

# In the footsteps of Vienna's famous musicians

Experience Vienna, the world's capital of music, by tracing the footsteps of some of the famous composers who have lived and worked here – and often stayed forever: Ludwig van Beethoven, Alban Berg, Johannes Brahms, Anton Bruckner, Gottfried von Einem, Christoph Willibald Gluck, Joseph Haydn, Emmerich Kálmán, Anton Karas, Erich Wolfgang Korngold, Joseph Lanner, Franz Lehár, Franz Liszt, Gustav Mahler, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Otto Nicolai, Antonio Salieri, Arnold Schoenberg, Franz Schubert, Max Steiner, Robert Stolz, Oscar Straus, Johann Strauss senior and junior, Richard Strauss, Antonio Vivaldi, Hugo Wolf, Carl Michael Ziehrer and many more.

Many of these artists knew each other, were students, teachers or patrons of each other, and were friends. These relationships gave rise to numerous anecdotes that further enhance the charm of the original locations.

A SELF GUIDED CITY WALK BY TITA BÜTTNER

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*Ask your hotel or the Tourist Information Office on Albertinaplatz or at Vienna Main Station (open daily from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.) or at Vienna Airport (open daily from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.) for a free city map (also available online at: [www.vienna.info](http://www.vienna.info)) and the Vienna Tourist Board's Calendar of Events which gives a run-down of what's on.*

*The Vienna City Card. The official tourist card of Vienna is also a useful companion. More than 210 discounts at museums and sights, theatres and concerts, in shops, cafés, restaurants and free travel on Vienna's public transport system (or by choice including Hop On Hop Off with Big Bus Vienna) for 24, 48 or 72 hours - with the benefit card for just €17 / €25 / €29).*

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WALKING TIME: APPROXIMATELY 2 HOURS

ADDITIONAL TRAVEL TIME: APPROXIMATELY 30 MINS

Start in the heart of the city – at Stephansplatz (U1, U3)

## St. Stephen's Cathedral (Stephansdom)

1<sup>st</sup> district, Stephansplatz, [www.stephansdom.at](http://www.stephansdom.at), [www.stephanskirche.at](http://www.stephanskirche.at)

The cathedral is the icon of Vienna. The locals call it "Steffl" and its walls bear witness to the lives of many famous musicians. **Joseph Haydn** (b. 1732 Rohrau, Lower Austria – d. 1809 Vienna) for example, moved to Vienna at the age of eight and began his career as a choirboy in this church. For nine years (until his voice broke) he and his brother **Michael Haydn** received a thorough musical education here. On November 26, 1760, at the age of 28, Haydn was married in the cathedral, not, however, to the woman he loved – she had gone to a nunnery at her parent's request – but to her older sister, who never shared Haydn's passion for music.

**Antonio Vivaldi** (b. 1678 Venice – d. 1741 Vienna, “The Red Haired”) was a priest by profession, but the creator of the famous “Four Seasons” was known throughout Europe as a talented musician. As his fame waned and he fell into poverty Vivaldi came to Vienna to try his luck again – without success. Within a few months he was dead and his passing is recorded in the Cathedral register on July 28, 1741 (at the time Haydn had just begun his musical career as a choirboy). Vivaldi was buried in the former cemetery around St. Charles Church (memorial plaque).

The names of **Christoph Willibald Gluck** (b. 1714 Erasbach – d. 1787 Vienna), **Antonio Salieri** (b. 1750 Legnago, Venice – d. 1825 Vienna), **Franz Schubert** (b. 1797 Vienna – d. 1828 Vienna) and **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (b. 1756 Salzburg – d. 1791 Vienna) also appear in the same death register. Mozart’s wedding to Constance and the christening of two of their six children are also recorded in the Cathedral archives.

In May 1791 a heavily indebted **Mozart** applied for the well-paid position of Music Director at the Cathedral. He agreed to carry out the duties on a voluntary basis until the death of his old and sickly predecessor. But before he could officially take up the position he died on December 5, 1791 at the age of 35 just a few steps from here at Rauhensteingasse 8. Shortly before his death he wrote in a letter: “*I have come to the end, before I could enjoy my talent. And life was so beautiful.*” Today the Steffl department store is located where **Mozart’s death house** once stood (enter at Kärntner Strasse 19; on the 7<sup>th</sup> floor there is the Sky Café Restaurant Bar with a Mozart bust).

