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SAS CITY PORTRAIT

Vienna Salzburg

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



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This is the 11th edition of the Vienna, Salzburg City Portrait printed in 30,000 copies – with information based on facts available in May 1978. Main changes from 10th edition: Vienna – details added re train service from Vienna airport, one hotel deleted and one added, one restaurant removed, another added, information re service charges on restaurant and hotel bills updated, one night club added to list. Salzburg – one hotel reclassified, one telephone number for Province Tourist Office deleted.

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Vienna

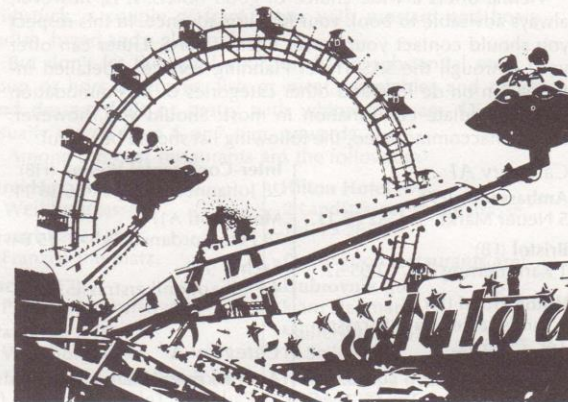
Vienna, the capital of the Federal Republic of Austria, is one of the largest cities in Central and Eastern Europe with a population of 1,650,000 and an area of 258 square miles (414 sq. km).

The city is situated where the various alpine chains merge into the eastern plains and come down to the Danube. Here it was comparatively easy to cross the river and pass into the Alps and the Carpathian Mountains. Both obstacles, which had earlier made great difficulties, could be successfully overcome from this point. Three historic trade routes also passed through this area: the Amber Road from the Baltic Sea to the Adriatic Ocean, the Salt Road from the north to the east, and the waterway of the Danube, the largest European river, which connects western Europe with the east.

This fortunate position made Vienna's rise to a commercial, political and cultural metropolis possible. A Celtic settlement, it was captured by the Roman legions in the first century A.D. and named Vindobona. It withstood sieges by the Turks in 1529 and 1683. From this time it became the political center of Europe and the capital and frontier city of a great empire. After the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in 1918, the city lost its status as the residence of the court, but was able to retain its reputation as a commercial and cultural center. Since the Second World War, however, because of its geographical position, the 1955 State Treaty and Austria's declaration of neutrality, it has regained its important place as a meeting point between East and West.

General information common to both Vienna and Salzburg such as cuisine, tipping, climate and clothing, public holidays, will be found under the relevant chapters in the Vienna section of this city portrait.

Front cover: Panoramic view of Vienna featuring the dome of St. Peter's Church and St. Stephan's Cathedral.



Today, Vienna has all the charm and elegance of its great past and a fresh, modern vitality. Music, whether at the opera or at the many concerts, is superb. The food, as always, is excellent; the pastries the best in Europe. But, above all, Vienna is a city for relaxation – the Danube, the Vienna Woods, the old-style coffee houses . . .

To echo Goethe's words, "Vienna is the conversation between mankind, art and nature – a Europe in miniature".

Your arrival in Vienna

Your SAS plane lands at Schwechat Airport 10 miles (16 km) south east of Vienna. The bus ride to the Air Terminal in the city takes 25 minutes and costs S35 for adults, S15 for children (6–15 years of age); luggage is free. Trains run once per hour between the airport and the city air terminal (fare S18) but they are recommended only for passengers with no heavy baggage and who understand German. If you prefer, a self-drive car or a taxi can be ordered in advance to meet you at the airport. The taxi fare to the city center will be at least S260.

If you would like to change some money you can do this at the airport bank. The monetary unit in Austria is the Schilling (S) which is divided into 100 Groschen (Gr.).

For more details about currency, hotel accommodation or if you need any other assistance – ask the SAS personnel. They will be glad to assist you.

If you are flying on from Vienna by SAS, one of the first things to do after your arrival is to reconfirm your onward reservation. You can do this by visiting or calling the SAS town office at Hilton Center am Stadtpark (I7), Mezzanine, 1030 Vienna, tel. 73 45 75.

Hotels

Vienna offers a wide choice of good hotels. It is, however, always advisable to book your hotel in advance. In this respect you should contact your Travel Agent or SAS. Either can offer you – through the SAS Travel Planning Service – detailed information on de luxe and other categories of accommodation with immediate confirmation in most. Should you, however, arrive unaccommodated, the following list should be useful:

Category A1

Ambassador (F7)
5 Neuer Markt. Tel. 52 75 11.

Bristol (F8)
1 Kärntnerring. Tel. 52 95 52.

Hilton Hotel (I7)
2 Landstrasser Hauptstrasse.
Tel. 75 26 52.

Imperial (F8)
16 Kärntnerring. Tel. 65 17 65.

Inter-Continental Vienna (H8)
28 Johannesgasse. Tel. 56 36 11.

Modul (off A1)
78 Peter Jordanstr. Tel. 47 15 84.

Sacher (F7)
4 Philharmonikerstrasse.
Tel. 52 55 75.

Category A

Am Parking (H7)
12 Parking. Tel. 52 65 24.

Am Stephansplatz (F5)
9 Stephansplatz.
Tel. 63 56 05.

Astoria (F7)
32–34 Kärntnerstrasse.
Tel. 52 65 85.

Clima Cityhotel (off F10)
21A Theresianumgasse.
Tel. 65 16 96.

Europa (F7)
3 Neuer Markt.
Tel. 52 15 94.

Kummer (B9)
71A Mariahilfer Strasse.
Tel. 57 36 95.

Prinz Eugen (off E10)
14 Wiedner Gürtel.
Tel. 65 17 41.

