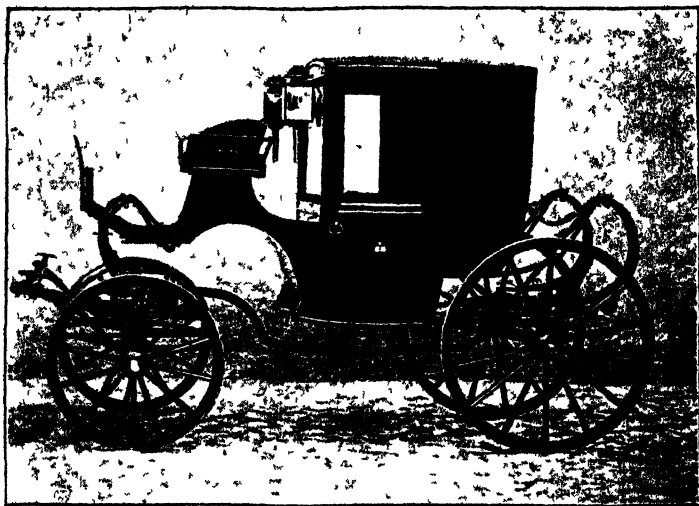


AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE OF BUDAPEST —, ADORNED WITH

KÖLBER BROTHERS

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(See page 115)

AN
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
OF
BUDAPEST.

BY
JOSEPH KAHN.

WITH
Numerous Illustrations, from Drawings by

F. P. ZICH.

ZINKOGRAPHIES BY A WFINWURM AND BY L WESSELY

FIRST ANNUAL EDITION.

BUDAPEST
LEGRADY BROTHERS, PRINTERS

1891

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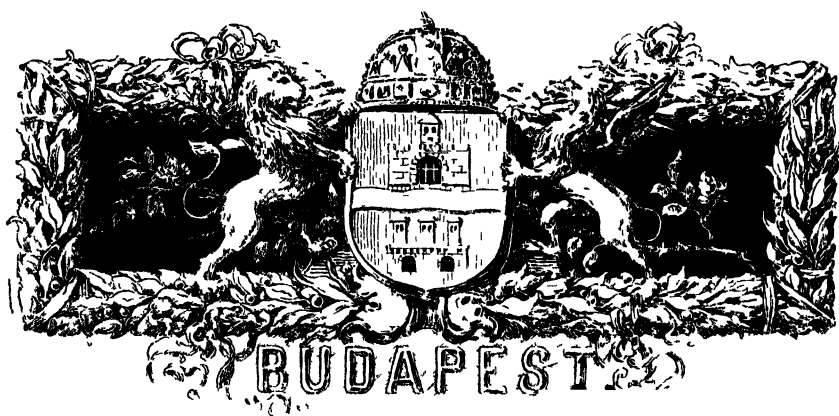
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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

here is not a second town in Europe which has since the last twenty years undergone such a rapid development as Budapest. Especially the part of town situated on the left bank of the Danube has we might say almost been improved away. Indeed the town of our dear fathers day is hardly to be recognized and Budapest of to-day is, as to its greater part a new city.

Drawing a parallel between «Budapest Past» and «Budapest Present» by comparing earlier and later topographies of this town, will give the best idea of the extraordinary rapid development of the Hungarian Metropolis. So for instance a latin document not quite hundred years old kept in the city parish church on the Esküter (Place of oath) informs us, that in 1795 the population of «Pesth» only amounted to 29 370 souls, and that at this period there were no more than 2581 houses in this town, thereof 24 houses of three stories, 318 of two stories and 2239 houses one story high.

About 50 years ago Count Majlath wrote a book «The Town of Pest». We have a part of this description reprinted in the «Panorama of The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy» at hand. Therein we are told at this time the population of «Pesth» numbered 70,000 souls — The

result of the census of 1891 shows a total of 506 061 souls — At that period the citizens were content with a single pontoon bridge across the Danube connecting the town of «Pest» on the left bank with the town of Buda on the right bank of the river, and it is termed «remarkable» that there was an idea of compensating the floating bridge for a suspension bridge Further on, Count Majláth notifies the Charles barracks and the barracks called Ujépulet (New Building) — edifices which how-a-days are anything but embellishments of Budapest — «as belonging to the largest and finest buildings of this noble city, &c»

It seems like mockery if from the point of view of the present day we retrospect these poor beginnings Shall ever our own advanced and clever contrivances for public intercourse be smiled at with such a mixture of pity and contempt by some yet more advanced and skilful descendants? Count Majláth also speaks of the facilities for communication with Vienna, Bavaria etc with Constantinopel and Asia, by the novel medium of communication the steamboat, which from the middle of March to the middle of November twice every week was running upwards to Vienna and downwards to the Orient on either way seldom failing to bring at least 100 tourists to Pest!

At present eleven different railway lines carry their trains crowded with passengers daily into the Hungarian metropolis This miraculous rise is mainly due to the regeneration of the country and the reestablishment of a constitutional government, which happy event found its glorious conclusion in the coronation of the King and Queen in 1867 Then the long fettered patriotic sentiments of the Hungarians revived, and initiated and aided by the never to be forgotten Count Gyula Andrássy, Hungary's constitutional prime minister, the æra of reconstruction, of a magnificent and in its way unrivalled expansion and flourishment of the country metropolis, Budapest, began Although the Hungarians were at all times fully aware of the unparalleled beauty of the situation of the former sister cities Buda and Pest on the right and left shore of the Danube, yet since the two fair halves were united to one fairer capital «Budapest», the competent authorities strove with enthusiastic zeal to clad the natural beauty of the town with the cultured splendor of art

At present Budapest is that to the Hungarian, what Berlin is for the German, or Paris for the French It is the centre of life and movement in Hungary, the seat of government and the various departments of state, the emporium of commerce and industry of a great country, and for every Hungarian a just subject of national pride and exaltation

For the visitor Budapest has many attractions As regards picturesque situation and scenery, architecture and ethnographical features, this splendid city may boldly challenge comparison with much that has elsewhere been deemed worthy of unqualified praise

The extreme contrasts occurring here are so obvious, that they will not fail to render Budapest of great interest to every visitor If he tire of the plain, he has the hills If he tire of the streets, he has the parks If he tire of the road, the river flows at hand If he dislikes the features of the modern town, he will find venerable traces of bygone centuries



BUDAPEST AS SEEN FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE ST GELLÉRT-HEGY (BLOCKSBERG)

imparting to certain quarters of Budapest a decidedly antic air. If he dislikes the town altogether, he will find the environs abounding in beautiful features. In fact one has a choice of everything in Budapest.

The charms of this lovely city, the sanative virtue of her Mineral Springs, and the great facilities for travelling as offered by introduction of



BUDAPEST SEEN FROM THE ROSE HILL

the zone system on the Hungarian Railway Lines are among the principle inducements held out to foreigners in visiting Budapest and Hungary

Since the 1st of August 1889, the zone system came into operation on the Hungarian railway lines. For travelling purposes the country is now divided into 14 zones, and the fares are henceforth to be regulated by «zone-age» and not by simple kilometric distance. Thus the fares from Budapest to all the places within one zone are uniform in each class, although different sets of fares are still maintained for fast and slow trains. Three classes of carriages will be kept up as heretofore.

This new system, due to the bold initiative of M. Baross, Minister of trade, marks an epoch in the history of railway travelling, and it is inaugurated with a very large reduction of fares. The following is a list of the new fares, first class express, from various places to Budapest (it being noted that the third-class fare is half of the first-class, and the fares for slow trains are 30 per cent less than for expresses) — From Vienna to Budapest, 9 fl 60, from Semlin 9 fl 60, from Fiume 8 fl, from Lemberg 22 75 and from Cracow 24 25.

In consequence of the above Railway-system, the facilities for travelling through and within the boundaries of Hungary, followed by numerous improvements of accommodation at first class hotels, are gradually and materially assisting to develop this interesting country and its magnificent Capital as a most attractive tourist resort.

There is no doubt, that the new Railway line to Constantinople through the Balkan Peninsula has not less contributed to the increase of traffic, and at this time Budapest may be considered as the natural and geographical Railway centre of East Europe, whence all the principal lines branch off in several directions to Vienna, Berlin, Fiume, Ancona, Rome and Naples, on which splendidly furnished trains are running with dining and sleeping cars attached to them, to meet all requirements of travellers manifesting the zeal of the Hungarian State Railways.

East or homeward bound passengers passing through Hungary, should never omit to stop at Budapest, which is the first place fit for travellers coming from far East to break the long and most fatiguing journey, and have a couple of days rest.

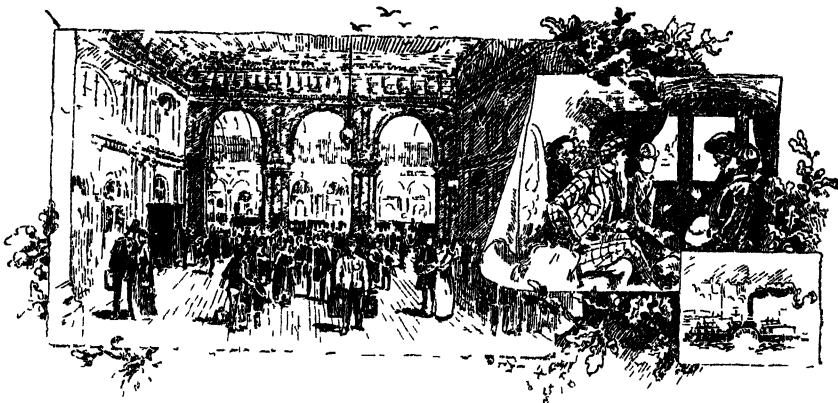
Budapest is also a convenient centre for excursions in Hungary, a country abounding in scenery of the most beautiful character where many places will be visited with admiration as Szeged and Debreczen, (the Rome of the Calvinists) lying just in the middle of the great Hungarian plain Alföld, where the peculiarities of real Magyar country life may be contemplated on the very spot, then the magnificent highlands of Upper Hungary, the wild Carpathian Mountains with the very fashionable watering place Tatra-Fured (Schmecks), the unique Ice Cavern at Dobsina an unrivaled natural phenomenon, and last foremost, the charming Hungarian watering places Balaton-Fured on the picturesque lake of Balaton, the romantic Hercules-Springs in vicinity of the Iron Gates. All these and many other places highly deserve the attention of tourists.

