale. It's no longer a sporadic distribution by Chinese restaurants and travel agencies, but a direct call from the Ministry of Culture of China to many large companies and even local government agencies. Not only is there a demand for "the audience must be full", but there is even a standard for "what is the proportion of big noses".

In the minds of locals, the Golden Hall is at most an above-average performance venue. The most authoritative performance venue in Vienna should be the Vienna State Opera, which is not only one of the four largest opera houses in the world, but also a public venue that enjoys state financial subsidies, so it does not need to consider renting out venues to maintain its operation like the Golden Hall.

What's even more ridiculous is that the original design structure of the Golden Hall is not suitable for singing. As a concert hall, the Golden Hall actually has a very sophisticated design. In 1869, when von Hansen built the Golden Hall, he conducted a thorough study of resonance and sound transmission. He not only hollowed out a space under the wooden floor of the high platform, but also carefully calculated the division of the upstairs boxes and the arrangement of the goddess columns on the wall, and used building materials on the ceiling and walls to prevent static interference. Although the Golden Hall looks like a shoebox, its acoustic and architectural design is very careful, so that the audience can enjoy the same sound quality no matter where they sit in the hall. This design is specially prepared for symphony performances.

In 1998, the Chinese National Orchestra performed at the Golden Hall for the first time. After returning to China, they immediately changed from a "loser group" that could not pay the wages to a national group with an appearance fee of 200,000 yuan. Going to the Golden Hall is like being gilded, and there are many benefits after returning. Going to the Golden Hall in Vienna is nothing more than wanting to be famous. "The Vienna New Year's Concert is too famous, and they want to do something personal and take advantage of it." Many people go to the Golden Hall in Vienna for its fame, and "the artistic level is uneven."

- Bus stop: Karlsplatz 5 , 1010 Wien, Austria
- The concert ticket office is at the back entrance on the left side of the hall.
- Guided tours are available Monday to Saturday at 13:00/13:45 in English and German and last approximately 45 minutes.

Vienna State Opera

<http://www.wiener-staatsoper.at/Content.Node/home/Startseite-Content.de.php>

It is one of the most important opera houses in Europe and the world. It is known as the "World Opera Center" and is also the main symbol of Vienna. The Vienna State Opera is one of the four major opera houses in the world. It is located on the Ring Boulevard in the old city of Vienna. It was originally the Royal Court Theater. It was built in 1861 and took 8 years to complete. The exterior is completely based on the architectural style of Rome during the Renaissance. The opera house is built entirely of light yellow marble produced in Italy. The statue on the main facade on the south side was created by German sculptor Ernst Julius Hähnel . The roof shows Erato, the muse of lyric poetry in ancient Greek mythology, riding a flying horse named Pegasus. The tall gatehouse on the front has 5 arched doors and 5 arched windows upstairs. There are 5 bronze statues of opera goddesses on the windows, representing heroism, tragedy, fantasy, comedy and love in opera.

There are many oil paintings hanging on the walls of the lounge and corridors, depicting the most exciting scenes from the most accomplished musicians' best operas, including Weber's "The Magic Shooter", Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro", "The

Magic Flute", "Don Giovanni", Beethoven's "Fidelio", Rossini's "The Barber of Seville", etc. At the top of each mural is a golden head portrait of the musician himself. At the top of the corridor near the main staircase are busts of music masters such as Haydn, Schubert, Brahms, Wagner, Strauss and his son, as well as former theater managers of the Vienna State Opera, such as Mahler and Richard Strauss.

The two designers were August Sicard von Sicardsburg and Eduard van der Nuell. As they did not pay attention to the height difference between the ground floor of the opera house and the road surface of the Ring Boulevard, the opera house was only 1 meter above the ground and could only have three steps, which failed to reflect the royal supremacy and the supremacy of art. Therefore, the building was severely criticized by the public when it was first built. Franz Joseph I did not show satisfaction during his inspection, which put great pressure on the two designers. In 1868, one of them committed suicide and the other died of a stroke.

The first performance in 1869 was Mozart's Don Giovanni. Don Giovanni premiered in Prague. On March 12, 1945, when the British and American Allied Forces launched a large-scale bombing of Germany and Austria, the Vienna State Opera was severely damaged, leaving only a few broken walls and ruins. After the war, the reconstruction of the opera house took 8 years and cost \$100 million. The rebuilt opera house resumed performances in 1955.

Since its establishment, the Vienna State Opera has always employed music masters of high moral character and superb skills as theater managers, and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, which is the leader in the music world, as its permanent opera orchestra. It has also hired world-renowned singers to play the leading roles in operas at great expense. The theater stipulates that unknown works or debut works are not allowed to be performed, and only those masterpieces that have long been recognized can be performed. These regulations and measures have earned it an international reputation and made it one of the world's top opera houses.

The opera house performs 300 evening shows every year. The program is scheduled six months in advance and changes every night. Audiences can get a detailed list of performances at the ticket office. The plays are mainly works by Mozart and Verdi. Generally, modern works are not tried out, but some famous operas are rehearsed every year, performed by the world's most famous artists. Once an artist can sing on the stage of the Vienna State Opera, he or she will have established his or her position in the music world. Mezzo-soprano Liang Ning is the first Chinese to perform on the stage of the Vienna State Opera, Milan's La Scala Opera House, and other world-class opera houses.

The Vienna Opera Ball Wiener opernball began in 1935 and is held on the last Thursday of the carnival holiday every year. It is known for its elegance, luxury and celebrity gatherings. It is also known as "the last grand festival of the upper class in Europe". Participating in this international feast naturally becomes a symbol of status. It is known as one of the "three national treasures" of Austria, along with the Vienna New Year's Concert and the Spanish Riding School's costume performance. It is the "climax" moment of the real Vienna Carnival holiday. This annual event is held at the Vienna Opera House.

Every year, the Vienna State Opera Ball invites hundreds of young couples of nobles and celebrities to dance with them. These young people come from upper-class families from all walks of life, and their parents are proud that their children can participate in the Vienna Opera Ball. A few months before the ball, parents will send their children of school age to special schools for training to cope with the qualification screening for the ball. - The coming-of-age ceremony for the children of the rich. The only Chinese who has participated in this ball is Wan Li's granddaughter Wan Baobao.

At the 2017 Vienna Opera Ball, a total of 144 pairs of beautiful and handsome men aged 16 to 22 will enter the ballroom. At about 11 pm, after the song performance and group dance, about 6,000 to 7,000 guests joined the dance floor. The men were all dressed in white bow ties and tailcoats, while the women were dressed in a variety of evening gowns, which were gorgeous and dazzling. With the accompaniment of the band, they danced until 4 a.m., when the music really ended. "The Blue Danube Waltz". This year is the 150th anniversary of the birth of this song, which is also the opening dance of the Vienna Opera Ball.

Such a high-end ball, of course, the ticket price is also surprisingly high. Hard seat price: starting at 200 euros, outside the banquet hall, does not include food and dance tickets. Tables on the stage start at 11,500 euros, boxes are worth 20,500 euros, and dance tickets are priced at 10,000 euros. "Standing" ticket: 290 euros

- There are paid toilets at subway stations
- You can stop at the long-distance bus station opposite and let the bus come over after all the passengers arrive. Or Operngasse 14-16 , 1010 Wien, Austria
- The guided tour is not in Chinese and will be held at sessions 13, 14, or 15. It will take about 40 minutes.

Maria - Theresien - Platz

It is a large square in Vienna, adjacent to the city's inner ring road (Ringstraße), and the Museum District (the Museum of Modern Art, located in the former royal stables). In the center of the square is a large sculpture of Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria and Holy Roman Empress. The Empress holds the "State Edict" of 1773, and on the base, four heroic statues on horseback surround her like stars surrounding the moon. Mozart is also among them.

On both sides of the square are two identical buildings: the Natural History Museum (Naturhistorisches Museum) and the Art History Museum (Kunsthistorisches Museum). The two buildings are exactly the same and were designed by the same architect, except for the sculptures in front. Built in 1891, both museums were completed by Emperor Franz Joseph, the husband of Princess Sissi. They are rare palaces in the world that were used as museums from the beginning. At that time, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was in a relatively stable period. The construction of the museums focused on famous architects and artists at the time, including Klimt, the author of "The Kiss", who designed the lintel for the Art History Museum. From the day of construction, funding has never been a consideration for these two museums. They are two museums that are not short of money. The exterior is classically symmetrical, the interior is decorated with paintings and sculptures, and the paintings on the walls have ancient Roman style, which matches the exhibitions inside. On the roof of the stairwell is a wonderful mural by the famous Austrian artist Gustav Klimt. **The Natural History Museum** has a rich collection of butterflies and other insects.

The Kunsthistorisches Museum has many breathtaking collections, and it is one of the most important museums in the world. The museum houses a rich collection of works from the Habsburg family's more than 600 years of rule, covering more than 2,100 works of art from ancient Egypt and ancient Greece to the end of the 18th century. The museum's oil painting gallery houses works by Dürer, Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Velázquez and Vermeer, as well as the world's largest collection of Bruegel's works. In the Art Treasures Museum (Kunstkammer Wien), there are even more rare artworks from foreign countries, the most dazzling of which is the golden salt cellar made by Italian goldsmith Benvenuto Cellini in the mid-sixteenth century. The "Tower of Babel" created by Pieter Bruegel the Elder in 1563 is also the treasure of the museum. I have seen the "Tower of Babel" in pictures countless times, but I have never found her attractiveness. Only when I stand in front of the original can everything come alive. There is also Bruegel the Elder's "Winter Hunting". Rubens was very popular with European royal families, and Antwerp, where he was located, was part of the Holy Roman Empire at the time, so there were a large number of Rubens' works here.

The Spanish royal family is a branch of the Habsburg family. The characteristic of this family is that they practice inbreeding. The advantage of this is that it can stabilize the royal power and fiefdoms, but it also causes the family to have no successors or produce offspring with defects like "Mad King" Charles. In order to keep the royal descendants familiar with each other and prepare for future intermarriage, the royal families exchanged portraits with each other. Therefore, part of the portraits Velázquez made for the Spanish royal family are preserved in Vienna, and of course in the Kunsthistorisches Museum.

- Bus pick-up and drop-off: Bellariastraße 1 , 1010 Wien, Austria

Palais Epstein

It is a historic building on the Ringstrasse in Vienna, Austria. It was built by the industrialist and banker Epstein, and the architect Theodor Hansen also designed the adjacent Austrian Parliament. Unlike the traditional Baroque aristocratic palaces in Vienna, the Epstein Palace, built in the late 19th century, is five stories high and adopts the then popular neo-Renaissance style. After the collapse of the Vienna Stock Exchange on May 9, 1873, Epstein had to sell the building. In 1902, it was acquired by the state. From 1945 to 1955, the Epstein Palace was the headquarters of the Soviet Union. In 2002, after a thorough renovation, it was transferred to the nearby Parliament. There is a permanent exhibition on the history of the Epstein Palace and its owners in the basement, and the first floor has been restored to its original appearance.



Austrian Parliament (Parlament)

The Reichstag covers an area of over 13,500 square meters, making it one of the most massive buildings along the Ringstraße. The building was constructed to house the two chambers of the Austrian Imperial Diet, the legislature of the Austrian part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (Inner Leithania). Today, the Austrian Reichstag is home to the House of Representatives (Nationalrat) and the Senate (Bundesrat). The Reichstag has over 100 rooms. It is the site of important state ceremonies, most notably the swearing-in of the Austrian President and the annual National Day speech to the Reichstag on 26 October. One of the building's most notable features is the statue of Athena and the fountain, both of which have become well-known tourist attractions in Vienna.

The historicist-style Reichstag was commissioned by architect Theodor Hansen from 1874 to 1884 as the seat of the Imperial Parliament. Prior to this, the Danish architect had just completed the building of the Vienna Society of Friends of Music. The ancient Greek architectural style of the Reichstag has a special meaning, as it symbolizes that ancient Greece was the cradle of democracy. In 1918, the great transformation of Austria towards a republic took place here. In 1919-1920, the Constituent National Assembly formulated the Federal Constitution, which is the basis of the current Constitution of the Republic of Austria. The current Austrian Parliament is composed of the National Assembly and the Federal Assembly.

There are two conference halls in the building, connected by a colonnade hall in the middle. The four corners of the roofs of the two conference halls are decorated with eight chariot sculptures, symbolizing victory. The 17 figures carved in the pediment above the main facade of the building represent the 17 provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The Athena Fountain in front of the gate was completed by three Austrian sculptors including Carl Kundmann (1838-1919) from 1893 to 1902 according to Hansen's previous plan. The goddess of wisdom Athena holds a spear in her left hand and Nike, the goddess of victory, in her right hand. Athena and Nike are both characters in ancient Greek mythology, and Nike is Athena's subordinate god. In ancient Roman mythology, Athena corresponds to Minerva and Nike corresponds to Victoria. There are four figures below the statue of Athena, representing the four main rivers flowing through the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The first two figures represent the Danube and Inn, and the second two represent the Elbe and Vltava. On both sides are playful Cupids riding dolphins. There are two horse tamers at the intersections on both sides of the fountain, which were made by J. Lax from 1897 to 1900, symbolizing the suppression of passion, which is considered a prerequisite for successful parliamentary cooperation. Statues of ancient Greek and Roman historians are placed on the slope of the porch to remind politicians to always bear in mind the historical responsibility on their shoulders.

Burgtheater

It is the Austrian National Theatre and one of the most important German-speaking theatres in the world. It is located opposite the Reichstag. The Burgtheater was founded in 1741 by Empress Maria Theresa, next to the Imperial Palace. Three Mozart operas premiered here: The Abduction from the Seraglio (1782), The Marriage of Figaro (1786) and Così fan tutte

(1790). On April 2, 1800, the Symphony No. 1 (Beethoven) premiered here. It was severely damaged during World War II and was restored between 1953 and 1955.

Vienna City Hall

It is the residence of the mayor and the city council of Vienna. It was designed by Friedrich von Schmidt and built between 1872 and 1883. It is the perfect combination of Vienna's rigorous historicist style and Gothic style, also known as neo-Gothic. The Town Hall is one of the most important artistic and architectural masterpieces of the Ringstrasse Art Period.

In the middle is a huge central spire with two lower side towers on each side. The most attractive features of its front are the towering arched windows with exquisite and elegant graphic decorations and the curved balconies. On the eaves of the windows stand three-meter-high and very conspicuous warrior statues wearing armor and holding spears. The Rathausmann on the top of the tower is one of the symbols of Vienna. At that time, the emperor required that the height of the tower of the town hall, which represented the citizens, should not exceed the 98-meter height of the nearby Grazie Church tower. Schmidt built the tower to 97.8 meters and placed a 5.4-meter-high bronze soldier statue on the spire, bringing the total height to 103.3 meters. The clever architect used this unique way to reflect that the interests of the people are above all else. The bronze soldier statue and the sphere below it are displayed in a 1:1 replica in the Town Hall Square Park.

There are many legends about the Town Hall. The most popular one is that the architect once placed three glass cups on the top of the tower, representing the emperor, the country and the people. A gust of wind blew, and the other two cups fell to the ground and shattered, while the one representing the people always stood firmly on the top of the tower.

The square in front of the town hall is bustling all year round. From January to March, it becomes the giant ice skating rink "Vienna Ice Dream". From June to September, it is the main venue for the famous Vienna Summer Open-Air Film Festival. In December, it is one of the most lively Christmas markets in Europe.

Votivkirche , also known as the Church of Thanksgiving

Neo-Gothic style. Its origin is related to the assassination of Emperor Franz Joseph. On February 18, 1853, when the 23-year-old emperor was walking on the city wall, Hungarian nationalist János Libényi stabbed the emperor in the neck with a knife. Fortunately, the collar of the emperor's uniform was embroidered with thick patterns, so the knife did not stab deeply. The emperor was injured and bleeding, but his life was saved. After the assassination, Franz Joseph's brother Maximilian (the future Emperor of Mexico) called for donations to build a new church at the place where the emperor was assassinated to thank God for his protection. It is a "monument of patriotism and loyalty of the imperial subjects to the royal family."

The neo-Gothic church design by Fest, who was 26 years old at the time, was chosen, drawing on the architectural style of the French Gothic cathedral. Construction began in 1856 and was completed in 1879 on the occasion of the silver wedding anniversary of the Emperor and his wife. In order to face the Imperial Palace, the main facade of the church did not adopt the common west-facing direction, but stood in the southeast direction. The symmetrical twin towers are 99 meters high, making it the second tallest church after the Stephansdom in Vienna. The Votive Church is built of white sandstone, so it must be constantly cleaned to prevent air pollution and acid rain erosion. It was severely damaged during World War II and was extensively repaired after the war.

The main altar was designed by Austrian sculptor Joseph Gasser von Valhorn (1816-1900), who was inspired by the Basilica of St. John Lateran and St. Paul Outside the Walls in Rome. Above the baldachin with the image of the Virgin is a statue of Christ in the spire, surrounded by four angels holding relics of the Passion of Jesus. Inside the baldachin is a golden shrine, with a crucifix in the middle of the upper level, accompanied by two angels, and four Catholic saints on both sides. The two on the left are St. Charles Borromeo (1538-1584) and Maximilian of Lorch (?-288), and the two on the right are Hilary of Poitiers (310-367) and St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153).

The hexagonal pulpit is decorated with five figures, with Jesus in the middle, and the four Latin Fathers on both sides: St. Augustine, St. Gregory, St. Jerome and St. Ambrose. If you look closely, you will find that there are only two Greek letters

engraved on the scripture in Jesus' hand. The left one is Alpha, the first Greek letter, representing the beginning of life; the right one is Omega, the last Greek letter, representing the end of life, implying that the doctrine preached by the Savior Christ will benefit believers for life.

Old Stock Exchange in Vienna

The Vienna Stock Exchange was founded by Maria Theresa in 1771 and is the oldest stock exchange. In 1870, Franz Joseph I gave the stock exchange a piece of land next to the Ringstrasse to build a new building. It was completed in 1877. The square structure combines the Italian Renaissance and Viennese Historicism styles. It burned down in 1956 and was rebuilt in 1959. The stock exchange moved to its new location in 2001.

The University of Vienna (Universität Wien) was founded in 1365 by Duke Rudolf IV and his brothers. It was the second university in the Holy Roman Empire at the time and the second German-speaking university in the world (the first was the University of Prague). It is the oldest German-speaking university in existence and was known as the "Mecca of European Science" in the 19th century. It is the largest teaching and research institution in Austria and the largest German-speaking university at present, with nearly 8,600 employees and about 74,000 students. It is one of the most famous and prestigious universities in Europe and the cradle of many Nobel Prize winners. Mendel, the founder of modern genetics, spent several years conducting pea experiments here.

Located on the west side of the Ringstrasse, this Renaissance-style building is the main building of the school. It was built between 1877 and 1884 and designed by Austrian architect Heinrich von Ferstel (1828-1883). It is the center of the University of Vienna. The entire building is 161 meters long and 133 meters wide. It consists of two symmetrical teaching buildings connected by a gorgeous corridor. There is a courtyard with an area of about 3,300 square meters in the middle of the building. Many people set up reclining chairs in the courtyard to read books and chat, which is very pleasant.

The courtyard is surrounded by a long corridor, which displays more than 100 busts of famous alumni of the University of Vienna. In history, the University of Vienna has produced 15 Nobel Prize winners. The founder of psychoanalysis theory, psychologist Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), and writer Stefan Zweig (1881-1942) all graduated from the university. The following two are statues of physicists Christian Doppler (1803-1853) and Erwin Schrödinger (1887-1961).

Hofburg

Hofburg means palace castle in German. Hofburg is a palace building located in Vienna, the capital of Austria. Hofburg was once the winter palace of the Austro-Hungarian emperor of the Habsburg dynasty. (The summer palace is Schönbrunn Palace). Today it is the official residence of the Austrian president. There is a tradition in Austria that the emperor cannot live in the room of the previous emperor, so each generation of emperors rebuilt and expanded the palace. Hofburg had a huge building complex from 1275 to 1913. It covers an area of 240,000 square meters, with 18 buildings, 19 courtyards and 2,900 rooms. It is known as the "city within the city". It is a witness to various European architectural styles. Whether it is Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo, or the imitation classical style of the late last century, Hofburg Palace brings them all together.

The Heroes Gate, the outer gate, is a product of the time of Emperor Franz I. It was designed by Peter Nobile and built entirely by soldiers. In 1824, this magnificent gate was specially chosen to be completed on the anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig (the first time the Allies recovered lost territory from Napoleon's army) to avenge Emperor Franz's defeat.

Heroes' Square : After passing through the gate of the new Hofburg Palace, you will arrive at the magnificent Heroes' Square. Many important events have taken place on Heroes' Square, the most famous of which was the announcement of the German-Austrian merger by Hitler in 1938. In front of the new palace is Prince Eugen, who recaptured Belgrade in the Second Austro-Turkish War, and in the middle of the lawn is Archduke Karl, who defeated Napoleon for the first time. The horses of these two statues only have two feet on the ground to support the weight of the entire statue, which is a very difficult technique. It is said that the author of the statue, Anton Fernkorn, could no longer use the same technique to create sculptures, and later went crazy.

The New Hofburg Palace was ordered to be built by Emperor Franz Joseph I in 1881. When the New Hofburg Palace was completed in 1926, the last emperor of the Habsburg dynasty, Charles I, had abdicated for eight years. Located on the first floor of the middle part of the New Hofburg Palace, it is now the reading hall and catalog retrieval hall of the National Library (Nationalbibliothek). There is a ceremonial hall built in 1804 connecting the New Hofburg Palace and the Old Hofburg Palace. It was the place where the emperor ascended the throne and held balls . Now it is the place where the United Nations and other organizations hold large conferences and banquets. There are national flags of various countries at the door. In May 1955, the historic independence treaty was signed here, and Austria has since declared "permanent neutrality". On the left side of the ceremonial hall is the Leopold Palace, which was originally the emperor's bedroom. It is now the office of the Austrian president.

After passing through the corridor of the ceremonial hall, you will arrive at **the Old Hofburg Palace** . In the square you will see the statue of Franz II, the last emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1806, Napoleon dissolved the Holy Roman Empire, and Emperor Franz II became Emperor Franz I of the Austrian Empire. Behind the statue is the Amari Palace.

The Sisi **Museum** officially opened on April 24, 2004, the 150th wedding anniversary of Empress Sisi, in the first six rooms of the Hofburg Palace in Vienna.

- There is a free toilet next to the cafe on the right side of the souvenir shop at the exit of the Queen Sissi Museum. There is a paid toilet opposite

On the right side of Franz Square is **the Swiss Gate** . In the Middle Ages, many royal palaces liked to let the tough but honest Swiss guard the gates, and the Habsburg dynasty was no exception. This oldest gate got its name from this. From 1547 to 1552, Emperor Ferdinand I rebuilt the old castle into a Renaissance palace. This gate with red background and blue horizontal stripes was built in 1522. Above the Swiss Gate, you can see the golden Habsburg double eagle family emblem. In that war-torn era, the moat outside the gate and the drawbridge connecting the inside and outside of the city no longer exist.

Entering the Swiss Gate is **the Royal Treasure House** . The crowns, scepters, imperial robes, clothes, jewelry, emblems used by the Habsburg family, and some precious items of the church are all treasured here. There are more than 1,400 beautifully decorated rooms in the palace, of which 44 are extremely luxurious and always attract the attention of the world. In the Hofburg Palace, the most worth visiting is the Emperor's Room. The Emperor's Room exhibition includes a total of 21 exhibition rooms, divided into three exhibition areas, namely Franz Joseph's Room, Elizabeth's Room and Alexander's Room. The palace music room (Hofmusikkapelle) connected to it is the cradle of the Vienna Boys' Choir. Today, the Vienna Boys' Choir, which celebrates its 500th anniversary, sings in the castle chapel every Sunday and religious festival.

Spanish Royal Riding School

Inside the Michel House. The history of the Spanish Riding School dates back to 1572. Emperor Maximilian II began to raise Spanish horses at that time. The horse-stepping and dancing performances that began in the royal court in the 16th century reached their peak during the Renaissance and became popular in various courts in Europe. But now only Vienna can preserve this ancient tradition. It is the only school in the world that trains performance horses in the traditional training method of the Renaissance court. This magnificent equestrian performance hall is 17 meters high, 18 meters wide and 55 meters long, and the surrounding corridors are supported by 46 columns. Since then, this has been a place for people to watch superb equestrian performances. The horse breed first came from the Iberian Peninsula in Spain, and the school got its name from this. Today's horses, Lipizzaner, are the result of long-term mating of the best horse breeds. They are brown and black when they are born, and turn white when they grow up. The four-year-old stallion begins training.

The school has formal performances every Sunday morning and guided tours on other days.

Michelplatz

Michaelertrakt of the Hofburg Palace was a luxurious Baroque palace completed by architect Ferdinand Kirschner in 1893. The exquisite statues on the curved facade of the Michaelertrakt, the fountains on both sides and the 50-meter-high dome make this palace extremely magnificent.

On Michaeler Square, surrounded by many Baroque buildings, the Michaelerkirche built in the 13th century is very special. It was the court church of the Habsburg dynasty in the early years. Its main part belongs to the late Romanesque style, but it has an early Gothic spire. Michaelerkirche is an important place for religious music performances. The last work of composer Mozart, "Requiem", was premiered in this church.

There are four statues on Michaelerplatz:

1: Antaeus is the son of Poseidon, the god of the sea, and Gaia, the goddess of the earth. He never gets tired, and as soon as his body touches the earth, he can absorb the power of the earth.

His favorite food was lion cubs, and he took pleasure in killing people. In his territory, neither humans nor animals were spared. Whenever a foreigner came to Libya by sea or land, he would force the foreigner to fight him and kill him, and then use the dead person's skull to decorate the temple he built for his father on the seashore.



The great hero Hercules came to Antaeus's territory. The gods gave him a task, which was to destroy all the monsters that harmed people and animals on the seashore and on the roads. When Hercules and Antaeus competed, both were surprised by the strength of their opponents. Although Hercules kept knocking Antaeus to the ground, Gaia, the mother goddess of the earth, would restore Antaeus' strength every time. Finally, Hercules discovered the secret of Antaeus's continuous strength. He grabbed the terrible giant, lifted his feet off the ground, and strangled him tightly in his arms, and finally strangled him to death.



2. Hydra is a legendary giant snake with nine heads. It exists in many cultures and is a legendary creature. It appears most frequently in ancient Greek mythology. Similar legends can also be seen in the Old Persian Scriptures, the Bible, African legends, and Chinese mythology. The Hydra is extremely poisonous, and the water in the swamp has been smelly for many years, and the surrounding land has turned brown. It also often devours passers-by and livestock, causing harm to the area. Hercules and his nephew Iolaus drove a chariot to the swamp. He ordered Iolaus to watch the vehicle, and he used a rocket to lead the Hydra out. The two sides fought a big battle. Every time the hero used a sword (some say a sickle) to cut off one of the monster's heads, another new head (some say two) would be reborn. Hercules then called his nephew to help. Iolaus burned the broken neck with a torch, and the head could not be reborn. Finally, Hercules chopped off the eight heads one by one, and then knocked down the main head in the middle with a huge club. He buried it in the ground and pressed it down with a large stone. Only then did he put an end to this scourge.