Almost 60 years after Mozart’s death several thousand people accompanied **Johann Strauss senior** (b. 1804 Vienna – d. 1849 Vienna), the “grandfather” of the Viennese Waltz, on his final journey to this cathedral. His **son Johann** (b. 1825 Vienna – d. 1899 Vienna) continued the work of his father and built a reputation as the world famous “**Waltz King**”. He was already 37 before he dared tie the knot in this cathedral. The happy bride was Henriette Treffz. She was known as Jetty and was a 44-year-old opera singer and mother of seven children born out of wedlock. Despite all the fearful predictions, the marriage was not only happy, but Jetty proved an extremely successful manager for her famous husband.

*Singerstrasse runs off Stephansplatz (see city map). It is just a few yards to the*

## House and Church of the Teutonic Order (Deutschordenshaus)

1<sup>st</sup> district, Singerstraße 7, [www.deutscher-orden.at](http://www.deutscher-orden.at)

In the forecourt next to the entrance to this atmospheric little church, a memorial records that **Mozart** lived here between March 18 and May 2, 1781. The young genius was here for only a few weeks but it was a decisive period for Mozart as it was during this time that he clashed with his employer, the Archbishop of Salzburg. As a result, the 25-year old Mozart resigned and decided to remain in Vienna as a freelance artist. It was a self-assured and courageous decision in light of the fact that most of the savings of the former child prodigy had been exhausted. It marked the beginning of a turbulent decade with great artistic successes, a happy marriage, children, wealth and respect combined with failures, intrigues, illness, debts and a premature death.

**Johannes Brahms** also lived on the top floor of the building between 1863 and 1865.

In the courtyard of the Deutschordenshaus, where you can visit the **Treasury of the Teutonic Order**, there are windows with old, wrought-iron lattice. Behind the windows is a small

18th century concert hall where the Mozart Ensemble Vienna performs concerts. Walk through the second courtyard (the summer location of a relaxed outdoor cafe) to return to Singerstrasse.

*Continue left a few yards to Blutgasse. Time seems to have come to a standstill in the picturesque courtyards of number 3. At the end of Blutgasse you come to Domgasse.*

## Mozarthaus Vienna

1<sup>st</sup> district, Domgasse 5, 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. daily; [www.mozarthausvienna.at](http://www.mozarthausvienna.at), Vienna City Card  
Of the dozen apartments occupied by Mozart during his Vienna years only one survives – that at number 5 Domgasse. The composer lived here from September 29, 1784 to April 24, 1787. His first-floor apartment was quite grand with four large rooms, two smaller rooms and a kitchen. The years Wolfgang Amadeus spent here were probably the happiest of his life and it was the dwelling he stayed longest at. Many great works were written here, including “The Marriage of Figaro” and eight piano concerts.

At this time Mozart was a celebrated musician with a circle of illustrious friends and was often commissioned to give numerous concerts in aristocratic homes. Exuberant parties, music making and billiards were all part of the fun. His father Leopold traveled from Salzburg and stayed for more than two months (from February till the end of April 1785); **Joseph Haydn**, who Mozart called his “fatherly friend”, was a visitor and Mozart’s younger student **Johann Nepomuk Hummel** even lived here for a few months. The 17-year-old **Ludwig van Beethoven** (b. 1770 Bonn – d. 1827 Vienna) was also among the visitors. He traveled from Bonn especially to take lessons with Mozart but had to leave before tuition began after his mother fell critically ill. At the age of 22 he returned to Vienna to learn from Haydn – and stayed until his death.

The Mozarthaus Vienna is spread over five floors where you can immerse yourself in the composer’s world, exploring his tremendous creativity, his family, his friends and his foes.

*Walk through the arch at Domgasse 2 to return to Stephansplatz – at the rear of the Cathedral. Immediately opposite the arch under the Capistran Pulpit you will find the **Crucifix Chapel**. Mozart’s body was taken by carriage from here to St. Marx Cemetery.*

*Walk through the passage at Stephansplatz 6 to Wollzeile and proceed through the next passage at Wollzeile 5a. (This takes you past Figlmüller, a restaurant famous for its especially large Vienna Schnitzels). This brings you to Bäckerstrasse. Turn right.*

*Perhaps you can spare a little time for the following old courtyards: Bäckerstrasse 7 is one of only a few residences with 16th century Renaissance arcades and a collection of old wrought-iron works on the walls. Bäckerstrasse 12 bears the name “allwo die Kuh am Brett spielt” (where the cow plays) and features the remains of the corresponding frescoes. The Baroque residence at no. 16 boasts a modern climbing wall in the courtyard. From here it is not far to*

## Dr.-Ignaz-Seipel-Platz

Take a look into the Jesuit Church (Universitätskirche) which dates from 1627. The “fake dome” is best seen when you look up from the light-colored stone of the nave. Between September and June Sunday mass here features sacred music by composers such as Haydn, Mozart and Schubert (starts at 10:30 a.m.).

