



# VIENNA

Centuries of most important history amalgamate in the elegant cosmopolitan city of Vienna into a vivid and festive picture with Gothic churches, Baroque buildings, imaginative Jugendstil houses and modern glass façades. In the comfortable cafés and »Heurige« wine taverns with their rich tradition you can encounter the Viennese zest for life. At the magnificent balls and famous concerts you experience the musical side of Vienna.

Over 180 photos by the renowned Viennese photographer János Kalmár show all facets of the fascinating metropolis on the Danube, from the inner city, past the magnificent buildings along the Ring to Schönbrunn Palace and the Vienna Woods.



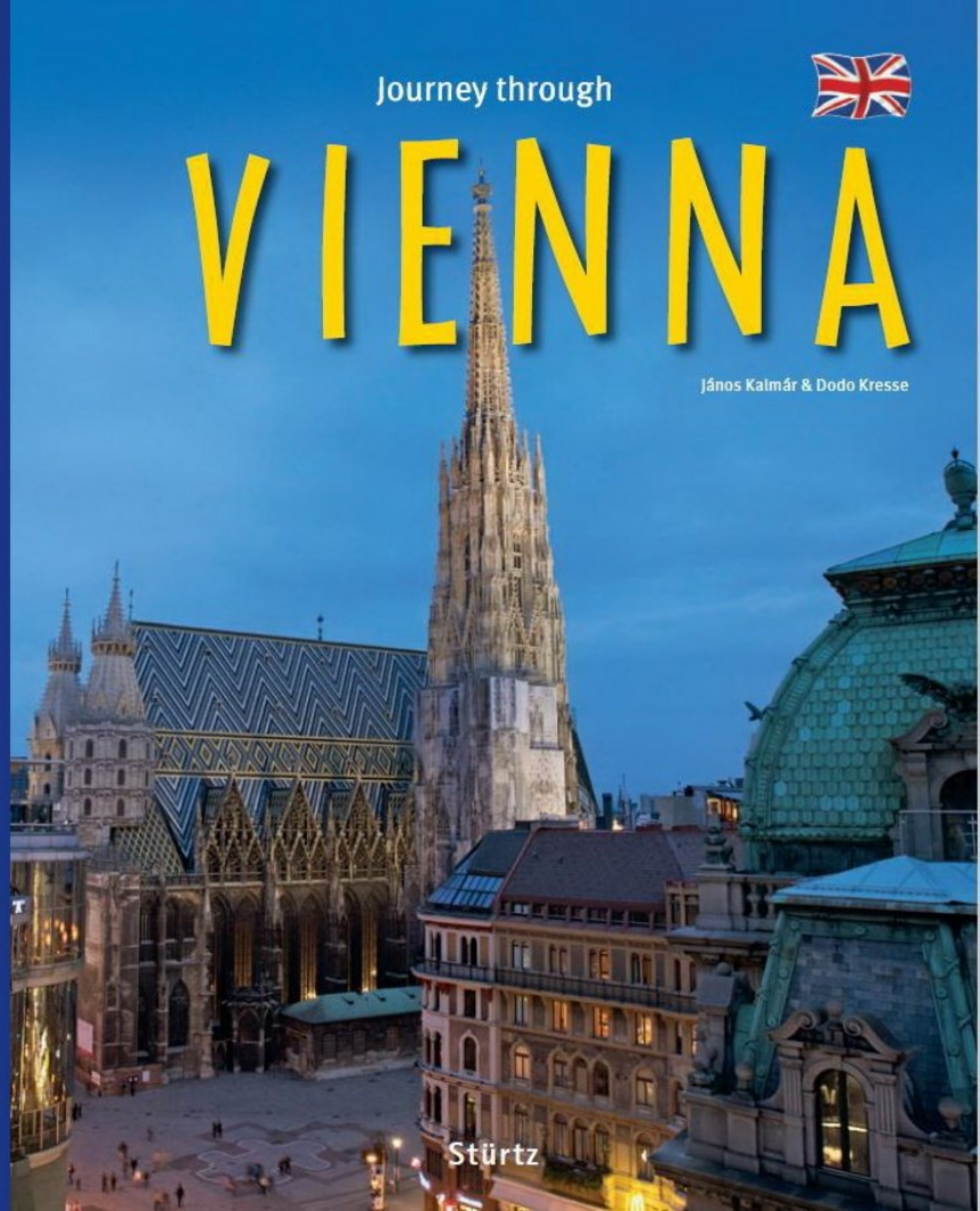
Details of our programme  
can be found at  
[www.verlagshaus.com](http://www.verlagshaus.com)

Journey through



# VIENNA

János Kalmár & Dodo Kresse



Stürtz

**First page:**  
Café Museum was opened in 1899. Architect of world renown Alfred Loos decked out the interior in a simplicity and objective functionality hitherto unheard of.