Prices range between S500–1,000 for a single room with bath including service charge and local tax. For a double with bath the prices are between 800–1,300.

Should you prefer more moderate accommodation, Vienna has many good pensions and medium-priced hotels. Here are but a few of them:

Category A/B

Kaiserhof (E10)
10 Frankenberggasse.
Tel. 65 17 01.

Category B

Austria (G5)
3 Wolfengasse.
Tel. 52 67 24.

Kärntnerhof (G5)
4 Grashofgasse.
Tel. 52 19 23.

Pensions

Category A

Pension Arenberg (I5)
2 Stubenring.
Tel. 52 19 11.

Pension Elite (E4)
32 Wipplingerstrasse.
Tel. 63 25 18.

Pension Schneider (H8)
1 Lehargasse.
Tel. 57 76 04.

Single rooms will cost about S400, double rooms S650 incl service and tax.

Voltage for electric appliances is 220 A.C.

Restaurants and cuisine

Vienna has long been famous for its cuisine. Breakfast is a delicious repast of tea or coffee, fresh rolls (Kaisersemmel), butter and marmalade or jam.

By midmorning try an old Viennese custom, have a Gabelfrühstück, a couple of frankfurters with mustard and horse-radish, bread and a glass of beer.

But don't let this spoil your lunch – a substantial meal of soup or hors d'oeuvres, fish or meat, vegetables and salads, and dessert, fruit or pastry with whipped cream. Dinner is usually served from 6 or 7 p.m. onwards.

Among the best restaurants are the following:

Drei Husaren (F6)
4 Weihburggasse.

Franziskaner (G6)
6 Franziskanerplatz.

Sacher (F7)
4 Philharmonikerstrasse

Stadtkrug (F6)
3 Weihburggasse.

Inter-Continental Vienna (H8)
28 Johannesgasse.

Hilton Hotel (I7)
2 Landstrasser Hauptstrasse.
Tel. 75 26 52.

Other good restaurants are:

Dubrovnik (I8)
5 am Heumarkt.

Müller-Beisl (G7)
15 Seilerstätte.

Hotel Europa (F7)
3 Neuer Markt.

Falstaff (C2)
67 Währingerstrasse.

Kupferdachl (D4)
7 Schottengasse.

d'Rauchkuchl (off A8)
37 Schweglerstrasse.

Nikky's Kuchlmasterei (J4)
6 Obere Weissgerberstrasse.

Mathias Keller (E7)
2 Maysedergasse.

Stiedl's Gösser Bierklinik (F5)
4 Steindlgasse.

Carrousel (F8)
3 Krugerstrasse.

**Zu Ebener Erde und
1. Stock (B7)**
13 Burggasse.

**Zur Spanischen
Hofreitschule (E6)**
im Palais Palffy.
6 Josefsplatz.

Do not forget the restaurant and cafeteria in the "Donauturm", the magnificent tower across the Danube river, offering a panoramic view of the city and surroundings.

Worth a twenty to thirty minutes' drive from the city center are the Kaffee-Restaurants Kahlenberg, Kobenzl and Fischerhaus, prominently situated on hills overlooking Vienna.

One of the most delightful Viennese institutions is the Jause or afternoon coffee, an occasion to try such delights as Sachertorte or Indianerkrapfen (chocolate puffs with whipped cream) at the most renowned Konditoreien – pastry and coffee shops – the Demel on Kohlmarkt (E5), the Lehmann on Graben (F5), the Heiner on Kärntnerstrasse (F7).

Many Austrian dishes have won worldwide renown, such as Wiener Schnitzel, a veal or pork cutlet which is dipped in egg and breadcrumbs and then fried. If you are watching your waistline, rather order a Natur-Schnitzel, a veal or pork cutlet dipped in flour and fried; Backhuhn – fried chicken; Brathuhn – roast chicken; Gulasch, a veal or beef stew of Hungarian origin in a sauce spiced with paprika, generally served with Nockerl, small dumplings fried in butter or potatoes.

Try, too, the salads, Gurkensalat (cucumber) or Gemischter Salat (mixed salad).

With your meal you may prefer a light Austrian beer – Gösser, Schwechater and Liesinger are popular brands. The local wines are good, and stronger than you may think from their lightness on the palate. Take a Grinzinger, Nussberger, Gumpoldskirchner or Wachauer with your veal or chicken or, if you prefer a red wine, try Vöslauer or Ruster Blaufränkischer.

For a long drink, try the Austrian "G'spritzter" – wine with soda – it's very refreshing.

Sights and excursions

CONDUCTED TOURS

There are a number of sightseeing tours of the city and surroundings. Coaches start from the Opera and City Air Terminal. Pick-up from your hotel can be arranged.

A typical and recommended morning excursion includes the Schönbrunn Palace (off A9) and the Emperor's Vault (Kapuzinergruft). Other excursions take you to the Vienna Woods, Kahlenberg, Leopoldsdberg, and to the Klosterneuburg Abbey. Prices S160–200.

There are also other tours, taking you to Belvedere Palace (H10), Beethoven's house, Schubert's birthplace, and outside the city to Mayerling, Gumpoldskirchen and the Heiligenkreuz Monastery, plus all-day trips to Semmering and Rax. The SAS office will give you all the information you need on coach departure times and pick-up points. In summer you may care to take the river-steamers trip along the Danube to Melk Abbey.

VIENNA ON YOUR OWN

The Inner City or First District of Vienna is bounded by a broad tree-lined avenue, the Ringstrasse – which takes on various names to indicate the different sections – and the Danube Canal. Many of the more important points of interest lie within this area. Some of Vienna's attractions are listed below, with reference to the map:

The Opera House (E7). Originally built in the 1860's by E. van der Nüll and A. Siccardsburg, the Opera House was severely damaged during the Second World War but its exterior has been faithfully reconstructed, while its interior reflects a graceful, modern elegance with all the latest equipment and excellent acoustics. Daily guided tours between July and August at 9, 10, 11 a.m. and 1, 2, 3 p.m., between September and June when there are no rehearsals at 2 and 3 p.m.