## Former Old University (Stadtkonvikt)

1<sup>st</sup> district, Dr.-Ignaz-Seipel-Platz, opposite the Academy

This building is not open to the public. It was home to both the Akademisches Gymnasium and the Imperial City Seminary (Stadtkonvikt). It was here that an eleven-year old **Franz Schubert** received a thorough education as court chorister from 1808 to 1813. **Antonio Salieri** was the court music director who discovered the boy's exceptional musical talent and recommended him for a highly sought-after place. After Schubert left the school Salieri even gave him a further three years of free private lessons.

## Austrian Academy of Sciences (Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften)

1<sup>st</sup> district, Dr.-Ignaz-Seipel-Platz 2, [www.oeaw.ac.at](http://www.oeaw.ac.at)

The magnificent grand hall of the Academy of Sciences is open to visitors Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. unless events are scheduled (see website). On March 27, 1808 **Joseph Haydn** celebrated his 76th birthday in the auditorium. Everybody who was anybody was there (even Haydn's former student Beethoven). Wearing all his medals and decorations, the grand old composer was carried in on a sedan chair to great acclaim to attend a sensational performance of his "Creation". This was to be the master's last public appearance. He died a year later, during Napoleon's occupation of Vienna. In May 1809 Napoleon, a great admirer of **Haydn**, had a guard of honor posted in front of the dying composer's house. But just a few friends followed Haydn's coffin, due to the siege. Today the house is a Haydn memorial with a **Brahms** memorial room. (6th district, Haydngasse 19, daily except Mon 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 2 - 6 p.m., closed on Jan. 1, May 1, Dec. 25, [www.wienmuseum.at](http://www.wienmuseum.at), Vienna City Card)

In December 1813 the Academy's auditorium was the scene of the 43-year old **Beethoven's** triumphant success with his Symphony No. 7 and the premiere of his symphonic work "Wellington's Victory" that marked Napoleon's defeat in Spain. The composer conducted both works but could not hear the roaring applause, as he had already become deaf. A few months later **Beethoven** enjoyed international success with this program. He gained a lot of money. The statesmen at the Congress of Vienna were so overwhelmed by his music that they spread the word about the great composer - and the sheets of music bought in Vienna - in their respective countries.

*Continue along Bäckerstrasse to Stubenring. You can now either continue on foot or skip a few stops and catch the no. 2 tram along the magnificent Ring Boulevard taking in various "musical detours" for example at the following sites (see city map):*

**Schwarzenbergplatz** and the **Schönberg Center** (3<sup>rd</sup> district, Schwarzenbergplatz/Zaunergasse 1, [www.schoenberg.at](http://www.schoenberg.at)) Here, in Palais Fanto, a research center is dedicated to Arnold Schoenberg (b. 1874 Vienna - d. 1951 Los Angeles), the founder of twelve-tone music. Events and concerts are also held here.

**Opera:** the Vienna State Opera, the Musikverein and the Theater Museum

**Burgring:** the Mozart memorial, the Collection of Historical Musical Instruments (Sammlung alter Musikinstrumente) and Hofburg Chapel (Burgkapelle)

*From here, take no. 1 or D tram to continue to*

**Rathausplatz/Burgtheater:** Strauss and Lanner memorials

**Schottentor/University:** Pasqualati House (a Beethoven memorial), Schottenstift: Franz Liszt stayed several times

*If you want to continue the tour from Stubenring to Rathaus (City Hall) on foot, walk across the Ring to*

## Stadtpark

Here you will find memorials to **Anton Bruckner** (b. 1824 Ansfelden – d. 1896 Vienna), **Franz Lehár** (b. 1870 Komárno – d. 1948 Bad Ischl, Upper Austria), **Robert Stolz**, the operetta genius (b. 1889 Graz – d. 1975 Berlin) and the prince of song **Franz Schubert**, as well as one of the world's most photographed monuments: the **Johann Strauss Golden Statue**. Surrounded by dancing and floating figures, the Waltz King is shown with his violin poised, ready to play. Schani (Strauss's nickname) conquered the world in three-quarter time. The musical genius wrote 500 works, among them the "Blue Danube" and "Emperor" waltzes and the operetta "Die Fledermaus".