**Previous page:**  
Vienna's Ferris wheel with its emblematic red compartments is 64.5 m (212 ft) tall and was built by British engineer Walter

Basset in 1896/97. Badly damaged in the Second World War, it resumed its gentle revolutions in 1947 – and is still turning.

**Below:**  
One of the many chess players to frequent Café Central at the beginning of the 20th century was

Russian emigrant Bronstein. According to one famous anecdote he was not thought capable of

provoking a revolution in his homeland; as Leo Trotsky he was to prove otherwise.

**Page 10/11:**  
The Hundertwasser House was finished in the mid-1980s. Its architect Friedensreich

Hundertwasser didn't use any synthetic materials, preferring instead to build in brick and wood.

The walls, corners and floors are deliberately asymmetrical, curved and rounded.



## Contents

12

**Vienna – from the romantic fairy-tale city to the elegant world metropolis**

26

**Inside the Ring – the heart of Vienna**  
Seite 44  
**The Viennese Coffee-House – a living room for insiders**

66

**Operation Ringstrasse – splendid buildings in a circle**  
Seite 72  
**About the King of the Waltz and the love of merriment**  
Seite 86  
**Jugendstil – a Viennese 'Classic'**

100

**Outside the Ring – green meadows and castles**  
Seite 128  
**The Heurigen – where new wine and old songs celebrate tradition**

134 Index

135 Map

136 Credits

## Inside the Ring – the heart of Vienna

*In the Imperial and Royal Court Confectioner's Demel at Kohlmarkt, the »Demel Ladies«, who are renowned for their courtesy, serve hot chocolate and small snacks. In the basement you can also visit the »Demel Museum«.*

Then St. Stephen's Cathedral was constructed, the Roman city walls were still standing. The »Roman stone« below the organ gallery in the northern Heathers' Tower (Heidenturm) still refers back to this distant past today. The Viennese have a close, affectionate relationship to their cathedral, for the constant restoration works for which collections are held every year, during which no genuine Viennese can keep his purse shut. When the foundation stone of the Eagle Tower (Adlerturm) was laid, the vintners had a particularly bad harvest – the wine was too sour to be enjoyed. Emperor Frederick III had the idea of using this wine for »Steffl« and quickly issued the order that all the sour wine should be brought to St. Stephen's so that a new mortar could be mixed with the wine. The addition of the wine gave the mortar an incredibly hardening effect – who knows how St. Stephen's Cathedral might have looked otherwise today? The Viennese city centre is grouped around the mighty cathedral. Small, crooked alleys and pretty squares alternate. In between runs the splendid Kärntner Strasse which can certainly keep up with the Parisian shopping boulevards; just a little shorter, but more leisurely and personal – the Graben with the Plague Monument (Pestsäule) and St. Peter's Church (Peterskirche), the Kohlmarkt with the confectioner's Demel and elegant shops, the Wollzeile, a small, more dainty version of the Kärntner Strasse, where choice tea, delicious chocolate and outstanding literature are offered – and the less elegant but also interesting Rotenturmstrasse. Turn off in good time and discover the tiny, secluded lanes with their small cafés, jewellers' shops and antique shops. Many a fine souvenir can be purchased there which – back home – is intended to remind you: »Come back again to this city that is so gently able to link the past and future.«





**Left:**  
Perhaps one of the most beautiful libraries in the world. The hall of state of the Austrian National Library in the Hofburg –

one of the most successful rooms of the Baroque period. The library today possesses some two million books and 40,000 manuscripts.

**Below:**  
In the sumptuous Eroica Hall in Palais Lobkowitz, Beethoven conducted precisely that «Eroica» premiere for his patron Prince Franz Josef Lobko-

witz beneath the allegories of the arts which Jacob van Schuppen had created as frescoes. From 1735 on, the palace was owned by the eponymous Lobkowitz family.

**Page 58/59:**  
Vienna – the city in waltz time. Johann Strauss concerts, ballet performances and balls take place in the «Kursalon» in the Stadtpark.