3: Before he ascended the throne, King Minos of Crete had a dispute with his brother over the throne. He claimed that he had obtained the throne by God's will, so God would give him whatever he wanted. To prove this, Minos asked Poseidon, the god of the sea, to give him a pure white bull so that he could offer the bull back to Poseidon as a sacrifice. As a result, Poseidon really sent him such a bull from the sea, which was the Bull of Crete. Because the bull was very beautiful, Minos later broke his original promise and hid it, and sacrificed another one to deceive Poseidon. Poseidon was furious, so he made Minos' wife Pasiphae fall madly in love with the Bull of Crete. With the help of the famous architect Daedalus, Pasiphae disguised herself as a cow, but because her disguise was too realistic, the Bull of Crete mated with Pasiphae, who was disguised as a cow, and gave birth to the monster Minotaur. Poseidon then made the bull crazy, and it ran rampant in the countryside of Crete, causing great harm. Later, the great hero Hercules caught the fire-breathing bull when he passed by Crete and brought it back to Mycenae to offer to King Eurystheus. Eurystheus released the bull after acknowledging that the task had been completed (one theory is that Eurystheus released the Cretan bull because Hera refused to accept the bull as a sacrifice to her).



Four: According to the Theogony, the Queen of Heaven Hera had been raising this lion for a long time, precisely to fight Hercules. The ancient Greek poet Theocritus recorded the process of fighting the lion in the most detailed way: Eurystheus asked Hercules to get rid of the evil beast that killed the people and bring back the lion skin as evidence. The hero carried a

bow and arrow, and made a stick out of olive wood, and set out immediately. After half a day, he finally found a nest in the



mountains. He hid behind the bushes, and when the lion returned, he took advantage of its unpreparedness and shot an arrow at its left side. However, the arrow bounced off and could not penetrate the lion's skin at all. He shot another arrow, hitting it in the chest, but it was also ineffective. At this time, the lion had discovered the hero's whereabouts and pounced on him. Hercules hit its head with a wooden stick, and the stick cracked. Although the lion's scalp was not broken, it was shaken and its footing was unstable, and it fell to the ground dizzy. Then the hero threw down his bow and arrow, strangled the lion's neck with his arms, and gradually lifted up the whole lion. The beast finally suffocated to death.

Hercules wanted to peel off the lion's skin, but it was difficult to do it without a magic weapon. After thinking hard for a long time, he suddenly had an idea and came up with a wonderful method as if he was assisted by God. He then used the lion's claws to cut the lion's skin himself and succeeded. From then on, he used the lion's skin as armor and the lion's head as a helmet, which helped him a lot in the subsequent fierce battles. It is said that Athena turned into an old woman and instructed the hero to peel the lion's skin with the lion's claws. It is said that he looked so powerful after wearing the lion's skin that Eurystheus was so scared that he hid in a copper jar and dared only talk to him through a herald. There are many images of Hercules wearing lion skin on ancient Greek pottery paintings, and archaeologists often use this to identify this hero. In later artistic works, the lion skin and olive wood stick became the image symbols of Hercules: the upper and lower jaws of the lion's head are like the mask of a helmet, the lion's claws are closed on the chest to protect the heart, and the whole piece of skin is like a cloak. But according to Euripides, when Heracles was eighteen years old he killed a lion in the grove of Zeus and covered himself with its skin.

Joseph Square (in the center of the square is the bronze statue of Emperor Joseph II built in 1806)

The most splendid building you see on Joseph Square is the Austrian National Library, which is connected to the Hofburg Palace. This Baroque building, like many famous buildings in Vienna, was designed by Fischer von Erlach. The earliest record of book collections was in the 14th century, and by the 16th century, the library had already taken shape. In 1920, the library was nationalized. Today, the Austrian National Library has a collection of 2.4 million volumes and is one of the most famous libraries in the world. The most worth seeing in the National Library is a luxurious hall (Prunksaal). This luxurious hall is a masterpiece of Baroque style. The hall is 78 meters long, 14 meters wide and 19 meters high. The marble columns and colorful ceiling decorations are amazing. The most valuable collection in the hall is 16,000 volumes of hardcover ancient books with gold-stamped covers moved from Prince Eugen's library. Today, this luxurious hall is mainly used for exhibitions.

Augustinian Church :

The palace church. Royal weddings and funerals are held here.

The Augustinian Church was built in 1327 by Friedrich III (1289-1330) of the Habsburg family. The church was designed by Dietrich Landtner von Pirn and completed in 1339. In 1634, it was designated as a royal church. Since then, most of the royal family weddings have been held here, including the famous ones of Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria and Duke Franz of Lorraine in 1736; Theresa's daughter Marie Antoinette (1755-1793) and later King Louis XVI of France (1754-1793) in 1770 (both of whom were guillotined during the French Revolution); in 1810, the first Austrian Emperor Franz I was forced to marry his daughter Marie Louise (1791-1847) to Napoleon Bonaparte in a marriage alliance . Bonaparte, 1769-1821), but Napoleon was too busy fighting to attend his wedding with Maria Louise, so he had to ask someone else to marry him; in 1854, Franz Joseph I and Princess Sissi (the wedding scene shot in the movie "Sissi" at the Church of San Miguel is wrong). This Gothic parish church has a simple appearance and has been renovated to be integrated with the Albertina Museum.

Augustinian Church is the most important "pilgrimage center" for the aristocracy. This church witnessed every important moment in the life of the Habsburg family, from birth, wedding to funeral. It can be said to be the family memory place of the Habsburg family. The women of the Habsburg family prayed for their future children here, and held a baby offering

ceremony for them after the birth of the children. The men came here more for the future of the country and the family, and those men blessed by the gods had the opportunity to become a generation of kings.

There is an exquisite sculpture on the west side of the main hall. It is a monument to Maria Theresa's beloved daughter, Christina, made by Italian neoclassical sculptor Antonio Canova (1757-1822) in 1805. After Christina died of illness in 1798, Albert was heartbroken and asked Canova, the most famous sculptor in Europe at the time, to make this monument for his wife. Above the pyramid-shaped monument is Christina's head, and on the lintel below the head is engraved "Uxori Optimae Albertus, which means "to the best wife, Albert". In addition, the tomb of Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I is also located in this church, but both tombs are empty.

The organ in the church was first installed in 1785. Like St. Stephen's Cathedral, it was replaced by a new organ installed by Rieger Orgelbau in 1976. Due to the special status of Augustiner Church, many famous musicians have composed and performed for it, including Schubert who conducted his F major mass here in 1814, and Anton Bruckner who composed the F minor mass specifically for this church and premiered it here in 1872. To this day, the church still adheres to the tradition of having a full orchestra and choir every Sunday mass, reliving the glory of the Habsburg royal family in the amazing organ music.

There is a Loreto Chapel to the right of the main altar. Next to the altar in the chapel is an iron door leading to a crypt where the hearts of 54 members of the Habsburg family are preserved in silver urns, and their remains are placed in the royal tomb.

Doctors and historians generally believe that one of the important reasons why heart funerals were popular at that time was that in the concept at that time, the heart, as the noblest part of human beings, should have its own separate burial place. European nobles generally believed that the heart was the place where a person's soul existed, and a person's lifelong joys, sorrows, anger, and sorrows were recorded in it, as well as those little secrets in the heart that were unknown to others. The heart not only keeps people alive and gives them personality traits, but is also a place to hold "love". There is a similar saying in Catholicism. It is written in the religious encyclopedia that "the heart is the seat of love", and worshiping Maria's heart is a desire for love. Catholic believers believe that the Virgin Mary is a god who loves them and puts the hearts of lovers among them. According to legend, during the Crusades, the bodies of many European soldiers who died in the local area could not be brought back to Europe due to corruption, so the army took their hearts back and sent them to their relatives. After the death of these soldiers, their hearts were not lost outside, but they could find the real heart. Whether it is for religious reasons of worshipping the sacred heart or not wanting outsiders to obtain one's "inner secrets" after death, separate heart burials have never been discontinued in the hundreds of years since then, but the number has gradually decreased since the 21st century.

As early as ancient Egypt, people knew that they could greatly simplify the difficulty of artificial body preservation by removing the brain and internal organs. In Egyptian times, the heart was placed inside the body to be mummified. But in medieval Europe, people chose to do the opposite.

In 1046, Henry III, Duke of Bavaria, who was then Holy Roman Emperor, ordered that his heart should not be buried together with his body in the royal tomb of Speyer Cathedral (Dom zu Speyer), but that the Cathedral of Saint Simon and Jude should be the resting place of his heart. Thus, he became the first emperor to hold a heart funeral. Later, the heart of King Charles I of England, known as the "Lionheart King", was placed in Rouen in Normandy, and the hearts and bodies of the kings of France were placed separately in the Abbey of Saint Jacobin and the Cathedral of Saint Denis. After that, the separate burial of the heart gradually reached its peak in the Middle Ages. And only the pope and bishops, monarchs and nobles, artists and writers were allowed to hold a heart funeral. Many nobles even took pride in being able to hold a heart funeral.

In the Austrian Habsburg family, Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand IV (1633-1654) decided to place his heart alone in the Loreto Church in Vienna after his death because he respected the Virgin Mary. This made him the first person in the Habsburg family to have a heart funeral, and thus opened the history of heart funerals in the family. Previously, after the death of a Habsburg family member, the heart was either buried with the bones or kept in St. Stephen's Cathedral. Starting with Ferdinand IV, the heart was placed here alone. When the church was rebuilt in 1784, the hearts of three deceased people who were older than Ferdinand IV were moved here, including Holy Roman Emperor Matthias and Queen Anna, who built

the royal tomb, and Ferdinand IV's grandfather, Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II (1578-1637). The last person to have his heart stored here was Franz Joseph I's father, Archduke Franz Karl von Österreich (1802-1878), who gave up his inheritance and gave the Austrian throne to his son. Among the members of the Habsburg dynasty, the most unfortunate was Napoleon's son. The young man died of tuberculosis at the age of 21. His remains were returned to France before World War II, but his heart remained in the Augustiner Church forever.

The most recent heart burial to date was that of former Austro-Hungarian Crown Prince Otto von Habsburg. After his death in 2011, his body was placed in the royal crypt in Vienna, but his heart was sent to the Benedictine monastery in Panunhama, Hungary, according to his wishes (Pannonhalma). But no one can predict whether heart funerals will ever cease to be practiced.

In the room closed by the heavy iron door, we can learn some details through the description of the text: the hearts that were taken out were carefully wrapped in silk handkerchiefs, placed in alcohol solution, and finally the gap between the silver cup and the lid was welded, so that these hearts would be sealed here forever.

Facing the north gate of Augustiner Church is Joseph Square, which was named after Josef II (1741-1790) in 1780. The square is surrounded on all sides, and across the road on the east side is the Pallavicini Palace, which was designed by Hetzendorf von Hohenberg, the architect who was commissioned to rebuild Augustiner Church, and completed in 1784. The caryatids at the entrance of the palace were also created by Franz Anton von Zauner.

The National Library on the west side of the square is considered one of the most beautiful libraries in the world. The Hof Library, also known as the Imperial Court Library, was originally built for Charles VI and designed by Austrian Baroque architect Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach (1656-1723). His son Joseph Emanuel Fischer von Erlach (1693-1742) completed it between 1723 and 1726. In 1920, it was changed to the National Library by the Republic Government.

"Minerva on the Chariot" by the Italian late Baroque sculptor Lorenzo Mattielli (1687-1748).

The two balls on both sides of the roof are a celestial globe (planetary globe) and a terrestrial globe, and below the balls are astronomical and mathematical measuring tools.

As the largest library in Austria, the National Library has more than 7.4 million collections, including books, manuscripts, maps, audio-visual materials, and even globes, distributed in multiple locations in Vienna. Today we are going to visit the oldest and most spectacular Magnificent Hall, which houses 200,000 books published between 1501 and 1850. Adult tickets are 7 euros, and family tickets are 12.5 euros, which is actually lower than the total ticket price for two adults.

Climb up the stairs and enter the hall, and a magnificent scene will immediately appear before your eyes. The entire hall is divided into three parts by two pairs of Hercules columns, with the war wing on the south side and the peace wing on the north side, and a tall elliptical dome in the middle. The Hercules columns were originally the symbol of Spain and are still preserved in the Spanish national emblem. Hercules is the strongman Hercules in ancient Greek mythology. The two columns named after him symbolize the peaks on both sides of the Strait of Gibraltar, which are the gateway from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean or to the New World. So why was this built in the library built by Charles VI? Looking through history, you will find that Charles VI's father was Leopold I (Leopold I, 1640-1705). In order to let his youngest son Charles inherit the Spanish throne, he launched the War of the Spanish Succession, but Leopold I died before the end of the war. Charles' brother Joseph I inherited the throne of the Holy Roman Empire, and Charles continued to compete with the Bourbon family for the Spanish throne. However, in 1711, Joseph I died of smallpox at the age of 33, and Charles succeeded to the throne as Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI, but he also lost the legitimacy of competing for the Spanish throne. Due to the lack of support from allies, he had to sign the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 to end the war, but he obviously did not give up on Spain, so there was the Hercules Column here.

Above the hall are exquisite murals and ceiling paintings, created by Austrian Baroque painter Daniel Gran (1694-1757) between 1726 and 1730. The entrance we visited was on the south side of the hall, so the first thing we saw was the War Wing. The semicircular mural above the Hercules Column on this side depicts the scene in ancient Greek mythology where the Phoenician prince Cadmus slayed a dragon and scattered the dragon's teeth on the ground. These dragon teeth sown in the

ground later grew into warriors and killed each other. In the end, only five people were left and helped Cadmus build the new city of Thebes. Legend has it that Cadmus introduced the Phoenician alphabet to Greece and was the creator of the ancient Greek alphabet.

Walking into the central hall, the ceiling painting above expresses the praise of Charles VI. The whole picture is facing the Peace Wing, because that is the entrance of the emperor. In the middle, you can see an angel holding up a pyramid symbolizing glory; below is the portrait of Charles VI supported by Hercules, symbolizing strength, and Apollo, symbolizing wisdom; below is the god of war Mars, with a pillar symbolizing endurance on one side and a lion symbolizing strength on the other. On the left side of the picture, Charles VI points his scepter at a building model and orders the construction of the Imperial Court Library. On the right side of the picture is a stone tablet engraved with the Hungarian King Matthias Corvinus (1443-1490), who occupied most of the Austrian territory in the war with the Holy Roman Emperor Friedrich III (1415-1493) in 1485 and used the title of Archduke of Austria. Above is a naked child standing on a stone tablet, holding a circular portrait. It is Maximilian I (1459-1519), Holy Roman Emperor, the eldest son of Frederick III. It was he who recaptured the occupied territories after Matthias' death, ended the first territorial division of Austria, and achieved the reunification of Austria.

If you look from the War Wing, the goddess of peace is offering an olive branch to Minerva, the goddess of freedom and wisdom, at the top of the pyramid. To their left is a genius holding books and treasures, and to their right is an enemy falling from the sky. The patterns under the outer window of the painting show various human activities, including astronomy, geography, military, navigation, music, painting, architecture, etc. Continue walking north and enter the Peace Wing. The semicircular mural above the Hercules Column shows Aurora, the goddess of dawn, holding the chariot of the sun god, and the demons in the night are driven away under their feet.

In the center of the magnificent hall is a statue of Charles VI, which was made by the Venetian Rococo sculptor Antonio Corradini (1688-1752) in 1735. There are eight statues of Habsburg family members around the statue of Charles VI, plus four statues on each wing, a total of 16 statues, all of which are Austrian or Spanish kings under the rule of the Habsburg dynasty. These statues were jointly completed by the Austrian sculptors Strudel brothers (Paul Strudel, 1648-1708; Peter Strudel, 1660-1714). There are also four large balls around the central hall, which should be used to study astronomy and geography. They were made by Vincenzo Coronelli (1650-1718), a Franciscan monk and cosmologist from Venice.

Vienna Old Town

Loos Building, Michaelerplatz 3

Adolf Loos (1870-1933) was an Austrian architect who had a great influence on the development of modernist architecture in Europe. The Loos Building was built for the Viennese tailor Goldman and Salatsch, facing the Hofburg Palace. This house was criticized by its contemporaries. The facade consisted of straight windows and lacked stucco decoration and awnings, which earned it the nickname "the house without eyebrows". It is said that Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph despised modern architecture so much that he always bypassed the main entrance of the Hofburg Palace to avoid the Loos Building.

Collalto, Am Hof 13 : Collalto Palace, where the six-year-old Mozart gave his first public concert in Vienna.

Ankeruhr, Hoher Markt 10-11 : The Encore Clock is also a classic of the Art Nouveau movement. It is bronze with gold inlays. It is actually a large music box designed by the Jugendstil artist Franz Matsch. As the clock ticks, different historical figures related to Vienna appear on the clock face every hour. At noon, all the figures will pass through the clock window, including Charlemagne, Maria Theresa and her husband. In the middle of the clock face, each person has Roman numerals I, II, III... to XII on his head, each with a different piece of music. This wonderful design was already in 1914. I believe that such craftsmanship is almost lost today.

is a fountain commemorating the wedding of Jesus' parents. Legend has it that if you throw a coin into it, you can get married immediately.

Royal Tombs (Kaisergruft , commonly known as Kapuzinergruft , 5.5 euros for adults, 12 euros for families)

Markt is located not far to the east of the Hofburg Palace . Although it is called "New Market", it is not new at all. It is relative to the older market in the Middle Ages. In fact, it was called this name as early as 1234. The big fountain in the middle of the square is called the Donner Fountain , named after its creator, the Austrian sculptor Georg Raphael Donner (1693-1741). When Donner created it in 1737-1739 , he named it the Providentia Fountain. Providentia is a goddess in ancient Roman mythology, and her statue is located in the center of the fountain . The four statues on the edge of the pool represent the four rivers in Austria. The two men represent the two rivers in Upper Austria, the one holding a harpoon represents the Traun River, and the one holding a paddle represents the Enns River; the two women represent the two rivers in Lower Austria, the one holding a pitcher represents the Ybbs River, and the one leaning to one side represents the Morava River. These four rivers are all tributaries of the Danube. Using four statues to represent four rivers reminds me of Bernini's famous work "Fountain of the Four Rivers" that I saw in Rome. This group of fountains in Donner is also a classic, but what we see in the square today is only a replica of it. The original has been moved to the National Gallery of the Belvedere Palace for preservation.

In the southwest corner of the square is a Capuchin church (Kapuzinerkirche). The official name of the church is the Church of Our Lady of the Angels. It was built according to the will and donation of Anna von Österreich -Tirol (1585-1618), the wife of Holy Roman Emperor Matthias (1557-1619). She hoped to be buried in this church after her death. Due to the "Thirty Years' War" (1618-1648), the church was not officially started until 1622 and completed in 1632. At Easter the following year, the coffins of Matthias and Anna were moved into the church for burial, and since then it has become the royal tomb of the Habsburg family. The church has a simple exterior and has been rebuilt many times. What you see now is the one built according to the original design from 1934 to 1936.

There is a statue in the doorway on the left side of the main entrance, which is the statue of Marco d' Aviano (1631-1699), a famous Capuchin missionary. He was from Italy and served as the ambassador of the Pope of Rome to lobby all parties to support Austria during the siege of Vienna by the Ottoman Turkish army. He was therefore considered the savior of Vienna. He was buried in this church after his death.

The Capuchins are one of three separate branches of the Franciscan order of mendicant friars in the Roman Catholic Church. Capuchin refers to the pointed hats worn by the mendicant friars. The Italian Franciscan friar Matthew Basil founded the Capuchins in 1526 to care for the spiritual and physical needs of the poor, and to align themselves with the poor by observing the strict vow of poverty pioneered by St. Francis. It is not difficult to understand why this church has been rebuilt many times inside and out, but has always maintained its simple tradition.

The Imperial Crypts are one of Vienna's most popular tourist attractions. The Imperial Crypts have been the main burial place for members of the Habsburg family since 1633. The bodies of the Habsburg nobles were hollowed out, their blood was injected with preservatives to make mummies, and then the bodies were stored in Vienna's Imperial Crypts Capuchin Church (Kapuzinerkirche), which was cared for and managed by the Capuchin monks. That's why the church is called the "Church of the Queen of God". Their hearts were stored separately in silver cups (Herzgrüfl) in the Loretokapelle (part of the Augustinian Church) , and the other internal organs were placed in the crypts of the Imperial Crypts Stephen's Cathedral (Stefansdom).

There is only one exception in the royal tombs, that is, the family of Franz I, known as the "Father of the Austrian Nation", and Queen Elizabeth (Princess Sissi), whose bodies were buried intact in the Capuchin Church. Although Princess Sissi, the most beautiful queen of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was not buried on her beloved Corfu Island as she wished, she did not become a "sacrificial object" in the royal tradition like other women who married into the Habsburg family. After her death, she was not "buried" in the traditional heart funeral of the family. Perhaps this was the ultimate expression of her husband Franz Joseph I's lifelong love for her, so that her heart did not have to be placed together with the "family ancestors" she hated. Even though she lies in the dark royal tombs under the Capuchin Church today, the hearts of the man who loved her the most and the man she loved the most (her son Rudolf) can always be by her side and sleep here.

After eight expansions, 145 members of the Habsburg family have been buried here, including 12 emperors and 19 queens. Here you can see 104 metal sarcophagi and 5 heart containers, with different styles, ranging from the simple Puritan style to the luxurious Rococo style. The first thing you see when you enter the door is the coffin of the Holy Roman Emperor Matthias and Queen Anna, who founded this place, which is placed in a special hut.

Most of the coffins are simple and traditional, but a few are grand and luxurious and stand out. The tomb of Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI (Karl VI, 1685-1740). This is not the original coffin, but a redesigned coffin made by Austrian sculptor Balthasar Ferdinand Moll (1717-1785) after Charles VI's daughter Maria Theresa. The angel above the coffin holds up the head of Charles VI, and around it are four skulls wearing crowns. The crowns are different, and I think they represent different territories, because he was not only the Holy Roman Emperor, but also the King of Bohemia and Hungary, and also the ruler of Jerusalem.

Another luxurious work is the tomb of Archduchess Maria Theresia (1717-1780) of Austria and her husband, Holy Roman Emperor Franz I. Stephan (1708-1765), also by Balthasar Ferdinand Moll. Above the coffin, the beloved couple look at each other, and will never be separated even after death.

Another place that attracts more attention is the coffins of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Josef I (1830-1916), Queen Elisabeth von Österreich-Ungarn (1837-1898, nicknamed Princess Sissi) and their son, Crown Prince Rudolf von Österreich-Ungarn (1858-1889). The three coffins are placed side by side, with the tomb of Emperor Franz Josef I in the middle and higher position, and the tombs of the queen and son are on both sides. Their tombs are relatively simple, but their lives are full of legends, and they are still the most talked-about royal family in Austrian history.

It is said that the most recent person buried here was Otto von Habsburg (1912-2011), who passed away in 2011. He was the eldest son of Karl I (1887-1922), the last emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and also a writer, journalist and politician. He was the last crown prince of the Habsburg family. With the establishment of the Austrian Republic in 1918, the glory of the Habsburg family became a thing of the past forever. According to family tradition, his heart was buried in the Benedictine Monastery of Pannonhalma, Hungary, at the family funeral the next day.

One of the coffins in the catacombs has a red, white and green Mexican flag in front of it. The owner of this coffin is the Mexican Emperor, Maximilian I. This member of the Habsburg royal family, the brother of the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph, was very interested in science, especially botany, which naturally included the tropical plants of Mexico. At the instigation of French Emperor Napoleon III, he accepted the throne of Mexico in 1864 and was involved in the battle between the French army and the Mexican Republicans. Two years later, the French army began to withdraw from Mexico, and Maximilian I was captured by former Mexican President Juarez in 1867 and sentenced to death by military court for subverting the Mexican Republic. After learning of this news, European monarchs, US President Johnson, and even democrats such as Hugo and Garibaldi wrote to Juarez, asking him not to execute the emperor. But they were all opposed by Juarez, and Maximilian I was eventually shot. About ten days later, the news reached Europe, and the Habsburg family was immersed in grief. It took several months for the emperor's body to be transported back to Austria. In February of the following year, the Austro-Hungarian Empire held a state funeral for him and finally buried him in the royal crypt underground in the Capuchin Church.

There is a group of monuments on the square east of the museum that are very eye-catching. It is the Anti-War and Anti-Fascist Monument established in 1988 and designed by Austrian contemporary sculptor Alfred Hrdlicka (1928-2009). This group of monuments consists of many sculptures on the square, and the core is the "Gate of Violence" located in the center of the square. In March 1938, Austria was annexed by Germany and fell into fascist rule and the Gate of Violence. The fascists persecuted the Jews cruelly, and many Jews were forced to kneel on the ground to clean the streets every day. On the ground behind the "Gate of Violence" is the image of an old Jewish man kneeling on the ground to clean the streets. A large number of Jews were sent to concentration camps, and the granite sculptures above show those inhumane scenes. Even so, it could not stop the resistance of the forces of justice. In the relief on the right side of the front of the Gate of Violence, there is a woman giving birth to a baby, symbolizing the rebirth of Austria.

Shopping area Graben

Demel is a famous pastry shop in Vienna. Because Demel's pastries and chocolates are so good, it became the royal pastry shop of the Habsburg royal family. It is said that Demel and another famous Sacher pastry shop in Vienna once had a long-term lawsuit over the naming rights of the same cake.

Nail-shaped square Stock-im-Eisen-Platz

Next to St. Stephen's Square, it is said that apprentices who went to Germany to learn lock making would insert a nail here when passing by, hence the name.

Mariahilfer Straße Austrian locals' shopping street

Black Death Column Pestsäule

Also known as the Trinity Column, it symbolizes the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. It was built in 1694 by the then Emperor Leopold I. It is made of white marble and is 18 meters high. It is the tallest monument in Vienna. The witch who was sent to hell by an angel at the base represents the Black Death. The girl holding a cross and looking up at the sky next to it symbolizes the historical background that Christians will definitely defeat Turkey. Above is Emperor Leopold I kneeling and praying. The nine chorus angels in the clouds in the middle are the gods of protection against the Black Death. The top of the stone column is the golden Trinity.

The Black Death Column is a representative work of the heyday of European Baroque, which fully demonstrates the characteristics of Baroque style. After its completion, it became a model for sculptures with the same theme throughout the empire.

Haas Building

Designed by Hans Hollein and completed in 1990, the entire project has been controversial from the beginning. This shopping mall with a glass and marble exterior faces the ancient St. Stephen's Church, and the interaction between the two reflects the coexistence of the old and the new in Vienna. During the planning process of the building, a mediation procedure that is not usually implemented was implemented. This is because it is a special area with duality, both a protection area and the economic center of the capital Vienna. The entire modern building was originally used as a shopping mall, but now it has become a multifunctional commercial center integrating hotels, restaurants, shopping, etc.

's **Cathedral**, Stephansplatz 01

The symbol of Vienna, it is often chosen as the place where Austria discusses national affairs. With a total length of 107.2 meters, a total width of 34.2 meters, and a main hall height of 28 meters, it is the most important Gothic building in Austria. The church contains a large number of art treasures, some of which can only be visited with a guide. Under another dome tower of the church, which is still unfinished, the internal organs of the Habsburg royal family are buried.