*Before you leave Stadtpark have a quick look inside the beautifully renovated **Vienna Kursalon**. It was built in 1867 and hosted the promenade concerts of the Strauss brothers, wowing Viennese audiences. Cross the Ring Boulevard and walk along Johannesgasse to Seilerstätte.*

## House of Music (Haus der Musik)

1<sup>st</sup> district, Seilerstätte 30, 10 a.m. – 10 p.m. daily, [www.hdm.at](http://www.hdm.at), Vienna City Card

Covering four floors, this theme world treats you to fascinating and unique listening experiences, from simple sounds through to the music of the future. Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Strauss, Mahler, Schoenberg and, of course, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, are entertainingly presented. From 1841 to 1847 the composer of "The Merry Wives of Windsor", **Otto Nicolai** (b. 1810 Königsberg, Russia – d. 1849 Berlin) resided in this house. Together with the members of the Court Opera Orchestra he founded the **Vienna Philharmonic** in 1842. Their museum is located on the first floor of the building. Perhaps you would like to try your hand at conducting possibly the world's greatest orchestra? Using modern technology you can do just that in the House of Music, but please try to keep the tempo and don't miss any cues, these virtual musicians are unforgiving.

*Go along Krugerstrasse to Akademiestrasse, continuing across Kärntner Ring to arrive at Bösendorferstrasse.*

## Musikverein

1<sup>st</sup> district, Musikvereinsplatz, guided tours: tel. +43 1 505 81 90, [www.musikverein.at](http://www.musikverein.at)

The **Golden Hall** of the Vienna Musikverein is probably the world's most famous concert hall thanks to the worldwide broadcast of the Vienna Philharmonic's annual New Year's Day Concert. The Society of the Friends of Music is the "landlord" of the building and the world famous Vienna Philharmonic its best-known tenant.

**Johann Strauss** composed the waltz "Freut Euch des Lebens" for the opening ball in January 1870. The Waltz King dedicated "Seid umschlungen Millionen" to his friend **Johannes Brahms** (b. 1833 Hamburg – d. 1897 Vienna), who came to Vienna at the age of 29 and at 39 took over the artistic directorship of the Society concerts. He had a regular seat in the Director's box in the Golden Hall and the second largest concert hall in the building now bears his name.

Brahms was born in Hamburg six years after Beethoven's death. In Vienna he felt particularly close to his idol. In a letter to a friend he once wrote: *"I will never write a symphony. You have no idea what it is like for me to feel such a giant constantly marching behind me"*. In the end Brahms did compose four symphonies. He never married and died at the age of 64. You can find his statue nearby between the Musikverein and the Church of St. Charles Borromeo (Karlskirche) in Resselpark. His honorary grave is in the Central Cemetery (Zentralfriedhof) alongside Strauss, Beethoven and Schubert.

## Vienna State Opera (Wiener Staatsoper)

1<sup>st</sup> district, Kärntner Ring, [www.wiener-staatsoper.at](http://www.wiener-staatsoper.at)

The State Opera opened on May 25, 1869 with Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and has enjoyed a first class reputation in the music world ever since. Prominent directors such as **Gustav Mahler**, **Richard Strauss**, **Karl Krauss**, **Karl Böhm** and **Herbert von Karajan** have left their mark. The building was badly damaged in World War II. It remained closed until 1955 when it was reopened after extensive reconstruction with a performance of **Beethoven's** "Fidelio". Erich Wolfgang Korngold (1897 Brno – 1957 Hollywood) came to Vienna with his parents as a four year old child. Aged 11, he composed the pantomime "The Snowman", which had its celebrated premiere in October 1910 here in this opera house. His opera „Die tote Stadt“ was first released here in 1921 (Conductor: Richard Strauss). 1936, Korngold emigrated to the USA and became a famous composer of film music for Hollywood.