**Left:**  
Above the roofs of Vienna:  
the Votivkirche with its  
99 metre high spires.  
The neo-Gothic first work  
by Heinrich Ferstels was

constructed between  
1856 and 1879 in thanks-  
giving for the failure of  
an assassination attempt  
on Emperor Francis Joseph  
in 1853.



**Above:**  
Planned as a »sacral  
Pantheon of the Monarchy«,  
the windows and frescoes  
inside the Votivkirche

»Of the Divine Saviour«  
are marked by the topic of  
national ecclesiastical  
history, here in the south  
side aisle.

## JUGENDSTIL – A VIENNESE »CLASSIC«

In Vienna you need eight eyes and six hands», Empress Maria Theresa observed, thinking perhaps also of the city's impressive buildings and monuments. If you just stroll through Vienna, the architecture first gives pleasure through its refreshing variety: Parliament with its Hellenistic-Roman forms, the Gothic City Hall, the Renaissance-like Opera House, cosy, Biedermeier-like dwelling houses, elegant, Classicist façades, there is scarcely a direction of style which cannot be admired here. The Viennese would thus not need to further get worked up about a further building which included alien elements, if this »Critique of the self-created« were not one of the Viennese's favourite hobbies. It is therefore no wonder that the form of the Secession, a museum for »young« art was followed with particular consternation. There was something »new«, something that did not divulge its roots and, in addition, was borne by a group of committed artists who declared themselves at the top of their voices as being »Art nouveau« artists and who did not want to know anything more of artists' »normal« tradition. Vienna was not, it is true, the only starting point of this new »Art of youth«, because similar trends were beginning to appear in the whole of Europe. However, Vienna produced outstanding architects, designers and painters in this field and developed into a kind of centre of Jugendstil. Although the period of Jugendstil was so short (1890–1910), it was style-shaping and forward-looking, particularly for architecture.

### »Golden head of cabbage« – and the most elegant urban railway in the world

The Secession at the intersection between the Naschmarkt and Karlsplatz, as the representative exhibition building of that time, is still the place for provocative exhibitions. This new, daring, cubic form reappeared later in many



designs, whether in a Klimt painting or a silver teapot by Josef Hoffmann. If the building reminded the Viennese of an Assyrian tomb, they were even more sceptical about the decorative dome – a golden foliage structure in spherical form. But humorous as the Viennese are, in the course of time they have come to accept and finally like the dome giving it the amusing nickname »golden cabbage« – today, of course, every Viennese is proud of the outstanding achievement by the architect Josef Olbrich.

The name »Secession« itself comes actually from Munich when a »new« group of artists seceded there in 1892. Vienna only followed this trend later – aroused and inspired by an artist whose works became world famous: Gustav Klimt. Initially still captivated in the old-fashioned style of Hans Makart, he then painted touching, extremely bold pictures, with gold leaf and, above all, the ornament playing an important role. However, Klimt was not always respected. When he completed the ceiling fresco for the old university building in Vienna around the turn of the century, the public was not prepared to show this work the recognition which it had deserved. In 1904, Gustav Klimt resigned from the Secession which he had co-founded and from then on painted in seclusion.

The Austrian Otto Wagner made Vienna a present of 36 splendid urban railway stations in this new style. A wonderful achievement, particularly in view of the fact that Wagner liked to take care of every detail himself, although he had staff of over a hundred. If the visitor to Vienna lets himself be seduced to an acknowledging nod at most, of course, by the lovely floral lines and forms, and now by the colours that have become brilliant again through restoration, connoisseurs know of Wagner's truly pioneering ideas. For instance, in the case of Karlsplatz station: by using prefabricated sheets in a steel angle frame, he anticipated the prefabricated form of construction still common today.

Jugendstil fans will find something of the brilliance of this short, stormy decorative period in all districts of Vienna, but probably most frequently in the first, fourth, seventh and eighth districts. So, it's quite simple: march off along Lerchenfelderstraße, Josefstädterstraße, Kärntner Straße, Kohlmarkt and Graben, holding your head up and keeping your eyes open!

**Left:** Otto Wagner's urban railway station Friedensbrücke on the Danube Canal line looks almost like the entrance to a Turkish bath.

**Above:** Otto Wagner designed such stylish buildings as the stations for the Vienna Urban Railway that they have been carefully restored and, such as here at Karlsplatz, been transformed into inviting cafés.