The history of this church can be traced back to 1137, when Austrian Margrave Leopold IV (Luitpold IV, 1108-1141) of the Babenberg dynasty ordered its construction after consultation with the Bishop of Passau. Originally a Romanesque building, the main structure was completed in 1147, and the twin towers and giant gate on the west main facade were completed in 1245. Unfortunately, a fire in 1258 destroyed most of the buildings except the west wall. The rebuilt church was consecrated on April 23, 1263, which was also designated as the anniversary of the church. In 1304, Albrecht I (Albrecht I, 1255-1308) of the Habsburg dynasty ordered the expansion of the church in Gothic style. A large area was expanded to the east on the original basis, mainly for the choir. The expansion project was completed in 1340 and was consecrated again. In 1359, the newly succeeded Rudolf IV (1339-1365) tried to improve the status of Austria. He married Catherine, the daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV, but unexpectedly, the seven electors established by Charles IV in the Golden Bull did not include the Duke of Austria, which caused Rudolf IV's strong dissatisfaction and prompted him to make up his mind to improve the country's strength. He began to follow the example of Charles IV, building Vienna as the center of Austria, expanding St. Stephen's Cathedral on a large scale, and later founded the University of Vienna. The new Gothic building completely enclosed the original Romanesque church, and the Romanesque part was demolished in 1430. Today we can only see the shadow of the Romanesque building in the twin towers on the west side and the giant gate below.

There is a bell tower on each of the north and south sides of the church. The south tower was completed in 1433 and is 136.4 meters high. It is affectionately called " Steffl " by the locals and was once the tallest tower in Europe. During the imperial period, no church bell tower in Austria was allowed to exceed this height. The construction of the north tower began in 1450. It was originally planned to build a bell tower as high as the south tower but more luxurious. As a result, the funds were intermittent and construction was finally forced to stop in 1511. In 1578, it was forced to cap it with a Renaissance bell tower, which was nicknamed the "water tower top". The final height of the north tower was only 68 meters, exactly half of the south tower. However, a large bell named " Pummerin " was later installed in the tower . It weighs 20 tons and is the second largest swinging bell in Europe, second only to Peter's Bell in Cologne Cathedral.

Both the north and south towers of the church are open to the public, but the north tower is only open to groups that register in advance. Because it has an elevator, the ticket price is slightly more expensive, 5.5 euros for adults and 2 euros for children aged 6-14. The south tower is high, but there is no elevator. You need to conquer 343 steps. You can visit it without an appointment. The adult ticket is 4.5 euros and the child ticket is 1.5 euros for 6-14 years old. It is said that the south tower has been in danger of collapse in history. Since 1839, the top 17 meters began to tilt to the north. After several corrections and reinforcements, it was not ideal and even got worse. In 1863, German architect Friedrich von Schmidt (1825-1891) was ordered to use the ancient medieval architectural method to rebuild the top 40 meters, and finally solved the problem completely. Now there is a statue of him on the wall below the tower to commemorate this hero. He was also awarded the title of Honorary Citizen of Vienna during his lifetime.

The Romanesque twin towers, Heidentuerme , are the oldest part of the church, named after the building materials left over from the city walls and cemeteries built by the ancient Romans. Legend has it that unbaptized believers cannot enter the church, so they hid under the two towers to listen to the mass ceremony.

Another attractive part of the church is its gorgeous roof, which is covered with 230,000 glazed tiles in exquisite patterns. There are zigzag patterns on the top of the western hall, and several logo patterns on the roof of the eastern choir area. The pattern on the south side is a double-headed eagle symbolizing the Austrian Empire. The letter FI in the middle is the abbreviation of the first Austrian Emperor Franz I (1768-1835), which was made in 1831; the two patterns on the north side are the symbols of the Republic of Austria and the capital Vienna, respectively, which were made in 1950.

On the outer wall next to the stairs leading to the crypt, there is a statue of Jesus Christ, known as the Toothache Christ. Although this seems to be a disrespectful name, it is said that Christ was indeed suffering from toothache.

On the wall to the right of the main entrance of Stephen's Cathedral is a not very eye-catching mark "05"? There is a story behind this. In 1939, Austria merged into fascist Germany. Since then, this country with ancient culture and history has not only lost its sovereignty, but also lost its name. Austria is no longer called Oesterreich , but Ostmark (Eastern Province). Although Hitler's rule is known for its cruelty, there are still active underground resistance organizations in Austria. One of the missions of this organization is to remind the Austrian people not to forget their homeland Osterreich . The fighters of the underground resistance organization have carved the mark "05" in many places in Vienna, including the wall of Stephen's Cathedral. "0" represents the letter O, and "5" represents the fifth letter, which is "E". In that special era, OE represents Oesterreich , which means that Austria still exists. This is a very clever and meaningful mark, which has left a deep impression on the Austrian people. Time flies, and more than half a century has passed since the Second World War. The Austrians still keep this mark on the wall of Stephen's Cathedral. Whenever the passage of time makes this mark blurred, someone will rewrite it with white paint so that people will not forget this history.

There are two iron rods embedded in the wall on the left side of the main entrance of the cathedral. They are the ells representing the standard size of Vienna, providing citizens and people doing business here with a standard ruler for measuring cloth. The short one is called the cotton ell (77.6 cm, 30.6 inches), and the long one is called the linen ell (89.6 cm, 35.3 inches). In the Middle Ages, major cities had their own measurement standards, and the disclosure of these standards could make merchants abide by the law and be used to check the sizes of different types of cloth.

There is a sundial on the east side of the south wall, which is said to have been made in 1451 by Georg von Peuerbach (1423-1461), the first professor of astronomy at the University of Vienna. It is also considered to be the oldest sundial in Vienna.

There is a miniature model outside the south wall of the church, which can help us better understand the appearance of the entire church.

Entering St. Stephen's Cathedral from the west gate, the sun shines directly into the hall through the colorful stained glass windows, making the hall warm and bright. The entire hall is 107 meters long and 34 meters wide, with three halls. However, ordinary tourists can only visit the north hall. The middle hall and the south hall require a fee of 5.5 euros and a tour guide to enter.

The main altar is in Baroque style. It was completed by the Pock brothers. The elder brother Johann Jacob Pock (1604-1651) was responsible for the carving, and the younger brother Tobias Pock (1609-1683) was responsible for the painting. The painting depicts the scene of St. Stephen being stoned to death. He was the first church deacon to be martyred. A statue of the suffering Jesus Christ hangs in front of the main altar. Two glass windows behind the altar that escaped the catastrophe cast colorful rays of light, adding a mysterious and solemn atmosphere to the altar.

The "Wiener Neustadt Altar" is also worth seeing. It is a Gothic altar built in 1447. It was originally located in the Cistercian Church in Wiener Neustadt. In 1881, it was sold to St. Stephen's Cathedral due to financial difficulties and officially moved in in 1884. The entire altar is made of basswood, 4.5 meters high, with two layers of open doors, and the width of the doors is 5.5 meters when opened. It is said that the painted doors of the altar are closed on weekdays, and the outer layer will be opened on Sundays. You can see that a total of 72 saints are painted on these two layers. During festivals, the innermost layer is also opened, and the altar after opening presents painted wood carvings depicting the life of the Virgin Mary. The wood carving on the upper middle layer shows the Holy Trinity crowning the Virgin Mary. The lower middle layer is the Virgin Mary with her feet on the crescent moon and holding the baby Jesus. The female saint holding the tower on the left is Saint Barbara, and the one holding the sword on the right is Saint Catherine. The wood carving on the upper left layer is God crowning the Virgin Mary. The lower left layer depicts the Virgin Mary giving birth to the baby Jesus. The lower right side depicts the scene of the three wise men from the East offering gold, frankincense and myrrh to the newborn baby Jesus. The upper right side depicts the ascension of the Virgin Mary after her death. The "Neustadt Altar" became the tombstone of Prince Eugen von Savoyen in 1754. The decorations on the columns inside and outside the altar once again show us the luxury and extravagance of the former imperial palace.

On the south side of the main altar, symmetrically located with the New Town Altar, there is a large sarcophagus, which is the coffin of Holy Roman Emperor Frederick III (1415-1493). He was crowned in 1452 and was the last Holy Roman Emperor to be crowned by the Pope in Rome. As early as 1463, the 48-year-old Frederick III began to plan the construction of his own coffin. He invited the Dutch sculptor Niclas to design the coffin. Gerhaert van Leyden (1430-1473), a sculptor, used a kind of red marble with white patterns produced in Austria to carefully create the most beautiful imperial mausoleum north of the Alps, which is also one of the most important sculptures in medieval Europe. The marble coffin cover alone weighs 8 tons and is carved with Frederick III in coronation clothes. Because this kind of marble is extremely difficult to carve, it was still unfinished when Niclas died in 1473. It was finally completed in 1513 by two other sculptors, Max Velmet and Michael Trichter, according to the previous design.

Niclas After Gerhaert van Leyden died, his apprentices continued to work in the church. The pulpit in the northwest of the nave is the masterpiece of one of his apprentices, which was completed around 1510-1515. The pulpit is exquisitely carved, and above it are statues of the four great Latin Fathers, from left to right: St. Augustine, St. Gregory, St. Jerome and St. Ambrose.

of Fenstergucker below is believed to be the sculptor himself, holding the carving tools in his hands. The text below the "Fenstergucker" records the major renovation of the pulpit in 1880, which was presided over by German architect Friedrich von Schmidt. For a while, the pulpit was believed to be the work of Austrian sculptor Anton Pilgram (1460-1515) because he was also working for the church at that time. In fact, Anton Pilgram's work is not far from the pulpit. There is a decoration

made for the organ on the upper left of the north nave. There used to be the oldest set of organs in this church, but it was removed in 1797. Below the decoration, you can see the melancholy face of the sculptor Anton Pilgram, holding a square and a compass. The MAP 1513 below is the abbreviation of his name and the completion date of this work. M stands for Master. Comparing this statue with the "Fenstergucker", you will find that the two sculptors look different, so they are not the same person.

The organ in the church has undergone many renovations. The one seen above the west door now was made and installed by Viennese organ maker Johann Marcellinus Kauffmann (1910-1965) from 1956 to 1960. However, with the installation of two new organs for St. Stephen's Cathedral by Rieger Orgelbau in 1991 and 2009, this not-so-old organ was announced to be retired.

Walking east along the north passage, there is a statue of Christ on the wall near the north gate. It is nicknamed "Christ with Toothache" because of its painful expression. Legend has it that a group of students tied a bandage on the statue's chin as a joke, but they all had toothaches because of it. They didn't recover until they ran back to the statue and prayed sincerely to repent. Whether the story is true or not, respecting each other is something we all need to remember, whether it is for God or for people.

There is a Byzantine-style statue of the Virgin Mary in the southwest corner of the church. It was painted in 1676 and was originally kept in a Greek Catholic church in Pötsch, Hungary (now called Máriapócs, a small town in northeastern Hungary), so it is also called Mary of Pötsch. Legend has it that a miracle occurred in 1696, and the Virgin Mary in the painting shed real tears. At that time, the Ottoman Turkish army invaded Hungary. In order to protect the painting, the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I (1640-1705) ordered it to be transferred to St. Stephen's Cathedral for worship. The painting took five months to be safely transported to Vienna in 1697. The queen donated rose gems and photo frames and other decorations for it. Although the painting did not shed tears again after it was enshrined in St. Stephen's Cathedral, Prince Eugene defeated the Turkish army on the battlefield a few weeks later. People believed that the painting brought good luck to the Austrian army. After the victory, the residents of Pötsch demanded the return of the statue of the Virgin Mary, but in the end they only got a copy. However, it is said that the copy still reproduced the miracle of tears, and the town also added Mary to its name and changed its name to Máriapócs. Since 1945, the painting has been moved from near the main altar to its current location in the southwest corner of the church, and the frame has been updated, but it has always been the focus of pilgrimage, especially for believers from Hungary.

The catacombs are divided into Katakomben and Kaisergruft. You can see both by taking the same tour (photography is prohibited in the catacombs). The royal catacombs contain the coffins of many Habsburg family members. You may think it is a strange and dark crypt, but it is not. The coffins are carved with holy angels and various carvings, which makes people feel that this is an ancient art display. The organ room stores the organs of 72 Habsburg family members. In the traditional funeral of the Habsburg dynasty, the body will be buried in three places, the internal organs in Stephen's Cathedral, the heart in Augustiner Church, and the bones in Kapuziner Church.

When the Black Death broke out in Europe, it spread too quickly and the bodies could not be buried one by one, so they were all concentrated in underground cemeteries. More than 10,000 people are buried here. The tomb is not completely open, and is divided into different small rooms. Some are placed in a disorderly manner, while others have some order, but most of the bones are fragmented and not very complete. Looking through the small window, the whole tomb is dark and a bit eerie.

1945, during the last days of World War II, the church caught fire due to artillery fire, and the roof, bells, organ and most of the glass windows were destroyed. Austria was devastated after the war, but the work of rebuilding the homeland began immediately. The restoration work started in 1948 and lasted until 1955. The nine federal states of Austria were responsible for restoring a part of the cathedral. Today, the people of each state have united to build the Stephen's Cathedral, which has become a legend.

There was another story during World War II. On April 10, 1945, a Soviet sentry was placed in the tower of St. Stephen's Cathedral to observe the Danube Battle, when the Soviets had already inserted there. The nearby Austrian resistance group raised a white flag on the south side of the Stephan Tower for communication. At that time, German officer Klinkicht was a

commander of the 8.8 cm anti-aircraft gun mounted on the cliff of Bisamberg Mountain and received an order from Lieutenant Ladanszky -Dewald. This flag caused the city commander to convey the following order to officer Klinkicht via radio walkie-talkie : "In response to the raising of the white flag on St. Stephen's Church, first fire 100 shells. Even if the shooting cannot completely damage it" Klinkicht declared the order unenforceable considering the distance of 14 kilometers and the damage range of 10-12 kilometers. As a member of the German Self-Defense Forces, he and his wife were pardoned. Klinkicht , born in Hanover (Germany), was rewarded as the savior of the St. Stephen's Cathedral. On April 23, 1997 at 14:30, at the local town hall at Stephansplatz 3, the local government held a ceremony for Gerhard Klinkicht , and even Archbishop Christoph Schonborn was present to unveil a plaque of honor. In March 2000, Klinkicht died in Bavaria at the age of 86. Even when Klinkicht could shoot, he would severely damage the inner city area and would happen to hit the cathedral. Even the entire cathedral would be destroyed.

- First, take a tour of the exterior. Near Frey Wille, you can take a photo of the Habsburg family emblem on the roof.

Vienna Pedestrian Street Shopping

商家	中文销售姓名 微信	操作方式	回佣（百分比）税后
Wenpe	（刘文峰）wfliu2007	递交名单	10
Wagner	JuwelierWagner	递交名单	10
BUCHERER	BuchererVienna	宝齐莱账号 递交名单	10
Omega	OmegaVienna		10
IWC			10
Breguet Boutique	（于丁一）Breguetvienna	递交名单	10
Glaschutte	（张丽）Li989888	递交名单	10
Von kock	（朴雪花）vienna-sora-vk	递交名单	10
Jaejer	Winni3-wu	递交名单	10
HUBNER		递交名单	10
STEFFL	（ Mimi ） mimikao49vienna	提前预约打 折卡	8
Cartier	（萌萌）mengmeng334066	递交名单	5
Tiffany Co	（王晋）Q44733o252	递交名单	5
Bally	wxid_ec0r9xhz84hf22	递交名单	10
VERSACE	（程达）Dylan20160507	微信交单	8
D G			
GA			
RIMOWA		递交名单	10

Vienna Transport Museum Museum

Ludwig- Koessler -Platz, 1030 Vienna

The Transport Museum was originally a red brick depot. Buses and trams from different eras are displayed in front of the museum, giving it a strong nostalgic atmosphere.

The exhibition hall introduces Vienna's 150-year transportation history. The earliest carriage was pulled by two horses in 1868. However, as the rural population moved to the urban area, the population of Vienna doubled between 1870 and 1910. In order to solve the chaos of "people and horses competing for the road", the electrification of transportation became a major trend. Trams were introduced in 1895, but they only ran a few stations to "warm up". By the 1920s, the tram network was basically complete. In 1915, there were even female ticket sellers because they were hardworking and cheaper.

The museum also has a rich collection of vehicles and pictures. The most impressive thing is that in 1938, German troops entered Austria to implement the Anschluss. The Nazis held a referendum the following month, asking the people to approve the "unification". All trams were hung with Nazi flags as a propaganda war! There are also red and white single-decker buses and trams. Although not all of them can be boarded, the 1960s advertisements in the cars are still preserved, and the sense of historical presence is quite sufficient.

Belvedere Palace

It is a Baroque palace located in Vienna, the capital of Austria. The Latin name Belvedere originally means beautiful scenery, so the palace is also called the Palace of Beautiful View. It was once the summer palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy, a general of the Habsburg dynasty.

Prince Eugene was an important figure in Austrian history. He was originally from France, and because of his short stature, he was rejected by the French army. In 1683, Prince Eugene joined the army of the Habsburg dynasty and served as a messenger between the front and the palace. This year, the Turkish soldiers of the Ottoman Empire made a comeback and once again surrounded the city of Vienna. Prince Eugene, who was only 20 years old, participated in the decisive battle to liberate Vienna and showed amazing courage and intelligence. Ten years later, Prince Eugene was named marshal. In 1697, Prince Eugene established his position as a commander in the army in the contest with the Turks. After that, Prince Eugene made great contributions to the Habsburg dynasty in both the War of Spanish Succession and the negotiations with Louis XIV of France. In the Turkish War from 1714 to 1718, the experienced marshal beat the Turks all the way to Belgrade in the Balkans. Prince Eugene once served three Habsburg emperors and made indelible contributions to the Habsburg dynasty's establishment of the British Empire.

The construction of the Belvedere Palace took 24 years. According to the topography from bottom to top, Hildebrandt designed two palaces, of which the Lower Belvedere Palace was for Prince Eugene's own living and was completed in 1716. The inauguration ceremony of the Upper Belvedere Palace was in 1724, where Prince Eugene welcomed guests and held banquets. Even when building the summer palace, Prince Eugene still remembered that he was a military leader. The address of the Belvedere Palace itself was on the military stronghold where the Turks marched into Vienna in 1683. In the design of the Upper Belvedere Palace, Prince Eugene symbolically designed his headquarters, barracks and outposts on the roof of the palace. Connecting the upper and lower Belvedere Palaces is a gorgeous garden. The symmetrically designed steps and axially arranged fountain pools are surrounded by grass and trees. The statue of Poseidon and the Baroque Sphinx statue in the fountain bring visitors into a fantasy world. Standing on the Upper Belvedere Palace and overlooking the inner city, the buildings in Vienna and the Vienna Woods complement each other, forming a unique and beautiful scenery.

After the death of Prince Eugene, the Habsburg dynasty redeemed the palace in 1752. From 1895, Crown Prince Ferdinand used this palace as his residence. In 1914, Ferdinand and his wife set out from here to Sarajevo. His assassination led to the outbreak of World War I. On May 15, 1955, the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and Austria signed the Austrian State Treaty in the Marble Hall of the Upper Belvedere Palace. Austria regained its independence after World War II. Today, the Belvedere Palace is the home of the Austrian National Museum of Fine Arts, which is one of the most important museums in the world for art collections. The Lower Belvedere Palace is the Museum of Medieval Art

and Baroque Art. The Upper Belvedere Palace is the Museum of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century. The most popular collection is Klimt's works, and the most famous one is "The Kiss".

Hermesvilla is located in Lainzer Tiergarten Nature Reserve, once a hunting area for Habsburg nobles. Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria-Hungary gave the villa to his wife, Queen Elizabeth, and called it the "Dream Castle". It is now part of the Vienna Museum.

The Vienna Amusement Park (Wiener Prater) is the largest public entertainment venue in the center of Vienna, covering an area of 600 hectares. It was originally a royal hunting ground and was opened to the public as an amusement park in 1766. The Ferris wheel built in 1897 for the 50th anniversary of the accession of Franz Joseph I to the throne is one of the symbols of Vienna and is also the oldest Ferris wheel still in operation in the world. It is 70 meters high and now has only 15 cabins. The Ferris wheel has been the background for many film shootings.

Vienna International Centre Zentrum Wien

http://www.unvienna.org/unov/zh/vic_visitors_service.html

Commonly known as the Vienna United Nations City, it is the seat of the United Nations Office in Vienna (UNOV) and is located north of the Danube. It was built between 1973 and 1979. Six Y-shaped office buildings surround the cylindrical conference building, with a total area of 230,000 square meters. The highest point is 127 meters high and has 28 floors. About 5,000 people work in the Vienna International Center, so there are catering and shopping facilities. The Vienna International Center is an extraterritorial area and is not subject to local laws.

The original idea of establishing an international institution in Vienna came from Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. In 1966, the Austrian government proposed to the United Nations to build an international center in Vienna for use by UN organizations. After the building was completed, the Austrian government leased it to the United Nations for use, and delivered the Vienna International Center complex to the United Nations and the IAEA for a symbolic rent of 1 Austrian shilling per year (equivalent to 0.07 euros today) for a period of 99 years.

Guided tours in English and German are offered twice daily, with group tours in an additional 10 languages available by appointment.

Vienna Danube

Observation deck: Handelskai 255 , 1020 Wien, Austria , 48.226396, 16.404390

Cruise: <http://www.ddsg-blue-danube.at/en/cruises-vienna/grand-danube-river-cruise/>

Schwedenplatz - Marina Wien - Reichsbrücke , one way or return 2-3.5 hours

Schwedenplatz : Franz Josefs Kai 2, 1010 Wien

Reichsbrücke : Anlegestelle 6 Handelskai 265 , 1020 Wien

the Reichsbrücke pier is the Franciscan Church (Kirche zum Heiligen Franz von Assisi), built in 1910 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Emperor Franz Joseph I's accession to the throne.

Vienna Woods

Vienna Woods is a natural forest that has preserved its original appearance. It is mainly composed of mixed forests and hilly grasslands, with a total area of 1,250 square kilometers, and part of it extends into the city of Vienna. The Vienna Woods is next to the Meiren River Valley, with clear water and green forests, adding incomparable charm to this ancient city. There are

more than 700 wine cellars around Vienna. At the same time, Vienna Woods also plays an important role in clean air and has the reputation of "the lungs of the city". The top of the forest mountain is more than 200 meters above sea level.

Strauss's Tales from the Vienna Woods made it famous all over the world.

Music in Vienna

Vienna is the capital of music. Music has been an indispensable part of the lives of Viennese people since the 18th and 19th centuries. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra is one of the best classical orchestras in the world, and its New Year's Concert on New Year's Day is world-renowned. Musicians born in Vienna include Lanner, Johann Strauss Sr., Johann Strauss Jr., etc. At the same time, Vienna has also attracted many musicians to live and perform here, including Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Brahms. Sculptures and fountains with musicians as the theme can be seen everywhere in the city, and the Vienna Central Cemetery also has a special cemetery for musicians.

Museums in Vienna

The Albertina Museum has the world's largest and most important print room, with about 65,000 drawings and about 1 million old master prints, as well as more modern graphic works, photographs and architectural drawings. In addition to its collection of images, the museum recently acquired two important collections of Impressionist and early 20th-century art on long-term loans. The most famous is Dürer's work "The Hare", but others include Rembrandt, Raphael, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Rubens, Cézanne, Picasso, Klimt and Kokoschka. There are 21 luxurious rooms with precious original furniture, making it one of the most beautiful classical palaces in Europe. The terrace outside the museum is also the filming location of the "literary youth's favorite" movie "Before Sunrise".

The Liechtenstein Palace (Palais Liechtenstein) displays art treasures from the Liechtenstein family collection.

Wien Neue Burg Museum

It is part of the Hofburg Palace and faces Heldenplatz. There are three exhibition halls belonging to the Museum of Art History in the museum: the Ancient Musical Instruments Exhibition Hall houses an outstanding collection of musical instruments from the Renaissance and Baroque periods, such as Mozart's violin and Schumann's piano. In addition, visitors can also play on replicas of some musical instruments. In the Palace Hunting and Weapons Collection Room, the luxurious equipment and weapons witnessed the swordplay of knights and recorded major court events. The Ephesos Museum reproduces the glory of the ancient Greek city of Ephesos.

Kaiserliche Schatzkammer Wien

The Imperial Treasure House in the Hofburg Palace houses the crown of the Austrian Empire and the crown and scepter of the Holy Roman Empire of Germany. In addition, the treasures of the Knights of the Golden Fleece and the priceless treasures of Burgundy in the 15th century are also displayed here. There are also many legendary treasures here - an agate plate related to the story of the Holy Grail, the world's largest cut emerald, and the animal horn mentioned in the legend of the Unicorn, which is small in size but amazing.

Belvedere Palace Museum

The Lower Belvedere Palace is a gallery of medieval art and Baroque art. The Upper Belvedere Palace is a gallery of 19th and 20th century art. The most popular collection is probably Klimt's "The Kiss". The male and female protagonists in the picture do not seem to have a sweet and warm love relationship, but instead present a tense atmosphere of crisis and treacherousness.

Many people are familiar with the "Napoleon Crossing the Alps" (Napoleon Crossing the Alps), which actually consists of five paintings, created by French painter Jacques-Louis David between 1801 and 1805. One of them is collected in the Upper Palace of Belvedere Palace (right picture). The left picture is the first painting hidden in the Malmaison Castle in Paris.

Secession Exhibition Hall Wiener Secessions gebäude

At the end of the 19th century, a group of Viennese artists left the conservative academic school and founded the Vienna Secession. The Secession Exhibition Hall was their "architectural manifesto" at the time. From 1985 to 1986, the weed-covered roof of the exhibition hall was re-gilded. Later, under the direction of the famous architect Adolf Krischanitz, the Secession Exhibition Hall was renovated.

In 1902, Gustav Klimt, the first president of the Secession, painted the 34-meter-long "Beethoven Scroll" for the "Beethoven Exhibition", which is an incisive and beautiful interpretation of Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony". Now, the work is on display in a newly built room on the basement floor of the Secession Exhibition Hall for visitors to visit.

Leopold Museum

Doctor and collector Rudolf Leopold amassed more than 5,000 works of art in just a few decades, providing an in-depth look at 20th-century Austrian art. The Leopold Museum has the world's largest collection of works by Egon Schiele, including first-rate works from all his periods. The museum also exhibits some masterpieces by Gustav Klimt, founder of the Secession.

The "Vienna 1900" exhibition is very fascinating, and the entire space is divided into chronological order and themes. The exhibition covers a wide range of topics, including Secession, Jugendstil paintings, prints and handicrafts, and Expressionism. The works of Freud and many other writers have described the social environment of this fascinating period.

The Museum of Modern Art of the Ludwig Foundation (Museum moderner Kunst der Stiftung Ludwig, MUMOK) mainly collects works of art from the 20th and 21st centuries. Together with the Leopold Museum, MUMOK is the leader of the young art in Vienna's "Museumsquartier" (MQ). MUMOK currently houses about 10,000 collections from 1,600 artists, including many avant-garde artworks from the 1960s and 1970s. The building itself is also different from the surrounding classical buildings and has a very avant-garde shape. Here, you can see many temporary exhibitions of modern artists. This area is also an activity area where young people in Vienna gather, with art bookstores, creative art stores, etc.

MAK Museum Wien

The Austrian Museum of Applied Arts / Modern Art, or MAK, is one of the world's leading museums of its kind. Founded in 1863 as the "Royal Austrian Imperial Museum of Art and Industry" as a sample collection, the MAK today showcases the extraordinary connections between applied arts, design, architecture and modern art.

Kunst Haus Wien (Hundertwasser Museum)

The Kunsthau Wien, also known as the Hundertwasser Museum, mainly exhibits the works of Friedensreich Hundertwasser, the "Hundertwasser", and also regularly exhibits the works of other artists. Hundertwasser was almost the most famous artist in Austria in the late 20th century. The public housing "Hunderwasserhaus" (Hunderwasserhaus), which he built at the invitation of the mayor of Vienna, is located about 450 meters south of the museum and is also one of the representative buildings of contemporary Vienna. Well, it is also a "high-end" holy place for people to shoot outdoor scenes.