*Pleasure on three levels is on offer at Gerstner K. u. K. Hofzuckerbäcker - the Imperial and Royal Court Confectioner - with shop, bar and café-restaurant in the magnificent Palais Todesco opposite to the Vienna State Opera.*

*At the back of the opera – Philharmonikerstrasse 2 (between Sacher Eck and the entrance to the Hotel Sacher- with its famous Sachertorte) – you can see a plaque honoring **Antonio Vivaldi** who lived in the house that used to stand on this site and died on July 28, 1741. Continue straight ahead to Hanuschgasse where on the left you will find the*

*At Albertinaplatz you can stop off at the Tourist Information Office or the Café Mozart opposite. Café Mozart is located on the site of the former Kärntner Theater (1763 - 1868) where the premiere of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony took place – with loud applause. Augustinergasse takes you to Josefsplatz. But why not take a Musical-culinary detour along Spiegelgasse to Graben and back along Dorotheergasse:*

**Antonio Salieri** (memorial plaque) lived and died in the house that used to be at Spiegelgasse. 11. **Franz Schubert** composed his Symphony in B minor (the "Unfinished", memorial plaque) at no. 9 between 1822-23. At Dorotheergasse 2-4 **Reinthalers** Beisl serves Viennese specialties (11 a.m. – 11 p.m. daily). Next door is Café **Hawelka** – a meeting place for artists and literati with its own legendary Buchteln buns after 10 p.m. Across the street you will find the "unspeakably good" Viennese sandwich king, **Trzesniewski**. **Conradin Kreutzer**, the dedicatee of Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata lived in the house next door (memorial plaque). At no. 10 the **Doblinger** music shop sets the pulse of music fans racing. Number 11 is home to the Jewish Museum, and the records of the **Protestant Church** at no. 18 recall several "musical" events (the blessing of Johann Strauss jnr and Johannes Brahms, the weddings of Arnold Schoenberg and Alexander von Zemlinsky, and Franz Schmidt's death). Across the street is the Dorotheum auction house with a café on the second floor. [www.dorotheum.com](http://www.dorotheum.com)

*Backtrack a few steps and you come to the*

## Theater Museum im Palais Lobkowitz

1<sup>st</sup> district, Lobkowitzplatz 2, daily exc. Tue, 10 a.m. – 6 p.m., [www.theatermuseum.at](http://www.theatermuseum.at), Vienna City Card

This is a genuinely unique museum that theater fans should make time for. Generations of the Lobkowitz princes were not only owners of this palace but also generous patrons of various musicians. Beneficiaries of this generosity included **Christoph Willibald Gluck** (b. 1714 Erasbach – d. 1787 Vienna). Empress Maria Theresia appointed the composer to teach to some of her 16 children, including Marie Antoinette who later became the queen of King Louis XVI and an advocate in Paris for her former teacher. Gluck was a reformer of opera and was highly regarded in the music world. Mozart, for example, placed great value on the support of his fatherly friend.

**Ludwig van Beethoven** conducted his third symphony in the room here now known as the Eroica Hall. It was a private performance for the composer's great supporter, Franz Joseph Maximilian Prince Lobkowitz, whose contribution to a life-long allowance for Beethoven helped persuade the famous composer to remain in Vienna.

*Walk along Augustinerstrasse to*

## Josefsplatz

The square is named for Emperor Joseph II, the son and successor to Empress Maria Theresia. He was not only a great reformer but also an accomplished musician and composer. Many a famous musician has had to cross Josefsplatz to reach key performance venues such as the Redoutensäle, the National Library, the Church of the Augustinian Friars and the Pallavicini and Pallfy palaces. Many of these venues are still used on occasions for musical performances.

## Michaelerplatz/ St Michael's Church (Michaelerkirche)

The 17-year old **Joseph Haydn** played the organ here in 1749. He lived next door in a small attic room, where he worked as an employee of the composer Nicola Porpora and got to know the court poet **Pietro Metastasio**, who also had lodgings there. Metastasio's remains were laid to rest in the crypt of St Michael's, and **W. A. Mozart's** Requiem was performed here for the first time, during his funeral service only a few days after his death. To your right just after you enter the church you will find two somber reliefs with the following text: *"A funeral service for Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was held in this church on December 10, 1791 during which parts of his Requiem were heard for the first time."*

When you leave St Michael's you come out at Michaelerplatz. St Michael's Arch takes you into the grounds of Hofburg Palace. To the left of the arch you will find a memorial plaque that states: "Here stood the **old Burgtheater** until 1888. Emperor Josef II founded it as the national theater in 1776." It was used not only as a theater for plays but also as an opera house and concert hall. It was the venue of the premieres of Gluck's "Orpheus and Eurydice" and Mozart's operas "The Abduction from the Seraglio", "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Così fan tutte". Here, the 24-years-old Beethoven gave his first public concert: Vienna was thrilled. Haydn's "Emperor's Hymn" was also first heard here, to great acclaim. Haydn composed it for the birthday of Emperor Franz II (February 12, 1797). Its melody was to be Austria's national anthem until 1918 and again from 1929 to 1938. It remains the melody of the German national anthem to this day.