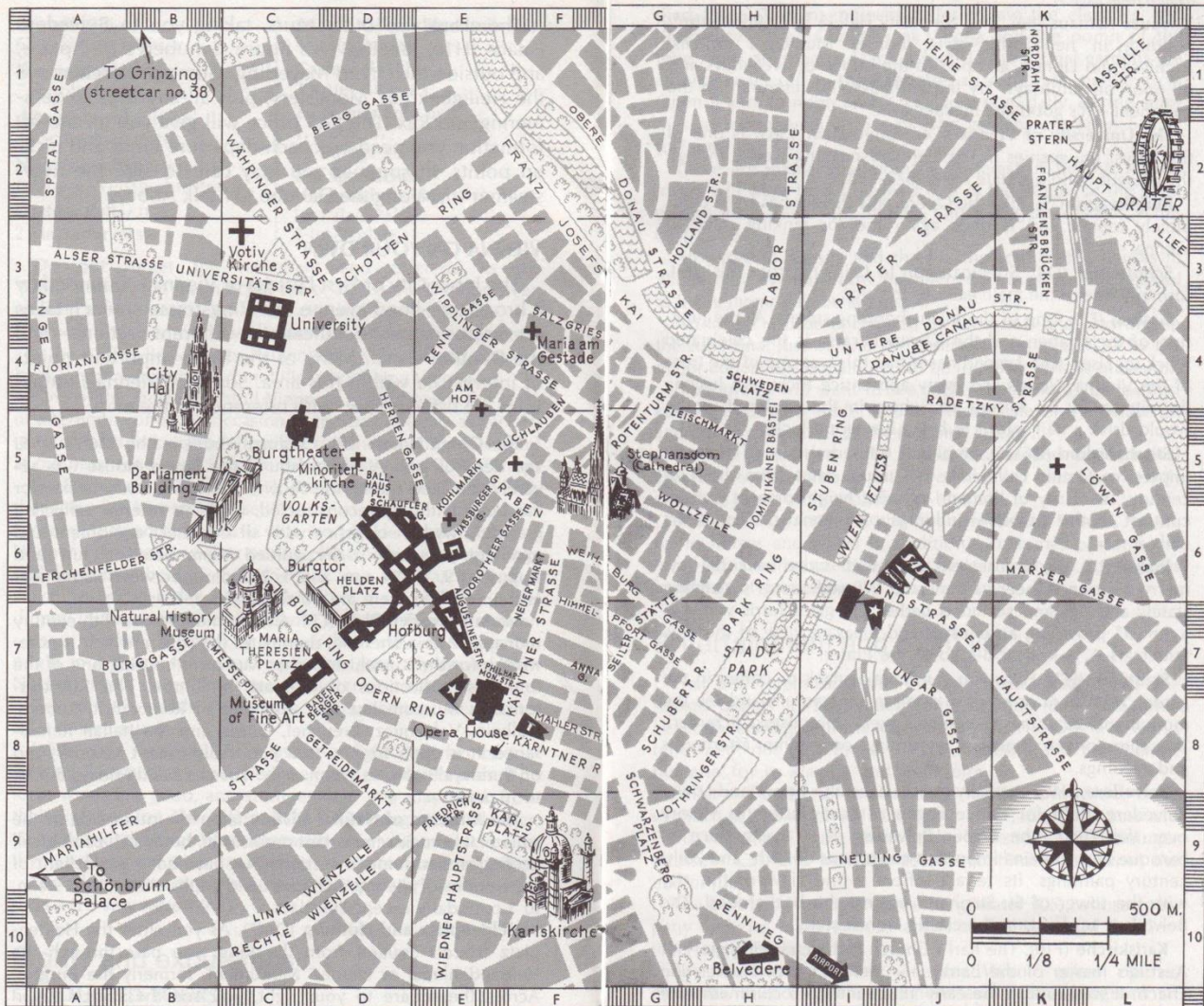
Maria Theresien-Platz (C7). A monument to the 18th-century monarch, Maria Theresia, dominates the square which is noteworthy for the Kunsthistorisches Museum, housing one of the four best collections of fine art in Europe. The Kunsthistorisches Museum has fine examples of Rembrandt, Rubens, Holbein, Velazquez, Breughel, Dürer, and the Italian Renaissance. It is open 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily except Monday, and on Sundays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. only. Tuesdays and Fridays 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

The Museum of Natural History is on the other side of the square. It contains important prehistoric, botanical, zoological, geological and mineral sections that have been the delight of generations of Viennese children and adults alike. Open 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily except Tuesdays.

Heldenplatz and Hofburg (D6/7). As you enter the Heldenplatz (Hero's Square) from the Ring, you pass through the Heldendenkmal or Heroes' Monument, formerly the Burgtor. Across the square to your right, you see the Prince Eugen statue and behind it the Neue Hofburg; to your left, the Archduke Karl statue and ahead, the main building of the Hofburg, the residence of Emperor Franz Joseph I and the Empress Elisabeth. Open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., weekdays; 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. on Sundays.

Parliament (C5). The Parliament building is in Greek style and was opened in 1883. Note the Pallas Athene fountain in front. Guided tours Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., Sunday 10 a.m.