Straight lines, bright colors, organic structures, and the harmony of humans and nature are the most common themes in Hundertwasser's work.

Vienna Secession

It is a branch of the Art Nouveau movement in Austria from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. This movement opposed the relatively conservative Vienna Academy and broke with it.

The works of the Secessionists have various artistic tendencies and personal styles, and there is no clear program. Therefore, in a narrow sense, it refers to the Vienna Secession organization, and in a broad sense, it refers to a group of artists with

similar ideas and types. The Secession covers the fields of painting, design, architecture, decoration, etc. Representative figures include Gustav Klimt, Josef Hoffman, Max Kurzweil, Joseph Maria Olbrich, Koloman Moser, Egon Schiele, etc.

Klimt's masterpieces: "Juddi" and "The Kiss"

Otto Wagner (1841-1918), a Viennese Jugendstil architect and urban planner, was also a design educator. His numerous architectural works changed the urban landscape of his hometown Vienna, representing the innovation and exploration of Vienna's architectural community in the late 19th century. His works, architectural concepts and ideas have had a profound impact on later generations. His representative works include: Austrian State Bank, Wagner Villa, Vienna Subway Station, Hofburg Station, Austrian Post Office Savings Bank and some Vienna subway stations. He was a professor in the Department of Architecture at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts and was also one of the representatives of the famous art and design group "Vienna Secession".

Representative works of Art Nouveau, such as Otto Wagner House and Majolica House, Karlsplatz and Schönbrunn Palace subway station

In the second half of the 19th century, Vienna, the capital of the empire, was declining politically, but it experienced an unprecedented prosperity in culture and art. Its achievements in music, fine arts, architecture, philosophy, psychology and other fields provided countless inspirations for the humanistic life of the 20th century, reminiscent of Florence during the Renaissance and Athens during its heyday. Freud's theory changed the way the Western world perceives; Wittgenstein attempted to subvert human thinking; Mahler and Schoenberg were recognized as music giants in the early 20th century; Zweig and Schnitzler were among the most famous German writers; Ross and Wagner set off a revolution in the field of architecture; Klimt, Schiller and Kokoschka revealed the displaced and fragmented souls beneath the surface of the flashy world with brand-new paintings. Everything is socialized and indulged in mediocrity and superficiality, the physical and mental pain... this is the naked truth.

In 1897, in Vienna, the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, a group of young painters led by Gustav Klimt announced their separation from the official Austrian Artists Association. After they separated, they established the "Independent Artists Association", and the so-called "Secession" was born. They showed their determination to break away from the conservative, rigid and lifeless artistic stance that blindly used pseudo-classical beauty to cover up corruption and emptiness. Austria in the 19th century was once called the China of Europe (old China) by philosopher Karl Marx, and the conservatism and self-satisfaction of its ruling class were obvious. A group of young people suddenly broke away from orthodoxy, which was like a thunderclap in a clear sky. However, the thunder was pleasant at first. The emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire came to visit their exhibition, and the Vienna City Government immediately allocated land for them to build their own exhibition hall, and big entrepreneurs generously donated money to help. This entrepreneur was none other than Karl Wittgenstein, the uncle of the great philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein.

The young painters of the newly born Secessionist movement worked very well. They held exhibitions regularly every year to practice their artistic philosophy: to give art back to the times and to give freedom back to art. Their goal was to rejuvenate painting and reverse the depressed situation of superficially picking up the ancients and ancient shapes in art in the 19th century. Therefore, their painting school was also called Jugendstil. They declared war on corruption and hypocrisy with passion, and even the architectural style of their exhibition hall was unique: a fortress-like building with no windows on the front and small and cautious door openings. Two laurel trees were planted in huge flower pots on both sides, and a huge hollow copper-plated laurel leaf ball was on top, representing the honor given by art to people and the highest reward for artists.

The Viennese used to take the laurel leaf ball lightly, calling it "cabbage head" with disdain, but it didn't take long for them to lose their patience. In 1900, Klimt, the representative painter of the Secession School, exhibited "Philosophy", one of the three series of murals he created for the University of Vienna, here, which caused an uproar. The conservative bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie pointed their index fingers in astonishment and shouted "Scandal!" The painting of "Philosophy" shows

a group of entangled human bodies, very realistic naked bodies, crowded and hugging each other, representing the disorder, confusion and exhaustion of human nature, implying that pain and disaster are approaching (World War I is not far away). But on one side of the painting, light is rising. What the painter wants to point out is that light will eventually defeat darkness. 87 professors of the University of Vienna felt that they were under direct attack, and the sacred halo on their heads was polluted because of this painting. They jointly wrote a letter to the Imperial Ministry of Culture and Education to strongly protest and demand the cancellation of the contract with the painter. They accused the painter of slandering their science with "pornography, obscenity and shameless exaggeration... After media coverage, visitors flocked to the painting, and in less than two months, the number of visitors to this painting exceeded 30,000.

Klimt returned the mural deposit to the university, but did not stop the creation of the other two murals, "Law" and "Medicine". The composition of the latter two murals is similar to that of "Philosophy", with entangled and twisted human bodies and inextricable crowds of people rolling from the depths of the picture to the foreground of the picture. It implies that the crisis of human nature and the danger of humanity being overturned. In the picture of "Law", a skinny old man stands abruptly in the foreground of the picture, with a hunched back, turning around in pain, and lowering his head; behind him are several women's bodies arranged in a staggered manner, in painful postures in the dark clouds, giving people a feeling of suffocation. The body is wriggling and struggling in helplessness, as if looking forward to the return of light and justice. The foreground of "Medicine" is the healthy and positive image of the goddess of medicine, with vigorous spirit and determination to save mankind with her divine power. Behind her is an endless stream of people, as if the dark river of history is suffering from unpredictable diseases and pain. A woman stands on the other side of the abyss across the crowd. It is like stretching in the morning, representing the awakening of healthy life. Conservative forces in Vienna called this "scandals one after another". After the exhibition, all three paintings were sold. An entrepreneur bought "Philosophy", and Klimt's painter friend and one of the founders of the Secession, Kroll-Moser, bought "Law" and "Medicine". During World War II, the three paintings were moved to the Immendorf Palace in Upper Austria to avoid air raids. When the Nazi army finally evacuated Austria, they did not have time to move them, so they burned down the palace, and the three paintings were reduced to ashes.

The era known as the "scandal" has not passed. In 1902, the painters of the Secession held their 14th exhibition, the theme of which was the great composer Beethoven. Klimt created the famous "Beethoven Mural" based on Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and people can still appreciate this group of murals on the walls of the Secession Exhibition Hall. The painter used realistic human bodies to represent the human desire for happiness and joy, but the weakness, desire, vanity and greed in human nature prevented them from striving for it. A hypocritical society does not allow any individual to appear as a wise man. Klimt was once again criticized by public opinion and the media, and finally he had to withdraw from the Secession.

Soon after his withdrawal, Klimt founded a new artist organization called "Art Observation". He attracted a group of young artists to his side: the renewal of art must go through the younger generation. At the "Art Observation" exhibition in 1905, two young painters emerged: Egon Schiele and Oskar Kokoschka. The media defined this exhibition as a scandalous exhibition. After seeing Kokoschka's works, the then Crown Prince of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Franz-Ferdinand, said bluntly: "This guy's bones must be smashed to pieces." Schiele was even sentenced to one month in prison by the Vienna court for "hooliganism". Ironically, people later found many pornographic pictures in the room of the presiding judge.

Schiller used artistic techniques to depict the convulsed and twisted human body, telling the misfortune and painful struggle of the human soul. Most of the characters in his paintings were in front of a blurred background, outlined with neurotic lines and modeled with impure colors, highlighting the physiological and psychological characteristics of the subjects' surprise, panic and convulsion. The soul was seeking shelter, the spirit was looking for a way out, the First World War was approaching, and disaster was about to befall mankind. Artists are a sensitive group among humans, and their art is often a prophecy and a warning.

Klimt and Schiele died in 1918, and the so-called scandal caused by their art has long been overshadowed by the greater scandals in human history. Humans seem to be accustomed to major disasters and scandals, and regard the alien and

alternative in art as a thorn in their eyes, and are afraid that they cannot be killed in the bud. Every era must have its own art, and art without freedom is not real art. The spirit and concept of the Secessionist movement are still applicable to any new artistic trend today.

Friedensreich Hundertwasser (1928-2000)

Mr. Hundertwasser was born in Vienna on December 15, 1928. As a Jew, Mr. Hundertwasser experienced the killing of his mother's relatives in the Holocaust before he was 20 years old, which had a profound impact on his later works. In 1948, he briefly studied at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts and also began his own creation. In the 1950s and 1960s, Hundertwasser was already known as a versatile artist and architectural scholar. He opposed the rationalism of architecture and advocated people-oriented influence. He was the most famous and controversial artist in Austria in the late 20th century. A common feature of the buildings he designed is that the shapes of the windows are all different and irregular. Because he believes that only this kind of design with different styles and colors can make the windows "dance" in the building and create a healthy and vital building. The main architectural works include the Green Castle Hundertwasser House in Magdeburg, Germany, the Hundertwasser House in Vienna, the Vienna Art Museum, the Vienna Remote Heating Center (waste incineration plant), and the Rogner Spa Hotel. The Uelzen Opera House and Railway Station in Germany. In 1991 the Hundertwasser Museum opened in Vienna.

Hundertwasser Apartments - Built in 1977, it was originally a welfare house built by the Vienna City Government for low-income families. There is no straight line in the building, and both the ground and the walls are undulating. Each window has a different shape, and there are no tiles on the roof, but lawns, and trees grow from the balcony. Mr. Hundertwasser claimed that this is a building where nature and humans coexist. There are people living in the Hundertwasser Apartments, and most of them are artists. Tourists are not allowed to enter and visit.

The Hundertwasser Apartments took two years to build. The building has 52 apartments, 19 terraces, and 250 shrubs planted on the roof. Some of the shrubs even grow out of the windows of some rooms, adding vigorous vitality to the building. The Hundertwasser Apartments has a wonderful principle : every tree cut down during construction should be returned to the building and the roof. Each apartment is unique, perfectly combining wavy walls, uneven floors, and bright appearance. Residents of this famous apartment building can install various window sills according to their personal preferences. This is also an important feature of Mr. Hundertwasser's design. He strongly supports people to change the design of the building according to their preferences.

The Hundertwasser House is like a watercolor painting painted by a child. Each floor is painted in different bright colors - purple, red, yellow, blue. There are no straight dividing lines on the wall, but only twisted lines. Although it looks chaotic, the bright colors and lush plants give people a lively feeling. The roof is not a normal flat roof, but an Arabic onion-shaped roof. There are about 250 trees in the whole building, and 900 tons of soil are used for planting trees. So trees emerge from the roof, the balcony, and the windows, making the appearance of the whole building more fairy-tale-like.

Hundertwasser House has such a surprising appearance, and the interior design will certainly not disappoint you. The uneven floor, the walls painted with strange lines, and the patterns made up of colored tiles are like moving a dream house into a real space. Mr. Hundertwasser once said: "A straight line has no spirituality. A straight line is not a creative and imaginative line. It is just a line that can be copied and imitated infinitely, a line without personality. Today, we all live in a jungle of straight lines. In this world ruled by straight lines, everything looks neat at first glance, but it is actually a mess."

As early as when he was drawing the architectural sketches and designs, the designer Hundertwasser, who was known as a maverick and alternative, had already incorporated all the elements that should be present in the completed building, including the lively atmosphere created by colors, and the imagination and tension contained in the combination of architectural languages such as circles, spirals and curves. Like the architect himself, Hundertwasser's architectural symbols are also filled with passion, persuasiveness and the joy of enjoying life. This row of alternative apartments is also nicknamed "bowling pin houses" by the Viennese.

Since the Hundertwasser Residence is inhabited, visitors are not allowed to visit the interior. Therefore, a Hundertwasser Village was built opposite the residence in the style of the Hundertwasser Residence for tourists to experience the interior of this strange building. There is also a souvenir shop to visit!

Vienna Art Museum - next to the Hundertwasser Apartment. The first floor now has a shop and a cafe, and the second and third floors collect and display Mr. Hundertwasser's works from various periods, as well as many precious photos recording his creations. The fourth floor is an exhibition of other artists.

Vienna Remote Heating Center - In 1992, a garbage incineration plant was built in Vienna. This garbage incineration plant fully reflects the environmental protection intention of turning waste into treasure. The Viennese deliberately avoided the word "garbage" and named it Vienna Remote Heating Plant according to its function. Mr. Hundertwasser took the initiative to design the heating decoration for free, turning this garbage disposal site into a fairy tale world.

Rogner Spa Hotel - The three-story building is designed to be close to the mountain, with no obvious division between floors; the building and the green trees and flowers complement each other, creating a free and easy living atmosphere. The irregularity of the building can also make people feel lost, but the colorful signs give people clues.

Vienna tap water

High-quality tap water is one of the things that the people of Vienna are proud of. Vienna is the first and only city in the world to protect the safety of drinking water with its constitution. People who live in this city know that as long as you turn on the tap, you can get high-quality drinking water that "meets the standards for infants". The quality of drinking water is even better than many bottled mineral waters. But have you ever thought about how this water has traveled before reaching your cup? You may not realize that Vienna's water supply system provides citizens with much more than healthy drinking water.

Vienna's water comes from the water resource protection area of the Styrian Alps in Lower Austria. There are two water sources here, one is the snow mountain and the other is the plateau spring water. The combined area is larger than two Viennas. The Vienna government spends more than 15 million euros every year to protect the ecological environment of the water source. Most of the time, all of Vienna's drinking water comes from the spring water in the Alps. During peak water use or during maintenance of some pipelines, groundwater from the Lobau and Moosbrunn water plants will be introduced. According to annual consumption, about 5% of the water comes from groundwater, and the rest is all spring water.

Spring water from the Alps reaches Vienna via two routes, north and south. The water from the first source travels through 30 brick pipes to reach the Vienna Rosenhugel Reservoir, a total of 150 kilometers, within 24 hours. The water from the second source travels 180 kilometers and arrives within 36 hours.

Due to the large difference in altitude between the water source and Vienna, no water pumps are used in either pipeline, and the mountain spring water flows all the way to Vienna under the action of gravity. In addition, there are 13 hydropower plants along the two water lines. Before reaching the city and becoming drinking water, the water from the mountains provides about 65 million kWh of electricity each year, which is equivalent to the total annual electricity consumption of St. Pölten .

The water from the Alps is of excellent quality. As long as the water flow is closely monitored and protected throughout the process and no pollutants are mixed in, the water entering the city does not need any additional treatment. So a good source is everything, and everything done to protect the water source is worth it.

After reaching the city waterway, the spring water will enter the municipal pipe network and reach every corner of the city. Vienna has a total of 31 water tanks with a total capacity of 1.6 million cubic meters. Under the feet of the Viennese are more than 3,000 kilometers of water supply pipes, and the water eventually enters more than 100,000 houses. In addition, there are 230 drinking water points throughout the city, especially in tourist attractions with large traffic, where drinking water points are very dense, so even outdoors, you can easily drink safe, healthy and free water. There are also 58 fountains and 12,000

fire hydrants. In winter, when the temperature is below 0 degrees, the fountains will be closed to prevent the water supply pipelines from freezing and cracking.

One of the main tasks of the Vienna Environmental Monitoring Laboratory is to monitor the quality of Vienna's public drinking water to ensure that the water entering residents' homes meets relevant standards. According to the daily monitoring results published by the Vienna City Government, the water reaching Vienna's various districts retains the high quality of its source, with only slight differences in hardness.

According to the German water hardness standard, the hardness of drinking water in Vienna is between 6-11dh, which is relatively soft water. However, because some groundwater is introduced into districts 2, 3, 11, 20, 21 and 22, the water hardness may sometimes reach 16dh, which is slightly hard (according to German standards, water between 11-16dh is medium hardness). However, independent tests by the Austrian Consumer Association show that no water filter is worth recommending. Water stored in the filter for too long has the risk of exceeding the microbial limit. It is healthier to directly open the tap and get a glass of water.

This confidence in the quality of tap water has also brought long-term benefits to Vienna. Starting from the 2016/2017 school year, Vienna promoted the "primary school students direct drinking water" project in primary schools. Each primary school student can receive a dedicated water bottle, and parents do not need to prepare drinks for their children. The school encourages children to drink direct drinking water at school. Because of the exclusive water bottle, drinking water with children is very ritualistic, which makes children willing to give up beverages and drink more tap water.

This will not only help reduce children's sugar intake, prevent tooth decay and obesity, and help children develop good drinking habits from an early age, but also reduce the consumption of bottled water and the resulting plastic waste. The living habits that children are subtly influenced by will affect the future appearance of the city.

The two sections of the water supply route from the Alps to Vienna have beautiful scenery along the way, including magnificent snow-capped mountains, beautiful forests, quiet towns, and ancient castles. Therefore, the water supply route is also loved by hiking enthusiasts. It is indeed a beautiful thing to hike in the beautiful mountains and pursue the source of your own "source of life". The Vienna government specially recommends two hiking routes: one is from Kaiserbrunn to Gloggnitz, near the water source; the other is from Bad Vöslau to Mödling, near Vienna.

The section near the water source is about 20 kilometers, and it takes about 5 hours to walk the whole way. Of course, you can also hike in sections. From Kaiserbrunn to Hirschwang, you can see the mountain springs in the water source protection area, visit the water supply museum, walk through an alpine climbing trail, and pass through the woods. The section from Hieschwang to Payerbach-Reichenau is the essence of the essence. Here you can see the medieval Reichenau Castle and Church, where the Kaiser family once spent the summer. The section from Payerbach to Gloggnitz is accompanied by the Schwarza River. The whole journey is 8 kilometers and it takes about two hours to walk.

The section near Vienna is about 18 kilometers long and takes about 4 hours to complete. This section is flatter than the previous section and is suitable for beginners. The scenery along the way is just as refreshing.

Since 2011, Vienna has held a water festival every summer, promoting the protection of water resources through various guided tours and interactive games. Vienna's primary and secondary schools all participate in the activities, and the concept of protecting water resources and saving water has been rooted in the hearts of children since childhood. This is one of the secrets for Vienna to maintain sustainable high-quality drinking water.

Vienna District Heating Center (Waste Incineration Plant) Fernwaermewerk Spittelau

Mr. Hundertwasser's famous masterpiece of architecture is located at Spittelau Station on the U4/U6 subway line, close to the Vienna University of Economics and Business, the largest business school in Europe. It is a landmark building in the area with crooked lines, colorful patches on the exterior walls, and trees on the roof. The 132-meter chimney intuitively expresses that it is a garbage incineration plant, not a fairy tale castle. There is a golden sphere in the middle of the chimney, which many people will think of the revolving restaurant in a tower in Shanghai. In fact, it is the central control room of the

incineration plant. Do you feel that it is great to work in this control room? You can overlook the artistic style of Vienna, the "Architecture Capital" every day.

This lovely "strange house" is one of the three waste incineration plants of Vienna Remote Heating Company. Every day, the domestic waste of Vienna residents is transported here for incineration, providing heating for 60,000 households and producing a small amount of electricity. The waste gas and wastewater are strictly purified before being discharged. Vienna's city heating relies on waste incineration except during peak periods (such as severe cold weather). The waste is incinerated at a high temperature of 1150 degrees Celsius in the incinerator, and after multiple processes, it finally produces pollution-free flue gas, effectively eliminating the odor of the garbage and the emission of pollutants such as dioxins during the incineration process. Most of the residues after incineration are used to make building materials.

This advanced modern waste treatment plant is dust-free, odor-free and sewage-free. It not only digests a large amount of domestic waste, but also uses the waste to provide steam and hot water. This fairy-tale-like building attracts tourists from all over the world and has become a tourist attraction in Vienna. Former national leader Jiang Zemin also visited here and wrote an inscription as a souvenir.

Kahlenberg (Vienna Woods)

Vienna Woods refers to a large area of green hills extending from the end of the Alps to the north, west and south of Vienna. Birds are singing, springs are humming and breezes are humming in the forest. The best place to overlook Vienna and the Danube is Kahlenberg. It is a popular destination for nature-loving travelers and photography enthusiasts. It takes about 30 minutes to take a bus from the city to the top of the mountain without climbing. There is also a famous private tourism management university in Vienna on the mountain.

Vienna's Café Culture

The Vienna Coffee House (Das wiener Kaffeehaus) is a unique urban cultural feature of Vienna, the capital of Austria and the capital of music. It is listed as one of the two major coffee house cultures in Europe, along with the coffee house culture of the Latin Quarter on the Left Bank of Paris. In early 2012 , the Vienna Coffee House culture was listed as a world intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO.

Kolschitzky during the second siege of Vienna by the Ottoman Turkish army in 1683. As an Austrian messenger, he was sent into the Turkish enemy camp to bring back important secret military information for the Austrian royal family and the military. Later, with his help and the rescue of the Polish cavalry, the Viennese people defeated the siege of the Turkish Sultan's army.

After the Turkish defeat, Kosinski stayed in the chaotic camp after the Turkish retreat and searched for a sack of coffee beans. When Kosinski disguised himself and sent into the Turkish enemy camp before, because of his clever disguise, fluent Turkish, and singing Turkish songs, the Turkish soldiers would ask him to taste a cup of bitter but fragrant strong black coffee. After drinking it several times, he not only became addicted to it, but also developed a taste for it. He knew the beauty and appeal of coffee, as well as the business opportunities that running a coffee shop in Vienna would bring. Because of his meritorious service in sending people into the enemy camp, he was awarded a patent and opened the first coffee shop in Vienna.

The coffee shop opened by Kosinski has a Turkish-style interior decoration. It is the first coffee shop in Vienna and is called "Coffee Cabinet Hof zur Blauen Flasche is located on Singerstrasse in Vienna today . In the following centuries, coffee houses were opened in Vienna one after another, which became a trend for a time. Especially from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, Vienna coffee houses were gathering places for artists, thinkers and intellectuals.

When you are drinking coffee in a Vienna coffee house, you should never say to the waiter, "I want a cup of 'coffee'." Because this means you don't know anything about coffee! Coffee in a Vienna coffee house is not just made up of coffee.

Each cup of coffee of different categories represents the ratio of coffee to milk and has a different taste. In addition, the Viennese also like to drink desserts with their coffee, so the pastry cabinets in Vienna coffee houses are filled with a wide selection of exquisite desserts with various flavors.

Feng Jicai wrote in "Vienna Sentiment": "I watched the Viennese people lying shirtless in the middle of the green space, or sitting in street cafes for hours, or driving out of the city to soak in the lake. First, they would sit alone, drinking wine or tea slowly, thinking and thinking, regardless of the length of time. Or maybe they would drink and chat with two or three friends, often generously spending several hours sitting down. It seems that they use time to enjoy themselves, so they are not stingy with time, nor are they strict."

Coffee unique to Vienna coffee house culture:

Melange : You can see it in every coffee shop in Vienna. A cup of Mé lange (meaning "mixed" in French) is a mixture of a small cup of Italian espresso and hot water, with a small mountain of hot milk foam on top. Some people say it looks a bit like Cappuccino, but it tastes completely different. If you need a stronger coffee before going to work in the morning, Melange is more suitable than Cappuccino.

Einspänner : If Einspänner were a man, there would be many women who would desire him - he is strong, but with a creamy soft interior. Einspänner was once the favorite coffee of coachmen. It is served in a glass with a thick layer of whipped cream on top. There is a legend as to why Einspänner is served in a glass instead of a coffee cup: glass cups are more conductive than ordinary ceramic coffee cups, so they can warm the hands of coachmen in winter. The thick cream on top of Einspänner not only provides sufficient heat, but also prevents the coffee from spilling when drinking. Oh, yes, the reason why Einspänner is the favorite coffee of coachmen is probably because it is added with rum.

Fiaker : Actually, it is a low-fat version of Einspänner . A long time ago, coachmen would switch to Fiaker if they felt that their weight was increasing too quickly (what a lame excuse). . . . In the past , the amount of cream in Fiaker was much lower than that in Einspänner , but modern people's high-sugar and high-fat diet has affected Fiaker , and now Fiaker also has a large amount of cream on the top. . .

Biedermeier : In the 19th century, there was a traditional and conservative decoration style in Germany called Biedermeier, which has the same name as the coffee we are going to introduce. I am not sure whether there is any connection between the two. Nowadays, Biedermeier coffee has a dollop of whipped cream on top and apricot wine mixed in it!

Cafe Maria Theresia : This coffee is named after Maria Theresia, the Archduchess and Queen of Austria, Queen of Hungary and Queen of Bohemia. However, even the Viennese themselves don' t know why this coffee was named after the queen. Cafe Maria Theresia coffee is also topped with cream and orange liqueur!

Franziskaner : Italians call this coffee "Espresso con panna" (espresso with cream), but in Vienna, everyone calls it Franziskaner , which means "Franciscan monk" in German. Now we know why the monks in the past had big bellies, it was all caused by the cream in the coffee! Franziskaner is the same as Melange , which is a shot of espresso with water, but the difference is that Franziskaner adds a lot of cream!

Kleiner Brauner : A very straightforward name, translated into Chinese as "little brown", Kleiner Brauner coffee is a small cup of brown espresso with a small cup of evaporated milk on the side. Viennese people usually drink it to refresh themselves around 3 pm.

Mozart : The name is the same as Mozart. Mozart coffee is black coffee with whipped cream on top and sprinkled with chopped pistachios. It is served with a glass of cherry brandy!!! It is a coffee that is full of girlish hearts...

Häferlkaffee : It is a large cup of milk with a small amount of coffee. If you want to drink coffee at night but are afraid of not being able to sleep, you can order this.

Wiener Eiskaffee : The Chinese name is Vienna iced coffee, which is usually served in a milkshake glass. It is a summer drink in Vienna. This coffee is one-third of a cup of coffee, one-third of a cup of milk, and the last third is vanilla ice cream

and cream! The editor privately calls it "stroke coffee", but who cares? The most important thing in life is to be happy, as long as your mouth likes it.

Mokka : Mokka in Vienna is not the mocha coffee with chocolate that we order in Starbucks. In Vienna's coffee shops, Mokka is espresso.

Kurzer : It is a mini version of Mokka . When the size is reduced, it can become another kind of coffee with a different name.

Verlängerter : It is the foam-free version of Melange coffee, a shot of espresso.

Above are the 13 most common types of coffee in Viennese coffee houses.

Well-known coffee shops:

Café Landtmann : A family-run café opposite the University of Vienna. One of the largest cafés to date. The outdoor seating alone can accommodate over a hundred people. Universitätsring 4, 1010 Wien

Café Central : Herrengasse 14 , the former Bank and Stock Market Building (Bank- und Börsengebäude), now known as Palais Ferstel after its architect Heinrich von Ferstel . At the time , it was a gathering place for literary, scientific and political celebrities, such as psychologist Freud, Austrian writer Schnitzler and Trotsky, a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who was murdered by Stalin.

If I'm not in the cafe, On the way to the café." (Wender Altenberg nicht im Kaffeehaus ist , ist er am Weg dorthin) This is the Austrian poet and essayist Peter A famous quote from Peter Altenberg . He even changed his email address to the Café Central, where he frequented most . There is still a statue of Mr. Altenberg with a thick mustache in the Café Central.

We recommend the special coffee (Café Central Kaffee) and the signature cake (Café Central Torte) . Orange wine is added to the coffee, which has a subtle fragrance. The red chocolate wax on the signature cake, plus the cake body that is not entirely made of chocolate, has created a rich color impact in terms of visual matching. The overall taste of the cake is also quite good, moist and not too sweet. Even if you don't drink coffee, you can enjoy it with peace of mind.