*Walk through St Michael's Arch and enjoy a stroll through the magnificent Hofburg precincts. There are also "musical treasures" to be discovered here.*

### Hofburg Chapel (Burgkapelle)

1<sup>st</sup> district, Schweizerhof, viewing times: Mon–Thu 11 a.m. – 3 p.m., Fri 11 a.m. – 1 p.m.

The Imperial Court Chapel has played a key role in Austria's music history. Many members of the Imperial family had outstanding musical training and were patrons of the best performers of their day, many of whom gave performances in Hofburg Chapel. Today you can hear the **Vienna Boys' Choir** here as part of religious services (Sept.-June, [www.wsk.at](http://www.wsk.at)). They also regularly appear in their own concert hall "MuTh" (music & theater) in the Augarten ([www.muth.at](http://www.muth.at) – [check out the outstanding program!](#)).

*As you stand on Heldenplatz square look over to the broad steps of the New Palace (Neue Burg). Here you will find the*

### Collection of Historical Musical Instruments (Sammlung Alter Musikinstrumente)

1<sup>st</sup> district, Neue Burg, open Mon, Tue, Thu, Sat, Sun 10 a.m. – 6 p.m., Fri 10 a.m. – 9 p.m., [www.khm.at](http://www.khm.at), Vienna City Card

If you are partial to both old musical instruments and imperial ambience, then this is just the place for you. Borrow a Multimedia Guide and walk through the collection. On show are priceless historical items such as the grand pianos played by Johann Strauss, Liszt, Schumann, Brahms, Mahler, Hugo Wolf and royal family members and one of Leopold Mozart's violins. They are joined by a host of curiosities such as instruments from the Biedermeier period that can be transformed into walking sticks, space-saving pyramid and giraffe pianos, a so-called Schrankklavier and a "silent" piano for finger practice. A zither of **Anton Karas** is also on display. Karas rose to world fame and riches with just one composition, the theme tune to the movie "The Third Man". The Collection is most famous for its instruments of the renaissance and early baroque.

Directly opposite the Neue Burg is the Volksgarten with its congenial dance café where **Johann Strauss** and his band used to play for dances. These accomplished musicians premiered parts of Wagner's opera "Tristan and Isolde" in 1860.

*Leave the Palace grounds via the Burgtor arch and turn left along the Ring Boulevard towards the Palace Gardens (Burggarten). Enter the park at the first gate.*

### Mozart Statue

1<sup>st</sup> district, Burggarten

From spring through autumn this statue (created by Viktor Tilgner in 1896) has in front of it a lawn featuring flowers in the form of a treble clef. The spires of St. Stephen's Cathedral and the Augustine Church merge with the old trees and flowering bushes of the park to give a vibrant cityscape. At the front of the pedestal there is a relief with a scene from "Don Giovanni". Above that is a stone keyboard, masks, instruments and musical putti. The rear features Wolferl, the child protégé at the piano, with his sister, Nannerl and father, Leopold Mozart.

*Take the no. 1 tram along the Ring Boulevard to the Rathausplatz/Burgtheater stop.*

## Statue of Johann Strauss senior and Joseph Lanner (Denkmal von Johann Strauss Vater und Joseph Lanner)

1<sup>st</sup> district, Rathauspark – in the left half of the Park when viewed from the Burgtheater

The two forefathers of the Viennese waltz (which is part of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage!) have been immortalized here by the “grateful citizens of Vienna” (designed by Franz Seifert in 1905).

Johann Strauss SENIOR – Johann Strauss JUNIOR: The similarity of name between the two waltz legends often causes confusion. To make things worse, papa Strauss also had two other musical sons, Josef and Eduard. And then there is Richard Strauss and Oscar Straus, neither of whom is related to **“the Strausses”**. Here are a few facts to clear up any confusion:

**Johann Strauss SENIOR**, 1804 – 1849, compositions include the “Radetzky March”

**Johann Strauss JUNIOR**, 1825 – 1899, the “Waltz King”, works include the “Blue Danube Waltz”, “Die Fledermaus” and “The Gypsy Baron”.