(cont'd on page 10)






Code numbers in the Vienna section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (I7) is located where lines drawn from "1" and "7" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Vienna

- | | |
|---|---|
| (E7) The Opera House. | (D3) Schottenring – departure-point for the tram-line No. 38 to Grinzino. |
| (C7) Maria-Theresien-Platz with the Museum of Fine Arts and the Natural History Museum. | (F5) Graben. |
| (D6) Heldenplatz with the Hofburg (D7). | (G6) St. Stephan's Cathedral. |
| (C5) Parliament Building. | (L2) Prater. |
| (B4) Neues Rathaus (City Hall). – To the right: the University (C3/4). | (H7) Stadtpark. |
| (C5) Burgtheater. | (H10) Belvedere Palaces. |
| | (F10) Karlskirche. |
| | (A9) Schönbrunn Palace. |

Useful addresses

-  **SAS Ticket Office:** Hilton Center am Stadtpark (I7) Mezzanine, Vienna 3. Tel. 73 45 75. Open hours: Mon.–Fri. 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sat. 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
-  **Air Terminal:** Hilton Hotel (I7), am Stadtpark, Vienna 3.
-  **Tourist Information Office:** Fremdenverkehrsverband für Wien (Vienna Tourist Board): "Opernpassage", the right-hand underground crossing in front of the Opera House.
-  **Starting point for sightseeing coaches (E8 and I7).**

Distance from city center to airport: 10 miles (16 km).

(cont'd from page 7)

Neues Rathaus (B4). This New City Hall, a late 19th-century building in neo-Gothic style, houses Municipal Offices, Archives and Library, all open to the public on weekdays and till noon on Saturdays. Try the Rathauskeller restaurant in the basement – it's good and inexpensive.

The University of Vienna (C4), founded in 1365, is one of the oldest universities in the German-speaking world, though the present buildings date from 1873–1883.

Burgtheater (C5). Like the Opera, this theater has been completely rebuilt and is once again the top-ranking stage in Vienna.

Schottentor (D3). Streetcars run to Grinzing from this spot, formerly one of the main gates to the city.

Graben (F5). One of the main shopping streets. At the junction of the Graben and the Kärntnerstrasse is the celebrated Stock im Eisen (F6). Legend has it that this was one of the trees of the Vienna Woods and every apprentice locksmith leaving the city to try his fortune elsewhere in the medieval world, would drive a nail into it to bring him good luck.

Stephansdom (G6). St. Stephan's Cathedral, one of the most impressive Gothic cathedrals in Europe, dates from the 12th century. Its clarity of line and aspiring height present a sharp contrast to the baroque buildings of Vienna. Guided tours daily.

Prater (L2). An amusement park with switchback railway, merry-go-rounds, beer gardens and Würstel stands set among stately avenues and secluded paths. The giant ferris wheel is a "must" providing an unusual and pleasant view of the city. Streetcars A, A-k, B or B-k go to the Prater.

Stadtpark (H7). Here you can have a snack or coffee in the garden restaurant or you can stroll in the gardens and see the monuments of some of Vienna's great composers: Schubert, Bruckner, Johann Strauss. A band plays on summer afternoons and evenings.

Belvedere (H10). Actually two Palaces, the Upper and Lower Belvedere. Built for Prince Eugen of Savoy after his victory over the Turks, the Upper Belvedere is a masterpiece of baroque and contains important collections of 19th- and 20th-century paintings. Its terrace offers a fine view of the city with the tower of St. Stephan's against the background. The Belvedere garden is in the classic French style.

Karlskirche (F10). The Karl's Church is the crowning glory of Austria's master of the baroque – architect J. B. Fischer von Erlach. It was built in the early 18th century to commemorate Vienna's liberation from the plague. Note the dome and flanking columns. Across the square is the Künstlerhaus, the concert hall of the Musical Society ("Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien"), and the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna.

Schönbrunn (off A9). This palace, reminiscent of Versailles, has remained practically unchanged from the time when it was the imperial residence of Maria Theresia. Napoleon stayed here in 1805 and 1809 and his son, the Duke of Reichstadt,

died there. The magnificent galleries saw the elegance and diplomacy of the Congress of Vienna and the pomp of the long reign of Emperor Franz Joseph I. The formal gardens are admirably set off by the Gloriette, an elaborate marble arch Open 9 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, during summer season open until 5 p.m. The gardens are open 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

There are many other points of interest in Vienna. Music-lovers will want to visit at least one of the homes of the great composers: Beethoven, Brahms, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Strauss.

All wrote in Vienna and their birthplaces or the houses in which they lived are now maintained as museums or marked as living memorials by tablets.

Art-lovers will be enchanted by the prints and drawings in the **Albertina**, just behind the Opera House, as well as by the major collections of paintings to be found in various museums.

Bibliophiles will want to see such rare books as the earliest known illustrated Bible, a 5th-century extensive manuscript and music collections of the **National Library**.

Another important sight is the **Secular and Ecclesiastical Treasury** in the Hofburg, where you can see the crown jewels and state robes of the Habsburg Monarchy.

A special attraction is the **Spanish Riding School**, where white horses and riders in traditional costumes perform the most intricate manoeuvres in a style developed by troupes hundreds of years ago.

Entertainment and night life

First and foremost is the Vienna Opera (Staatsoper). The season begins in September and continues until late June, generally ending with the Vienna Festival. The Opera is world renowned, not only for its artists, orchestra and conductors, but also for its staging and repertoire.

Ballet and operetta – a peculiarly Austrian form which owes so much to Emmerich Kalman, Franz Lehár, Johann Strauss and Franz von Suppé – are given at the Volksoper (78 Währinger Strasse – C2), and here the season continues, too, until the end of June.

The best known theater is the Burgtheater (C5), whose company includes many famous actors and actresses of the German-language stage.

The historical "Theater an der Wien" offers operas, operettas, musicals, ballets, concert and theater programs all year round, with two short interruptions (from the end of the Vienna Festival until mid July and at the beginning of September). It is the leading theater during the Vienna Festival (last week of May and first 3 weeks of June).

There are also a number of other important theaters as well as experimental stages in Vienna, maintaining the city's literary and dramatic heritage.