Café Hawika Hawelka): Dorotheergasse 61010 Wien , a classic Viennese coffee house that has been passed down for three generations. The special dessert Buchteln is served after 10 pm . Café Hawelka is called the "Artist's Coffee House". In 1939, a loving couple named Hawelka opened this coffee shop. The grandfather was soon conscripted to the Soviet Union, and the grandmother voluntarily closed the shop and followed her husband to the front to make a living. Five years later, the two returned safely and miraculously found that their coffee shop was intact in Vienna, which had been devastated by the war. It opened normally in 1945, and by the 1950s Hawelka had become an indispensable member of the coffee industry. A large number of Austrian actors, dramatists, singers and other artists have become regular customers here. In addition to liking the atmosphere here, people also love the Buchteln baked by the grandmother (a very soft pastry with jam as filling). Today, the old couple has passed away, and the coffee shop is run by their son and two grandsons.

Cafe Sacher is the first cafe in Sacher to create the world-famous Sacher chocolate cake.

– The takeaway team is faster

Café Spa Sperl : This is the place Hitler visited most often. The 19th century scene, billiard table and large newspaper rack set out the atmosphere (attitude) of the decadent trend at the end of the century that customers need. The story of this cafe is that they have several old white marble coffee tables, and students from the nearby Academy of Fine Arts often come here to kill time, so they casually paint some street scenes and portraits of people in the cafe on the marble tabletops. The owner does not interfere, and it gradually becomes a habit, attracting customers to come here to appreciate. They paint casually, and customers watch on the spot. When people leave, the paintings are also erased, and they come again the next day. It is said that some famous painters will join in later, leaving masterpieces on the table for people to appreciate, and then let them disappear into thin air a few hours later.

Café Bellaria is located on the ring road near the Vienna Art Museum. Bellaria comes from Italian, which means "good air". At that time, the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph I liked to take a walk here, and felt that the air was very fresh, so he named this place "good air", and today's Bellaria Café got its name from this. There are set menus from Monday to Friday, and 9 euros is enough. The price of the main meal is not expensive and the craftsmanship is very good. There is piano accompaniment starting at 8 pm. Address: Bellaria Straße 6, 1010 Wien

Royal Dessert Shop Demel : The desserts displayed in the window are close to art and have attracted countless people's attention. The gift area is on the right hand side of the door, which is convenient for buying some Viennese candies and snacks for old relatives. Princess Sissi once loved the desserts of this shop very much, and princes and ministers also often patronized it. A major feature is that Demel has never used male waiters for 200 years, and all the waiters are women. Address: Kohlmarkt 14, 1010 Wien

The Royal Confectionery Shop Gerstner is located in the central area of the Old Town pedestrian street, and its reputation is equal to that of Demel . The exquisite craftsmanship has made this old shop founded in 1847 enduring . Straße 13-15, 1010 Wien

Café Mozart It is said that there was a café here in 1794. Located between the State Opera House and the Albertina Museum, this café has a large number of art-loving customers. Address: Albertinaplatz 2, 1010 Wien

Café Museum is known as the "Genius Cafe". Famous Austrian painters Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele and Oskar Kokoschka, as well as Vienna's city planner and Austria's most famous architect Otto Wagner, were all frequent visitors here. Address: Operngasse 7, 1010 Wien

Café Schwarzenberg is located next to the ring road, and you can see the World War II Russian Army Memorial Square in the distance. A little further away is the Belvedere Palace. For a hundred years, the sweets and formal meals here have always attracted many repeat customers. Address: Kärntner Ring 17, 1010 Wien

Demel Desserts

The street facing the Hofburg on the north side of St. Michael's Church is called Kohlmarkt, which is part of the "Golden U-shaped" pedestrian street we mentioned earlier. There is a very famous dessert shop on this street, which is the Demel dessert shop we are going to visit next . This old shop with a long history was founded in 1786, but the business situation at that time was not ideal. After the death of the founder, his son wanted to be a lawyer, so he sold the shop to Christoph Demel , and then the shop got its current name. The real business was booming during the period when Demel's two sons ran it. In 1874, Demel's dessert shop was designated as a royal dessert shop and had the highest honor of using the KUK logo. I have already talked about this logo when introducing Gerstner dessert shop. Like Gerstner, it is also hard to get a seat here. We finally waited for a small table by the stairs, but the busy waitress was not here for a long time. No wonder, the dessert shop has several rooms, each room is only managed by one aunt, and you can only find her. I asked her to order several times, but she just made a wait gesture and left in a hurry, which reminded me of the fast food restaurant like Gerstner. While waiting, I went to the other side of the stairs and took pictures of the pastry chef making pastries through the glass. His patience, meticulousness, tranquility and calmness formed a sharp contrast with ours.

After she was busy with other tables, the auntie finally stopped at our table. We quickly ordered two cups of Melange coffee (4.8 euros per cup) and a piece of Sachertorte (4.1 euros + 1.1 euros cream). Other cakes that we couldn't name had to be ordered at the counter. The waiter there would write the name or number of the cake you ordered on a small piece of paper and you could give it to the auntie when you came back. We ordered a piece of Senegalese cake and a piece of truffle chocolate cake, both at 4.5 euros, slightly more expensive than Gerstner.

Melange means "mixed" in French. It is a mixture of espresso, milk and milk foam. It first appeared in Vienna in 1830 and gradually became popular. Now it has become a special variety here. If you must taste cappuccino in Italy, you must not miss Melange in Vienna .

Sacher cake is the signature product here, and there is a legendary story behind it. In 1832, Klemens Wenzel Lothar von Metternich (1773-1859), then Prime Minister, asked the imperial kitchen to make a special dessert to entertain the guests before a banquet. Unexpectedly, the pastry chef was ill at the time, and Franz Sacher (1816-1907), who was only 16 years old and had only been an apprentice in the imperial kitchen for one year, was ordered to make a chocolate cake, which was the prototype of the Sacher cake. After that, the eldest son of the old Sacher, Eduard Sacher (1843-1892), worked in the Demel dessert shop, and carried forward his father's cake at that time, improved it into the current appearance, and sold it to the public and became popular: a layer of apricot jam on the chocolate cake, and then a layer of chocolate on top.

In 1876, Schach founded his own Sacher's Restaurant, where he also sold the world-famous Sacher cake. After Schach and his wife passed away, the Sacher's Restaurant went bankrupt in 1934 and changed hands. The new owner of the restaurant decided to promote the cake on a large scale, selling the dessert called "Original Sacher Cake" not only in the restaurant but also on the street, and applied for trademark registration. In 1954, the Sacher's Restaurant filed a lawsuit demanding that Demel stop selling desserts named "Sacher Cake". In 1963, the two parties reached an out-of-court settlement, and the Sacher's Restaurant had the right to use the name "Original Sacher Cake", while Demel used the name "Edward Sacher Cake", which was later changed to "Demel Sacher Cake". The two cakes not only have different names, but also different production methods: the "Demel Sachertorte" retains the original layer of apricot jam with a triangular logo on top; the "Original Sachertorte" of the Sacher Hotel has been improved, with a layer of apricot jam added in the middle. It is more complicated in terms of process, because the cake is cut into two halves when baking, and the lower layer is coated with apricot jam before being combined with the upper layer. The logo on the top is also different, the Sacher Hotel's is a round flower logo. We have not been to the Sacher Hotel, so we have no way to compare the taste of the two, but judging from the production method, the Demel one is closer to the "original".

Interestingly, Demel also brought Sacher cake to the streets, just like the Sacher Hotel did in the past. They set up a field outside the store to make and sell Sacher cake on the spot, attracting passers-by to salivate.

Vienna Food

Apfelstrudel apple strudel, Topfenstrudel sweet custard strudel, Powidltascher In plum jam bun, BuchteIn sweet steamed cake, Faschingskrapfen fried cake,

Wiener Schnitzel is made by cutting veal into slices, coating it with bread crumbs, eggs and flour, and deep-frying it in a frying pan. It is usually served with potato cubes or French fries. Now, there are also fried pork chops, fried chicken chops, turkey chops, etc. Two or three hundred years ago, during the reign of the Habsburg dynasty, a general who served as a garrison in Lombardy, Italy, Joseph, submitted a war report to the country through the emperor's adjutant, mentioning that he had tasted a very delicious beef dish in this area. This report aroused the emperor's greed, and after the general returned home, the emperor, who was obsessed with this dish, personally asked for the recipe, and since then, schnitzel has been on the royal table.

Figlmüller, a century-old shop since 1905, offers the most authentic schnitzel and delicious wine. The size of the schnitzel has always been strictly kept within a 30 cm diameter - it will definitely exceed the edge of the plate, so it is definitely bigger than anyone's face. In terms of selecting ingredients, the chef of Figlmüller uses the best pork tenderloin, and a small hammer pounding the tissue until the meat patties become thin, then mix it with eggs, flour and royal bread crumbs, and then the last and most important step~

In order to ensure that each steak becomes crispy and tender, they only use the best light vegetable oil for frying, and when frying, they use three oil pans, each with a different temperature, to fry the steak separately, so that the fried steak can be perfectly golden. It turns out that the Germans have obsessive-compulsive disorder, and they can even fry steak to perfection~!

Such a delicious dish should be paired with Figlmüller 's fresh salad and homemade wine! These wines from Nussberg and Pfaffstätten have a history as long as the schnitzel and have always been the best companion to the schnitzel. They are well worth tasting.

Figlmüller now has four branches in Austria, each with its own characteristics. However, the most popular one is the old flagship store located on Wollzeile Street in Vienna. As Figlmüller himself said, although the store is small, it is very comfortable to dine in. Also, although the menu only has thirteen dishes, you should know that the proud Austrians said: for most customers, thirteen dishes are enough. In addition, it should be noted that there are no desserts, juices, or coffee in this flagship store!

Flagship store : Figlmüller Wollzeile

address: Wollzeile 5, 1010 Wien, Austria

Phone number: +43 1 5126177

Branch : Figlmüller Bäckerstraße

Address: Bäckerstraße 6, 1010 Wien, Austria

Phone number: +43 1 5121760

Lugeck , 1010 Vienna

Address: Lugeck 4, 1010 Vienna

Tel: +43 1 512 50 60

Figls

Address: beer-tavern figls , 1190 Vienna

Tel: +43 1 3204257

This is a unique beer bar that serves traditional Figlmüller delicacies and a wide variety of beers.

Tafelspitz is beef rump cooked with seasonings. It is usually seasoned with chopped apple, mustard, chopped shallots and served with cooked potatoes .

Gulasch is a spicy beef stew made by diced pork or beef, put it in a red pepper sauce, and add potato cubes. It was first introduced to Austria from Hungary.

Vienna sausage

It is a kind of emulsified sausage with fine texture, crispy outer layer and soft inner layer. The traditional method is to mix lean pork, beef, salted bacon and fat into a paste, put it into a blender, add water and stir to emulsify, then pour it into the small intestine of sheep, and finally smoke it. Smoking gives the sausage a unique aroma. In order to keep its fresh and delicious taste, it is usually not fried in oil when eaten, but put it in hot water of about 70 degrees Celsius for about 8 minutes. Low temperature slow cooking can prevent the internal moisture of the sausage from approaching the boiling point and causing the casing to burst. Finally, it is served with Austrian buns (Kaiser Semmel) and yellow mustard. Perfect!

The hot dog sausage that is popular in the United States actually evolved from the Vienna sausage! The historical origin of the sausage has never been fully clarified. The Austrians and Germans have different opinions, and both families insist that they were created by their own family. In Austria, people call sausages Frankfurter Würstel (Frankfurter for short), while Germans call them Vienna sausages Wiener Wüstchen (Wiener for short).

On May 15, 1805, Johann Georg Lahner, a butcher born in Switzerland, came to Vienna from Frankfurt and met a baroness who was older than him. Later, with the financial assistance of the baroness (there is no other record of the plot here, you can imagine it yourself), Lahner opened his own slaughterhouse in Vienna. In Frankfurt, sausages at that time were made exclusively of pork, because there were strict regulations at that time that butchers could only choose one kind of meat to sell, that is, pig and cattle butchers had to be completely independent. Therefore, Lahner decided to improve the sausages, adding 30% beef and new seasonings. The improved sausages were very popular in Vienna and became the favorite food of Emperor Franz I.

Lahner died in 1845. Later, people named this improved sausage Vienna sausage in his memory. But the Viennese still remember that it was Lahner who brought this sausage from Frankfurt to Vienna, so it is called "Frankfurter". Today, people are used to calling small frankfurter sausages Vienna sausages. In supermarkets, you can often see frankfurter sausages soaked in glass bottles. The shelf life is longer than that of fresh sausages. The name of the classic sausage is protected by the region. Strictly speaking, the name "frankfurter" is only allowed to be used for this type of sausage produced in the Frankfurt am Main area.

Therefore, there is no essential difference between Vienna sausages and Frankfurter sausages. Both the Germans and Austrians are correct, but they have different opinions due to copyright issues.

Vienna croissant: In 1683, the Ottoman (Turkish) army attacked Vienna. The soldiers and civilians defending the city fought back bravely. Despite their strong forces and bravery, the Turkish army suffered heavy casualties and made little progress under the strong city. The tunnel was accidentally discovered by a baker in Vienna on the eve of its completion, and Vienna was saved! In order to commemorate this baker, bakers all over Vienna made bread in the shape of the crescent on the Turkish flag to commend his achievements. Croissants have been popular ever since.

Special roast pork ribs

Ribs of Vienna

Weihburggasse 22, 1010 Wien, Austria

info@ribsofvienna.at

+43 1 5138519

Book by phone or email

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Schubertring 10-12, 1010 Wien, Austria

Wiener Sch nitzel 's top choice

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Rennweg 8, 1030 Wien, Austria

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Own brewery

Near Schönbrunn Palace: Brandauers Bierstube

Am Pl. 5, 1130 Wien, Austria

Large beer house

Vienna Nightclubs:

Goldentime Saunaclub (Wien) , Karl- Gunsam - Gasse 1, 1110 Wien

90 Euro ticket, including buffet and sauna. 10 Euro/person rebate, tour guide certificate required

Babylon Wien , 1, Seilerstätte , 1010 Wien

450 Euros for half an hour, 550 Euros for an hour. No kickbacks

Parndoff Discount Village

- Bus stop: Gewerbestraße 4 , 7111 Parndorf , Austria , 47.975609, 16.852148
- Group discount cards must be booked at least one day in advance

Graz

Parking spot	Car parking: Kunsthausegarage , Lendkai 1, 8020 Graz, Austria (2.10M) Tiefgarage Pfauengarten , Karmeliterpl . 4d, 8010 Graz, Austria Bus drop-off/pick up: Burgring 2 , 8010 Graz, Austria		
Latitude and longitude		Equivalent to China ...	
Area (square kilometers):	127	Population ('000):	289
City status	It is the second largest city in Austria. It is located at the southern foot of the Alps. It is the capital of Styria and a major city in Central Europe. It has a long academic tradition. The six universities in the city have a total of more than 60,000 students. It has been the political and cultural center of Slovenia for hundreds of years, and its status is higher than that of Ljubljana, the capital of the Republic of Slovenia today.		
Origin of the name	The word Graz comes from the Slovenian word Gradec , which means small castle. Graz developed from a fortress on the Castle Hill (Schlossberg).		
Basic historical information	<p>Because it is located in the southeastern border fortress of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Graz has been frequently invaded by the Turkish Empire since ancient times, and wars have been frequent. Objectively, Graz has become a platform for cultural exchange and integration between Croatia, Turkey, Germany, Italy and other countries. To this day, residents of Graz can still speak authentic Italian and other languages. Therefore, many cultural relics and relics from the war period are left here, such as the world's largest weapons museum (Armory), the fortress ruins on the castle hill, and murals and reliefs depicting wars.</p> <p>Graz has been the capital of the Hapsburg dynasty since 1379. After Frederick III became the Holy Roman Emperor, he declared Graz the capital of his empire in 1452, making it one of the most prosperous cities in Europe at the time. However, when Frederick II moved the capital to Vienna, Graz lost its glory and gradually declined due to the war. It was not until the mid-to-late</p>		

	19th century that it became a trade zone and distribution center on the southeastern border of Austria. The population and city size continued to expand, and Graz once again became a bustling metropolis.
City logo	In 1999, the City of Graz-Historic Centre was listed as a World Cultural Heritage Site. Graz was selected as the "2003 European Capital of Culture".
Culture, famous people	
Main Specialties	
other	

Graz is a cultural capital with its numerous museums, opera houses, and the Modern Art Gallery (which Graz residents affectionately call the "friendly alien"). This building, designed by British architect Peter Cook and his student Collin Fournier, is also a representative of Graz's futuristic architecture. This building, located next to the central bridge in the new city, is quite eye-catching. At night, the gallery looks like a glowing alien creature from the outside; even if you go to the Castle Hill to overlook the entire Graz city, you can easily find this iconic gallery.

The central square of the old town (Hauptplatz) is triangular in shape, with a statue of Archduke John in the middle, surrounded by four statues of beauties, symbolizing the four rivers flowing through Styria: the Enns, the Mur, the Drau, and the Sann . The periphery is surrounded by antique Baroque houses.

The Luegghäuser, located around the square , is a landmark building in the old town. Its exterior walls are in Baroque style. Its most attractive features are the beautiful arched corridors and the beautiful patterns carved on the walls. This building was originally the oldest pharmacy in Graz. It was built in 1535 and was renovated in the 17th century. It has now become a Swarovski store.

To the south of the square is the City Hall, which was rebuilt in the 19th century and has a magnificent appearance. Walking in, you can see a three-story arcade with beautiful lines, which is known as one of the masterpieces of Renaissance architecture. Behind the City Hall is the Armory Museum, which houses more than 3,000 medieval weapons and equipment, including more than 1,000 sets of armor, the largest number in the world. They are neatly arranged in the same way as they were back then, so that they can be put on at any time to fight the enemy.

Going northeast along the street and passing through the Freedom Square, you will reach the old palace Grazer Burg . The fortress built in the 15th century was built by Habsburg Emperor Frederick III, who once ruled the empire here. Now it has become the seat of the state government. The most attractive place inside the old palace is the double spiral stone staircase. The stone staircase built in the 15th century is magnificent, symmetrically spiraling upward on both sides, and it is amazing no matter which direction you look at it from.

Walking north through the ancient city gate, you will see another scene. In front of you is the open Stadtpark , a park with lush trees and a quiet environment, which is a good place for quiet and leisure. The large fountain in the middle was built for the Vienna World Expo in 1873 and was later moved to Graz.

To the south of the Old Palace is the Royal Mausoleum, which was built in 1638 and is the burial place of the Austrian Emperor Ferdinand II and his family. However, its appearance seems to attract more attention. It is a historical witness of Austrian architectural art entering the Baroque style. In 1614, Ferdinand II ordered his Italian court painters and architects to design the mausoleum and St. Catherine's Church for him. His mausoleum is also regarded as one of the most important buildings in Austria in the 17th century. The oval roof of the mausoleum chapel and many details of St. Catherine's Church show the characteristics of Renaissance Baroque architecture at that time. Until Ferdinand II died in 1637, the mausoleum

had not been completely repaired. His grandson, Leopold I, still buried him here and sent a young artist to continue to design and repair the internal facilities of the mausoleum.

To the west of the old palace is the famous Castle Hill. The castle was destroyed when Napoleon captured Graz, and now only the bell tower "Liesl" Glockenturm remains. Standing on this highest point in the city, you can overlook the entire city, the cityscape below and the peaks in the distance. You can choose to climb to the top of the Castle Hill by stairs or elevator.

The artificial Mur Island located on the Mur River west of Castle Hill is also worth seeing. The artificial island was built to celebrate the establishment of "Graz 2003 Cultural Capital". It was designed by New York designer Victor Acconci. The main structure is a mesh of thick and thin silver steel pipes and glass, with bridges on both sides connecting the river banks. Looking down from the river bank, the entire spiral island looks like a huge silver shell, which is considered a classic work that integrates art and architecture, fantasy and reality. What's more amazing is that Mur Island can rise and fall with the water level, and looks like a large, shining shell swimming on the river, dazzling and brilliant.

Afterwards, we returned to the central square. The nearby Sporgasse and the adjacent Herrengasse are the two most prosperous shopping streets in the city. The painted house Gemaltes Haus near the central square is located in the busiest Herrengasse, and is also the only painted house in Graz. It can be seen in almost every tourist book about Graz.

Hofbäckerei, the century-old royal cake shop Edegger -Tax. Opened in 1569 by the Edegger -Tax family, the baker of the royal palace, the cake shop is located at 6 Hofgasse. It is a century-old brand with a long history in Graz. The intricately carved wooden facade exudes a charming style.

- Only cakes are sold, no coffee is provided

Finally, friends who have time can also visit Eggenberg Castle in the western suburbs of Graz. It is a Renaissance-style building built by Italian architects at the request of Marquis Eggenberg in 1623. The architect carefully applied the Renaissance human views on astronomy, geography and the universe to the design of this palace.

Both the ceiling and the walls are painted with Chinese zodiac animals and the planetary system. The four towers of the palace symbolize the four directions of east, south, west and north. The 365 windows of the palace symbolize the number of days in a year. The 24 halls symbolize the 24 hours of a day. Today, Eggenberg Palace is not only open to tourists, but the state government also uses this palace to entertain guests from all over the world.

Linz

The Pöstlingbergbahn, a mountain railway with a history of more than 100 years, is the steepest mountain railway in Europe. When you reach the top of the mountain, you can enjoy the beautiful city view of Linz, and you can also take the cave train to experience the fairy tale world such as Lilliput. It now goes directly to the central square, which is very convenient to ride. Bus parking : Untere Donaulände 28-20, 4020 Linz, Austria

Klagenfurt is located in southern Austria, the capital of Carinthia. Klagenfurt, located by the Worthersee Lake, has a peaceful and tranquil atmosphere in the city. It has become an important tourist town in Austria due to its beautiful scenery. During holidays, tourists can be seen everywhere. The most popular attractions include the Worthersee, the most beautiful lake in Austria, and the Minimundus Park.

Mayrhofen

The Zillertal is located in the Alps in northern Austria, bordering Germany. The famous ski town of Mayrhofen is in the valley. This ski resort attracts ski enthusiasts from all over the world every year. In addition to skiing, paragliding and hiking are also reasons why tourists come here. The villages on both sides of the Zillertal are hung on the green hillsides, one after another, extending to the top of the mountain. It looks like a huge tapestry made of fine fabrics covering the entire valley. The

dotted villages on the hillsides have become the scenery dotted on the tapestry, forming the "hanging village" in the Alps.

Seefeld

It is a ski resort in Tyrol, western Austria. Like Mayrhofen, it attracts ski enthusiasts from all over the world, and many Austrians also have a special liking for this ski paradise. Drinking a cup of hot coffee in the ski lodge, accompanied by local specialty snacks, has become a holiday list for many tourists.

Schladming

Originally a mining area, the town was later converted into a ski resort. As the venue for the 2013 World Ski Championships, Schladming Ski Resort has 5 ski areas, 840 kilometers of ski trails, and 240 cable cars, making it the largest ski resort in Austria. Planai and Hochwurzen are rated as the favorites of tourists.

Austrian wine

Today, Austria is the kingdom of wine, and the Made in Austria wine label is sought after by people all over the world. Austrian wine is rich and fruity, with moderate acidity. Like Switzerland and Germany, it is a world-famous wine producing region. Austria uses the world's most stringent wine laws to regulate the wine production process. The label of each bottle of Austrian wine is marked with its national inspection number, and a red-white-red pattern seal is used to verify the quality of the wine. It can be said that the quality of the wine produced here is guaranteed by the reputation of the Austrian country.

Austrian wine has a good reputation in the world today, which is hard-won. Archaeological research has found that Austrian grape cultivation has a history of 4,000 years. Before the 5th century AD, the Romans began to promote the development of local grape varieties in Austria. Grüner Veltliner and Welschriesling grape varieties were planted in Roman times, but were destroyed with the invasion of Bavarians and Avars.

Starting in 788 AD, Charlemagne enacted new laws, rebuilt vineyards and introduced new grape varieties. After that, Austrian vineyards were mainly managed by the church and encouraged the public to plant together. In 1359, Rudolf IV introduced a wine tax system, and Vienna became a wine trading center. The wine business flourished in the 16th century, but the subsequent 30-year war and the mid-17th century were very heavy and diverse. In the 18th century, during the reign of the enlightened Queen Maria Theresa, farmers were exempted from taxes. Her son Joseph II issued an exemption order in 1784, allowing wine growers to sell the new wine brewed that year at home and enjoy tax exemption. As a result, "new wine hotels" Heuriger sprang up all over Austria. This decree has continued to this day. Today, "new wine hotels" are not only places for Austrians to drink and have fun, but have also become places that every tourist must visit.

During World War II, Austria was annexed by Germany, and the wine industry was devastated. After the war, only some simple bulk white wines were produced here. After the war, Austrian wines were of poor quality, and their share in the bulk market continued to decline, and the industry was in crisis. Under heavy pressure, some producers began to take shortcuts, counterfeit a large number of wines, and artificially increase wine production. After World War II, Austria became the world's third largest wine producer, mainly exporting bulk wine for blending with Germany or other countries.

However, the Austrians soon tasted the consequences of this crazy export of cheap bulk wine. In the 20th century, Austrian wine was exported to Germany in large quantities. These wines were bland and high in acid, which was disliked by people. Some unscrupulous vendors found that adding the compound diethylene glycol to the wine would make the wine popular. This toxic compound used as an antifreeze can increase the sweetness and body of the wine. However, this bad behavior was discovered during routine tax inspections and was reported by the media at the time as "Austrian wine was mixed with antifreeze." This was the famous "1985 wine scandal." The outbreak of the scandal led to many countries boycotting the import of Austrian wine. This incident seriously affected the reputation of Austrian wine and caused a sharp drop in its wine

exports.

The antifreeze scandal caused Austria to reflect on its own wines. A series of strict new regulations were introduced, and wineries began to produce more red wines and dry white wines. Intermediaries also encouraged wineries to produce more wines that can reflect local terroir. Since then, Austrian wine has begun to transform. A large number of bulk wine producers have closed down. People began to pay attention to small producers and emerging producers who value wine quality. The wine law was revised and the maximum production of legal production areas was strictly limited. The vineyard area in Austria is half the size of Germany, but the wine production is only one-fourth of that of German wine. Austria has become a strictly regulated wine industry in Europe and even the world. After decades of development, driven by the pursuit of high-quality wines, Austrian wine has overcome many obstacles and became a high-quality wine producer in 2000, finally making a comeback. Now, the overall quality of Austrian wine is better than at any time in history.

At present, Austrian wine accounts for 0.5% of the world's total wine production. In addition, Austrians love to drink and the domestic demand is huge, so Austrian wine has always been mainly sold domestically, with very little export volume, and it is hard to find overseas. Therefore, tourists who come to Austria must taste Austria's rare world-famous wines.

Austrian wine is aromatic, fruity, and sometimes moderately acidic. Austrians also give wine a lot of humanistic touches. Every year, Austria elects a wine queen. Each of the 16 wine-producing regions in Austria sends a candidate princess. The candidate must come from a wine-producing family or have received a complete professional education in grape cultivation, brewing, etc.; must be at least 18 years old, unmarried, and must not enter into a marriage contract within one year of being elected as the queen. The wine queen and princess are mainly the wine spokespersons and wine image figures of Austria that year. They participate in various wine-related activities and make contributions to wine.