In order to assist travellers desirous to visit the principal points of the country, and to meet the convenience of the many foreigners now coming

o Hungary, the well known Firm of Messrs Thos Cook & Son has established Tourist Offices at Budapest (Dorottya-utcza 3) where tickets are being issued to all parts of the world, steamer-passages secured, and any other information given gratuitly to any inquirer

We will now inform the reader on matters of everyday interest which solicit attention or excite curiosity when he enters the Capital of Hungary





THE RAILWAY TERMINI

When arriving at Budapest either by one of the «Royal Hungarian State Railway Lines» or by Austro-Hungarian State Railway Line, we are pleasantly impressed by the spacious lofty and luxurious station buildings.

THE TERMINUS OF THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN STATE RAILWAYS

generally called the «Központi indóház» (Central-Station) is a magnificent edifice advantageously situated on a large open square between the Kerepesi út and Csömöri út

Large and capacious as this station is, it does not suffice for the uncounted almost miraculous increase of public communication caused by the introduction of the zone tarif, therefore the erection of a sister station in vicinity is planned so that one hall will serve for the arriving, the other for the departing trains

THE TERMINUS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN STATE RAILWAYS

This terminus is a splendid and quite original red brick building with a large central hall constructed of iron and glass This palatial edifice is situated on the part of the Nagy-Körút (large Circular Avenue) called Téréz Körút

Before the station is the terminus of the Electric Railway Line, Austro-Hungarian State Railway, and Üllői út This line runs through the Nagy-Körút, one of the broadest and pleasantest thoroughfares of Budapest.

THE TERMINUS OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY *

This terminus an old and plain building, is situated in Buda rather distant from the central part of town.

* This terminus being rather distant from town, we advise travellers to come or go by the „Központi indóház» (Central Railway Station), terminus of the Royal Hungarian State Railways

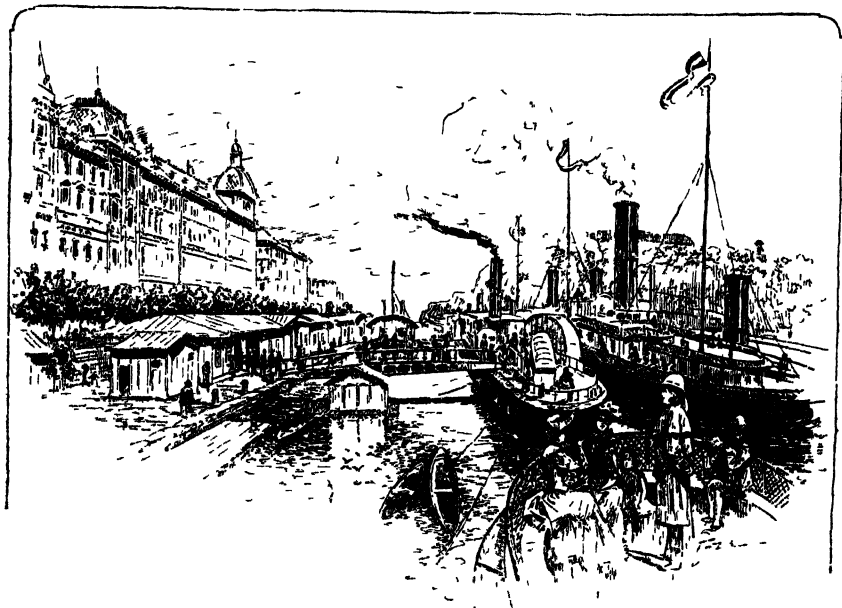
For the accommodation of travellers, Tramway cars, Omnibusses, Comfortables (Cabs) and two horse vehicles (Fiakers) stand in long rows before the Station gates

THE PIER OF THE DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY is situated in the very centre of town on the Ferencz-József embankment quite near the Suspension Bridge

A PLEASANT TRIP DOWN THE DANUBE

On a fair May day and in summer weather, the most pleasant way, for visitors coming from the west, journeying to Budapest is via the Danube from Vienna. The magnificent steamboats of the «Danube Steam-Navigation Company» are spacious, airy, and very comfortable. The boat starts daily at 7 a. m. from Vienna, and makes the journey in about 10 hours.

The fare is cheap, an excellent hot dinner is provided on board and the ever varying waterway on this trip, will give the traveller occasion of acquainting himself with some of the most picturesque, interesting and charming views of Hungarian Danube scenery. On arriving, the general effect of the sight of Budapest as seen from shipboard, is grand and imposing.



PIER OF THE RIVER STEAMBOATS

MEANS OF TRANSIT

Leaving the station we find Omnibuses, Comfortables (Cabs) and fiakers (two-horse vehicles) ready to take us to the *hétel*. The safest plan when in doubt about a fare at a railroad station, *hétel*, theatre, or other public place, is to ask the hall-porter, attendant or policeman on duty, to inform you of the proper fare

Tramways A very convenient and cheap form of transit

Omnibuses These vehicles traverse the streets, north and south, east and west, central and otherwise from seven o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night

Steamboats on the River The accomodation provided in the river steamboats is sufficient for the want of the public, the steamboats themselves are most elegant and comfortable. Certainly the cheapest and most pleasant way of reaching the various places on the banks of the Danube. During the summer months, steamboats run up the river to Uj-Pest and down to Teteny, starting from the piers every half hour from early morning until night

The bridges which cross the Danube within the municipal limits are the Suspension Bridge, the iron arched Margaret Bridge, and a lattice Bridge

Communication from one bank of the Danube to the other is carried on especially by small steam launches plying to and from a landing-pier in the neighbourhood

A quite new and much favored way of public communication here is the **Electric Railway**. There are three lines

The first of them opens on the Rudolf-rakpart next to the Academy of Science, the view from here is exceedingly fine, we see a very picturesque part of town situated on the right bank of the Danube and the magnificent suspension bridge. From this terminus the electric railway runs through the Szerhenyi utca, Nádor utca, passing the Office for Agriculture and the Office of the Minister of Justice, gliding through the Gyapju utca we see to the left the ruins of german theatre destroyed by fire in December 1889. Leaving the Gyapju utca, the line crosses the Váci korut and enters Podmaniczky utca. By this street we reach the Zoological garden. This line terminates at the entrance of the Varosliget. (Town-Park) Fare 8 kr Children 5 kr

The second line starts from the **Austro Hungarian Railway Station**, and runs through the beautiful Korut (Circular Avenue) to the Ullói ut, in its way crossing the charming Andrássy ut and the Kerepesi ut, where we pass the Nepszínház (The popular theatre). Fare from the Station to the Kerepesi ut 5 kr Children 3 kr, from the Kerepesi ut to the Ullói ut 5 kr children 3 kr, from the Station to the Ullói ut 6 kr, children 4 kr

The third line starts near the university, runs through the Kecske-méti utca, crosses the Museum korut, enters Stáció-utca and terminates in the Kőbánya utca. Fare 6 kr, children 4 kr



THE TERMINUS OF THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY-LINE ACADEMY-TOWN PARK

" the view from here is exceedingly fine, we see a very picturesque part of town situated on the right bank of the Danube and the magnificent suspension bridge "

The cars are handsome and comfortable, and the fares very moderate
 Passengers change vehicle at the station by a «correspondence
 ticket» delivered when asked for on paying the fare

WHAT'S THE VALUE OF A SOVEREIGN AT BUDAPEST?

One sovereign is equal to	.	12 fl	—	kr
One shilling	>			60 >
one penny	>			5 >

OUR MONEY

Our smallest Copper coin is one kreuzer (equal to the fifth part
 of a penny)

Our largest Copper coin is the four kreuzer piece (not quite a penny)

Our small coin

the 10 kreuzer piece (about two pence),

(ten such coins are equal to one florin),

the 20 kreuzer piece (about four pence),

(five such coins are equal to one florin),

the 25 kreuzer piece (about five pence),

four such coins are equal to one florin)

Our smallest Bank Note is the florin (equal to 1 s 8 d), then we
 have notes to five, ten, fifty, hundred and thousand florins

OUR CHOICE OF A HOTEL



may almost be taken at hazard, and we fare non the worst for the risk True twenty years ago or even later yet, we would not have dared to suggest such a plan Not as if Budapest had been scarcely supplied with the mentioned accomodations, there were at all times plenty and even lavishly furnished hotels here, but the majority was sadly wanting in those great modern improvements, which to foreign travellers, especially to those belonging to one of the great western nations, are indispensable

At present the traveller need not fear to miss any of his accustomed comforts The parliamentary sessions, the «House of

Lords» delegations, expositions, courts of law, the presence of the Royal Court, public festivities, high schools, the rise of commerce and industry and last not least, the rapid increase of foreign intercourse, have caused a complete revolution in hotel accomodations

New hotels have been built, old ones reconstructed, and a lively competition ensued, in which the Grand Hungaria Hotel took the lead, a hotel which in many respects might now be compared with the Langham Hotel in London