**Josef Strauss**, 1827 – 1870, the second son, wrote “Dorfschwalben aus Österreich” (Austrian Village Swallows), “Sphärenklänge” (Sounds of the Spheres) etc.

**Eduard Strauss**, 1835 – 1916, the third son, wrote around 300 dances

**Richard Strauss**, 1864 – 1949, not related to any of the above composers, works include “Der Rosenkavalier”, “Die Frau ohne Schatten”, “Also sprach Zarathustra” etc.

**Oscar Straus**, 1870 – 1954, also no relation to any of the above musicians, composed “Ein Walzertraum” etc.

And who was **Joseph Lanner** (b. 1801 Vienna – d. 1843 Vienna) the man who also appears with father Strauss on the monument? He was also a gifted waltz composer. He was only 18 when he accepted the 15-year old Johann Strauss senior into his quartet. They composed and played dance music in inns, cafés and at balls. Their waltzes were so energetic and they played with such enthusiasm that they intoxicated the public. Engagements became more frequent, the orchestra expanded and soon they were making multiple appearances per night.

At the age of 21 Strauss senior finally broke off from Lanner and started his own orchestra before successfully touring throughout Europe. Joseph Lanner chose to remain faithful to his Viennese public. Lanner died at the age of 42; his friend Johann followed him not long after at the age of 45. Vienna was in mourning!

Every year in July and August the wonderful **open-air Music Film Festival** takes place on **City Hall Square** (Rathausplatz). Concert, opera and operetta performances are shown on the big screen and entry is free. Food booths sell culinary specialties from around the world (<http://filmfestival-rathausplatz.at>).

*Now cross the Ring Boulevard. From here it is only a few steps to the Mölker Bastei (see city map). Steps lead to the*

## Pasqualatihaus

1<sup>st</sup> district, Mölker Bastei, Tue-Sun, publ. hols. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 2 - 6 p.m., closed on 1.1., 1.5., 25.5., publ. hol. if Mon; [www.wienmuseum.at](http://www.wienmuseum.at), Vienna City Card (in case the entrance door is closed please ring the bell there)

The **Beethoven museum** is located on the fourth floor. You can reach it via the steps that the master himself often used. Beethoven spent the winter months here several times between 1804 and 1814. In summer he usually headed for the country. The composer switched residence around 70 times during his time in Vienna, so his extended association with this address is noteworthy.

Many of Beethoven's personal effects are on display here and his famous compositions can be listened to on headphones. In Beethoven's day the house commanded a view across the city suburbs to the hills of the Vienna Woods. The view inspired many of the great master's most important works. It was here that he wrote "Für Therese" – a piece that he dedicated to his great love, Therese von Malfatti. Today the piece is known by the title "Für Elise" after a copyist's error.

As you leave the building take a look at the neighboring Dreimäderlhaus, famous for its association with stories surrounding **Franz Schubert**.

*From here it is only a short walk to the Schottentor underground and tram station where you take the no. 37 tram. The next stop is called Schwarzspanierstrasse, where the building stood where Beethoven died during a violent winter storm on March 26, 1827 (see the plaque at no. 15).*

Also of interest is no. 19 Berggasse, home to the **Sigmund Freud Museum** (9 a.m. – 6 p.m. daily, [www.freud-museum.at](http://www.freud-museum.at), Vienna City Card).

*Continue on the no. 37 tram to the Canisiusgasse stop. Alight and walk to*

## Schubert's Birth House (Schuberts Geburtshaus)

9<sup>th</sup> district, Nussdorfer Strasse 54, Tue-Sun, public holidays 10 a.m. – 1 p.m. and 2 – 6 p.m., [www.wienmuseum.at](http://www.wienmuseum.at), Vienna City Card

It would be nice to think that the Schubert family had the whole house at their disposal. In fact it was only a very small apartment in which **Franz Schubert** was born (supposedly in the smoke chamber) as the twelfth child of a teacher's family. The young Franz was soon aware of his special talent, but was never able to exploit it, despite producing an expansive oeuvre comprising some 600 songs, nine symphonies and 16 operas. He went down in musical history as the "Prince of Song".