Every autumn in Austria, there are various lively activities around the semi-fermented wine "Sturm". Sturm is the earliest fermenting turbid grape juice of the year, with an alcohol content of more than 1%. It is a sweet, fruity and refreshing wine with fresh carbonic acid. Sturm itself is very nutritious and is a yeast drink that is very good for the skin and hair. Although Austrian winemakers are very busy at the same time of harvesting grapes and making wine, they never delay brewing the freshest Sturm of the year for wine lovers according to traditional customs.

There are many rules to follow when drinking Sturm, such as you must hold the Sturm cup with your left hand, and when toasting you cannot clink glasses, or say "cheers" or "clink glasses", but instead say Mahlzeit (let's eat).

Austrians' favorite holiday destination

The most popular canton among locals is Kärnten, with 28.6%, followed by Steiermark with 22.8% and Salzburg with 21.7%.

lake in Carinthia is the Presseggersee. The Presseggersee Lake has an area of about 55 hectares and its water is clear and pure, so it is also called the "Lake of Love". This name reflects the romantic and pleasant atmosphere of the lake, making it an ideal place for tourists to vacation and relax. The temperature of the lake water can reach around 25 ° C in summer, which is very suitable for swimming and water activities.

Presseggersee is very charming, and the mountains and forests surrounding the lake provide a magnificent backdrop for the lake. Visitors can stroll along the lakeshore and enjoy the beautiful views, or choose to explore the surrounding area on the nearby walking and hiking trails. It is located in the Hermagor -Pressegger See region, about 80 kilometers from the state capital Klagenfurt, and is surrounded by the spectacular Alps.

Historical Stories

Habsburg

Since the late Middle Ages, one family had been preparing the candidates to ascend the throne of the Holy Roman Emperor. This family was the Habsburgs, one of the most prominent and extensive royal families in European history. The name Habsburg originated from Habichts Burg (Eagle's Castle), located in the Rhine region (now Aargau, Switzerland) where the House of Swabia had its roots. Members of the Habsburg family were kings of Spain, Austria, several Italian regions, and the Low Countries (Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg). For them, the title of emperor was just the icing on the cake; their power came from their own kingdoms.

In 1273, Rudolf I, Duke of Habsburg, was elected as the King of Germany by the seven electors of Germany. At that time, in order to avoid interference or even control by a powerful king, the seven electors looked for some people who were from prominent families but had no real power in the empire to act as their puppets. Rudolf I was chosen by them. In 1278, Rudolf I seized the Austrian Duchy of Bohemia. From then on, the little-known Habsburg family quickly jumped to become a first-class family in Europe at that time and stepped onto the political stage of Europe.

After the 14th century, the newly emerging Swiss Confederation continued to expand its territory and pointed its spearhead at the Habsburg family's hometown, Eagle Castle in southern Switzerland. The Habsburg family had to move their entire family to Vienna, Austria.

From the 15th century, the Habsburg family returned to the political arena of the Holy Roman Empire. Except for a brief interval from 1742 to 1745, they held the throne of the Holy Roman Emperor until the fall of the empire in 1806.

In 1477, Maximilian I married Mary, the only daughter of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and the Habsburg family obtained a large area of territory in the Netherlands from the Duchy of Burgundy. Maximilian's son, Philip, who was known as a "handsome man", married the Spanish heiress Juana in 1496, which enabled the Habsburg family to obtain the inheritance rights of Spain and opened up the Spanish Habsburg dynasty. Maximilian made the power of the Habsburg family almost cover the whole of Western Europe through careful arrangements for his own marriage and that of his descendants. When Maximilian's grandson Charles V took over the family business, he was already able to dominate the whole of Europe and became the hegemon of Europe. Charles V held many titles, such as Duke of Burgundy from his father Philip, Duke of Barcelona, Duke of Valencia, King of Naples, and King of Sicily from his maternal grandfather, and King of Castile from his mother. In addition, he also inherited his grandfather's titles of Archduke of Austria, Duke of Styria, Duke of Carniola, and Count of Tyrol. These made Charles V the monarch with the most titles in European history.

After Charles V abdicated in the mid-16th century, the Habsburg family was divided into two branches, Austria and Spain. The former occupied the throne of the Holy Roman Empire and was called the Austrian Habsburg Dynasty, while the latter was the King of Spain, ruling Spain, the Spanish Netherlands, the Kingdom of Naples in southern Italy, the Kingdom of Sardinia, and the vast territory of the New World of America, known as the Spanish Habsburg Dynasty. In 1700, King Carlos II of Spain died without an heir, and the throne was passed to his nephew, Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. The Austrian branch of the Habsburgs and Britain were both afraid that France and Spain would merge from then on, so they formed an alliance to go to war with France and Spain, which was known as the War of the Spanish Succession. However, not long after, Archduke Charles, the heir to the Spanish throne supported by Austria and the anti-Bourbon alliance, unexpectedly inherited the Austrian throne of his deceased brother Joseph I, who had no heirs, causing all of Europe to begin to worry about the resurrection of a Habsburg Empire that would surpass the empire of Charles V. In the end, the two sides compromised. The Spanish Bourbon dynasty ceded the Spanish Netherlands, the Kingdom of Naples, Sardinia, Sicily, and the Duchy of Milan to Austria, and Gibraltar and Mallorca to Britain, and promised that the Spanish and French branches of the Bourbon royal family would never share the same throne. The Spanish throne thus fell into the hands of the French royal family of the Bourbon family, and the Habsburg family's rule over Spain for more than 180 years over five generations came to an end.

The Austrian branch lost its male heirs in 1740. Maria Theresa, daughter of Emperor Charles VI, married Franz Stephen, Duke of Lorraine and Grand Duke of Tuscany, and inherited the family territories of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia. Emperor Franz added his wife's surname to his own and founded the Habsburg-Lorraine Dynasty. In 1745, Franz was elected as the Emperor of the Empire, and later changed his name to Emperor Franz of Austria in response to Napoleon's enthronement. After the defeat of World War I in 1918, the Empire was replaced by the Republic. The Habsburg-Lorraine family was forced to flee overseas. The Habsburg dynasty came to an end.

Otto von Habsburg was the last crown prince of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He announced in 1961 that he would give up seeking restoration and returned to Austria in 1966. He served as a member of the European Parliament from 1979 to 1999. He died in 2011 and was buried in the family mausoleum in Vienna, Austria. The funeral of the Habsburg dynasty was very strange. A body was buried in three places: the heart, other internal organs, and bones. For nearly 400 years, the remains of the Habsburg royal family were stored in three churches in the center of Vienna, Austria. Princess Sissi's body was intact. Since her, the Habsburg family has ended the traditional custom of burying the body and mind in three places after death for more than 200 years.

The funerals of the Habsburg family were also quite peculiar. Take the funeral of Franz Joseph for example: at dusk, eight black horses pulled the funeral carriage and led a long funeral procession around the imperial city and slowly walked to the Kapuzinerkirche. The cardinal did not open the door to wait, but closed the door tightly and asked the minister presiding over the funeral according to the canon rules: "Who wants to enter the tomb?"

The minister replied, "It is His Majesty the Supreme Franz Joseph I, who is the Honorable Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, King of Willis, King of Bohemia, King of Galicia, King of Croatia, King of Slovenia, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Grand Duke of Krakow, Duke of Lorraine, Duke of Salzburg, Duke of Bukovina, Grand Marquis of the Nibelungen, Count of Moravia", etc., and reported a total of 37 titles to the cardinal. But the cardinal did not buy it, and said, "We don't know this person," and did not open the door. The funeral host knocked on the door again, and the cardinal inside the door asked again, "The funeral host reported the title again in abbreviated form. But the cardinal still did not buy it, and repeated the first answer, "We don't know this person," and still did not open the door.

The funeral director knocked on the monastery's door for the third time, and the cardinal inside asked for the third time, to which the funeral director replied, "It is the guilty and damned Franz Joseph." The cardinal inside did not answer, but silently opened the monastery's door and let the funeral car enter the cemetery for burial. The moral behind this ritual is that everyone is equal before God, and there is no distinction between high and low.

The funeral rituals of the Habsburg family are still strictly followed to this day, with the most recent being the funeral of the last Crown Prince Otto in 2011.

Maximilian I

Holy German Roman Emperor, during his reign, he laid the foundation of the Habsburg "Empire on which the Sun Never Sets" through succession, war and marriage alliance. In particular, the territory of Tyrol was greatly expanded under his rule. In 1490, he obtained the rule of Tyrol from his cousin "Coin King" Sigismund, and began to use Innsbruck as the ruling center, where he built the imperial palace and the abandoned castles and palaces around, supported the development of mining and coin manufacturing, and established one of the most advanced arms industries in the late Middle Ages. In 1500, he incorporated the southeastern Lienz and Puster Valleys into the territory of Tyrol through a succession treaty, and then successfully played the role of mediator in the dispute over the territorial inheritance rights of the Wiesbach family in Bavaria, and in 1505 he obtained large tracts of land that originally belonged to Bavaria, such as Kufstein, Rattenberg, and Kitzbühel.

However, the largest expansion of his territory was achieved through marriage alliances: his marriage to Maria von Bourgogne, the only heiress of the richest Duchy of Burgundy in Europe at the time, brought the Habsburgs the wealthy territories of today's eastern France, northern Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg. On this basis, Maximilian took advantage of the internal contradictions in Europe at the time and the disputes with the Christian countries in eastern Europe caused by the rise of the Ottoman Empire. Through the marriages of his children and grandchildren, he successively made the surrounding territories such as Spain, Bohemia, and Hungary all belong to the Habsburg territory. Maximilian, his children, and grandchildren, through these three generations of marriage, Maximilian created a vast Habsburg Empire.

Since Burgundy was originally a vassal state of France, Maximilian's rule over the Duchy of Burgundy also marked the beginning of his long-term armed conflict with France: during his 40 years in office, he led 25 wars of varying sizes. In 1486, he was elected Holy Roman King of Will, and after his father's death, he succeeded his father as Holy Roman Emperor of Germany. Due to the military conflict with the Venetian City Federation at the time, the road to Rome to receive the Pope's coronation was blocked. Maximilian was presided over by the local bishop in Trentino and proclaimed himself "Elected Holy Roman Emperor of Germany".

After taking over Tyrol, Maximilian introduced Burgundy's advanced management system at the time and established a central management agency. However, his reforms were resisted by local noble forces throughout the territory of his Holy Roman German Empire, and he had to make many compromises. His reforms and frequent wars that tried to unify most of Europe under the rule of the Habsburg family and establish a strong and effective central management center caused a huge financial burden. This meant that after his death, his great-grandson, the famous Charles V in European history, took over not only a huge "empire on which the sun never sets", but also a huge debt.

Maximilian died in a small town called Wels on his way to Vienna in 1519. He drafted a plan and summoned skilled craftsmen from all over Europe to build the landmark building in Innsbruck, which was the most magnificent imperial mausoleum in Europe and was not completed until 1584. Maximilian's body was buried in St. George's Church, his family's castle in the new town of Vienna, and his heart was buried with his first wife Maria von Borgund in the ancient Belgian city of Bruges.

Maria Theresia (1717 – 1780)

Archduchess of Austria, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI, wife of Emperor Francis I, mother of Emperor Joseph II, and the most outstanding female politician of the Habsburg dynasty.

In 1740, Emperor Charles VI died. Maria Theresa became the first female archduchess of Austria. The princes attacked her and the Austrian War of Succession broke out. In 1745, Maria helped her husband, former Duke of Lorraine, Franz Stephen, to inherit the throne of the Holy Roman Empire. Franz was a philandering emperor, but the relationship between the queen and her husband was always harmonious. The two got married under the unimaginable free love in the royal tradition. She fell in love with her cousin, Duke of Lorraine, when she was five years old. This handsome and vigorous son of a noble came to live in the court of Vienna at the age of 15. The handsome Franz was a constant topic in the boudoirs of the sisters. The generous Charles VI agreed to his daughter's request.

Maria experienced the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), and the War of the Bavarian Succession (1778-1779) during her tenure. Her famous sayings: "I would rather have a moderate peace than a glorious war." "I would rather sell my last skirt than give up Silesia."

In the 18th century, "enlightened despotism" became a popular political fashion term in Europe. Maria carried out a series of reforms under the banner of "enlightened despotism". She established the "Ministry of Public and Court Affairs

Supervision" at the central level to unify the administration and finance of all territories, established the "State Council" as the highest advisory and guiding body, and took measures to strengthen centralization. In terms of social economy, the privileges of landlords such as the right to serve as state tax collectors and the lord's jurisdiction were abolished, and the amount of labor rent and servitude rent of farmers was reduced. These measures eased the contradictions between landlords and serfs and increased national fiscal revenue. During this period, Austria's government revenue increased by nearly 3 times in 20 years. Serfdom has always been a major chronic disease that has constrained the social and economic development of Central and Eastern European countries. Although the queen did not announce its abolition, she had already paved the way for this. Maria Theresa also began church reforms, mainly to make bishops loyal to the emperor instead of the Pope of Rome. From the 13th century, the era of Rudolf I, until before the First World War, Austria has always been an important country in Central Europe. Maria Theresa maintained the country's strength through two difficult wars and brought Austria into line with the trends of advanced nations through a series of reforms.

Maria wore the three crowns of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia on her head, leaving her husband with the empty title of "Holy Roman Emperor". Many queens in European history voluntarily gave up power to their husbands after marriage, but Maria always kept her husband and the power of the government firmly in her hands. The soft-hearted Franz had little influence in the government. Maria Theresa always loved her husband. After the death of Emperor Franz I in 1765, Maria Theresa wore black mourning clothes and spent the last fifteen years of her life. Maria Theresa and her son ruled together for 15 years, and ruled for a total of 40 years in her life. Her influence is comparable to any great queen in history. Although she never used the title of "Queen" during her lifetime, people still habitually call her the "Queen of Europe".

Maria Theresa gave birth to 16 children, including Austrian Emperor Joseph II and Queen Marie Antoinette of Louis XVI, who was later guillotined during the French Revolution.

– Sissi

Princess Sissi (1837–1898)

Elisabeth Amalie Eugenie, full name, was a Bavarian duchess and princess. She later married Franz Joseph I and became the Queen of Austria and Hungary. Her beauty and charm conquered the whole of Europe and she was known as the "most beautiful queen in the world". The name Sissi is often written as Sissi (French) in novels, movies and animation series.

Elizabeth was born in Munich, Germany. She spent most of her childhood in the Passachossen Castle on the shore of Lake Starnberg. Her father, Duke Max, was known as "Mad Max". In 1853, Elizabeth went to Upper Austria with her mother and sister Helen. The original plan was that Helen should attract the attention of her 23-year-old cousin, Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria, and get engaged to him. But surprisingly, Franz Joseph I fell in love with the 15-year-old Elizabeth. Franz went against his mother Sophie's opinion, and the two got married on April 24, 1854.

From the beginning, Elizabeth found it difficult to accept the strict court rules used in the Habsburg court. She was very isolated in the palace. She liked riding, reading and art, which were incomprehensible to the Vienna court. After marriage, she gave birth to two daughters and a son: Sophie (1855–1857), Gisela (1856–1932) and Crown Prince Rudolf (1858–1889). But she was deprived of custody of her children by her mother-in-law and aunt Sophie, and her relationship with her husband Franz Joseph began to deteriorate, and her inherited mental instability became more and more obvious. In 1857, the two daughters suffered from diarrhea while on vacation in Hungary, and the eldest daughter Sophie died. This was a great blow to Elizabeth and caused a permanent rift with her husband, and their marriage gradually collapsed.

In 1867, the Habsburgs proposed the Austrian-Hungarian Compromise to Hungary in turmoil. Elizabeth was crowned Queen of Hungary. Reunited with her husband, she soon gave birth to a daughter, Marie Valerie

(1868-1924), whom she insisted on raising in her own way. This was a brief reconciliation between Elizabeth and her husband Franz Joseph, who was Elizabeth's beloved daughter and a messenger between her parents. But Elizabeth still could not have any significant influence on the upbringing of her older children, and instead was mainly raised by her mother-in-law Sophie, who often called Elizabeth a "foolish young mother".

Elizabeth was famous for more than just her beauty. Newspapers published several articles on her fashion sense, diet and exercise regimen, and love of equestrian sports. She attached great importance to her appearance and spent a lot of time maintaining her beauty; she also followed a strict and demanding diet and exercise regimen to maintain her waist circumference of about 50 cm (20 inches), which made her almost emaciated. Her beauty and body treatments included:

- Like many girls today, Elizabeth likes to apply facial masks, and she uses absolutely natural materials without additives (for example, mashing strawberries and adding honey to make a facial mask. Modern research shows that strawberries have the effect of cleansing and whitening the skin). She applies a veal mask every night. Yes, it is fresh and tender veal with blood. She believes that veal masks can tighten the skin and remove facial swelling (modern research shows that veal is rich in vitamins and collagen, which can effectively prevent skin aging).
- Many girls are obsessed with essential oils and floral waters now, but these are all left over from Elizabeth a hundred years ago. She really liked rose water and lavender water, and sprayed them on her face. In addition, she also applied cream containing rose essential oil.
- She liked to take a bath filled with hot water filled with olive oil to keep her skin smooth and elastic. Once, the olive oil was overheated and the hot oil almost scalded the queen to death. She also needed a full body massage after taking a bath, which she did every day. She even wrapped herself in hay, which is said to be done in some high-end SPA clubs today.
- Dairy expert: She uses various dairy products for her skin care, especially goat's milk, which she particularly likes.
- Fitness expert: She spent several hours every day doing physical exercise - parallel bars, rings, dumbbells, weightlifting, fencing; the training intensity was very high, and due to diligent practice, she could still swing back and forth flexibly and freely on various equipment in a tight evening dress suit in her later years. In the very conservative social atmosphere at that time, the Austrian queen swinging on these horizontal and parallel bars was a very undignified thing that caused an uproar in public opinion. When the rumors spread everywhere in the newspapers, the emperor who protected his wife used the killer weapon of closing the media.
- Crazy Walker: In addition to being an excellent rider and often riding for long periods of time, the Queen would walk at high speed for several hours every day. In order to protect her safety, she often needed a good walking lady-in-waiting to follow her. Sometimes, she would walk more than ten kilometers on a whim, and she would have to let a carriage follow her, with the exhausted ladies-in-waiting sitting in the carriage.
- Body-shaping tights enthusiast: Queen Elizabeth was famous for her toned, straight and slender figure, with a waist of only 50 cm. But she had given birth to four children, and in order to maintain such a small waist, she tied herself into 19th-century tights. In addition to over-corseting, for visual effect, she simply did not wear petticoats, but wore thin leather pants close to her skin, and often asked the tailor to sew her into the skirt instead of wearing it. As for keeping her waist slim, she also had a trick, which was to apply a cloth soaked in apple cider vinegar above her waist and sleep with this wet cloth every day.

- Hairdresser: Elizabeth left people with an amazing impression of beauty, largely because she had an amazing chestnut-colored long hair, which was like a cape, shiny and thick, and long to her legs. She took special care of her hair, and she even sighed: "I am a slave to my hair." She washed her hair every three weeks, and it took her a whole day to wash her hair. She used various expensive essential oils to care for her hair, including brandy and eggs. It took three hours to comb her hair every day. In order to please the queen, the female hairdresser would hide strips of glue under her skirt to stick off the fallen hair, so that she would think that she had not lost any hair.
- Diet control expert: Queen Elizabeth's diet control reached the level of self-abuse. In order to control her weight at 50 kilograms, she not only rarely ate high-fat and high-calorie foods, but also stopped eating foods that ordinary people ate. Every day she would drink a drink made of five or six egg whites mixed with salt; drink raw beef juice; and to keep her skin white and tender, she also loved to drink milk.
- Religious ritual-like beauty routine: Queen Elizabeth also had a method that other women could not match, which was to elevate her beauty routine to a religious ritual. Every time she took a bath, washed her hair, and combed her hair, she did it with a pious and sacred attitude like a religious ritual. When combing her hair, the female hairdresser would hold a silver tray to collect her fallen hair, and then bring it to her for inspection. The hairdresser would repent for it, then kneel on the ground and gently say, "I always bow at your feet." Only then could the whole combing process end.

So we can imagine the life of Queen Elizabeth. Apart from beauty, she could do nothing. She didn't even have time to meet her husband. She only learned Greek and read when she was combing her hair or letting it hang down to relax. Her life revolved around beauty every day, which made any beauty expert of our time pale in comparison.

It is interesting that because Elizabeth had too high a requirement for "natural beauty", the noble ladies who were used to artificial life could not follow the queen in such expensive beauty care. They even had a subtle opposition with the queen. This opposition appeared from the beginning when this "child of nature" - a country girl from Possenhofen, Bavaria, entered the Vienna court. They were used to using various luxury goods such as shoes, hats, and jewelry to set off their female beauty, and if there were any shortcomings in their appearance, they would cover them up with makeup. The noble ladies in Vienna never recognized Queen Elizabeth as the most beautiful woman in the court. They recommended Metternich's granddaughter, Marquise Paulina von Metternich, the wife of the Austrian ambassador to Paris, as their fashion leader.

The Marchioness Metternich was the exact opposite of Elizabeth: she was dark, ugly, short, and fat, and opposed tights, but she loved to dress herself up and socialize. Paulina, who came from a prominent family, was the vane of Vienna's fashion. She decided every season's fashion: various patterns, fabrics, shoe and hat styles, etc. These two women of similar age mocked each other harshly because of their different outlooks on life: Paulina implied that Elizabeth's bloodline was not noble enough, while Elizabeth laughed at the Marchioness, who was heavily made up and covered in diamonds, for having an ugly face like a lively monkey show.

Although she was opposed by the upper class, the public still praised the queen sincerely, saying that she was "like a beautiful swan floating on the water." Her classic hairstyle was all the rage. This "wanted hairstyle" appeared on the heads of women from all walks of life and was recorded in countless photos and paintings. This was proof of her popularity. In 1873, when the Persian King Nasser al-Din (1831-1896) saw Queen Elizabeth, he couldn't help but exclaim in French: "ah qu'ell est belle!" (Ah, how beautiful!)

In 1889, the bodies of 30-year-old Austrian Crown Prince Rudolf and his girlfriend were found in his palace. After investigation, it was determined that they committed suicide. Elizabeth fell into depression. From then on, she only wore black clothes, held a leather parasol, and covered her face with a brown fan. Elizabeth continued to travel. Traveling not only became the meaning of her life, but also helped her escape her pain.

On September 10, 1898, in Geneva, Switzerland, 60-year-old Elizabeth and Countess Sztaray were walking along the Mont Blanc Lakeside Road on the shore of Lake Geneva, preparing to board the Geneva steamer to Montreux, when they were stabbed in the heart with a sharpened file by the young Italian anarchist Luigi Lucheni. After being attacked, she continued to board the ship without knowing the severity of her injuries. It was not until she removed her tights that people around her realized the seriousness of the problem. She eventually died of excessive bleeding at the age of 60. It was reported that Lucheni had wanted to assassinate the Duke of Orleans as a propaganda operation, but the Duke of Orleans temporarily changed his itinerary. Lucheni said afterwards: "I only want to kill a member of the royal family, I don't care who it is." Although Elizabeth stayed in Geneva anonymously at the time, her whereabouts were still reported in the newspapers, so Lucheni decided to assassinate Elizabeth.

Franz Joseph I : He witnessed too many abnormal deaths of his relatives. His brother Maximilian was lured to Mexico by Napoleon III to be the emperor, but was executed in the Mexican Revolution. His nephew, Archduke Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo, which became the fuse of the First World War.

- Two great families of Austria

Rosenberg family

The Vítkovci were a prominent and influential Bohemian noble family that played an important role in the history of the Czech Republic from the 13th century to 1611. The family's members served in the Royal Court in Prague and were considered very powerful lords of the Kingdom of Bohemia. The Vítkovci branch was originally founded by Vítkov III.



Around 1250, the Viktoriovic family settled in Cesky Krumlov and built Cesky Krumlov Castle around 1253. For the next three hundred years, the castle was the residence of the Rosenberg family. The Rosenberg family had a great influence on the landscape of southern Bohemia. The family crest is a five-petal red rose on a silver background, which can still be seen in many places in southern Bohemia. In the Hussite Wars of the 15th century, the Rosenberg family fought for the Holy Roman Emperor and reached its peak of power.

Perchta, who came from the Rosenberg family, is said to be the prototype of the local "White Lady" ghost story. Rosenberg is widely considered to be the most prominent figure in the family, and he established the Krumlov district as the cultural and political center of South Bohemia. In 1601, the Rosenberg family, deeply in debt, was forced to sell the Krumlov Castle to the then Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf II. The family's three hundred years of rule in Krumlov ended with this. Krumlov Castle later fell into the hands of the Schwarzenberg family until it was confiscated by the Communist regime after the end of World War II.

Schwarzenberg family

It was a lordship of the Holy Roman Empire, located in the northern part of present-day Bavaria. In 1806, the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved, and the original territory of Schwarzenberg was divided between the Kingdom of Bavaria and the Kingdom of Württemberg. Prince Schwarzenberg became a nobleman of the Austrian Empire and later the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1918, the Austro-Hungarian Empire disintegrated. The

Schwarzenberg family became civilians, but still retained their noble titles. The Renaissance palace Schwarzenberg Palace on Prague Castle Square once belonged to the Schwarzenberg family.

The first lord of the family to rule CK was Francis (Adam Francis Schwarzenberg). In 1719, the Eggenberg family declined and died out, and the town and the castle were inherited by the Duchess's family, the Schwarzenberg family. Francis' wife, Eleanor Amalia, gave birth to the heir Josef (Josef Adam) in 1722. Tragically, when Francis was 52 years old, he was hunting with the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles VI of the Habsburg family (the father of the later Queen Maria Theresa), and was accidentally shot and died. At that time, his eldest son was still a minor.

After his father passed away, Joseph was raised by his mother and later married a princess from Liechtenstein, who gave birth to the third generation of the family to rule CK : John. And John was the father of the Prince Marshal Carl Philip, who achieved the highest achievement of the family.

The reason why Carl Philip and CK have little to do with each other is because he is the youngest son. Europe has always had the tradition of "firstborn inheritance". The family title, territory, and property will basically be passed on to the eldest son. As for other sons, if they are lucky, they can also get a little house or something, but they basically have to find their own way. So in "A Song of Ice and Fire", there will be a mercenary group called "Second Sons", which is composed of a group of second sons who cannot inherit the family business. They can't be knights and have to become mercenaries. Carl Philip's eldest brother is also called John, like their father. Everything of CK belongs to him, and Carl Philip was sent to the capital Vienna when he was very young. In 1787, Carl, who had just turned 16, joined the Austrian Army and began his personal struggle.

In 1788, Karl joined the Imperial Cavalry and performed bravely in the war against the Ottoman Empire from 1788 to 1790. In 1792, Karl was promoted to major, and then served as commander of the Guard Army in the First Anti-French Coalition War the following year. In 1796, he was promoted to major general. In 1805, he was promoted again to vice chairman of the Austrian Royal Military Committee. In 1809, he served as chief of staff in the war against France and was awarded the Knight's Medal of the "Golden Fleece", which symbolizes the highest honor.

Carl Philip gained the attention of the rulers and continued to be promoted through his outstanding military achievements. This is a lineage that he inherited from his ancestors. You know, the emblem of the Schwarzenberg family has a pattern of a raven perched on the head of a Turk and pecking his eyes. Every time I see it, my eyes hurt. In fact, the pattern is to commemorate the glorious deeds of the predecessor Jan von Schwarzenberg who led his troops to capture a Turkic fortress called "Gyor" in 1598. Gyor means raven. It was because of Jan's military exploits that Schwarzenberg's title was promoted from baron to count, achieving a remarkable leap.