The Vienna concert season begins in the middle of September and lasts until mid June, having its culminating point dur-

ing the Vienna Festival. The "Musikverein" and the "Konzert-haus" are the main halls where concerts are given by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, one of the most important orchestras in the world, with a tradition over a hundred years old. But Vienna is a feast of music and other renowned orchestras include the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, which has in recent years become recognized for its mastery of modern music evenings and the N.Ö. Tonkünstlerorchester and the ORF-Symphoniorchester (Austrian Broadcasting Orchestra). There are also many excellent solo recitals and chamber music evenings and often famous foreign orchestras, soloists and singers are guests.

Special music programs are offered during the months of July and August, including open-air symphony-orchestra concerts in the Arkadenhof in the City Hall, chamber opera in the Schönbrunner Schlosstheater, and concerts in various historic palaces.

If you fancy amusement in the open air, visit the Prater and take a turn on the giant ferris wheel, or go to the Heurigen at Grinzing, Salmansdorf, Sievering, Neustift or Gumpoldskirchen. "Heurige" has a double meaning. It refers to the wine of the last vintage and to the tavern at which it is quaffed. These taverns, with their picturesque courtyards and gardens, have become an international symbol for good wine, genuine entertainment and Viennese music. They can be recognised by a bunch of fir-twigs or by some wooden or metal sign fixed above the entrance. Special sign-boards worded "Ausgestecke is" indicate the taverns are open.

If you want dancing, three of the best places are the Eden-Bar (2 Liliengasse, G6), the Splendid-Bar (3 Jasomirgottstrasse, F5) and Magic (Volksgarten, C6).

The younger generation might enjoy visiting Atrium (10 Schwarzenbergplatz, C9), Tiffany (2 Goethestrasse) or Take-Five Club (3 Annagasse, F7) with popular dancing at reasonable prices.

After a show, you may wish to take a glass of wine in the Urbanikeller (12 Am Hof - E4), a wine cellar with old vaults, antique furniture and zither music; but be sure to go down to the second basement! Or you may try the Alter Hofkeller, in the Hofburg (entrance: 1 Schauflegasse), or the Piaristenkeller (Cellar of the Piarist Abbey, 45 Piaristengasse, off A4). Another place with plenty of atmosphere is the Melker Stiftskeller (3 Schottengasse, D4). If your taste runs to night clubs offering floor shows, Maxim (11 Opernring), Casanova (6 Dorotheergasse), Eve (3 Führichgasse), Chez Nous (10 Kärntnerstrasse), Moulin Rouge (11 Walfischgasse) or Cabaret Renz (50 Zirkusgasse) are the best places.

Shopping

The most fashionable shopping street is Kärntnerstrasse, a pedestrians-only area. Here and in the Graben and Kohlmarkt you will find a host of exclusive shops, selling fashion goods, silk blouses and ties, knitwear, glassware, ceramics,

porcelain, jewelry, petit point and leather goods of all kinds. Miniature wood carvings, dolls and enamelled metalware in modern and traditional Austrian floral designs are inexpensive and charming gifts.

Shops are generally open Monday to Friday 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on Saturdays 9 a.m. to noon. Most hairdressers remain open Saturdays till noon but are closed on Monday mornings. All shops are closed on Sundays and holidays.

For exclusive ladies' fashions visit couturiers such as Adlmüller, on Kärntnerstrasse (F6), or Fürnkranz Couture and Clarissa in the same street. Renowned men's tailors are Knize, on Graben (E5) plus Striberny on Kärntnerstrasse (F6).

If you are looking for national costumes, extremely durable dirndls or dresses and blouses in the Austrian-Look, try Lanz (10 Kärntnerstrasse), or Hammerer (29-31 Kärntnerstrasse) the latter also specializing in sports-couture. Berta Smejkal (Opernpassage) has a wide range of Viennese petit point.

For knitwear and silks, try Adlmüller on Kärntnerstrasse or Braun on the Graben.

Jewelry is much less expensive in Vienna than in most other European cities; you will find good jewellers on Kärntnerstrasse (E7-F6), Graben and Kohlmarkt (E5-E6).

Vienna's biggest department stores are located on Mariahilferstrasse, which leads from the Burgring to the Westbahnhof (Railroad Station - off A9), the two main stores being Gerngross and Herzmansky.

"Steffl", in Kärntnerstrasse, is the city center department store.

Tipping

A service charge of 10-15% is always included in the hotel or restaurant bill. It is customary to give the waiter an extra 10% or not less than S3-5. Tip 10% when a service charge is not included, as for instance with taxis.

Transportation

Public transportation includes buses, streetcars (Strassenbahn) and three underground railway systems (Stadtbahn, Schnellbahn and U-Bahn) which are now being extended. Taxis cost approx. S16 for first km and S7 for each additional km. (Bus and streetcar routes are well signposted at the boarding points).

Self-drive or chauffeur-driven cars are also available, inquire at the SAS office, Hilton Center (I7).

Sports

Skiing is the national sport. If you are visiting Austria in winter or early spring, you may wish to spend a few days at one of the major skiing areas of Salzburg, Tyrol or Vorarlberg, but for the Viennese, the Semmering, Ötscher and Hochkar,

only two to three hours from the city by train or car, is the main ski terrain (youngsters take full advantage of the Wienerwald close to the city).

Skating is popular, too, and Vienna has a big indoor rink (also open in summer), as well as numerous outdoor rinks. In spring, summer and autumn, you can swim, play tennis or golf on the 18-hole golf course.

Horseback-riding, boating and hiking are all equally popular. Football (soccer) is the main "spectator" sport.

