

## Cabinets of Natural History.

**The Imp. Roy. Cabinet of Natural History**, consists of three departments:

I. **The Museum of Zoology** (Josephsplatz), founded in 1795. This is a very complete collection and comprises:

800	species of mammiferous animals (2000 specimens).
5000	” birds (above 20.000 specimens).
900	” Reptiles and Amphibious animals (4000 specimens).
7000	” Fishes (20.000 specimens).
8000	” Molusca (80.000 specimens).
600	” Crustacea.
60000	” Insects (300.000 specimens).
500	” Star Fishes and Zoophytes.
1000	” Intestinal Worms.

This precious collection, which suffered much from the siege of Vienna in 1848, fills 24 halls and rooms. It possesses besides a very valuable library. Admission every day (sundays excepted) from 9 to 2.

II. **The Museum of Botany**, in the Botanic Garden of the University, Rennweg, comprises about 80.000 specimens of plants, chiefly obtained from the collections of some of the most celebrated scientific men. It likewise possesses a library.

III. **The Museum of Mineralogy**, at the Imp. Palace, entrance through the corridor of the Augustine Church. In its style one of the most complete and scientifically classed collections. It was founded by Emperor *Francis I* in 1748, who bought the collection of *Baillou* at Florence. Since that time, it has repeatedly been enriched with most valuable additions. This collection may be divided into 8 departments:

- 1) The Collection of Mineralogy and Oryctognosy (with beautiful specimens).
- 2) The Collection of Crystal Specimens (2700 wooden models).
- 3) The Terminological Collection, 1611 specimens.
- 4) The Technical Collection, 2506 specimens (comprising all sorts of precious stones).
- 5) The Collection of General Geology and Paleontology.
- 6) The Collection of Special Geology and Paleontology (lower Austria and confines).
- 7) The Collection of Petrifications.
- 8) The Collection of Meteorolites and Aerolites.

This collection is the richest and most important in Europe, there is only that of the British Museum which can be compared with it. There is besides one part of the museum, comprising, above 70.000 specimens, which is not accessible to the public. This museum is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 1.

### Private Collections.

**The Collections Coleoptera** of Mssrs. Dr. C. Felder, Count Ferrari, Dr. Hampe, J. Kundrat, Miller, Sartorius.

**Collections of Lepidoptera** of Messrs. Machio, Mann, Felder, Hornig, Rogenhofer.

**Collections of Diptera, Hymenoptera etc.** of Dr. Schiner, Mr. Brauer, Frauenfeld, Bergenstamm, Kolazy.

**Collection of Orthoptera** of Mr. Brunner de Wattenwyl.

**Molusca**, collection of Mr. Parreys.

**Birds**, collection of Mr. *Spreitzenhofer*, *Finger*, and that of the *Theresianum*.

**Amphibia**, collection of Mr. *Erber*.

**Botany**, collections of Mr. *Neilreich*, Baron *Hohenbühel*, *Pokorny*, and *Leithner*.

**Mineralogy**, collections of Dr. *Braun*, Mr. *Schröckinger* and *Lenoir*.

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## M u s i c .

**The Court Chapel**, has at its disposal 18 Singers, 26 instrument players and two leaders; the best classical music is executed here to perfection. May be heard every Sunday at 11.

**Musical Societies** (see p. 72).

**Concerts.** — There is scarcely other town in Europe where classical music is more perfectly executed than at Vienna; the concerts are mostly given in the winter, but orchestras and Military bands may be heard daily at certain places indicated by the newspapers and posted bills, and their musical performances are first-rate. The places mostly resorted to by the Viennese to enjoy military music, are: *Volksgarten*, *Cursalon* (Stadtpark), *Gartenbau-Salon*, *Schwender*, at *Rudolfsheim*, *Neue Welt*, and *Dommayer*, at *Hietzing* (near Vienna) but especially the *Prater*.

**The Collection of Music at the Imp. Library**, contains a vast number of theoretical as well as practical works on music, from the earliest attempts at harmony that were made to our days. — This valuable collection fills 24 large chests, and consists of works on the different theories, history, and literature of