In the following we give the names of the principal hotels and their situations

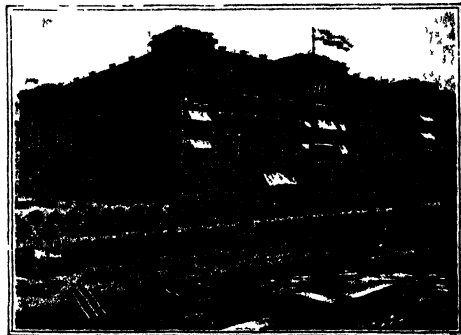
„**Hotel Angol kiralynő**“ (Queen of England) enjoys the patronage of the personages whose lineage is chronicled in the «*Almanach de Gotha*» and similar publications

The point to start from is, whereabouts in Budapest do you wish to stay? If next to the Danube, then our advice is to go to the „**Grand Hotel Hungaria**“, well patronized by American and English visitors, it is the only hotel overlooking the Danube, with panoramic view of the surrounding mountains 300 rooms, combining all modern improvements reading-room etc The public rooms are pleasant and charmingly furnished, the private apartments are exemples of good taste in a like respect charges moderate Baths at all hours Railway and other ticket offices in the hotel Safety lift to every floor Table d'hôte, an excellent dinner of seven courses including wine for 2 fl 50, is admirably served, in a dining-hall one of the most attractive in Budapest at 2 39 p m Casual customers are admitted to the dining-room Sometimes visitors give dinner-parties in the salon reserved for such purposes



WINTER-GARDEN OF THE GRAND HOTEL HUNGARIA

An other hotel in vicinity of the Danube is the „**Hotel Főherceg Istvan**“ (Archduke Stephen) Proprietor Mr Gundel The administration in this hotel is excellent, and as result the visitors are well entertained If these are, as regards our own experience, the best hotels next the Danube, there are others in the centre of the town equally to be commended, such as Sigmund Remi's „**Hotel National**“ it is well managed, comfortable and charges very moderate This hotel is patronized by the high clergy On the 1st of April 1889 the King visited cardinal Hajnald here In August 1889 the Queen of Sweden resided in this hotel **Hotel Europe**“ lately reconstructed and under new management We hope it may soon attain the fame of other good Budapest Hotels of its class The **Hotel Continental** (formerly known as Hotel



THE GRAND HOTEL HUNGARIA.

Frohner) is a very fashionable hotel and may well be commended, „**Hotel Jägerhorn**“ and „**Hotel Magyar Király**“ (King of Hungary), are good commercial hotels. Then the „**Arany Sas**“

(Golden Eagle) világ-utca, is a comfortable hotel in favour with visitors from the provinces. In the Kerepesi ut next the «National Theatre» stands the wellknown „**Hotel Pannonia**“, it is one of the best placed and most tasteful hotels in Budapest. „**Schmid's Hotel Orient**“ in the same street is well managed and not expensive. „**Hotel Budapest**“ in the centre of the town is patronized by gentlemen without family.

The chief hotels in proximity to the railway stations are the following. Next to the Central Railway Station Terminus of the Royal Hungarian State Railways, an entirely new hotel has been opened for the reception of visitors, the „**Hotel Central**“.

The „**Hotel London**“ nearly opposite the Terminus of the Austro-Hungarian State Railways is a house suitable to persons of moderate means. Another hotel of the same order not far away from the fore mentioned terminus is the „**Hotel Paris**“.

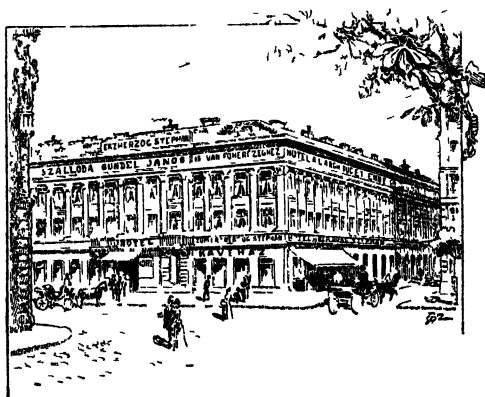
Budapest hotel charges average about as follows:

Bed-room 1 fl 20 kr, with 20 to 30 kr, attendance 20 to 30 kr, light (one candle), breakfast, plain consisting of eggs, butter, cold meat or beef steaks 1 fl 50 kr, dinner of four courses including ale, or a small bottle of wine 2 fl 50 kr, supper 1 fl. Thus a guest's daily expenses in a good Budapest hotel partaking of plain fare, are about 6 to 7 florins.

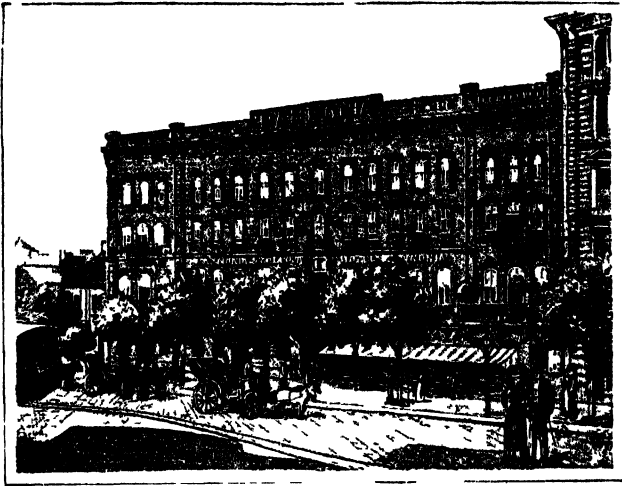
The hall-porter, «boots», the chambermaid, and the waiter attending the guest during his stay, are the servants to whom a gratuity is by custom accorded in Hungary.



HALL OF SIGMUND RÉMY'S
HOTEL NATIONAL



GUNDEL'S HOTEL ARCHDUKE STEPHEN



GLUCK'S GRAND PANNONIA HOTEL

THE HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES OF THE LARGE BATHING-ESTABLISHMENTS OF
BUDAPEST

The splendid Hotel on the Margaret Island and the hotels and Boarding-Houses of the Csaszai Furdo, (imperial Bath) the St-Lucas Bath, the Rácz Furdo and the Rudas Furdo (furdo is the Hungarian expression for bath) are not only frequented by people staying there for sake of the waters, but also by many visitors to Budapest who prefer the boarding house to the hotel Rooms are very cheap in all these Boarding houses, so for instance you may have a good bed-room there from 60 kr to 1 fl 50 a day

In early spring, and during the long warm days of summer, the sojourn in one of these places and specially on the Island, may be commended as really delightful

„APARTMENTS TO LET“

A furnished room or apartments may be met with in every part of Budapest They may be rented in the most fashionable, and in the least fashionable thoroughfares The expensiveness of a room varies with the locality A good room may be had from 12 to 25 florins a month

A fortnights notice is the general rule before vacating rooms, except when otherwise agreed upon

CULINARY ENJOYMENTS



Not a lustrum ago, the above given expression would, in relation to the Hungarian metropolis, have suggested chiefly national dainties, as the famous «Halászlé», (a sort of fish soup prepared of different sorts of fish, onions and Hungarian red pepper called Paprika, the «Gulyáshus», in taste and preparation very like to an Irish stew, the «Pörkölt», resembling

Indian curry, and like it highly seasoned with red pepper as indeed most of the Hungarian dishes are, and perhaps «Turós csusza» a sort of dough-nuts boiled in water, then greased with the fat of fried bacon, and seasoned with a profuse mixture of sour cream and fresh sweet cheese. These and a number of equally peculiar delicacies are yet dear to the palate of every native Hungarian, because they increase his original thirst, and make him the better enjoy the fiery juice of the Hungarian grape, as the Villányi, Somlói, Magyaradi, Budai, the sweet Ménesi, Rusti or the perl of wines

the famous «Tokai» etc., all the above mentioned national dishes are to be had in any restaurant if wanted. In general Hungarian dishes are scarce because with the English tailor-suits, French daubs, nick-nacks and novels, German politics etc., Hungary in general and her cookery in especial has, possibly as a compliment to visiting foreigners, become altogether international. Almost every hotel, restaurant and club of any pretension, can boast of a French «maitre de cuisine» and assistant cooks of different nationality, so that an Englishman is sure to find as good roast or joint as his heart desires, and have all his favorite dishes prepared to order and perfection, if indeed he does not prefer to have a taste of the before mentioned national dishes, in honour of the good wine that is served to him.

Hungarian cookery is very rich in variety because the country fairly abounds of all sorts of meat, an abundance of game-included, of excellent fish, of which the «Fogas» caught solely in the Balaton lake, is the most delicious, splendid fruit and vegetables, and as to the art of pastry making and the preparation of all sorts of meal meats and sweet dishes, they are unrivalled even by the French.

As to what it were best to dine upon will depend on individual taste and appetite, as to where in Budapest it were best to dine, we venture to offer advice. Excellent dinner is served in all first-class hotels.



THE «CLUB-HOUSE OF THE VI. & VII DISTRICT» Page 15
AND THE «RESTAURANT PETANOVITS» 39, ANDRÁSSY-STREET.

« one of the best dining places of Budapest »

THE RESTAURANTS

As a very good restaurant, the rendezvous of the more aristocratic foreign visitors to Budapest we recommend the „**Restaurant Palkovits**“ at the National Casino. The excellence of the cookery there is well known to all the gourmands of our fashionable quarter.

Not far from here corner of the Kerepesi út and Muzeum-körút is „**Szikszy's Restaurant**“, an excellent first class dining place enjoying a very distinguished patronage. Select coteries from the House of Parliament and Clubs may be seen dining there.

One of our most popular dining-places is The grand „**Café Restaurant Reuter**“ opposite the Royal Opera, with fashionable dining rooms, ladies rooms, magnificent Café in oriental style, Billiard rooms, Salons particularly specially devoted to the service of déjeuners, dinners

and suppers. It is well worth visiting if only to judge of the luxury which now seems an inseparable part of the modern dining-place.