Although Karl had made outstanding military achievements, his opponent Napoleon was obviously better. The anti-French alliance was defeated. In 1806, Napoleon dissolved the Holy Roman Empire. Austria had no choice but to swallow its anger and negotiate with France. It also married Princess Marie Louise to Napoleon, who had just divorced. In this grand political marriage, Karl served as an envoy to escort the princess, and then served as Austrian ambassador to Paris. While in Paris, Karl and Napoleon became good friends. There is a famous map in the Castle of Euhlik owned by the Schwarzenberg family. It was given to Karl by Napoleon, and there are Napoleon's handwritten marks on the map.



In 1812, Napoleon invaded Russia. Austria, which had fought against the French army a few years ago, sent a corps to support the French. The commander was Karl. At that time, he had earned the title of "Duke" for himself – not through inheritance, but by the emperor. In 1813, Karl was promoted to Field Marshal. In the same year, Austria just ended its honeymoon period with France and turned to Britain and Russia. Emperor Franz II of Austria sent 200,000 troops to attack his son-in-law Napoleon. Karl was elected as the commander-in-chief of the anti-French coalition. He retreated after a small setback in the Battle of Dresden and concentrated his troops near Leipzig. He defeated Napoleon in the "Leipzig National Battle" and drove the French army out of the Rhine. In 1814, he led his troops to attack Paris. In the same year, Karl was promoted to Chairman of the Austrian Royal Military Committee. The 43-year-old Karl had multiple identities as prince, marshal, and national leader. He had reached the peak of his life. He also earned a noble status for his descendants and created another important branch of the Schwarzenberg family.

Today, there is an equestrian statue of Marshal Karl in Vienna, the capital of Austria. Karl's ancestors came from Germany, and he became famous in Austria. His descendants live in the Czech Republic today – this also shows the complicated relationship between these Central European countries.

Felix Schwarzenberg

While Carl Philip rose to prominence in Vienna with his talent, his elder brother John inherited his father's title and territory and lived a peaceful life in Krumlov Castle. It is amazing that when Carl was young, he fought wars almost every year, but CK was able to avoid the smoke of war and maintain his "peaceful years". In 1800, Krumlov Castle welcomed another son of the Schwarzenberg family: Felix Schwarzenberg was born.

Felix was the son of Johann and the nephew of Karl. Like his great uncle, Felix was not the eldest son, and the family inheritance rights had nothing to do with him unless something unexpected happened. Therefore, Felix was determined to learn from Uncle Karl and earn a place in Vienna on his own. At first, Felix joined the Austrian Army like his uncle, but gradually he found that diplomacy was what he was better at. From 1824, Felix served in the Austrian Empire's embassies in Portugal, Russia, France, England, Sardinia and the Kingdom of Sicily.

In 1848, Marx and Engels published The Communist Manifesto, and a series of revolutions broke out in various European countries. In March, a demonstration against the Metternich government broke out in Vienna, the capital of Austria. The demonstrators built barricades and fought against the government army, demanding that the Austrian emperor immediately dismiss Prime Minister Metternich. Under pressure from the people, Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria reorganized the cabinet a few days later, and Felix replaced Metternich as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

The revolutionaries drove away the cold-blooded Metternich, and replaced him with an equally cold-blooded Felix. Austria was a conservative monarchy at the time, and Felix, who was born into an aristocratic family, was also a hard-line conservative. After taking over as prime minister, he advocated the suppression of the revolutionary masses, advocated the preservation of a multi-ethnic unified country by force, opposed the transformation of the monarchy into a federal alliance of ethnic groups, and suppressed all movements demanding national equality or independence with an iron fist. Soon after taking office, Felix forcibly dissolved the first democratically elected parliament in Austrian history. He helped General Radetzky – the reserved piece "Radetzky March" that is performed at the end of all concerts today was written for him by Johann Strauss Sr. – to quell the rebellion in Italy, and suppressed the Hungarian uprising with the help of Russia. The citizens of Prague, Czech Republic, also held a revolution in 1848, fought against the Austrian army, and arrested a local parliament speaker, but the revolution was suppressed after just

a few days.

Felix was strong in suppressing domestic forces and had a very tough foreign policy. In 1850, he issued an ultimatum to Prussia, asking it to abandon the plan of establishing a small Germany, that is, to exclude Austria. Knowing that it was not strong enough, Prussia had to give in and signed the Treaty of Olmütz, dissolving the alliance and being forced to submit to Austria. This was regarded as a great shame by the high-spirited Prussia. In 1852, Felix died in Vienna at the age of 52, exactly the same age as his grandfather Francis when he died. At that time, it was commented that Felix's political talent was unmatched in Europe.

Felix had a younger brother named Friedrich, who was once the cardinal of Vienna and the Kingdom of Bohemia. There is a statue of him in St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague Castle.

Karl VII Schwarzenberg

Entering the turbulent 20th century, the Schwarzenberg family's days at Krumlov Castle were drawing to a close. In 1939, the last lord of the castle, Adolf Schwarzenberg, was exiled, and his property was seized by the Nazis under another Adolf. After the end of World War II, according to a special law enacted in 1947, Krumlov Castle and other properties of the Schwarzenberg family were taken over by the Czech Land Administration, and later nationalized by the Czechoslovak government.

Although the property was confiscated, the Schwarzenberg family was able to continue. Even in 1979, the "eldest line" of the family, that is, the branch passed down by Carl Philip's eldest brother John, died out, but the "youngest line", that is, Carl Philip's branch, was still alive. Therefore, starting from 1979, the title of the Schwarzenberg family was inherited by Carl Schwarzenberg. The then glorious Prince Marshal Carl Philip was the grandfather of Carl's grandfather's grandfather. Carl was the seventh generation, so the current head of the Schwarzenberg family was called: Carl VII.

Karl was born in Prague in 1937. At that time, the Czech Republic had already established a republic. The past hierarchy was abolished, everyone was a civilian, and the chief executive was elected through democratic elections instead of being hereditary. The former nobles could not retain anything except a title without real power. But the Schwarzenberg family still kept some family property, and Karl grew up in the centuries-old Ohlik Castle until he was 11 years old. In 1948, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia completed land reform in Czechoslovakia and abolished large land ownership. It was also in this year that Karl's family felt that the country's politics would undergo another major change. Even Karl, who was only 11 years old, found that "suddenly no one liked him anymore, and some children even spit at him", so their family moved to Vienna. Ohlik Castle was then taken back by the government.

Karl completed his studies in Germany and Austria, managed the remaining family property, and lived a fulfilling and stable life. After inheriting the family title, Karl began to be enthusiastic about various social activities. From 1984 to 1990, Karl was elected chairman of the Helsinki Human Rights Committee; from 1986 to 1990, he and his friends established the Czechoslovak Documentation Center in Bavaria, Germany, supporting some banned underground literature at the time. These collections are now in the Czech National Museum; in 1989, he won the European Parliament Human Rights Award.

After the Velvet Revolution, Karl returned to Prague. He had lived abroad for 41 years. After returning to the Czech Republic, Karl began to get involved in politics. From 1990 to 1992, he served as a special assistant to Vaclav Havel, the first president of the Czech Republic after the peaceful "breakup" with Slovakia. As for the evaluation he received after entering politics, it was basically half and half, with some praising and some criticizing. Supporters said that he had rich experience in governing, especially

diplomacy, and was independent, outspoken, and responsible, which was a great help to the Czech government that had just undergone changes; skeptics believed that he was "too foreign and too aristocratic", after all, he had lived abroad for such a long time and had dual citizenship of Switzerland and the Czech Republic. In 1992, the Schwarzenberg family took back the ownership of the Ohlik Castle, where Karl grew up, which aroused more criticism. Some people said that he returned to the country to participate in politics just to recover his family property. There was also another concept that it was understandable to ask for the return of the property accumulated by the family for several or even dozens of generations, after all, the Czech Republic was no longer in the era of communism. In fact, after Karl took back the ownership of Ohlik Castle, he never went back to live there. He said, "No one can live in a place that is visited by 120,000 people every year." The number of tourists to Krumlov Castle is obviously much higher. Karl did not seem to take back the ownership of the castle, but he still retained the title of Duke of Krumlov.

Karl was once a member of the Civic Democratic Alliance, a liberal intellectual party that won seats in the coalition government when it was first established, but has been on a downward spiral since then. In 2004, Karl was the only one in the party who won a senator seat, and by the end of 2007, the party had disbanded.

But Karl is still active in politics. He entered the government again in 2007 with the Green Party and became the Czech Republic's foreign minister. In 2008, he signed the world-renowned agreement with then-US Secretary of State Rice on the deployment of an anti-missile radar system in the Czech Republic. Why is this so eye-catching? Because the former Soviet republics now allow the United States to deploy anti-missile systems in their own countries! Isn't it obvious who this system is aimed at? So the world is really changing fast. But it's not surprising. After the Cold War, the Czech Republic itself was the first among Eastern European countries to join NATO. The Czech Republic's choice of a foreign policy of close cooperation with the United States is probably related to Karl, a foreign minister who is obviously pro-Western.

In 2009, the Czech government fell by one vote in a parliamentary vote of no confidence, and Karl's career as foreign minister came to an end. A month later, he and Finance Minister Karousek, who also stepped down, jointly established a new political party called "TOP 09", with Karl as the party chairman. Soon after the party was established, it received 13% support in the polls, ranking third among Czech political parties. In addition, from 2009 to 2010, Karl Schwarzenberg ranked first in the public opinion polls on the trust of politicians held every few months.

In January 2013, the Czech Republic held its first direct presidential election. Karl Schwarzenberg won 23.4% of the votes and ranked second. Although the result was good, it was still a little short of the presidency. Zeman defeated Karl and was elected the first directly elected president of the Czech Republic. Speaking of the current Czech President Zeman, in September 2015, my country held a military parade to commemorate the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. Neither the United States nor Japan sent representatives to participate. The EU countries basically only sent senior officials to perfunctorily attend. Among the Western countries, the Czech Republic was the most respectful to the Chinese government. President Zeman personally attended the military parade. In May of the same year, although Zeman did not attend the military parade held by Russia to commemorate the victory of the anti-fascist war, he said in an interview with Prague Radio, "If there was no Soviet Union, the Czech Republic would be forced to speak German and give the Nazi salute, shouting 'Heil Hitler', so he must pay tribute to the tens of millions of Soviet citizens who died in the war" - Zeman's attitude was completely inconsistent with the United States and the European Union, which collectively "boycotted" Russia because of the Ukrainian incident at the time. Judging from various circumstances, today's Czech Republic is not as close to the United States and the West as previous governments, and the governing philosophies of current

Prince Eugen

Prince Eugene was Italian by blood and French by political affiliation. The head of Eugene's family was the Duke of Savoy, but his father was not the Duke himself, but a close relative. Prince Eugene's mother was also Italian, Olympia, the niece of French Prime Minister Cardinal Mazarin . Mancini (Mazarin himself was Italian), was introduced to the French upper class by Mazarin from Italy. She was stunning in the court as soon as she appeared and became a socialite. The young Louis XIV was fascinated by her and soon became the mistress of King Louis. Until 1680, she suddenly fell out of favor and was forced to go into exile from France to Brussels, the capital of the Spanish Netherlands, where she lived until her death in 1708. By then, she had seen her son Eugene become a world-famous and victorious general, the nemesis of the Turks and the French, and the number one in the Austrian military. I believe she would also feel the pleasure of Italian revenge.

In terms of bloodline, Eugene was a pure Italian, but his father was a vassal of the King of France. He was not only the Prince of Savoy, but also the Governor of the Champagne region of France, and was named Count of Soissons (some sources call him Duke of Soissons). He also commanded the elite Swiss mercenary corps in the French army. Prince Eugene himself was born in Paris in 1663, so in terms of political relations, he could be considered a Frenchman. Eugene could use French and Italian fluently, but he did not speak German before he went to Austria, and even when he became an Austrian marshal, he could not speak German fluently. In 1673, when Eugene was 10 years old, his father died of illness, and his mother fled to Brussels in 1680. However, even when they were in France, his mother was busy with social activities all day long and never took care of the family, so Eugene and his brothers and sisters were raised by their grandmother. Perhaps because of the defects and scandals in his family during his youth, Eugene developed a lonely and quiet personality since childhood. When he grew up, he almost never talked about his personal emotions and thoughts with others, and he remained unmarried and had no children.

For non-eldest sons of aristocratic families like Prince Eugene (eldest sons can inherit titles and territories), there are generally two options: either join the church or join the army, which were both considered noble professions at the time. Eugene's grandmother had always trained him to become a priest. Unexpectedly, when Eugene grew up, he insisted on joining the army and seeking glory on the battlefield. Eugene initially wanted to join the French army, which was a natural idea. He was born and raised in France, and France had the most powerful army in Europe at the time. In 1683, 20-year-old Eugene asked Louis XIV to join the French army and command a company, but Louis XIV looked down on this thin, ugly boy and immediately rejected Eugene's request. Nearly ten years ago, Louis XIV had misjudged Marlborough, and now he missed Eugene. When he was beaten badly by the two of them in the War of the Spanish Succession in the future, he must have felt regretful, right? After being rejected by Louis XIV, Eugene was ready to join the Austrian army because in the early 1680s in Europe, the Austrian royal family was fighting against the Turkish army. In 1683, when the Turkish army was approaching Vienna, young nobles from various European countries, with a crusader-like religious fanaticism, joined the Austrian army one after another, and even the French were no exception. Louis XIV's France was an informal ally of Turkey in dealing with Austria, so Louis XIV privately prohibited the children of French nobles from joining Austria. Eugene happened to have an elder brother who was the commander of the cavalry regiment in the Austrian army and was killed a few months ago. He hid it from Louis XIV and secretly escaped from Paris in August across the French border and joined the imperial loyalist army outside Vienna, hoping to succeed his brother in commanding a cavalry regiment.

During the siege of Vienna, the imperial family had already evacuated the capital, but Vienna was still holding out. The Turkish Grand Vizier's army did not have heavy siege guns, so the war was delayed. During this period, the commander-in-chief of the Austrian imperial army was Charles, Duke of Lorraine. His Lorraine was occupied by Louis XIV, and he was the emperor's brother-in-law (married to the queen's sister), so he served as the commander-in-chief of the Austrian army. His field army joined the Bavarian Elector Max. Emmanuel and Baden Prince Louis's German princes' loyal army, together with the Polish cavalry of Polish King Sobieski, and successfully defeated the Turkish army under the city of Vienna. Young Prince Eugene happened to be there to witness the victory. Unfortunately, his brother's cavalry regiment had

been disbanded. Fortunately, Eugene and the two generals, the Duke of Bavaria and the Prince (Marquis) of Baden, were distant cousins and participated in the battle under their banners. In December after the war, Prince Eugene was appointed by Austrian Emperor Leopold as the commander of a newly formed dragoon regiment because of his merits .

Eugene was only 20 years old when he joined the army for a few months, but he became a colonel. Compared with Marlborough's experience, it can be seen that the selection of officers in the European army at that time valued family background. However, Eugene had no relatives in Vienna at that time. There were many princes from various German states who came to serve Austria like him in Vienna. Eugene's family background was not particularly prominent. He did not have a fixed residence. For many years, he had been living in the official residence of his friend, the Spanish ambassador. He also had no fixed source of income. His income as a colonel was not enough to cover the expenses of social activities in the upper class. Eugene could not even speak German. Fortunately, French was popular in the upper class of Europe, so he could still get by. In the past few years, as long as Prince Eugene was not fighting and lived in Vienna, he had been receiving assistance from his three cousins. Two of them were the Duke of Bavaria and the Prince of Baden, both of whom were generals in the court. The other one was closer in blood, the head of his own family, his cousin Victor Amadeus, the Grand Duke of Savoy . Decades later, these four cousins will each serve their own masters and meet on the battlefield.

After the siege of Vienna, the Austrian army took advantage of the victory and marched eastward. It not only recovered all the Hungarian territories occupied by Turkey for a hundred years, but also captured Transylvania, Bessarabia and other places (today's Romania). In 1688, it even conquered Belgrade (today's capital of Yugoslavia), Turkey's most important forward base in Europe. During this period, the Turkish Grand Vizier was ordered to commit suicide, and Sultan Mahmed IV was deposed (mehmed). In the hundreds of years of fighting with Turkey, Europeans tasted the taste of a great victory for the first time. Eugene also gradually established military exploits in the war against Turkey and began to become famous. In 1687, the 24-year-old Eugene had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. His colleague who served under the Duke of Bavaria at the time, and later the biggest opponent in the War of the Spanish Succession, French Marshal Villars, once evaluated European military figures that year and ranked Eugene as the 17th general among his contemporaries. Later facts proved that this ranking was too conservative. In 1688, when the Austrian army besieged Belgrade, Eugene's knee was seriously injured. He returned to Vienna and recuperated for three months before he recovered. For the rest of his life, he still suffered from knee pain in cold weather.

In 1688, the Austrian war against Turkey came to an end, and the Palatine War of Succession (Nine Years' War) between France and the Anglo-Dutch-Austrian anti-French alliance began. Prince Eugene mainly fought against the French army in the northern Italian battlefield, and served under three commanders-in-chief of the Austrian army in the northern Italian battlefield, including his cousin, the Elector of Bavaria, the Elector of Saxony, and Marshal Caparara . A few years later, in 1693, Eugene was promoted to the rank of marshal at the age of 30, and in 1694 he became the commander of the Austrian army in the northern Italian battlefield, commanding the battle independently for the first time. However, at that time, the rank of marshal was not as rare as it is today. According to data, in 1705, there were 22 marshals in the Austrian army alone. So if Eugene wanted to stand out, he had to prove himself on the battlefield. In addition, Louis XIV saw Eugene's performance on the battlefield and probably regretted missing such a talent that year, so he promised Eugene that as long as he joined the French army, he would give him the rank of French Marshal and the official position of Governor of Champagne, which his father had served in those days, but Eugene refused.

Compared with the armies of Western European powers, the efficiency and combat effectiveness of the Austrian Empire's army were quite backward. This was not so much a problem of the military system as it was a problem of the state system. In terms of the military system, the Austrian army during the reign of Prince Eugene had undergone military reforms and was no worse than the British and French armies. When Turenne's opponent, Marshal Montecuccuni, served as the chairman of the Imperial War Council and the commander-in-chief of the Imperial Army (1668-1680), he abandoned the old Spanish infantry phalanx system and imitated the organization of Gustav's Swedish army to carry out a fairly comprehensive military reform. In terms of weapons, he also adopted new flintlocks and joint bayonets, as well as relatively light and flexible

artillery. In terms of highly mobile light cavalry, Austria even had a certain advantage over the Western European army because it could recruit farmers and herdsmen from Hungary, Serbia, Moravia and other places to join the army. The most fatal weakness of the Austrian army was the poor operation of logistics and finance. The Austrian generals of the time, from the Duke of Lorraine to the Prince of Baden, may have been brave and good at fighting on the battlefield, but they never cared about the logistics supply of the army after leaving the battlefield. They always believed that these things were not the noble commander-in-chief's business, and the army's supply could be solved by itself. No matter what was given to the soldiers, the soldiers would eat it. As a result, the morale and system of the Austrian army were the worst among the great powers. What's worse is that Austria's treasury had long been empty after years of war. In that era, if there was no money, the army could not pay the salary. If the salary was not paid, the army would be passive and even mutinous. Britain and the Netherlands monopolized overseas trade and had an endless source of wealth. Louis XIV of France had a complete national financial system and taxation system. In contrast, the emperor's military expenses could only rely on income from Austria and part of Bohemia (Czech Republic). Hungary and the Balkan territories had just been recovered, and they were almost thousands of miles of uninhabited wasteland and swamps. Even if there were some people, they were all "rebels" who resisted Austrian rule, and there was no taxation at all. Therefore, the number of Austrian troops was far smaller than that of France or even Britain. Even the Austrian troops on the battlefield were often owed more than ten months' pay, and the troops had no will to fight. When Prince Eugene was in Italy, he often had to urge Vienna to pay wages while suppressing mutinies with harsh punishments. There was no way he could achieve anything.

Eugene was a smart man after all. He saw that there was no merit or glory to be gained from the war with France. Instead of wasting time in such a boring way, it would be better to change to another battlefield where he could make a difference. At this time, Turkey, east of Austria, recovered from its defeat and tried to counterattack and regain lost territory while Austria was busy fighting on the western front. So, Eugene asked to be transferred to the eastern front of the Austrian army and served as the commander-in-chief of the army stationed in Hungary. In 1697, he was approved and led 30,000 troops to station on the banks of the Danube in Hungary, guarding the south and defending against Turkish invasion. As fate would have it, in August of that year, the Turkish Sultan Mustafa personally led his army to cross the Danube to the north and invade Hungary. This time, Prince Eugene finally won the first opportunity in his life to independently command a major battle.

Seeing that the Turkish army was strong, Eugene temporarily retreated westward to Zenta and joined a reinforcement army to increase his force to 50,000. The Sultan did not pursue and annihilate the Austrian army, but besieged the Szeged Fortress. During the siege, he heard the news that the Austrian field army had received reinforcements. He was afraid of being attacked from both sides, so he gave up the siege and crossed the Tisza River near Zenta to the south, trying to gain a foothold with the cover of the river. However, the Turkish army's movement speed was too slow, especially to cover the crossing of the river for the imperial camp's baggage. They had already committed the taboo of hesitating in their determination to fight and slow in their actions. Eugene had a sensitive field light cavalry reconnaissance network on the front line. After receiving the news, he immediately rushed to the front by forced march and caught the Turkish army in the chaos of crossing the river. Eugene himself was a person who could disregard any military doctrine in order to fight. When he saw the opportunity, he made a quick decision and did not even set up a battle formation. He let the Austrian army deploy its formation while marching and attack the Turkish army halfway across the river. This was Eugene's famous work, the Battle of Zenta. When the Austrian army suddenly appeared, the Turkish Sultan and part of the cavalry had already crossed the river, and the Grand Vizier commanded the main infantry but had not yet crossed the river. The main force of the Turkish army of nearly 100,000 people still had a numerical advantage over the Austrian army, but psychologically, the shock of being attacked by surprise should not be underestimated, not to mention that there was a pontoon bridge behind them, and they would be safe after crossing the pontoon bridge, so they did not have the courage to fight to the death. After the initial chaos of the encounter, Eugene saw that the Turkish Vizier was still trying to gather troops to defend the bridgehead, so he sent an infantry unit down the river from the right wing of the battlefield, wading around the Turkish bridgehead to attack the Turkish army from behind. With this blow, Turkey's resistance immediately collapsed. The Austrian army attacked like a ragtag army. Even the Turkish prime minister was chopped down by his own soldiers on the pontoon bridge in the chaos of scrambling to escape. In the

Battle of Zenta, most of the Turkish army collapsed, 20,000 were killed and 10,000 were drowned. The Austrian army did not take prisoners, but slaughtered almost all the wounded soldiers, and even seized the Turkish Sultan's gold tent and military treasury. This was the first time that a European army defeated a sultan who led the army in person, and achieved the most thorough victory. The winner of the Battle of Zenta, Prince Eugene, became famous throughout Europe almost overnight and became a European hero who fought against pagans. In fact, although the Turkish army was huge in number, it had long lagged behind the European army in quality. The victory over Turkey was just a small test for Eugene. Just four years later, Eugene would face a truly strong challenge on the battlefield in Western Europe, and would also meet a true confidant in military art.

Afterwards, Prince Eugene made great contributions to the Habsburg dynasty, whether in the War of Spanish Succession or in the negotiations with Louis XIV of France. In the Turkish War from 1714 to 1718, the experienced marshal drove the Turks all the way to Belgrade in the Balkans. Prince Eugene served three Habsburg emperors and made indelible contributions to the establishment of the Habsburg empire.

Prince Eugene was not only a politician and military strategist, but he was also tolerant and supportive of science and art. In 1700, Prince Eugene commissioned Lucas von Hildebrandt to build a summer palace for him on the land given to him by the emperor, based on the blueprint of the Palace of Versailles. The construction of the Belvedere Palace took 24 years. According to the terrain from bottom to top, Hildebrandt designed two palaces, of which the Lower Belvedere Palace was for Prince Eugene's own living and was completed in 1716. The inauguration ceremony of the Upper Belvedere Palace was in 1724, and it was the place where Prince Eugene welcomed guests and held banquets. Even when building the summer palace, Prince Eugene still remembered that he was a military leader. The address of the Belvedere Palace itself was on the military stronghold where the Turks marched into Vienna in 1683. In the design of the Upper Belvedere Palace, Prince Eugene also symbolically designed his headquarters, barracks and outposts on the roof of the palace. When the palace was completed, Prince Eugene was at the height of his fame. The magnificence of its architecture and the richness of its art collection astonished Vienna. It is said that Prince Eugene was not good-looking, and in order to make up for his inferiority complex, he asked the craftsmen to add the image of Apollo, the sun god, to his portrait.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)

He is one of the greatest classical music composers in Europe. Mozart was born in Salzburg in 1756. His father was a performer and composer of the Salzburg Archbishop's Symphony Orchestra. Mozart showed his extraordinary musical talent at the age of 3 and began to compose music at the age of 6. At the age of 3, he could play many pieces of music he had heard on the piano. At the age of 5, he could accurately identify the names of single notes, double notes, and chords played on any instrument. He could even easily tell the pitch of cups, bells and other utensils when they collided. Such a strong concept of absolute pitch is something that most professional musicians cannot achieve in their lifetime. When he was 4 years old, his father returned home with a friend and saw his son concentrating on writing something on the stave paper. His father asked him what he was doing? The son answered seriously, "I'm composing." The child's behavior made the two adults look at each other and laugh. Facing the crooked notes on the paper, they thought it was just a child's nonsense. However, after the attentive father looked at his son's work carefully for several times, he suddenly shouted to the guest with tears in his eyes: "Dear, come and see! What is written here is so correct and meaningful!" The genius has begun his creative career!

At the age of six, the "child prodigy" was brought to the Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna to play the piano for Empress Maria Theresa. At a young age, Mozart traveled all over Europe with his father. Later, Mozart served as a musician under the Bishop of Salzburg, during which time he visited Italy many times. The trip to Italy had a profound impact on his creation.

In 1781, Mozart broke up with the bishop and came to Vienna alone, starting his life as a free artist. Mozart's life in Vienna was full of contradictions, with brilliant achievements on one side and disappointment and poverty on the other. Mozart's life in his later years deteriorated and his health deteriorated, so he had to ask his friends for help frequently. When his last outstanding opera, The Magic Flute, premiered, he was already suffering from a chronic illness. One day, a stranger with a

cold expression and dressed in black came to visit him and asked the master to write a Requiem for him. After the stranger left, Mozart, who was exhausted physically and mentally, said to his wife with tears in his eyes that this work would be written for himself. "He began to write his last work, the Requiem, with a fanatical and desperate spirit... Mozart was in a state of overwork. He could not get rid of the idea that this 'Mass for Death' was written for himself. He thought he would not be able to finish it alive. He urged himself to write this masterpiece full of scenes of death and began a tragic race against time." An eternal regret is that the winner of this race was the god of death. When the Requiem was halfway through, Mozart could no longer hold the pen in his hand... The final finisher of this masterpiece was his proud student Schusmayer.

Mozart is not only an outstanding master of classical music, but also a rare musical genius in human history. His short life left a very valuable and rich musical legacy for the world. Looking at his lifelong contribution to music, only Bach can match him (mainstream music industry thinking). As a model of classical music, he played a huge role in the development of European music. Mozart created a total of 22 operas, 41 symphonies, 42 concertos, a requiem, as well as sonatas, chamber music, religious music and songs.

