

The Orpheum, situated Wasagasse, suburb Alsergrund, dates from 1866, and is devoted to the representation of small operas, farces, etc., like the „*Cafés chantants*“ at Paris; one may also supper there. Entrance 70 kr.

The People's Theatre of Mr. Fürst in the Prater, Weltausstellungsstrasse, at the right, was rebuilt in 1873 and is devoted to farces, chiefly in the Viennese dialect.

The New Orpheum, in the Prater at the left of the Weltausstellungsstrasse, likewise a „*Café chantant*“.

The Circus Renz, Leopoldstadt, Circusgasse 44, was built in 1855, very renowned for the masterly performances of the unequalled troop of equestrians and the choicest collection of welltrained horses that may be seen.

The Circus Carré, in the Prater, Weltausstellungsstrasse at the left, was built in 1873.

Colleges and Schools

(public and private).

In 1872 there were not less than 90 public schools under the administration of the town-corporation; these schools were frequented by 36.000 scholars (20.000 boys, and 16.000 girls) and attended by more than 500 Professors.

Fourteen inferior „Real Schools“ (Unterreal-schulen).

Seven superior „Real Schools“ (Oberrealschulen).

- 1) Hintere Zollamtsgasse 7.
- 2) Westbahnstrasse 25.
- 3) Waltergasse 7.
- 4) Grüne Thorgasse 7.
- 5) Hoher

Markt, Ankerhof. 6) Schmidgasse 14. 7) Weintraubengasse 13.

Each of these schools is connected with one of the inferior ones.

Five „Real“ Gymnasial Schools (Realgymnasien). 1) Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 24. 2) Mariahilferstrasse 73. 3) Landstrasse, Rasumoffskygasse 3. 4) Alsergrund, Wasagasse 10. 5) Hernals, Kirchengasse 37.

Five Gymnasial Schools (8 classes). 1) The Academical Gymnasium, Christinengasse. 2) That of the Scotch Benedictines, Schottengasse. 3) The Theresianum, Wieden, Favoritenstrasse. 4) The Gymnasium of the Piarists in the Josephstadt. 5) The Gymnasium, Fichtegasse 2.

The Pedagogium, a school for forming teachers (Zedlitzgasse 2).

The University.

This college, founded by Emperor *Frederic II* in 1237, and at which latin, philosophy, and literature were taught, assumed the name of University in 1365, under *Rodolph IV*, who instituted two professorships for medicine and the law. In 1434, under *Albrecht III*, the study of theology was likewise established. It now consists of 4 faculties: theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. The number of students frequenting the university may be computed at from 3000 to 4000. There are 80 professors ordinary and 80 non-ordinary, lecturers, etc.

In connection with the university must be mentioned:

The archiepiscopal Seminary (Alumnat), Stephansplatz 3.

The Imperial Royal Institution. Its object is the instruction of the secular clergy, Universitätsplatz 1.

The Clerical Seminary for students of theology, belonging to the Greek persuasion, Schönlaterngasse 15.

The Pazmanian College to prepare Hungarian students for clerical offices, Schönlaterngasse 13.

The Faculty of Protestant Divinity, Alservorstadt, Mariannengasse 25.

The Educational Institution of the Mechitarists, Mechitaristengasse 4. Here are taught the latin and Armenian languages and theology.

The Philologico-historical Seminary, Universitätsplatz 1.

The Botanical Garden, Rennweg 14.

The Central Institute of Meteorology, Hohe Warte, near Heiligenstadt.

The Chemical Laboratory, Alservorstadt, Währingerstrasse 10.

The Cabinet of Natural History, Bäckerstrasse 28.

The Pathological Museum, in the General Hospital, containing a nice pathological and anatomical collection, and above 3000 surgical instruments.

The School for Gymnastics, Bäckerstrasse 28.

The Medico-Surgical Academy, called *Josephinum*, whose object it is to form medical men and surgeons for the army, contains an anatomico-pathological collection; Währingerstrasse 15.

The Anatomical Museum of the University, Sternwartgasse 1.

The Anatomico-pathological Museum, belonging to the Hospital, Alserstrasse 4.

The Imp. Roy. Academy of the Nobles (Theresianum), Favoritenstrasse, founded in 1745 by *Maria-Theresa* and by this Empress exclusively destined to the sons of the nobles. Since 1848 the sons of the gentry are also admitted to it. This institution is possessed of all the necessary endowments to impart a perfect education: it has a library, a cabinet of natural history, a botanical garden, a laboratory, riding, swimming and fencing schools and one for gymnastics.

The Löwenburg Seminary, Josefstadt, Piaristengasse 45.

The Oriental Academy (Jakobergasse 3), to form young diplomatists for the East. It has a good library, a collection of oriental coins, Persian and Turkish seals and talismans.

The Academy of Fine-Arts, Annagasse 3, founded in 1705 by *Joseph I.*, and reorganized in the years 1812, 1850 and 1872. It is furnished with a fine library, a collection of models to which must be added the collection of paintings from Count *Lamberg*.

The Polytechnical Institution, founded by Emperor *Francis I.*, and built between the years 1816—1819, is situated at the Wieden, Technikergasse 13. Its front bears the inscription „To the prosperity, glory and progress of Industry, Manufactures, and Commerce, *Francis I.*“ Sculpture by *Klieber*.