The Restaurant Petanovits at the club-house of the VI & VII district 39 Andrassy street, is one of the best dining places of Budapest.

The Club of the VI & VII District is one of the principal clubs of town. The club-house is fitted up with a show of grandeur. The saloon of the club is a really magnificent one. During the carnival some of the smartest dances are given here, and when lighted-up and decorated with ferns and flowers, no more convenient or charming suite for such purpose can be imagined.

In the way of beerhouses the „**Blumenstöckel**“ the oldest of Budapest ale houses deserves special notice. Splendid Bavarian and Hungarian beer, and excellent Hungarian wines are to be had here. The food is very good, well served, and reasonably cheap. Other noticeable dining places are, „**The Redouten Bierhalle**“ in the metropolitan Assembly Hall, a very popular dining place of Budapest. The daily bill of fare



SZIKSZAY'S RESTAURANT

(Select coteries from the house of Parliament and Clubs may be seen dining here page 16)



BALL AT THE CLUB OF THE
VI AND VII DISTRICT

(when lighted-up and decorated
with ferns and flowers no more
convenient or charming suite for
such purpose can be imagined

(see page 15)

shows an excellent
variety of dishes,
and the cellar con-
tains a capital stock
of first-rate wines.
We also specially
recommend this re-
staurant to all ama-
teurs of good Pils-
ner beer

Another popular
dining-place of the
tavern's orders lar-
gely frequented by
the city tradesmen
is Loffelman's in the
Thonet-udvar

Braun's of 14 Maria-
Valeria-Street and
Wassermann's of 19
Károlykorut deserve
notice for the ex-
cellent orthodox
soup, fish, joint etc

supplied there

The service in the fore mentioned Restau-
rants is a la carte The daily bill of fare
shows an excellent variety of dishes and mo-
derate prices Prices are charged as follows
Soups 6—12 kr, Fish 40 to 70 kr, boilep
Beef including sauce and potatoes 22—35 kr.,
Roasts Beef 35—40 kr, Mutton 35—40 kr
Entrees, 25 to 70 kr Poultry $\frac{1}{2}$ chicken 50
kr Game $\frac{1}{4}$ Wild Duck 45 kr Woodcock
1 fl 50 Vegetables, 10 kr per portion The
Entremets, from 18 to 40 kr per portion
The small glas of Hungarian beer is charged
11 kr the large one 16 kr

Our report about culinary enjoyments
would be incomplete without some mention of the famous Hungarian
wines

Hungary called par excellence the land of good, cheap and plentiful
wine, shows but a very scanty representation of this valuable and highly
appreciated article in Budapest As well the worst champagne is to be had
at anything but moderate prices at Paris, so it would be a mistake to
expect a choice of the best Hungarian wines in the Capital of Hungary
unless you pay nearly the double price for their value One may find
good and really cheap wine in some of the second order restaurants, but

Culinary Enjoyments.

concerning Hungarian wines of a higher class as Tokay, Somlyó and Eger etc., the increasing export, and the devastation of the vineyards by the phylloxera, brings about unusual high prices and often induces the sophistication of the quality. Ten years ago the celebrated vineyards of Ménés, Magyarád in the vicinity of Arad, sold usually as Sherry and Portwine of first order in England at enormous prices, produced immense quantities of wine, so that the lower qualities were sold at two shillings per



DINING ROOM OF THE VIGADO-ÉTTEREM

(Town Hall Restaurant)

a very popular dining place. The daily bill of fare there shows an excellent variety of dishes — P 15 and 16

Hectoliter Since three years the growth of the grapes has been nearly destroyed by the above mentioned insect, and as the demand for the celebrated wine of these regions never ceased, price and quality suffered remarkable alterations. The Hungarian government affords every possible relief to the part of the country afflicted by the devastations of the phylloxera, and owing to the creation of a large depository for the best products

of hungarian viniculture, where samples of the noblest wine may be had at reasonable prices, the renomee of Hungarian wines will be kept up as heretofore Foreigners desirous of purchasing genuine Tokay should apply



the oldest of Budapest Beer-Houses — P 15

for the growth of Count Aladár Andrássy, Baron Nicolas Vay and L. Mezey at the warehouse of Messrs Jáhcs & Sons (Budapest, Királyutcza) where the Monarch of wines may be had at reasonable prices and in best quality



COFFEEHOUSES

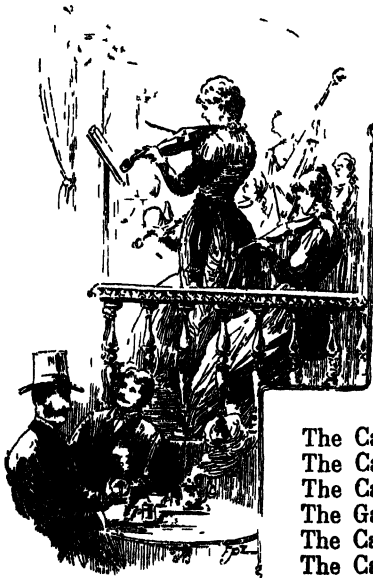
The Hungarian cannot do without the Coffeehouse. We might say that to certain hours of the day nearly «tout Budapest» is to be found in the coffeehouse. In the morning bachelors, foreigners and people desirous of reading news-papers visit the café and breakfast there. After dinner and specially on Sunday afternoons the space in the fashionable coffeehouses of town seems too limited for the accommodation of the crowd which besiege them. Those who on Sunday cannot afford a jaunt further a field, will be found this afternoon at the café, husbands and wives, maidens and lovers. Ladies generally sit together, eat ice cream and chat, or look at the illustrated papers.

Men play billiards, chess or dominoes, or take a hand at cards, smoking and sipping a draught of coffee. Some younger men and officers mostly sit at the windows, indulge in the luxury of a French brandy of a vermouth and bitters, or an absinth, smoke, talk, look at and criticise the passers by or sometimes read the daily papers and there devour the politics of the country and the gossip of the town.

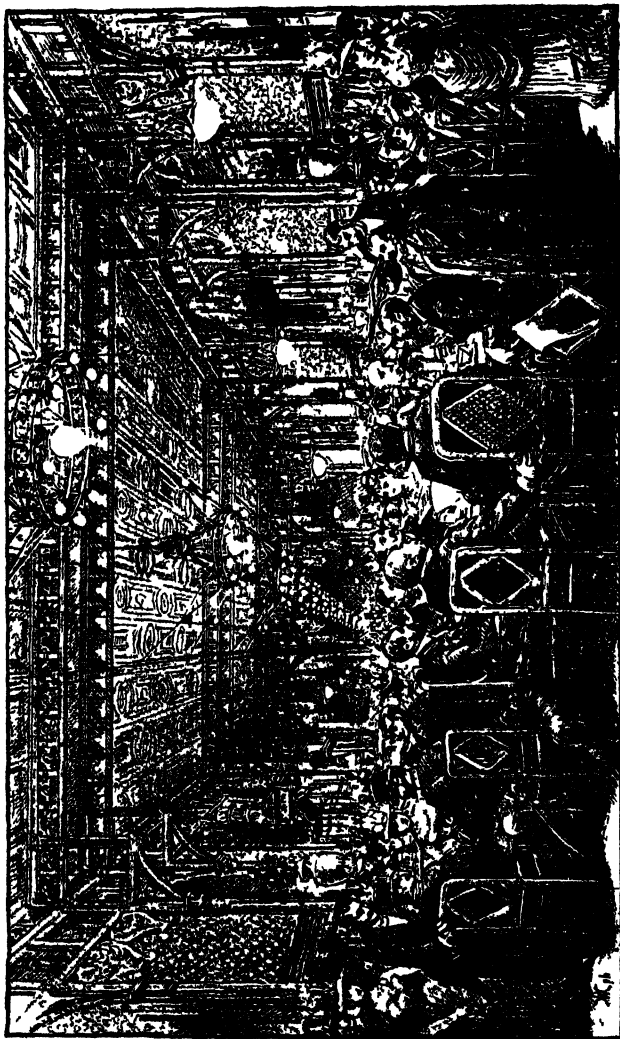
In fact, a Coffeehouse is to be found somewhere in Budapest suitable to all sorts and conditions of men from working-men to noble-men.

Comfort and luxurious ease are common to all Budapest coffeehouses, and some are even fitted up with a show of grandeur. In all fashionable coffeehouses there are card, billiard, reading and ladies rooms. In the reading-rooms we find all the principal news-papers and the best periodical publications of the world. It is unnecessary to speak of the numerous contrivances designed to add to the conveniences of coffeehouse life, as electric lights, telephones and the rest.