**Right top:** The carillon of the Anker Clock at Hohen Markt in the Inner City does not just entice with cheerful sounds, but also with an interesting spectacle. At each hour, a different figure moves to the centre of the dial. The creator of the clock in 1911 was Franz von Matsch.

**Right centre:** The Post Office Savings Bank is a timeless beautiful and practical building which Otto Wagner realised between

1904 and 1906. An original feature of the functional building are the 1700 rivets which hold the marbles and granite slabs of the façade in their place.

**Right:** The entrance to the »Second Villa Wagner« already shows the move away by Jugendstil architect Otto Wagner from the round form towards squared stone masonry and a restrained colour scheme.



Page 92/93:

In the zoology department, one of the eight departments of the Natural History Museum, in Room 24 you can examine stuffed elephants close up. The »Natural History Cabinet« of Emperor Francis I of Lorraine formed the basis for the collection in 1748.

In the Dinosaurs Hall in the Natural History Museum, the visitor first becomes really aware of the dimensions of these extinct creatures, although palaeontology is just one of many subdivisions of the famous collection.

One particular highlight of the natural history museum are the rhinos in their special glasshouse, silent witnesses to the collection's long history.



The modern café-restaurant in the Palm House has become a popular meeting point. Friedrich Ohmann erected the building, that was influenced by the Secessionist movement, in the palace gardens which were originally designed as the imperial gardens.



In the unusual architecture of the Palm House of 1902, even today high green plants grow above the guests drinking their coffee.

*Below:*  
In Vienna, nobody needs  
to wait until their wedding  
day to ride in a white car-  
riage drawn by two white

horses. After the Spanish  
Riding School, fiacres are  
the second attraction in  
which the horses play an  
important role.



Many of these two-horse  
carriages are also under  
way in the Inner City to show  
visitors the sights. The men  
on the coach box, who are  
also called »Fiaker« are

able to tell interesting  
and amusing tales about  
every building. You are  
recommended to ask  
about the fare before  
starting the ride.





**Lefttop:**  
The coffered ceiling in the Golden Hall of the building of the Wiener Musikverein is also responsible for the

famous sound in this hall. The echo is said to last a little over two seconds when the hall is full.

**Left centre:**  
In painstaking and detailed work Otmar Lang produces the violins of the Vienna Philharmonic which are then to be heard in the State Opera.



**Left bottom:**  
Theophil von Hansen created the Golden Hall of the Musikverein with outstanding acoustics. Apart from the coffered ceiling suspended from

a steel construction, the hollow space beneath the stalls, much wood and sculptures without an interior, contribute to the richness of sound at concerts.

**Below:**  
No visitor to Vienna should miss this feast for ears and eyes: the State Opera at Opernring is famed for its performances and

scandals. The architects Eduard van Nüll and August von Siccardsburg erected the monumental building.



*Below:*  
The convinced  
environmentalist  
Friedensreich Hundert-  
wasser also designed  
the façade of Spittelau  
district heating plant.



*Below:*  
Friedensreich Hundert-  
wasser designed the  
façade of the Hundert-  
wasser house in Löwen-  
gasse in a fairytale,  
fantastic style.



*Right:*  
The KunstHaus at Untere  
Weissgerberstrasse 5  
in the 3rd district was  
created by Friedensreich  
Hundertwasser himself.

»Round« corners, clear  
colours, such as red, blue  
and yellow, playful patterns  
and asymmetrical rooms  
shape the overall impres-  
sion of the museum.



Hundertwasser the artist  
gives his fantasy a free run  
down to the last detail.



A foundation contributes  
to the quality of life in the  
Hundertwasser house.  
Originally a pilot project  
by the Vienna Municipal

Housing Department for  
»dwellings fit for humans«,  
the house is today an  
architectural attraction  
for visitors.

**Photos below:**

Naschmarkt was originally a farmers' market and is now popular for its international array of victuals, with everything from fruit to fish from all over the world. Naschmarkt also has a good range of eateries.

A new market bylaw now allows the cafes and kiosks to stay open until midnight, allowing the market to hum pleasantly until the clock strikes twelve, especially in the summer.



**Below:**

Every Saturday, the flea market then takes place at Naschmarkt. All those looking for nostalgic souvenirs will get their money's worth here.



**Right:**

Old Viennese impressions: House in Haidgasse in the 2nd district.