Climate and clothing

Vienna has a temperate climate the year round. In winter you will find snow, but not to the same extent as in the ski resorts. Spring is enchanting; the brilliant sunshine sets off the flowers and shrubs in the city's many parks and the surrounding countryside. Summer days are pleasantly warm. Be prepared for an occasional rainy day in spring and fall and carry a light coat for the evening. Modern Vienna is an informal city and even in the winter season, a cocktail dress or dark suit will see you through every occasion, unless you are invited to a formal ball or intend to visit an opening performance at the Opera or at one of the main theaters. Laundry and dry cleaning facilities are available at most hotels and shops throughout the city. Your hotel porter can usually advise you on quick service facilities.

Public holidays and special events

Shops and offices are closed on the following days:

January 1	New Year's Day.
January 6	Epiphany. Easter Sunday and Monday
May 1	Labor Day. Ascension Day. Whit Sunday and Monday. Corpus Christi (with processions around all churches, the most outstanding of which is the one at St. Stephan's Cathedral).
August 15	Assumption Day.
October 26	National Holiday.
November 1	All Saints' Day.
December 8	Immaculate Conception.
December 25	Christmas Day.
December 26	Boxing Day.

Some of the more important events in Vienna are:

Vienna Festival – last week in May and first 3 weeks in June.

Vienna International Spring Fair – second week of March.

Vienna International Autumn Fair – second week of September.

Postgraduate Seminar Congresses arranged by the American Medical Society of Vienna – throughout the year.

Vintage Festival – October (in Lower Austria and Burgenland).

Salzburg

Fourth largest city in Austria, Salzburg is a major tourist resort, famous for its annual music festivals, a health resort offering brine and mud treatment – and a center for the ski-resorts of the Alps to the south.

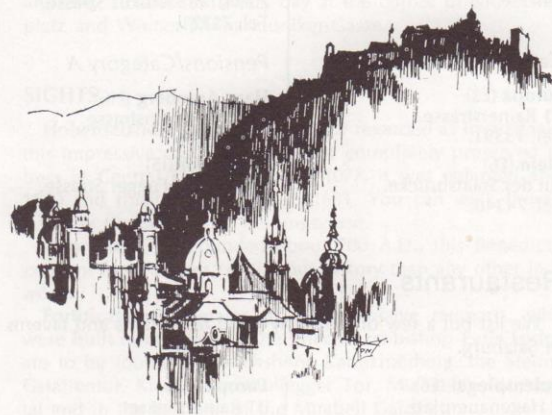
With a population of 145,000, it is also the capital of the province of Salzburg, the residence of an archbishop, a university city, and the birthplace of composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart who was born here in 1756.

In winter and summer, festivals in honor of the composer attract internationally-renowned orchestras, conductors and soloists – and music lovers from all over the world.

But first and foremost, Salzburg is the "City of Princes". Gaze down at the city from the heights of Mönchsberg, or from the Mirabell Gardens, look across, past the Cathedral, to the magnificent fortress of Hohensalzburg, and you will realize what a rich heritage of architectural splendor was handed down by the prince-bishops who once ruled this picturesque city.

Your arrival in Salzburg

Your plane lands at Maxglan Airport, some 4 miles (6 km) west of the city. There is no special bus service to Salzburg save for a regular public bus which has many intermediate stops and is not recommended. We suggest you take a taxi to the city center for approx. \$60 – the journey takes only 10 minutes.



If you prefer, a self-drive car can be ordered in advance for pick-up at the airport.

If you want to change some money you can do this at the airport bank.

Hotels

There is a wide variety of hotels and pensions, including first class accommodation in converted castles and mansions in true Austrian tradition – but with all modern conveniences. It is, however, advisable to book in advance for Salzburg is a popular vacation and convention city.

Should you arrive unaccommodated, the following list of hotels and pensions may prove useful:

Category A1

Bristol (E5)
2 Markartzplatz.
Tel. 73557.

Dr. Wührer's Haus Gastein (I8)
25 Ignaz Rieder Kai.
Tel. 22565.

Goldener Hirsch (E6)
37 Getreidegasse.
Tel. 41511.

Maria-Theresien-Schlössl (off G10)
87 Morzger Strasse.
Tel. 41244.

Österreichischer Hof (E5)
5–7 Schwarzstrasse.
Tel. 72541.

Mirabell Parkhotel (E4)
4 Auerspergstrasse.
Tel. 73773.

Category A

Europa (E3)
31 Rainerstrasse.
Tel. 73391.

Stein (E6)
An der Staatsbrücke.
Tel. 74348.

Restaurants

We list but a few of the many good restaurants and taverns in Salzburg.

Eulenspiegel (E6)
2 Hagenauerplatz.

Kasererhof (H8)
6 Alpenstrasse.
Tel. 21265.

Grand Hotel Winkler (E4)
7–9 Franz-Josef-Strasse.
Tel. 73513.

Pitter (E4)
6–8 Rainerstrasse.
Tel. 78571.

Gablerbräu (F5)
9 Linzer Gasse.
Tel. 73441.

Kasererbräu (F7)
33 Kaigasse.
Tel. 42406.

Hotel Auersperg (F4)
61 Auerspergstrasse.
Tel. 71757.

Category B

Markus Sittikus (E4)
20 Markus Sittikus Strasse.
Tel. 71121.

Pensions/Category A

Haus Arenberg (H6)
8 Blumensteinstrasse.
Tel. 77174.

Fuggerhof (I5)
9 Eberhard Fugger Strasse.
Tel. 20479.

Europa (E3)
31 Rainerstrasse.

Festungsrestaurant (F7)
Festung Hohensalzburg.

Goldene Sonne (D6)
15 Gstättingasse
(near Mönchsberg Lift).

Parkhotel Mirabell (E4)
4 Auerspergstrasse.

Roter Salon, Salzachgrill,
and **Mozartkugel** at
Österreichischer Hof (E5)
5–7 Schwarzstrasse.

Pitter (E4)
6–8 Rainerstrasse.

Salzachkeller (E5)
5–7 Schwarzstrasse.