American and English newspapers both daily and periodical, may be found in the following first class Budapest Coffeehouses, in all coffeehouses connected to our first rate hotels, then

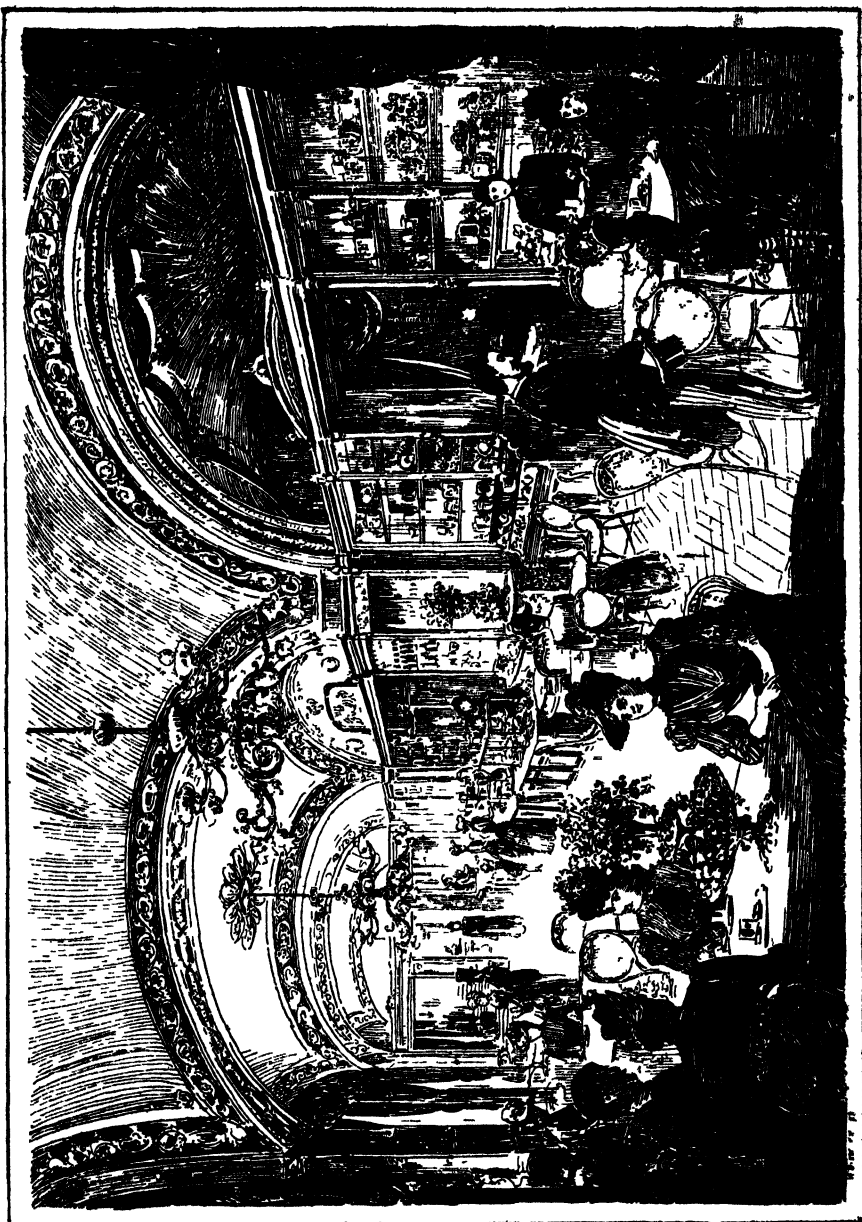


The Café Nikolett, Nr 48 Andrassy-Street
 The Café Abazia, Nr. 49 Andrassy-Street
 The Café Reutter, Nr 25 Andrassy-Street
 The Café Frume, Nr 13 Museum-körut
 The Café Central, Nr 1 Egyetem-utca
 The Café Harkai, known as crown Coffee-house, Nr 15 Váci-utca



A COFFEEHOUSE ON A SUNDAY AFTERNOON

on Sunday afternoons the space in the fashionable Coffee houses of town seems too limited for the accommodation of the crowds which besiege them, — P 19

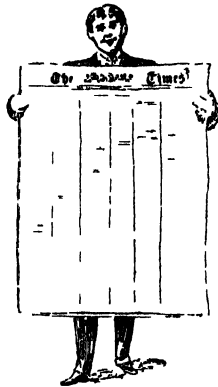


The Redouten-Café (Coffeehouse in the Metropolitan Town-Hall) and in the most of the splendid coffeehouses situated on the embankment and facing the Danube

In certain coffeehouses, National Bands, and in others so called Lady orchestra play every night from 8 to 12 o' clock Specimen of this class, where persons who have been to the play, or have nothing particular to do drop in, and drink coffee and smoke, may be found on Andrassy-Street, on the Váci-körút and in other parts of town

CONFECTIONERS

A rendezvous of the fashion of town is Kugler's of Güzella-ter, patronized by aristocratic personages Excellent cakes, bonbons, ices, ice cream and dainty drinks are to be had here



A RAMBLE ABOUT BUDAPEST

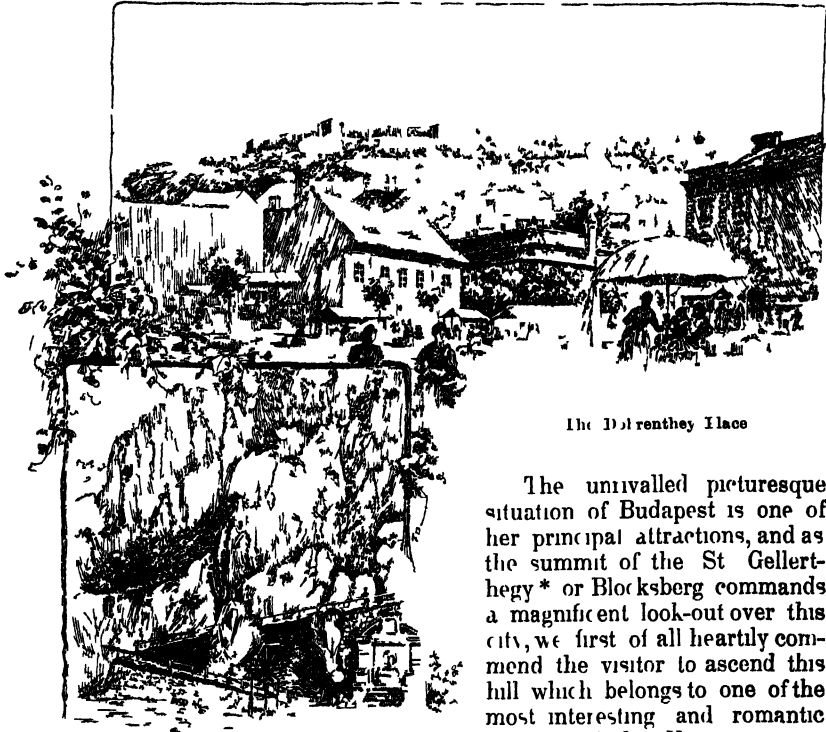


Wandering for the first time, through a foreign town, ignorant and uninquiring without a plan and without a purpose — turning from street to street, from building to building, from group to group — mingling in crowds, gazing at windows, staring at faces, unknowing and unknown, a foreign language in our ear, a new costume before our eye, new manners, new features, new character in men their business, amusements customs, habitations, affords an extraordinary pleasure to many travellers, but we think in Goethe's sense who said «You only find in Rome what you take thither» No doubt it certainly affords more interest to the visitor if he is acquainted with the history and particularities of the town he visits. In such case houses, streets and places often the silent witnesses of many an exciting and auspicious event, seem to become loquacious and bring to mind interesting memorials of past times. In this sense we propose now, to point to the reader some of the more noteworthy spots which we shall visit in a ramble through Budapest streets.



I
THE PART OF TOWN ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE DANUBE.

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF BUDAPEST



The Dolrenthey Place

The Foot Of the St. Gellért Hill In Rear Of
The Bruck Bath

The unrivalled picturesque situation of Budapest is one of her principal attractions, and as the summit of the St. Gellérthegy* or Blocksberg commands a magnificent look-out over this city, we first of all heartily commend the visitor to ascend this hill which belongs to one of the most interesting and romantic features of the Hungarian metropolis.

When viewing the parts of town situated on either side of

the river, a citadel, built on a mass of rock descending in steep projecting crags to the mighty water rolling below, will attract our attention. The hill upon which the citadel stands is the St. Gellérthegy, and the water flowing below is the majestical Danube, which has so many peculiar and interesting attractions for the traveller. Its banks are connected with numberless associations both of history and romance. Every ruin on its hills is

* From the F. varosi vigadó (Metropolitan Town Hall) the summit may be reached in about 1/2 hour's walk. Walk down the embankment till you reach the Békü ter (Place of Oath), here cross the Danube by steam launch (Ask for a ticket to the Rudasfürdő pier I. 01 7 kr., II. 01 5 kr.) Having crossed the river pass the Rudasfürdő (Bruck Bath) and you will find yourself at the foot of the St. Gellérthegy. Rudasfürdő omnibuses traverse the Suspension-Bridge from 5 to 5 minutes (fare 12 kr. (omitable 1 fl. Fiacre fl. 2).

celebrated in story — every dash of its wave calls up spirits of the past and so also the St Gellérthegy or Blocksberg The Hungarian name of this hill, is derived from St Gellért or Gerhard, bishop of Csanád, who was precipitated from the brow of the hill by the heathen Hungarians in 1047 The German name „Blocksberg“ is a reminiscence of the blockhouse which the Turks built upon it in 1598

The citadel which now crowns the St Gellert's Mount is going to be razed to the ground The traffic up and down this hill will be facilitated by an electric cog-wheel railway

Various roads and paths lead up the hill, which with its ragged rocks breaking here and there through the verdant covering of turf, its pure refreshing air, and the vineyards and villas on its south side, affords



IA PANORAMIC VIEW OF BUDAPEST

a delightful aspect Having reached the summit, a magnificent panorama opens before us, the prospects in fair weather are very extensive, the view not only embraces the entire city of Budapest, but dominates for a considerable distance the course of the Danube the whole forming a picture, which once seen, is not readily forgotten

Retracing our steps from the summit of the St Gellérthegy, a quarter of an hours walk will bring us to the foot of the hill, and in face of the magnificent Rudasfurdo (Bruck-Bath) Its site was formerly occupied by an episcopal palace, but during the reign of Soliman II this edifice was removed by order of Mustapha Pasha, and a bathing house erected in its stead We highly recommend to visit this interesting bath

As we have seen from the hill, the site of the town on the right side of the river is anything but level The elevation varying from the level of the

Danube to 850 feet above the river. Although some of the streets here are irregular, winding and narrow, they are very picturesque. Many buildings are old, some even antique. To the right and left of the Suspension-Bridge are palatial edifices of quite recent erection, whereas the quarters of the town extending in both directions along the Danube and behind the fortress are decidedly rural in character, beholding them we might fancy ourselves transported several centuries backward. All these contrasts only



A PART OF THE TOWN SITUATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE DANUBE

contribute to enlarge the charms of scenery here. The District here up to the left of the tunnel has the name of Ráczváros, which also still bears its Turkish name Taban. Here we find a perfect labyrinth of buildings, nearly all of ancient date, the most remarkable of them being the parish church, the Ráczfurdo (Raitzen Bath), the fore mentioned Rudasfurdo and a good way lower down the Danube — the Sarosfurdo.