At the age of just 31 he died completely destitute in his brother's apartment, where there is now a memorial room: **Schubert's Death Chamber** (4th district, Kettenbrückengasse 6, Wed and Thur 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 2 p.m.-6 p.m., [www.wienmuseum.at](http://www.wienmuseum.at), Vienna City Card).

## Extratour 1: to the WINE TAVERNS (Heurigers)

*Our walk in the footsteps of the famous musicians now comes to an end. A visit to one of the wine taverns in Nussdorf or Heiligenstadt would round off the day nicely. You could also combine this*

*with a detour to one or two musical memorials. For this option, continue on the no. 37 tram to the Hohe Warte stop and walk to the entrance of Heiligenstädter Park (please use the entrance closest to the stop). Here you will find an impressive*

#### BEETHOVEN STATUE

This portrayal comes close to what Beethoven really looked like as he roamed through Heiligenstadt (the name of this suburb) and its vineyards, with his unruly shock of hair, his notebooks and conversation books always at the ready in his coat pocket, loudly humming to himself and sometimes gesticulating wildly in his battle with deafness. In Beethoven's day there were therapeutic baths where the park is now located and the composer came here in the hope of finding relief from his suffering. He spent several summers here.

*Leave the park heading towards Grinzinger Strasse, walk along Armbrustergasse and turn into Probusgasse where you will find the*

#### BEETHOVEN MUSEUM

19<sup>th</sup> district, Probusgasse 6, Tue-Sun, publ. hols. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 2 - 6 p.m., closed on .1., 1.5., 25.5., publ. hol. if Mon; [www.wienmuseum.at](http://www.wienmuseum.at), Vienna City Card

A fascinating, modern exhibition on 265 m<sup>2</sup> leads through 14 rooms. The illuminated themed areas include the history of the house, Beethoven's move from Bonn to Vienna, his stay here in Heiligenstadt - a trendy spa town at the time - the so much loved nature, the composing, the moneymaking, performance-giving at the time and his legacy.

**Beethoven** wrote his "Heiligenstadt Testament" in this house. In fact it was a letter to his brothers that he never posted. It was written in desperation as, at the age of just 32 and in the middle of writing his Symphony No. 2, Beethoven realized that his deafness was incurable. Despite all the misery and physical and mental anguish he suffered, Beethoven continued for another 25 years writing his great symphonies and other unique works of music in a world of silence.

*On leaving the memorial house continue along Probusgasse towards Pfarrplatz, passing - or visiting - some of the charming wine taverns such as Mayer am Pfarrplatz. Beethoven lived and worked in this quaint building for a short time in 1817. Round off your tour in the footsteps of the famous musicians with a glass of wine in one of the wine taverns or a walk along the Beethoven Trail (Beethoven Gang) through the nearby vineyards.*

### Extratour 2: Zentralfriedhof

11<sup>th</sup> district, Simmeringer Hauptstrasse 234, May-August 7 a.m. - 7 p.m., March, April, September, October 7 a.m. - 6 p.m., November-February 8 a.m. - 5 p.m., [www.vienna.gv.at](http://www.vienna.gv.at)

*Take the no.71 tram directly to the main gate (Tor 2) of Vienna's Central Cemetery. Staff will be able to provide you with a map of the cemetery, listing all the tombs of honor.*

You really should allow plenty of time for this cemetery. The Karl Borromäus Church is also well worth a visit. There is hardly anywhere else where you will find so many honorary graves in one place.

The composers **Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Johann Strauss senior, Johann Strauss junior, his brothers Eduard and Josef, Josef Lanner, Carl Michael Ziehrer, Johannes**

**Brahms, Christoph Willibald Gluck, Antonio Salieri, Arnold Schoenberg, Robert Stolz, Emmerich Kálmán, Hugo Wolf, Franz von Suppé and Karl Millöcker** are all buried here and there is a monument to **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**. Also buried here in this 2.7 km<sup>2</sup> cemetery are the popular actors Hans Moser and Paul Hörbiger, film-legends **Curd Jürgens and Theo Lingen**, **pop star Falco, Udo Jürgens**, playwright **Johann Nestroy** as well as the authors **Arthur Schnitzler and Friedrich Torberg**.

*Author Tita Büttner is a native of Vienna and lived abroad for many years. She has worked in fashion, marketing and tourism, and today is a freelance journalist.*

*Last update: March 2018*