Stadtkrug (F5)
20 Linzer Gasse.

Stieglbräu (E4)
14 Rainerstrasse.

Weinhaus Moser (E6)
3 Wiener-Philharmoniker-
Gasse.

Sights and excursions

Tours by sightseeing buses, with official guides, start from the Mirabellplatz – they are of approx. 2½ hours' duration. There are also official guides at Residenzplatz, Domplatz and Kapitelplatz offering multi-lingual conducted tours.

For more information about the tours contact a travel agent or the City Tourist Center, 7 Auerspergstrasse (tel. 74620, 71511, 73866).

You may, however, prefer to sightsee on your own and therefore we list below a few suggestions with the map references in brackets (map pages 18 and 19).

SALZBURG ON YOUR OWN

The picturesque Old Town is a "must" on any tour of Salzburg with its narrow streets and medieval courtyards. In the modern section of the city the markets are well worth visiting, the Schranne market on Thursday outside St. Andrew's Church and the "Grünmarkt" every day at the corner of Universitätsplatz and Wiener-Philharmoniker-Gasse.

SIGHTS

Hohensalzburg Fortress (F7). Once regarded as impregnable, this impressive castle is the largest completely preserved fortress in Central Europe. Built in 1077, it was enlarged about 1500 and finally completed in 1681. You can walk there or take the funicular from Festungsgasse.

Nonnberg (F7). Founded about 700 A.D., this Benedictine convent has a longer continuous history than any other in the world.

Fortifications. Remains of these massive ramparts, which were built in the days of the Prince-Archbishop Paris Lodron, are to be found at Mönchsberg, Kapuzinerberg, the Steintor, Gstätentor, Klausentor, Müllegger Tor, Michaeltor, at Nonn-
tal and in the bastions of the Mirabell Gardens.

(cont'd on page 20)



Code numbers in the Salzburg section of this booklet refer to the above map. Thus (E5) is located where lines drawn from "E" and "5" cross each other.

Interesting sights in Salzburg

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (F7) Hohensalzburg Fortress. | (E6) The Franziskanerkirche. |
| (F7) Nonnberg. | (E6) Mozart's birthplace. |
| (F6) Residenz-Newer Building. | (E6) The Kollegienkirche. |
| (F6) The Residenz. | (E6) Old Festival Theater. |
| (F6) Residenz Fountain. | (E6) New Festival Theater. |
| (F6) The Glockenspiel. | (E5) The Mirabell Palace. |
| (F7) The Cathedral. | (E5) The Mozart House. |

Useful addresses

- SAS** SAS General Sales Agent: Austrian Airlines
 9 Marktplatz (E5). Tel. 75545. Open hours: Mon-Fri 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., Sat 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
- T** Tourist Information Offices:
 City Tourist Office, 7 Auerspergstrasse (D4). Tel. 74620, 71511, 73866.
 Open hours: Mon-Fri 8 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., Sat-Sun closed.
- T** Province Tourist Office, 1 Mozartplatz (F6). Tel. 41561.
 Open hours: Mon-Thu 7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Friday 7.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., Sat-Sun closed.

Distance from city center to airport: 4 miles (6.5 km).

(cont'd from page 17)

Residenz-Newer Building (F6). Built between 1592 and 1602, it was formerly the Prince-Archbishop's residence and now houses the offices of the province's administration.

The Residenz (F6). Containing 15 historic ceremonial rooms, the Residenz was the seat of the Prince-Archbishops until 1803. It was founded in 1120 and enlarged in the 17th century.

Residenz Fountain (F6). Constructed between 1658 and 1661 this is the largest baroque fountain north of the Alps. Designed by Tommaso di Garone.

The Glockenspiel (F6). Be here at 7 a.m., 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. to hear the chimes of the 35 bells. It dates from 1702.

The Cathedral (F7). A massive early baroque church which dates back to 774 A.D. and which in 1598 was almost completely demolished. The present building, which has a capacity of 10,500, was designed by Santino Solari and consecrated in 1628.

The Franziskanerkirche (E6). At the corner of Franziskanergasse and Sigmund-Haffner-Gasse, this is one of Salzburg's most interesting churches with a history going back to the 8th century, a Romanesque aisle (1223) and door with tympanum relief (1220). The church also has a baroque high altar designed by Fischer von Erlach dating from 1709.

Mozart's birthplace (E6), 9 Getreidegasse. This is an old Salzburg middle-class house where the composer was born and containing the Mozart Museum with a special theatrical exhibition "Mozart and the Theatre".

The Kollegienkirche (E6). Fischer von Erlach's largest and probably the most beautiful of the Salzburg churches with its lofty dome.

Old Festival Theater (E6), Hofstallgasse. These are the court stables of Prince-Archbishop Wolf Dietrich (1607) which have been converted into a theater seating 1,300.

New Festival Theater (E6) – also part of the old stables, this was designed by Clemens Holzmeister between 1956 and 1960 and is now Austria's most modern theater.

The Mirabell Palace (E5). No one visits Salzburg without touring the Mirabelle Palace grounds with their groups of statues, fountains, the open-air theater, the Museumspavillon and Bastionsgarten. The palace was built by Prince-Archbishop Wolf Dietrich in 1606, reconstructed in the 18th century and again in 1818 after a fire.

The Mozart House (E5), 8 Markartzplatz. This is where the Mozart family lived from 1773 to 1787, though only the entrance and the Tanzmeistersaal of the original building remain. Special performances are organized here by the Mozarteum, the School of Music and Dramatic Art.

EXCURSIONS

For panoramic views, any of the following places will offer spectacular vistas – from the Mönchsberg (lift from Anton-

Neumayr-Platz), the terrace of the Café Winkler, the Hohensalzburg fortress (take funicular from Festungsgasse), and the Kapuzinerberg (from the Linzer Gasse or the Steingasse).