Leaving the Rudasfurdo we walk along the Embankment some way up the river, towards the Suspension-Bridge, on the way we pass the most interesting part of the Corso on the right bank of the Danube, the Castle Bazar. The Bazar consists of several buildings connected with each other by arcades, from which gently ascending paths, adorned with a luxurious growth of plants lead up to the castle. Opposite the Bazar, on the embankment we see a little tower called the water-tower, because it supplies the castle with water. In front of the same is a pretty café. Kiosk from which we have only a few paces to reach the Suspension-Bridge.

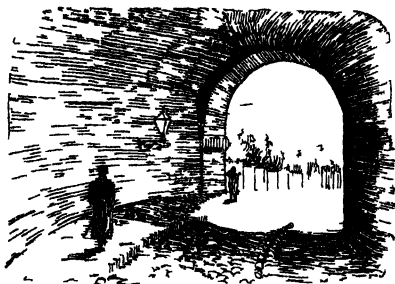
This grand structure was built about 45 years ago by the famous English engineer William Tierney Clark. From the centre of the bridge a good view of the principal buildings on both sides of the river may be obtained. At night, when the embankment is lighted-up, the scene is very impressive.

In short distance from the bridge rises the Castle Hill (often confounded with the afore mentioned St Gellérthegey, (St Gellért Hill). The slopes

of which are covered with tiers of houses and villas, interspersed with gardens. The south end of this eminence is occupied by the stately Royal Castle, and the entire plateau is surrounded by ancient walls and bastions. A tunnel driven through the hill in a line with the axis of the

Suspension-Bridge connects the District Krisztinaváros lying in the valley behind the fortress with the District Viziváros. The tunnel, was opened for traffic 1855. A walk of 5 minutes takes us through it.

On the left of the tunnel is the station of the Wire-Rope Railway built for the purpose of conveying passengers to the summit of the Castle Hill. It is in constant operation throughout the day, and the ascent is the work of less than a minute. The upper Station is on the Szt Gyorgy ut (St Georges Place)



WAY LEADING TO THE CASTLE «CASTLE CAT»

THE FORTRESS

The whole part of the town, situated on the Castle Hill, on and round about the former Fortress of Buda is called «The Fortress» many strangers mistake the «Citadel» on the St Gellert Hill for this part of town now called Fortress.

Ascending the Fortress Hill by wire rope railway we see on the Szt-Gyorgyter (St George's Square) to the right of the station the former palace of Count Sándor, which has been acquired by the state and is now the seat of the Minister-President. Opposite the station is the former Palais Teleki now belonging to the Archduke Joseph.



A STREET IN BUDA

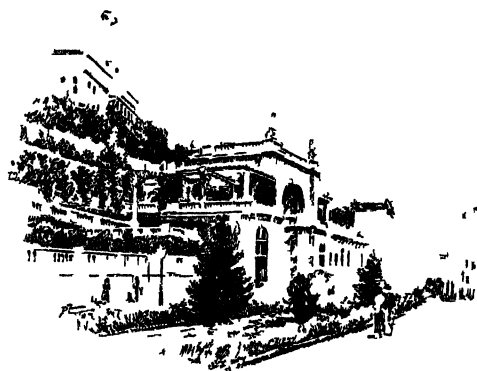
Although some of the streets here are irregular winding and narrow they are very picturesque. P. 25

The modern four-story mansion to the right is the building of the Honvéd Department. Honvéd is the name given to the Hungarian troops in 1849.

The monument in the centre of the square is 68 feet high. The figures represent an angel with a dying warrior at his feet. It records the names of general Hentzi and the 418 Austrian soldiers who fell with him during the siege of Buda by the brave Hungarian troops in the year 1849. Turning to the left towards the Palota-ter, we pass the King's meadows and soon find ourselves in front of the Royal Castle.

The court resides partly here, partly in the palace of Godollo distant one hour's journey by railway. In the absence of Court the public are admitted to the apartments on application to the governor of the Royal Castle.

The Castle contains 203 rooms. On the first floor are the state apartments. From the principal staircase we enter the antichamber where



THE CASTLE BAZAR

on the way we pass the most interesting part of the Castle on the right bank of the Danube the Castle Bazar

Engerth's grand painting,

The Victory of Prince Eugene of Savoy over the Turks at Zenta attracts the eye. Then follows the waiting-room, white and gold, then on the left the audience room and in front of us the throne-room in which the monarch as King of Hungary, opens and closes parliament and receives the Delegations. The throne-room also forms the centre of attraction on the occasion of state balls (see Carnival at Budapest) and similar festivities. In connection with this apartment is an entire

series of magnificently appointed rooms.

The state apartments are sufficiently interesting, but on the whole the great attraction of the castle is the Castle Chapel situated in the left wing. This part is full of historic interest. A most valuable relic of the Hungarian nation, the preserved right hand of holy Stephen first King of Hungary and founder of the city of Buda is kept here. This part of the building also contains the Hungarian regalia, comprising the crown, sceptre, orb, and coronation mantle.

The garden adjacent to the castle is partly open to the public. Its terrace commands a magnificent view of the Danube, and the city.

When His Majesty is in residence, the state apartments and castle gardens are closed to the public.

Leaving the castle, we return to the fore-mentioned palace of the Minister President, we see adjoining it a very plain building, the fortress theatre and higher up the Protestant Church. Having past this Church we see to our right the Francis Joseph gate. We now pass the Disz-ter, or parade

square, and keeping straight on, we soon reach the Szt-Haromság-tér, or Holy Trinity Square, with a slender Holy Trinity column in the baroque style. This column stands in front of the church of the Assumption or of St Mary, erected by king Bela the IV in the 13th century. The crest on the tower, a raven, is the cognizance of the greatest of the Hungarian kings, Mathias Corvinus,



THE ROYAL CASTLE

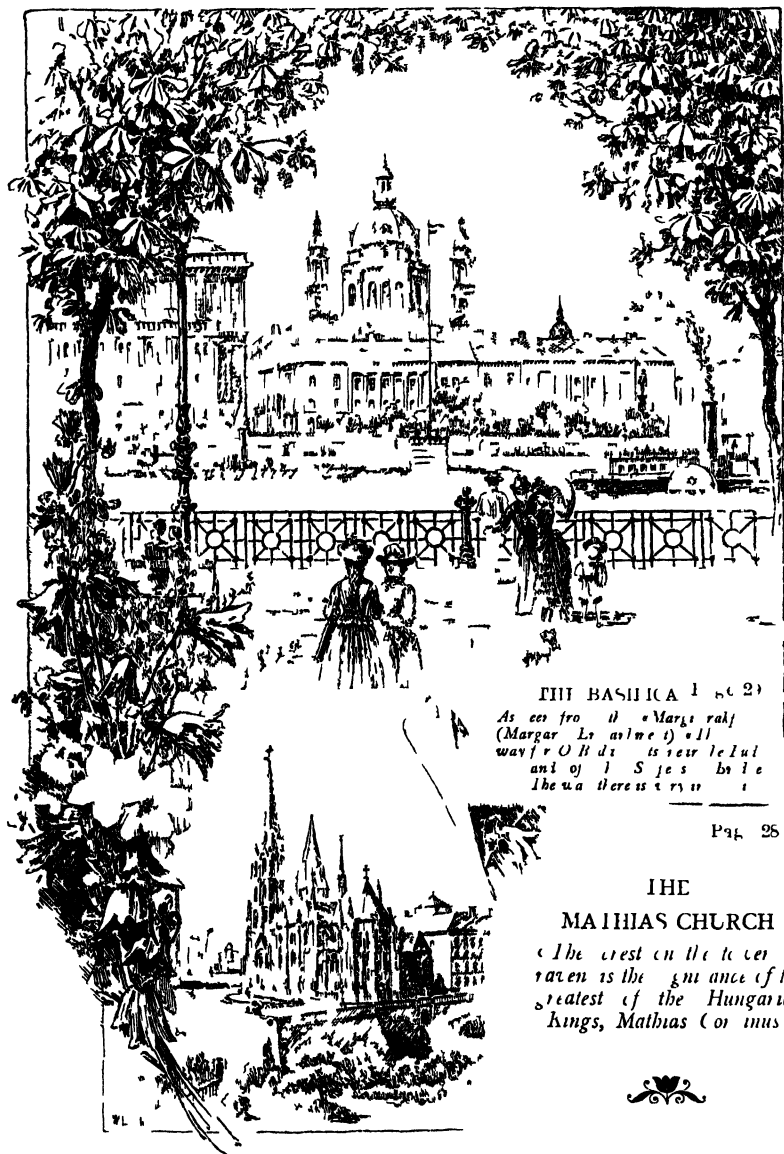
who did much for the embellishment of this church and after whom it is now called the Mathias Church. Here (1867) King Francis Joseph and the queen Elizabeth were crowned. After the complete restoration of the

church it will rank amongst the finest buildings of Budapest. Opposite to the column of the Holy Trinity, close to the tower of the Mathias Church, is an archway, from the bastion beyond which we are afforded a splendid view of the city, the Danube, with the three bridges crossing it, the Margaret Island and the

«Haromhatali hegy» rising behind Old-Buda (Old-Buda). The promenades on this declivity of the castle hill, known as the Ellipse, are much frequented in summer. Retracing our steps and walking in the opposite direction we pass the Országház-utca and the Uri-utca running parallel with it, and so reach the west side of the fortress the «Bástya-sétány» or bastion

promenade, extending along the west side of the fortress, and commanding a magnificent view of the «Buda hills». From the bastion we see on our left the fore mentioned Mount St Gellert 820 feet in height. Further to the right is the Sashegy (Adler-berg) producing the best red wine grown in the vicinity, and further on we perceive the Svábhegy, the Jánoshegy and the Háromhatalárhegy.