**Far right:**

The architecture of the Karl-Marx-Hof in Heiligenstädter Strasse follows the precepts of social welfare building of 1929. Over 1300 mini-apartments are accommodated in a one kilometre-long, monumental dwelling block.



**Above:**

Gherkin Leo: one of the many originals at the Naschmarkt offers passers-by a salt gherkin to nibble.

**Right:**

Leopoldstadt was once a flourishing Jewish quarter after Emperor Ferdinand II had moved them there from the Inner City in 1624. Around 1938, about

180,000 Jews lived in Vienna, after 1945 there were only 2,000 still, today there are some 7,000 who do not, however, necessarily live in this district.



# INDEX

Text	Photo	Text	Photo
Academy of Fine Arts.....16.....90f		Kunsthalle.....66.....	
Albertina.....50, 52.....		Kunsthaus.....112f.....	
Anker Clock.....87.....		Kursalon.....57, 72f.....	
Ankerhaus.....35.....		Länderbank (former bank).....42.....	
Art History Museum.....16.....16f, 21, 68f		Leopold Museum.....115.....	
Augarten.....19, 100.....105.....		Leopoldstadt.....119.....	
»Austria« Fountain.....63.....		Looshaus.....41.....	
Belvedere Palace.....19f.....102f		Majolica House.....106.....	
Big Wheel.....20.....104.....		Maria am Gestade.....54.....	
Bohemian Court Chancery.....54.....		Maria Theresa monument.....81.....	
Burggarten.....100.....20, 95.....		Mariensäule.....62f.....	
Burgtheater.....66.....8f, 69, 75.....		Michaelertor.....40.....	
Café Central.....44.....		Museum for Applied Art.....66.....91.....	
Café Größenwahn.....44.....		Museum of the 20th Century.....66.....	
Café Hawelka.....45.....		Museum Quarter (MQ).....16f, 66.....114f.....	
Café Landmann.....45.....		Musikverein.....66.....106.....	
Café Museum.....44f.....		Naschmarkt.....118.....	
Café Schwarzenberg.....44.....		Natural History Museum.....16f.....92, 94f.....	
Central Cemetery.....21.....73, 124f.....		Palais Daun-Kinsky.....64.....	
City Temple (synagogue).....38f.....		Palais des Beaux Arts.....108.....	
Court Pavilion.....123.....		Palais Ephrussi.....74.....	
Danube Canal.....109.....		Palais Ferstel.....42.....	
Demel (court confectioner's).....16f.....26f, 45.....		Palais Lobkowitz.....57.....	
Figarohaus.....73.....		Palm House.....20f, 95.....	
Figlmüller.....49.....		Parliament.....17, 66, 86.....88f.....	
Former stock exchange.....75.....		Plague Monument.....26.....35.....	
Friedensbrücke station.....87.....		Post Office Savings Bank.....83, 87.....	
Gasometer City.....126.....		Prater.....20, 100.....104f.....	
Graben.....32-35.....		Rathaus (City Hall).....18, 66, 84.....21, 82f.....	
Haas-Haus.....30f.....		Ronacher.....63.....	
Heldenplatz.....18.....		Schönbrunn Palace.....20f, 100.....100f, 102f.....	
Hermes Villa.....130.....		Schottensäft.....63.....	
Heurige (wine taverns).....128f.....128f.....		Secession.....66, 86f.....108.....	
Hofburg.....18f.....12f, 40, 55f.....		Sigmund Freud Museum.....136.....	
Hohe Brücke.....41.....		Simmering.....126.....	
Holocaust Memorial.....35.....		Spanish Riding School.....17.....	
Hotel Bristol.....98f.....		Spittelau.....9, 112.....	
Hotel Imperial.....98f.....		St. Marx Cemetery.....124f.....	
Hotel Sacher.....8f.....		St. Peter's Church.....26.....	
Hundertwasser house.....112.....		St. Stephen's Cathedral.....14f, 26.....28f, 30.....	
Jewish cemetery.....124f.....		State Opera.....19, 66, 73, 86.....96f.....	
Jewish Museum.....38.....		University.....87.....74.....	
Johann Strauss memorial.....73.....		Vienna Woods.....130.....	
Kahlenberg.....131.....		Villa Wagner.....87, 122f.....	
Karl-Marx-Hof.....119.....		Votivkirche.....76f.....	
Karlsplatz station.....87.....86f, 109.....		Wilhelminenberg Castle.....130f.....	
Konzerthaus.....66, 73.....		Zacherl.....124.....	