If you want to go to **Untersberg** take a bus from the main railway station to St. Leonhard, 7½ miles (12 km) from Salzburg and from here you travel in a modern cablecar funicular (cabin holds 50 pass.) to the summit of Untersberg, 6,000 ft. above sea level.

The square outside the main railway station is also the terminus for all bus routes and the place to catch the electric train for **Oberndorf** and **Lamprechtshausen**.

Another worthwhile excursion is to Hellbrunn Palace (1619), some 2½ miles along the Alpenstrasse, where the "water toys" in the garden are the main attraction – trick fountains, mechanical theater and organ are all operated by water. There is also a zoo with large herds of deer.

Salzburg is the ideal starting point for excursions or longer trips to the surrounding mountain and lake areas of Austria. It is only a 1½-hour trip by train to the **Gastein** area, consisting mainly of **Bad Gastein** and **Bad Hofgastein**, famous as summer and winter resorts. Originally world-renowned as a thermal spa, the area has, in the last few years, developed into a combined spa-ski resort. It offers accommodation of all types, with modern treatment for numerous diseases and excellent skiing facilities for all grades on Stubnerkogel, Graukogel, Schlossalm and other slopes, all easily reached by cable car or tow lift. The magnificent **Felsenbad** (rock bath) is ideal for bathing throughout the year.

A most attractive excursion from spring to autumn is a journey by bus to the Lake District Salzkammergut, east of Salzburg. Here you will discover beautiful scenery, a relaxing atmosphere, and complete facilities for water sports on Lake St. Wolfgang, Attersee and Mondsee.

It is wise to consult a travel agent as full-day excursions are frequently arranged.

Entertainment and night life

For 50 years, music lovers have flocked to Salzburg every summer to attend the famous Festival – from July 26 to August 30 – in honor of Mozart. During the winter, too, there is a rich cultural program with the Mozart Festival at the end of January featuring prominent Austrian and foreign artists.

Other high spots of the year's musical calendar include:

Easter Festival (Palm Sunday to Easter Monday), Schlosskonzerte in the summer. From September 15 to June 15 the Landestheater presents a daily repertoire of opera, operetta and drama – and there is also the world-renowned Marionettentheater, with its Mozart operas contributing to the cultural fare.

For those who would like to sample real Austrian folk music and songs we would suggest you visit one of the following: Stieglkeller with the "Alpina" group, the Hohensalzburg fortress with the "Salzburger Stierwascher" or the Gasthof Sternbräu with the Salzburger Volkshochschule.

Salzburg is a beautiful sight in the evening for many of the important buildings are floodlit – daily from June to October and at weekends and on special occasions for the rest of the year. There are also special illuminations at Christmas.

If after a stroll through the city you want to take a rest in one of the original and cozy coffee houses, try Bazar (3 Schwarzstrasse, E5), Tomaselli (Alter Markt, E6) or Mozart (Getreidegasse, E6).

If you fancy chancing your luck at the Casino, the place to visit is Cafe Winkler am Mönchsberg (D6) – those who like dancing should visit Casino-Alm (14A Bayerhamerstrasse, F3) or the more distant but very attractive Friesacher Stadl at Anif, approx. 5 miles (8 km) from the city center.

For a typical Austrian evening call at the Augustiner beer-halls in Mülln, near the Augustinerkirche – or the famous Peterskeller (wine cellar) near St. Peter's Church and Monastery.

Note: Remember to ask your hotel porter at what time your hotel closes at night. Most hotels have night porters while the smaller establishments generally provide guests with a key.

Shopping

For details of what to buy, see the shopping chapter in the Vienna section of this portrait.

To help you with your souvenir-hunting in Salzburg we list below a few useful addresses:

Local handicrafts

Heimatwerk (F6)
Residentzplatz.

Jordis & Sohn (H6)
Salzburger Handdruck.
6 Pausingerstrasse.
(also printed material, copper items)

Clothing

Lanz Geschwister OHG
5 Imbergstrasse (F6)
and 4 Schwarzstrasse (E5).
(Austrian national costumes)

Gollhofer Bekleidung (E6)
10 Getreidegasse.

Resmann Damenmoden (E6)
6 Rudolfs-Kai.
(women's fashions)

Leather goods

Hubert Slezak (E5)
8 Markartzplatz.

Jahn-Markl (F6)
3 Residentzplatz.

Ennsmann (E6)
31 Getreidegasse.
(also suitcases)



with ranks at the main railway station and all important points within the city, or call a "funktaxi" (tel. 76111, 74400, 85222).

Because of the difficulty of stopping and parking near the most interesting sights in Salzburg, it is not recommended that you drive yourself around the city center. In fact, there are many sightseeing spots which can easily be reached on foot from your hotel.

There is also a lift from Anton-Neumayr-Platz to Mönchsberg and a funicular from Festungsgasse to Hohensalzburg Fortress.

The Province Tourist Office (F6), (1 Mozartplatz, tel. 41561) will give information about train and bus connections to the countryside.

Sports

Salzburg offers sports facilities all year round. In the summer one can go rambling, climbing, exploring caves, swimming, play golf, fish, shoot, ride – and even glide!

In the winter Salzburg is one of Europe's favorite playgrounds with 80 winter sports centers and holiday resorts located in the surrounding countryside. In the province of Salzburg there are no less than 13 cable railways, 36 chair lifts and 287 ski lifts – plus 59 ski schools! Though Gaisberg and Untersberg (see "Excursions") are among the most popular ski centers for those living in Salzburg.

In the city itself there is an artificial ice-rink at the Volksgarten.

Special services

Medical treatment – information from Ärztekammer für Salzburg, 2 Schranngasse, tel. 71327/28. General hospital, tel. 31581.

Police – tel. 44551 (emergency 133).

Ambulance – tel. 73525 (emergency 144).

Edited by Mike Simon

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