The part of the town we see from here is called Krisztinaváros. It is the Eldorado of connoisseurs of unsophisticated natural wines. The numerous vineyards in this neighbourhood are the Sunday resort of large numbers of holiday makers. In fact the vineyards covering the fertile hills in the immediate vicinity furnish an excellent quality of wine. The church we see from here is the Christenstadt-church, it contains a miraculous image of the virgin Mary. The fine building sumptuously decorated is the man-



THE BASILICA 1862

As seen from the Market
(Margaret's Square)
way for the day is the
and of the S. J. S. S.
The way there is very

Page 25

THE MATTHIAS CHURCH

The crest on the tower is the
tomb of the greatest of the
Hungarian Kings, Matthias Corvinus



sion of Count Karacsony! Behind and above the latter is the military hospital, with two pavilions and eight turrets, and a little further towards the declivities of the Sábhegy stands the hospital of the «Red Cross Society» both are well worthy of inspection on account of the model character of their arrangements. On the hill-side rises the building of the Buda Water-works Comp. Farther northwest lies the terminus of the South Railway.

The large meadow behind the fortress is used for military parades, adjoining it, is the Városmajor (Stadtmeierhof) with shady avenues. Walking southward we soon arrive at the end of the Bastya-sétány, then turning



THE WEST SIDE OF THE FORTRESS THE «BASTYA-SÉTÁNY» (BASTION PROMENADE)
commanding a magnificent view, — P 28

to the left we have only a few paces to reach the upper station of the «Wire rope Railway». On our way we pass the fore mentioned Francis Joseph Gate. We can either walk down the Castle-Hill passing this gate, or return to the Gyorgy-ter and descend by the wire Rope Railway.

If the visitor be in the mood, he may here take the tramway to visit the parts of the city to the north of the fortress, we mean O-Buda (Old Buda). The great attractions here are the grand docks of the Danube Steam Navigation Comp. and the remains of the ancient Roman town Aquincum. Both places are well worth visiting.

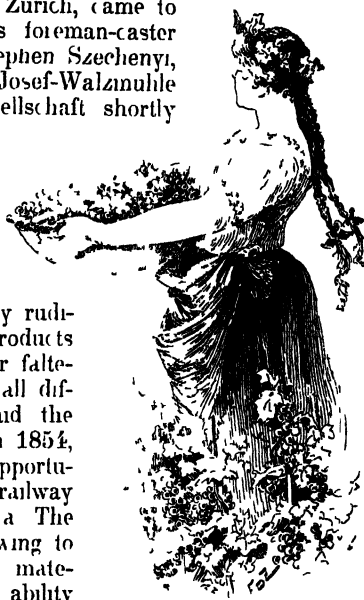
The tramway for O-Buda starts near the Buda end of the Suspension-Bridge. The way there is certainly very interesting. Driving along the embankment, we pass one of the grandest industrial establishments not

only of Budapest, but we might say of the world. We mean the principal house containing the central works and the electric lighting section of the world famed firm Ganz & Co., mechanical engineers and millfurnishers. The name of Abraham Ganz, the founder of this establishment, will remain indissolubly linked with the history of the development of Hungarian industry.

A Ganz opened his works on a very small and modest scale. He was born at Embach, near Zurich, came to Hungary in 1842, obtained employment as foreman-caster in the flourmill established by Count Stephen Szechenyi, which was in those days known as the Josef-Walzmuhle and is now called the Pester Walzmuhle-Gesellschaft shortly after this (in 1844) he purchased a small house in Buda, where he fitted up a foundry on a modest scale, and it was some years before Ganz could place the first steam engine in his works. Although the Factory made continuous progress, yet it had to contend with many difficulties. Hungarian industry was then in a very rudimentary condition and the market for the products of the factory very limited. But Ganz never faltered, his energy and industry overpowered all difficulties and he may be said to have laid the foundation stone of its prosperity when, in 1854, the manager of a railway gave him the opportunity of experimenting in the casting of railway wheels, which were already in use in America. The experiment turned out a brilliant success, owing to the excellent quality of the Hungarian raw material and, to his employing all his technical ability in the production of a first-class article. This was the first manufacture of the Ganz factory of sufficient importance to enjoy European renown. Since then chill-casting, especially for wheels and crossings has been a speciality of the Ganz works, and it is still much en vogue for a great variety of purposes.

Ganz was not merely fortunate and skilful in his business, his practical ability was also strikingly shown in the excellent choice of assistants. Four years later he met a practical partner in the person of Mr Andreas Mechwart, a mechanical engineer who became so thoroughly conversant with the work on hand, that later on he proved an able substitute for Mr Ganz himself.

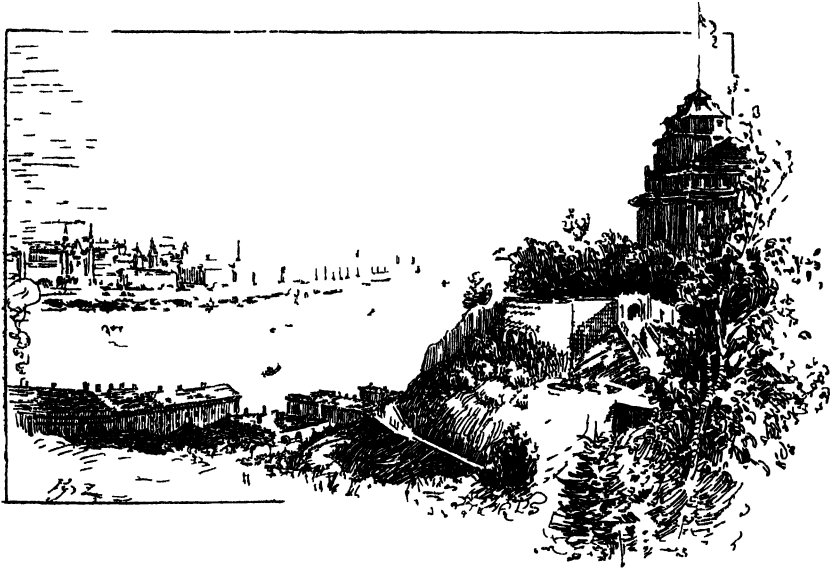
After the death of A. Ganz, in 1867, the works became the property of his brother and the business were carried on by Messrs A. Eichleiter, A. Mechwart and U. Keller, until 1869, when the limited Company, still known under the name of Ganz & Co., came to hands. From that time until now business continues to prosperate under the guidance of Mr Andreas Mechwart.



COMING FROM THE
VINEYARD

It is much to the credit of those who to-day direct the Ganz Works that they carry on the business in the spirit and the sure way of its great founder, so that the broad foundations laid by him are yet widened and the stately structures resting on them, being the livelihood of thousands of workmen, are still further strengthened

The company including the branch works employs about three thousand and five hundred work-men