Mozart is the founder of piano concertos, composing 29 of them, including three piano concertos K.107. He also made outstanding contributions to the development of European instrumental concertos. Opera is the mainstream of Mozart's creation. He is one of the four great masters in the history of European opera, along with Gluck, Wagner and Verdi. His representative operas "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Don Giovanni" premiered in Prague in 1787 and became an instant success. "The Magic Flute" is Mozart's last opera. His composition style combines melody and artistry, and is lively, cheerful and pleasant to the ear.

Together with Haydn and Beethoven, he wrote a glorious chapter for European symphony. In addition, his Requiem has also become a rare masterpiece in religious music.

As a European composer in the late 18th century, Mozart's music deeply reflects the spirit of the times, especially the ideas of the middle class reflected in his operas, which undoubtedly had a progressive significance at the time. Mozart endowed music with singing beauty and joy, but it was also deeply mixed with sadness, which just reflected the fate of intellectuals in Mozart's time.

Generally speaking, concertos are difficult to compose well for two reasons:

1. Generally, concertos require a deep understanding of the main instrument. In short, the composer must also be a performer. In other words, he not only needs to understand the instrument, but also has to have performance-level skills, so that he can master various performance techniques and apply them to his own concerto. For example, Paganini could never write a good piano concerto because his piano level was not good enough for him to write a concerto.
2. Generally, concertos require a delicate balance. An orchestra and an instrument are balanced, and neither part can overwhelm the other. Therefore, the requirements for instrumentation are much higher than those for symphonies. In short, the performer must be a master composer. A typical failure case is the great piano prince Chopin.

The piano part of his piano concerto is absolutely amazing, but the orchestra part is so disappointing. Chopin's original version is almost unplayable, and it was only thanks to Berlioz's re-orchestration that the two pieces have established their historical status.

For example, Beethoven was a master of piano and violin, so he could write five piano concertos and one concerto. For example, Rachmaninoff was a master of piano and could write four piano concertos. Many orchestration masters, such as Berlioz mentioned earlier, could not write a concerto. This is actually very normal. Composers who can be performers are already rare, and those who can play both violin and piano like Beethoven are rare.

But Mozart seems to be exempt from this rule. . .

He wrote twenty-seven piano concertos.

A concerto for three pianos.

A concerto for two pianos.

Two flute concertos.

A flute/harp concerto.

Five Violin Concertos.

A cello concerto (lost).

Several symphonic concertos (violin/viola, clarinet/oboe/horn/bassoon)

Four Horn Concertos.

A bassoon concerto.

A concerto for oboe.

A clarinet concerto.

A trumpet concerto (lost).

In other words, he wrote for almost every instrument that could be written for.

A music master commented on the musical prodigy and child prodigy Mozart: "Beethoven reached the highest height after a lifetime of exploration and hard work, but Mozart was already there when he was born." The most typical example is his relationship with the court composer Antonio Salieri. The first time he read a piece of music; Salieri knelt before God many times and prayed that God would give him talent. Unfortunately, he was still mediocre, while Mozart was still talented.

The Mozart Effect

Mozart is not only a rare musician who left a lot of immortal works for the world, he is also a music therapy expert who relieved the pain of many patients. Mozart's music can not only bring people spiritual enjoyment and cultivate our sentiments, but also inspire our brains and improve our IQ, and even play a certain magical role on animals and plants. Therefore, some people call this phenomenon the "Mozart effect".

The Piano Sonata in D major has long been the most famous prenatal music in the world, and is very popular among young women who are about to become mothers. In recent years, medical scientists have also found that many of Mozart's music not only has a certain effect on children's ADHD, Alzheimer's disease, stuttering, pain, neurasthenia and other diseases, but also can improve human body functions and spatial perception.

Lawrence, a 6-year-old child living in London, England, has been developmentally retarded since childhood and suffers from severe ADHD and language disorders. When someone talks to him, Lawrence has to think for half an hour without saying a word before he can answer. After several sessions of treatment with Mozart's music, Lawrence's ADHD symptoms have not only improved greatly, but he also likes to talk to people. When someone asks a question, little Lawrence can immediately give a corresponding answer.

Daniel Amen, a famous American clinical neuroscientist, introduced in his book "Brain Prescription": Through EEG research, it was found that sick children would become very focused when listening to Mozart's music, and the (it) brain waves commonly seen in ADHD patients were also on a clear downward trend. It was also found that after a period of treatment, the ability to control emotions would be greatly improved, and social skills would also be greatly improved.

According to Don Cannell, the author of the book "The Mozart Effect", music is not only effective for children, but also has magical powers for adults. Scientists at the University of Washington conducted an experiment on 90 editors of newspapers and magazines and found that after they listened to some of Mozart's music, their work accuracy increased by 21.3%.

Bulgarian psychologist George Lozanov said in the 1950s: "Each of us has an optimal learning state, and music can make the body and mind harmonious. It is a channel to open the memory emotion." Physiologists at the University of California, USA,

once conducted such an interesting experiment. They asked 38 college students to listen to Mozart's piano sonata for 10 minutes, and then took IQ tests. The results showed that the IQ of these college students increased by 8 to 9 points. Doctors at the Chicago Neurosurgery Department in the United States even found that some of Mozart's music can alleviate the onset of epilepsy patients and reduce the frequency of onset.

Darwin once said: "Listening to a considerable amount of music may in this way revitalize the declining brain." There is a young female artist named Katia Eliade in Paris, France, but she was in a dilemma of lack of creativity and could not paint not long ago. After failing various treatments, Eliade had no choice but to choose sound therapy. She listened to Mozart's music for two hours every day for three consecutive months and finally achieved good results. At present, she has regained her sense of color application in abstract paintings and inspired her creativity.

Mozart's music not only affects human emotions and health, but also other animals and plants. The Westphalian Milk Association in North Rhine, Germany, recently played Mozart's Serenade and the German team's anthem in the 2002 World Cup in the cowshed for a comparative test. The results showed that the German team's anthem had no effect, while Mozart's music increased the milk production of cows by 0.6%. In addition, they also found that these cows became more docile and quiet when listening to the Serenade.

In Tuscany, Italy, a vineyard owner named Carlo Cagnazzi has also conducted such an experiment in the past five years: he often played Mozart's music to his grapes for several years and achieved unexpected results. According to him, "When you play this music day and night, it will produce dramatic changes to the plants. It can make the grapes mature faster and drive away parasites and birds."

The Three Strausses

Johann Strauss the Elder

The story of Strauss's life is very melodramatic. There is no need to say much about his works. As the father of waltz, his Radetzky March is a repertoire of the Vienna New Year's Concert. It is the last performance. Whenever the Radetzky March at the end of the concert is played, the scene of the musicians interacting and applauding with the audience has become a repertoire of the Vienna New Year's Concert. This song was originally dedicated by Johann Strauss to General Radetzky. Radetzky was an Austrian field marshal. From 1815 to 1831, he served as the commander-in-chief of the cavalry in Weidenbock, Lombardy and other places. Radetzky actively maintained the colonial rule of the Austrian Empire. He led the army to invade neighboring Italy and served as governor in northern Italy for many years. The march written by Johann Strauss showed off the military power of the Austrian Habsburg dynasty and the prestige of Radetzky. Later, even Strauss himself and his son Johann Strauss the Younger were unwilling to perform this march again. Despite this, the Radetzky March conquered the audience with its popular melody and powerful rhythm. People gradually forgot Radetzky's ignominious history and it became the most widely circulated march.

15, Johann Strauss Sr. became a violinist in the Michael Palmer Orchestra, the most famous ball orchestra in Vienna. Later, Johann Strauss Sr. became friends with the talented musician Joseph Lanner. Later, Lanner formed a small orchestra and Johann became the viola player of the small orchestra. Lanner's works are good at lyricism. Although Strauss's music is not as affectionate as Lanner's, it is often more exciting. In newspapers and magazines, in cafes, and even on the streets, people talked about the artistic styles of the two composers. Because the public was accustomed to seeing them as competitors in the music world, they gradually separated the two friends. In the autumn of 1825, an open conflict finally occurred. One night, the two friends fought each other. In a melee, cellos and double basses were smashed, and even the large mirror in the restaurant was smashed to pieces. A few days later, Strauss felt very regretful and composed a "Reconciliation Waltz" dedicated to Lanner. Lanner responded with a "Waltz of Breaking Off Friendship" with an elegy as the prelude. Strauss then left the orchestra. Although the two composers privately admired each other's talent, they never appeared together again.

Later, Johann Strauss Sr. often went out to perform with his orchestra, so as you all know, he met a mistress named Emily and said goodbye to his first wife Anna. Later, when he was performing in the UK, he fell ill and almost died. He repeatedly begged the doctor to let him return home. Along the way, Strauss kept talking nonsense and often fell into a coma. The doctor

asserted that he was hopeless. However, Strauss finally made it to Austria. His first wife Anna came from Vienna to pick him up, so Strauss returned to his wife and children. After Anna's careful care, Strauss gradually recovered. However, when he no longer needed Anna's care, he once again abandoned Anna and went to find Emily. From then on, Strauss never stepped into his own home again. What a man! The most ridiculous thing is that he was very uneasy about the musical talent of his son Johann Strauss Jr., and I don't know if it was out of jealousy or something, he forbade the child from all musical activities. I don't understand this. Father Mozart and Father Beethoven wanted their sons to be supermen. Comrade Johann would beat his son violently whenever he found out that his son was playing music. However, his mother Anna secretly let her son continue to learn music and play music... Later, when his son grew up, Johann Strauss asked his agent Hirsch to spread rumors and warn major dance halls in Vienna that if anyone accepted Strauss Jr. to perform there, the King of Waltz himself would disappear from that dance hall. Strauss Jr. was rejected by major dance halls and had to hold an open-air concert in the garden of a cafe on the outskirts of the city. However, Johann Strauss Jr. succeeded and made his father angry. Music fans felt that his father was no match for his son. What a tragic ending! On September 25, 1849, Strauss Jr. died of scarlet fever. When his son heard the news and rushed to the scene, he found that the naked body of Johann Strauss Jr. had fallen from an empty bed to the floor. The chests and drawers were all looted. Emily had taken away everything she could, even the pajamas and bedding on the deceased's bed. Two days later, the coffin of old Strauss was carried to the solemn St. Stephen's Cathedral. One hundred thousand people from all over Vienna came to attend his funeral. Hundreds of bells from the bell towers rang, and the mournful sound echoed in the air. At the last stage of the funeral, members of the Strauss Orchestra removed his coffin from the hearse pulled by four black horses, lifted it onto their shoulders, and carried it to the cemetery of the Doblin Church in Kahlenberg.

Johann Strauss Jr.

Johann Strauss, the son of Johann Strauss, the father of waltz, is the most accomplished and famous one in the family. He made great contributions to the popularity of Vienna waltz in the 19th century. His title of "King of Waltz" is because he promoted the waltz, a dance form originally belonging to peasants, to a noble form of entertainment in the Habsburg court. In addition, the artistic achievements of his works far surpassed those of his predecessors and are more well-known. The story between him and his father is not mentioned above. At the Vienna World Expo in 1873, Johann Strauss played the world-famous "Blue Danube". Strauss married the singer Kitty, who was 10 years older than him. After marriage, Strauss lived a secluded life, with only a few close friends visiting occasionally. His way of entertaining guests was to play a game of billiards together quietly. His wife's wealth allowed him to completely free himself from daily performances and devote himself to composing.

"The Blue Danube" made Johann Strauss Jr.'s name well-known in the United States. The organizers of the Boston Peace Festival invited him to conduct the performance of his works in Massachusetts. The remuneration of up to \$100,000 is still a huge sum today. When Strauss Jr. came to the rehearsal hall for the first time, he saw a real music army as soon as he stepped in - nearly 2,000 musicians and a giant choir of 20,000 people. The band also added a "chime" made of large and small anvils, fire alarm bells and uneven steel rails hung on a wooden frame, as well as a percussion instrument group composed of a "drum king" with a diameter of 18 feet. In front of this music army, Strauss Jr. stood on a high platform that looked like a watchtower. Dozens of deputy conductors watched him with telescopes and then conveyed his every move to the actors under their command. When the beat came, the whole orchestra fired like a cannon. Strauss, who always emphasized accurate syllables, almost wanted to kill people. In front of more than 100,000 spectators, Strauss conducted more than a dozen such chaotic performances, but Americans appreciated it greatly. During his short stay in the United States, Strauss became a sensational hero. In the United States, women competed to ask for his hair to treasure and take pride in it. Strauss's male servants enthusiastically gave them envelopes sprinkled with perfume - each containing one or two black curly hairs cut from Strauss's Newfoundland dog. Ha ha!

His wife Kitty was murdered at home. The death of his wife was a great blow to Strauss Jr. mentally. He felt an indescribable fear and ran to Italy in a daze. He did not even attend Kitty's funeral. His brother Edward took care of the funeral. It was not until a few months later that he had the courage to return to Vienna. This violinist who was once passionate and charismatic stopped playing the violin and never picked up the bow again. Not long after, he married again, and it was the same girl from Cologne, 26-year-old Angelica. Strauss Jr. and his young and beautiful wife became the focus of attention at social parties,

and Strauss Jr. was also very happy. However, Angelica could not have children and could not do any meaningful work. She often felt bored and her life was boring. She became more and more jealous of John's talent. Strauss Jr. was devoted to his work, but Angelica thought that this was deliberately ignoring her. She was unwilling to be lonely, so she began to look for a new love. Strauss Jr. said nothing about Angelica's scandal. No matter how much he suffered for it, he did not take revenge on anyone. As far as people know, he neither reprimanded her nor quarreled with her, and Angelica later just quietly left the house. Angelica left, and Strauss Jr. was upset. He also had to find a partner. As it happened, an acquaintance of his died, leaving behind a charming widow, only 21 years old. Adele was the daughter of a banker and had a good upbringing, and Strauss Jr. was very attracted to her. Adele, who had lost her husband and felt lonely with her young daughter, gratefully accepted Strauss Jr.'s care and love. On August 15, 1883, Strauss Jr. and Adele got married in Coburg. Finally, I have finished my last years!

Richard Strauss

The third Strauss, Richard Strauss, was a German composer and conductor who was obsessed with the program music of Berlioz and Liszt, especially the music of Wagner, and pushed the symphonic poem pioneered by Liszt to the peak of its development. His music was avant-garde and romantic, and his works included sonatas, concertos, chamber music, symphonic poems, operas and vocal works. For example, the famous "Thus Spoke Zarathustra". On November 15, 1933, the Nazis set up an official agency under the Propaganda Ministry: the Imperial Music Bureau. Goebbels, in accordance with Hitler's instructions, specially appointed Richard Strauss as the director of the Music Bureau and the great conductor Furtwängler as the chief conductor of music. As early as the beginning of the 20th century, Strauss's genius and great achievements were noticed and used by the German emperor. He was appointed as the director of the Royal Music of Wilhelm, and he composed many songs for German militarism: four marches specially used for the Prussian army parade; soldiers' chorus. Toscanini once said: I take off my hat in front of Strauss the composer, and put it back on in front of Strauss the man. Strauss remained in the Third Reich. His relationship with Hitler was sometimes good, sometimes bad, sometimes cold, sometimes hot. It should be admitted that before June 1935, the great composer still supported Hitler's regime. For example, in the summer of 1934, he conducted Wagner's Parsifal in Bayreuth. At that time, Hitler was sitting in the audience, his eyes sparkling. When the curtain fell, Hitler ran backstage to shake hands with Strauss and asked him if he had any requests, to show the care of the "Führer".

After World War II, he was detained for investigation because he was once the music director of Nazi Germany's senior cultural officials. Later, he was tried in the Munich Special Court. Of course, he was not sentenced, but was asked to reflect on his moral and conscience guilt. In the history of Western music, it is unique for a great composer to be publicly tried for world political issues. Israel has not forgiven Strauss. Today, his works are still not allowed to be performed in this country.

Gustav Klimt, Austrian master painter. Born in Vienna in 1862. Joined the Vienna Artists Association in 1890. His works absorbed elements of ancient Egyptian, Greek and medieval art, combining the surface that emphasizes contour lines with the plane of classical mosaics to create a unique and infectious painting style. Other works include "The Kiss" in the Austrian Art Museum.

In 1876, Klimt received a scholarship to train as an architectural painter. At the time, he admired Hans Makart, a leading historical painter. Klimt welcomed the conservative training; his early works can be classified as academic. Klimt began his career by painting interior murals and ceilings for large public buildings on the Ringstraße, including the successful series "Allegories and Emblems".

Klimt's "Golden Period" brought him positive reviews and success, and is considered to be Klimt's peak period. Klimt often used gold leaf in his works during this period. The dazzling gold color can be seen for the first time in Pallas Athena (1898) and Judith I (1901). The most famous works of the Golden Period are Portrait of Adele I (1907) and The Kiss (1907-1908). Klimt rarely traveled, but Venice and Ravenna, both famous for their beautiful mosaics, are likely places where Klimt was inspired by gold and Byzantine style. In 1904, Klimt and other artists collaborated on the luxurious Stoklei Palace, the home of a wealthy Belgian entrepreneur and one of the most magnificent buildings of the Art Nouveau era. Klimt was responsible

for the restaurant, contributing his most outstanding decorative works, including "Realization" and "Expectation", which he publicly stated: "It is probably the peak of my decorative work." Between 1907 and 1909, Klimt painted five paintings of society women wrapped in soft fur. His love of women's clothing is clearly revealed in many of Flöge's photos showing her designs.

While working and relaxing at home, Klimt usually wore sandals and a long robe, with no underwear. His simple life was a bit of a recluse, devoted to art, family, and little else besides the Secessionist movement, and avoided coffee socials or the company of other artists. Klimt's reputation often attracted many supporters to his home. His painting process was always deliberate and sometimes meticulous, requiring long periods of continuous work. Although Klimt was very sexually active, he was cautious about his affairs and avoided scandal.

The Kiss is one of Klimt's masterpieces. The Kiss is an allegorical painting with an abstract theme. It does not express the love of a specific person, but one of the universal commonalities of human beings: sexual love for the opposite sex. This painting has a strong sentimental tone and a strong oriental decorative flavor in style. It can be said to be the most typical work of Klimt's style, which fully demonstrates the painter's unique artistic characteristics. From the overall atmosphere, the love expressed in the picture is sad and sentimental, not happy and excited, and even has some decadent colors. The tall man is hugging his beloved lover tightly and kissing, and the woman is looking up with her eyes closed, seeming to be immersed in a quiet and confused love. Her knees slowly slide to the ground covered with flowers, one hand gently holds the neck of her lover, and the other hand is intertwined with the man's. The body is tilted and is rushing into the arms of the lover. The two people snuggled up together, and from the woman's shoulders, arms, feet and the man's neck and back, they were all wrapped in a brightly decorated cloak with naked bodies, immersed in an intoxicated mood, as if they were about to further sublimate their love through the kiss. Therefore, some critics believe that "The Kiss" is a work with "erotic content". However, some critics hold the opposite opinion, believing that the realm reflected in "The Kiss" is bitterness, not happiness; it is sadness, not passion, and it gives people the revelation that youth is short and love is illusory.

In November 2006, Oprah, the host of an American talk show, bought Adele No. 2 from Christie's for \$87.9 million. Another Adele No. 1 was bought by Ronald Lauder, the son of cosmetics magnate Estee Lauder, for \$135 million, becoming the treasure of his gallery, which is located at 86th Street and Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, New York. In 2017, a Chinese buyer bought Klimt's Adele No. 2 for RMB 1.03 billion.

The founder of Austrian supermarket brand **Billa** , "Herr Billa ": Karl Wlaschek , hereinafter referred to as Herr Billa. Billa has 1,050 supermarkets and 18,400 employees in Austria . Billa 's signature red and yellow logo can be seen in neighboring countries such as Italy, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. In Trend's Austrian rich list some time ago, Herr's legacy once again entered the top 5 list, although he died in 2015.

When he was young, he worked part-time as a bar pianist in a friend's bar called "Charly Walker". When he was 36 years old, he decided to open a shop and chose the address of Margareten in Vienna's 5th district. The shop on Straße always sells goods at various discount prices, which is very popular with customers. Therefore, Lao Ka's shop is always crowded with people who come to buy goods.

By 1960, Karl's business had grown to 45 branches, so he decided to turn the store into a food store and introduced a self-service shopping system. He named his chain of stores Billa (from the first few letters of Billiger Laden), which means "cheap store".

In addition, during the period from Billa to 1960, Karl continued to try other types of shops. In 1954, he opened a daily necessities store in the 7th district of Vienna. He named the store Bipa (Billiger Parf ü merie), which is the predecessor of today's Bipa , meaning "cheap perfume shop"

Billa and Bipa did not stop him. In 1969, Carlos opened another supermarket, Merkur , in order to sell more types of imported goods in a large store. In 1978, Carlos opened a chain of supermarkets selling discounted books, called Libro, which gradually expanded into music, paper, stationery and other fields.

At the age of 73, he sold the Billa Group to the German Rewe Group for 1.1 billion , without leaving the company to any of his family members. After that, Carlo Ancelotti began his third career: the real estate industry. Although it is a little difficult for us as outsiders to understand, we may be able to understand his feelings by looking at what Carlo Ancelotti said himself. "My wealth started with real estate. I didn't take anything from Billa except a car, an office and a phone. I live on rent." " Mein Reichthum began with the Immobilien . I have this vom Billa nichts genommen . Nur Auto , Buro and the Telephone . Gelebt habe ich von den Mieten ." - Karl Wlaschek

Billa has been acquired by the Rewe Group today and has gradually deviated from Karl-Kahn's original intention of allowing everyone to buy things at low prices , every time I buy something at Billa and see those red discount labels , I still feel happy that this place still retains the shadow of when Karl-Kahn founded Billa .

Carlo put all his property after leaving Billa into real estate investment. His properties are managed through private funds (such as Amisola , Estrella and Ermione). According to the Courier, before his death, Carlo owned nearly 300 properties, including 60 in Vienna's 1st district, because Carlo was a fan of Vienna's classical architecture. In his property list, his favorites are the "palaces" in the city center that he named himself: Palais Ferstl , Palais Esterházy , Palais Harrach , Palais Hardegg and Palais Kinsky.

Café Central is part of Palais Ferstl . In other words, Karl-Heinz is the landlord of Café Central. In addition, Palais Harrach , Palais Hardegg and Palais Kinsky are all located next to and across the street from Café Central. In fact, houses in prime locations can witness many things: for example, former Austrian Finance Minister Karl-Heinz Grassler lived in Der Bräunerhof , where Café Landtmann is located , and in the attic of Palais Burgring , which is located on the corner of Babenbergerstraße . It has to be said that Karl-Heinz has a good eye for investment.

In addition, some of the properties owned by Carlo Ancelotti are very famous: for example, die Börse am Schottenring , Hilton Vienna Plaza, Schlosshotel Velden Wörthersee (Velden Castle Hotel), all of which are extremely beautiful. Of course, this is only a small part of it. According to the Courier, Carlo Ancelotti's real estate wealth mainly consists of two parts, one is these valuable palaces and castles, and the other part comes from the rented buildings of Billa supermarkets. About 60 Billa supermarkets have been renting his houses. In addition, the private funds that help him manage his assets have also been investing. For example, Amiola AG bought a 6,300 square meter piece of land next to Hauptbahnhof in Vienna in 2014 to build houses.

But Carlo said that these palaces in Vienna District 1 that he loves will never be sold again, but will only be maintained to keep them beautiful forever. We really have to thank him for protecting these beautiful "art heritage" for us.

As brilliant as Carlo' s career is his family life. Carlo had five wives, a pair of children, two stepdaughters, and a granddaughter. Simone, the daughter of his third wife (not Carlo' s biological child), married Carlo' s only son, Karl Philipp Wlaschek (born to his second wife). It really feels like the good things are kept within the family.

Logically speaking, Carlos Ka has only two children, especially his son, Kaye, who has always been regarded as the "crown prince". However, Carlos Kaye did not hand over the Billa Group to Kaye, and he also removed Kaye from the list of directors of his real estate company. He would rather trust the hired employees than his son. Why? It is said that the management and investment philosophy and personality of the father and son are completely different. Carlos Kaye believes that investment should be long-term, while Kaye Kaye likes to make short-term investments, make quick money, buy a house, and sell it immediately after the price rises after a few years. Just like a senior IT engineer does not like the way a novice

programmer does things.

Despite this, Xiaoka still managed to stay in the real estate field with the help of Laoka. He participated in Ermione With the help of the Privatstiftung , he still owns more than a dozen houses in Vienna, a few in Berlin, and a shopping mall in Bulgaria. He also tried to open a restaurant, but it was totally unsuccessful and closed down not long after it opened.

Hansleisch , located in the 17th district and run by Carlo's granddaughter Monika, is very successful. Many newspapers and magazines have reported on this restaurant, and of course we don't know if it has any connection with Carlo. There are rumors that Carlo prefers his niece, and although she is a niece, she still uses Carlo's last name.

Friederike , the fifth wife of Ka Wlaschek , she is more than 30 years younger than Carlos. Just when we thought that Carlos would not marry again at the age of 95, they held a wedding in a hurry. And his son Kapok did not even attend their wedding. According to OE24, after Carlos' death, he left her 3 billion euros. Kapok must have fainted in the toilet. This "fifth mother" who had been married for only 3 years took away 3 billion in an instant. Moreover, Carlos let her continue to use those "palaces" and "castles" after his death, and his love for her was beyond words.

The old Ka, who loved beauty more than the state, finally took the "Tram No. 71" at the age of 98, but not to the Central Cemetery, but back to his favorite old town of Vienna. The former bar pianist is in the heart of Vienna, witnessing the city's changes over the times.

Karajan ,

(1908-1989) was born in Salzburg. He is an Austrian conductor, keyboard player and director. He started learning piano at the age of four and held public concerts at the age of eight. Due to his outstanding talent and skills, he was recognized by the public opinion at that time as the most promising pianist in the future. Karajan first took the stage to conduct in 1928. The success of that performance was well received by many people present, and the 20-year-old Karajan also tasted the unique taste of being a conductor for the first time. Karajan's first official recording in 1943 was to conduct the Berlin State Orchestra to perform Mozart's "Magic Flute Overture". This also opened up Karajan's "friendship" with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra for nearly half a century. In April 1955, the new artistic director of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra was Karajan, the master who had served the longest and had the most far-reaching influence on the orchestra since its establishment. He worked closely with the orchestra and worked hard to create a unique and unprecedented perfect and exquisite sound. That solid foundation made the orchestra highly respected at home and abroad. Whether it was a performance in the concert hall or recorded into countless records, it was a musical treasure. In July 1989, Karajan died suddenly. After several months of panic, the members of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra collectively voted for Karajan's successor. Karajan loved sports, often skiing, racing, sailing and flying, and practicing yoga. He also had an amazing memory and always performed from memory. Throughout his life, he was associated with technology, from recording and video to machinery, and even surgery would arouse his interest. Karajan liked to lead and promote young musicians, such as Sophie Mutter, Seiji Ozawa, pianist Kissin, soprano Gundura Janowitz, etc. The authoritative music dictionary in the English world, "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians", wrote: "In the last 30 years of his life, no other conductor has made a greater impact than him."

Karajan was active on the conducting stage for 70 years. He led many of Europe's top orchestras and had a 34-year partnership with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. He left a large amount of audio and video materials for future generations, and by 1988 he had released more than 100 million records. Karajan enjoyed a high reputation in the music world and was even called the "Conductor King" in the Chinese field.