The aim which this institution is called upon to attain, cannot be better elucidated than by reproducing the words which Emperor *Francis I.* wrote of his own hand, whilst laying down its foundation stone. They run thus: „I have laid down this foundation stone on the 14th October 1816, that it may be looked upon by posterity as an undeniable proof that the great

object of my exertions has ever been to promote knowledge in all classes of society and contribute as much as possible to the enlightenment of my good and faithful subjects."

It is divided into two departments the commercial and the technical. The former for instructing youth in the various lines of commerce and trade; the latter for the application of chemical, mechanical and mathematical science to the same objects. The other sciences which are treated here are: General Chemistry, technical Chemistry, Physics, elementary Mathematics, pure Mathematics, descriptive Geometry and Drawing, Mechanics, Engineery, Geodesy, and the art of tracing plans, civil and hydraulic Architecture, the Technology of Mechanics, Zoology, Botanical science Mineralogy and Geognosy, Agriculture, and Drawing applied to the various branches of industry.

This institution may besides be considered as a repository of specimens of all arts and trades. It is to this effect furnished with rich collections of scientific objects of different kinds, which are placed under the special surveillance of the respective professor.

The library, founded in 1815, consists of 40.000 volumes on technical and commercial sciences. This institution is frequented by from 800 to 1000 students. It counts 50 professors and assistants.

The Academy of Commerce (Handels-Akademie), Akademiestrasse 12 (see p. 45).

The Veterinary School (Thierarznei-Institut), Landstrasse, Bahngasse 7, founded by Emperor *Francis* in 1824. Its stables, Cow-houses, sheepfolds, bath-room, collection of stuffed animals, etc., etc., deserve to be seen. It has 11 professors, and about 700 scholars.

The **Orphan Asylum**, Alsergrund, Waisenhausgasse 5, founded in 1742. Since 1854 the direction of this establishment, was intrusted to a religious order of monks; boys only are admitted to it.

The **Boarding-school of the Ursuline Nuns**, for girls of all classes, Johannesgasse 8.

The **Imp. Boarding School for the Daughters of officers**, founded by *Joseph II*, at Hernals 32.

The **Boarding-school for the Daughters of the Gentry**, founded by *Joseph* 1789. Its object its the forming of young women to governesses, Josephstädterstrasse 41.

The **Boarding-school of the Salesian Nuns**, Rennweg 11, for the education of young girls of distinction.

Private Schools (boarding-) for Boys: *Bilka's*, Josephstadt, Reitergasse 17; *Bondi's*, Josephstadt, Feldgasse 6; *Scheliivsky's*, Hohenmarkt 1; *Hermann's*, Erdbergerstrasse 5; *Kirchner's*, Neubau, Richter-gasse 9. — For the jews: *Szanto's*, untere Donaustrasse 27. — For girls: *Hanausek's*, Augustinerstrasse 10; *Herrmann's*, Salvatorgasse 10; *Lederer's*, Singerstrasse 3; *Malfatti's*, Teinfaltstrasse 7. — For Protestant Children: *Luithlen's*, Landskron-gasse 1; *Schmidt's*, Hoher Markt 10.

There are in Vienna about 120 schools for girls.

Schools for gymnastics: *Richard Küm-mel's*, Riemergasse 6; *Stegmayer's*, Heumühlgasse 14; and one belonging to the corporation, Liebenberggasse 4, in the building of the Horticultural Society.

Fencing-Masters: *Friedrich*, tiefen Graben 13, (speaks English); *Albanesi*, Wieden, Waaggasse 19; *Hartl*, Salvatorgasse 6; *Herbaczek*, Schulerstrasse 18; *Preschel*, Rothenthurmstrasse 25.

Dancing-Schools: *Maywood Gardine's*, Weihburggasse 10; *Schwott's*, Bauernmarkt; *Rabensteiner's*, grosse Sperlasse 2.

Riding-Schools: The Military Riding-school (see under „Military Institutions“).

The Winter and Summer Riding-School, in the building adjoining the imperial Palace.

The Riding-school in the building of the imperial Court stables, without the Burgthor.

Then are to be mentioned the Riding-schools of *J. Schawel*, Stadtgutgasse 25; that of *Tippelt*, Rasmoffskygasse 3; *Roth*, Schwarzspanierstrasse 3; *Rehwinkel*, Herrengasse.

Swimming-Schools and Baths. — The imperial royal swimming-school in the Prater, in the proximity of the Northern-Railway station, is accessible to the public. — The *Ferdinand and Marien-Baths*, near the Augarten.

From among many other bathing establishments must still be mentioned: the *Sophienbad*, Marxergasse 13, with a large swimming bath. The pond is during the winter-months covered over with deals and splendid balls are held here. — Vapour baths and warm vat-baths may likewise be had. The *Dianabad* in the Leopoldstadt, fronting the Franz Josefs-Quai has also a large swimming pond and warm vat-baths (Danube Water). The *Margarethenbad*, Margarethen, Wildenmanngasse, established in 1872 is a very comfortable one.