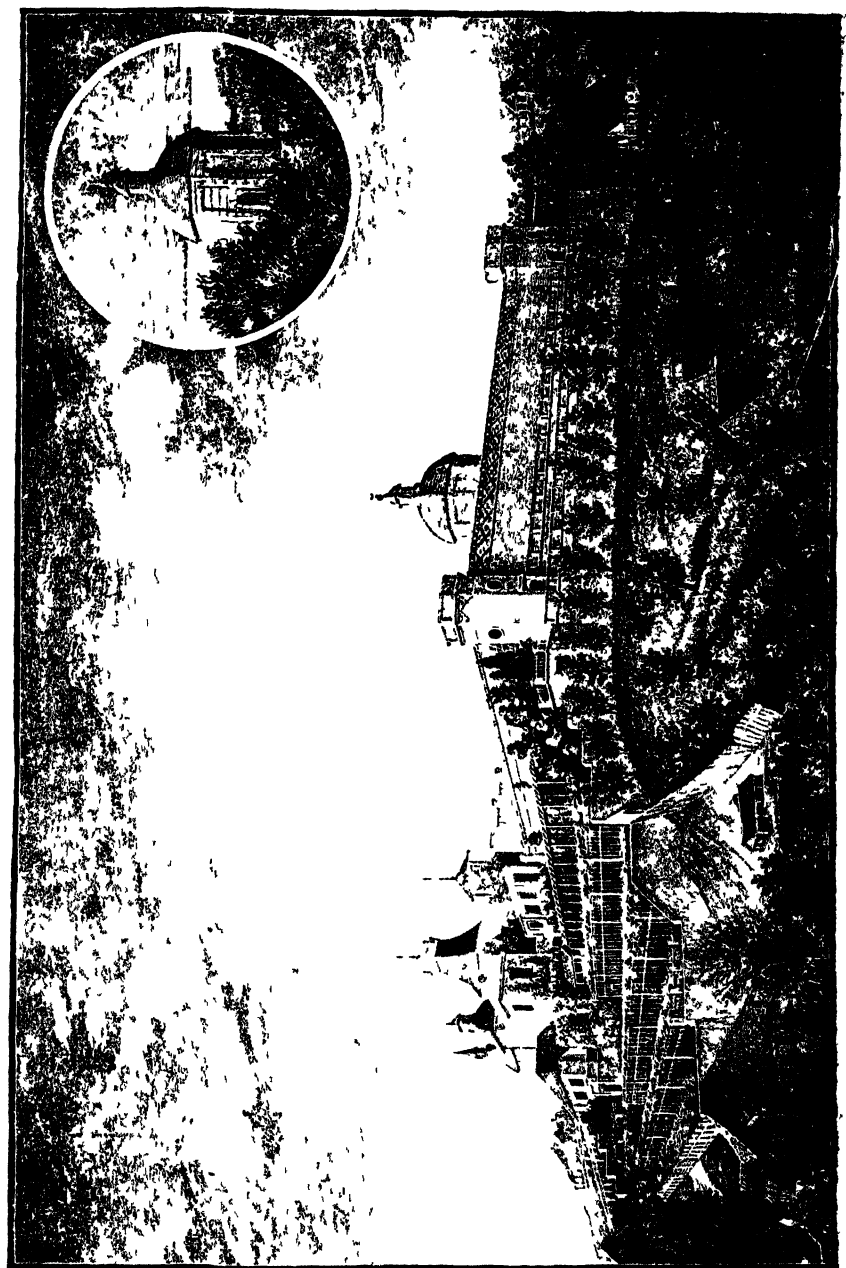
THE CASTLE-GARDEN

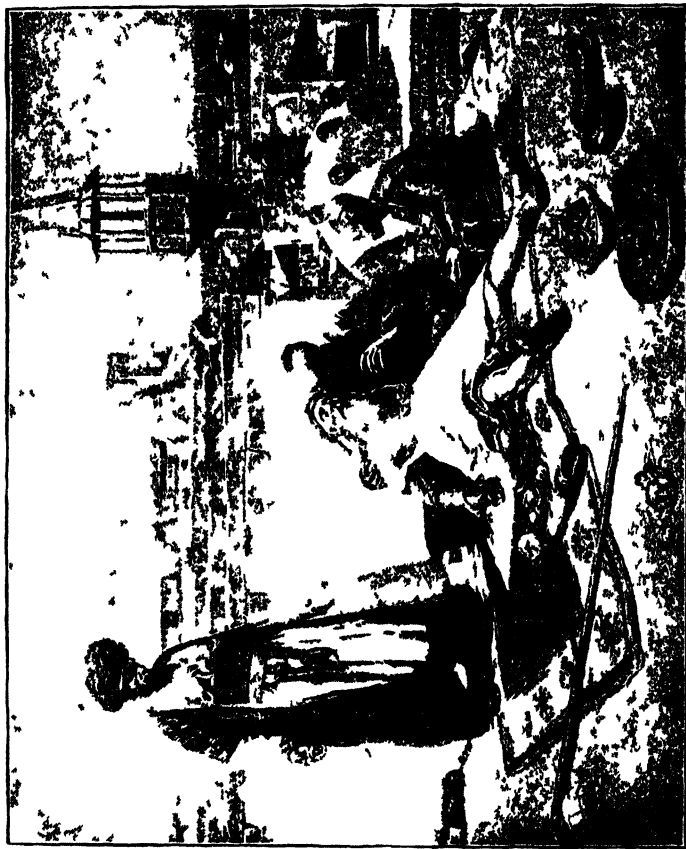
The garden adjacent to the castle is partly open to the public — P 27

A specialty of Ganz & Co is the manufacturing of Roller mills and other Milling-machinery, as well as the manufacture of turbines, an active export trade in this class of goods being carried on to all parts of the world, showing signs of vigorous life, as orders are spreading in also from foreign countries, especially Styria, Serbia and Italy

In proximity of the Central-Works we see the most recent, but rapidly growing branch of the firm, the Electric Lighting Section. The system of division used by the company and known as the Zipernowsky-Déri-Bláthy system, having been adopted by some of the first firms of electrical engineers in the world, including the Edison company in the United States of America and many of the Edison Companies of Europe

Another large section of this firm worth visiting the Waggon Manufacturing Stores, are situated on the Kobánya Street





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«GUL BABA» THE ROSE FATHER'S DEATH

After a picture by Franz Eisenhut

Having passed the Electric Section of Ganz & Co we soon reach the northernmost bridge of Budapest, the **Margaret Bridge** which was opened for traffic in 1874 Its peculiar feature is that the two halves form an angle of 150 degrees at the middle pier This mode of construction was rendered necessary owing to the two arms of the river, formed by the «Margaret Island» above the bridge, not striking the piers in uniform direction, so that the buttresses had to be differently placed in the two branches of the stream

Having passed the bridge, we notice on our left the so called Rose Hill with a look-out over Budapest from the top which might delight the most contemplative eye On this hill is a strange looking building somewhat like a fortress These red-brick walls conceal the tomb of Gul-Baba, the «Rose Father», a highly venerated Turkish saint The tomb was erected about 1545 by Mohammed Pasha of Buda It is to this day an object of pilgrimage for pious Mohamtedans of the remote East Its preservation is owing to a special provision in the treaty of peace made in 1690, after the rule of the Turks in Buda was ended by victories of the Christians

In a quarter of an hour from here we reach O-Buda, a suburb of a most rural character Quite near the halting place of the tramcar we find the bridge leading to the Dockyard Islands

O BUDA — OLD BUDA

The Dockyards of the Danube Steam Navigation Comp

The numerous work-shops of this very extensive establishment, where no less than 220 of their steamboats have been constructed, are worth seeing, they occupy two islands of about thirty acres in extent The first and smaller of the two contains the greater part of the buildings, namely near the southern end are the noisy boiler works, further on the machine shops, the machine forge and foundry, the carpenters' shop, smiths' shop ect to the right in the harbour we see stocks for building or repairing vessels, the steam hammers, a rolling mill, gas works, a combining and spinning mill with very long rope walk, timber yards, steam saws, planing machines, — all connected with one another by lines of railway The workmen employed here in the various branches of labour number no less than 3000



THE DOCKYARD ISLAND



AQUINCUM

By Dr. Valentine Karslinsky *

One of the most interesting places of Budapest from an archeological point of view are the remains of the Roman settlement of Aquincum, the capital of the old Roman province Pannonia Inferior.

The Romans, the Tartars, and the Turks have waged war in turn on these grounds. Both the Romans and the Turks have left behind them some not unpleasant tokens that they were civilized and versed in the arts of peace and pleasures of life. The Tartars, on the contrary, have left nothing to mark their passage and power, save traditions of their savage cruelties and of their ferocity as destroyers.

Aquincum had, at the time of the Roman invasion, been



* Translated from the original Hungarian by F. Steinits

one of the main cities of lower Pannonia, which province for more than hundred years withstood the Roman besieger, although the whole territory between the Danube and the Save was already conquered by and brought under the Roman government. The time of the final surrender of Aquincum can not be given exactly, but according to all conjectures it must have been in the first century of our present reckoning of time.

The Roman legions in taking possession of the new territory found a thriving populace and city already known under the name of Aquincum, a name which according to history is of purely Celtic origin, the Celtic language being spoken by this branch of the Gauls, which had settled into lower Pannonia long before the Romans came.

It was the first care of the Romans to build a fortress, (*castrum*) which had to serve the double purpose of lodging the legions and fortify the whole territory against the Sarmatic and Jazyg tribes on the opposite bank of the Danube.

Roman merchants, army-veterans and others settled around the fortress, building their houses (*canabacs*) in the vicinity of the same, and in this way raising a new and peculiar settlement, whereas the former Aquincum, no doubt stood on the place of the present O-Buda (Old Buda).

About the history of Aquincum but little is known with certainty. It seems however that under the reign of Hadrianus, that is 30—40 years after the siege, the new settlement and the former Aquincum had already become a Roman municipium under the common name of Aquincum. Roman emperors from a strategical point of view highly appreciated the new stronghold, yet during the three hundred years of Roman dominion, the city



MITHRAS EPIROGENITUS EXCAVATED AT AQUINCUM



FRAGMENTS OF ROMAN WALLS AND HOUSES AT AQUINCUM.

was only visited by the emperors in great emergencies. The brightest and most glorious day of its whole flourishing time, was that, on which Valentinian was proclaimed Emperor in the streets of Aquincum, from that time up the decadence of the settlement is visible. In order to prevent the waves of the great migration of nations to break into Italy, the defendants of Aquincum were compelled to quit their strongholds and the populace bereft of their protectors found themselves compelled to move away and desert the place. After this came the Huns, then the Avars, finally the Ugro-Finns or Hungarians. But it was only in the eleventh century, when a new settlement, the present Ó Buda, was built, that the old long deserted and mostly decayed Aquincum was finally destroyed and the new comers used the components of the old buildings for the erection of new ones.

In 1878 Mr. Havas secretary of state, secured from the Hungarian Parliament the necessary means for the excavations and since 1882 the city of Budapest is furnishing the board of commission with the necessary funds.

We give in the supplemented drawings a plan of a Roman bath which has been laid bare.

Aquincum may be reached in half an hour's walk or ten minutes drive from the fore mentioned dockyard.

Very interesting and full descriptions concerning the results of the excavations here have been published by Professor Charles Torma. One of the most interesting objects here is the amphitheatre (Arena) designed for gladiatorial combats and wild beast fights (venatio). This Amphitheatre was very spacious, it occupied an area of nearly six thousand yards. Among other interesting objects we observe here are the *tavernis* (*cauponae*) the large bath (*laconicum*) the small bath (*balneum*) with the *pharisterium* an open hall used for a kind of game at balls. We also perceive fragments of Roman walls and houses, the line of Roman streets and the Roman milestone, remains of the aqueduct which conveyed the thermal water from the springs to the Roman town etc. The visitor may view in the Museum close by statues, pavement, altars, and domestic utensils etc. which have been excavated here.

Professor Charles Torma and Professor Valentine Kuzsinszky superintended the work of excavation. The excavations of Aquincum in their present condition form one of the most remarkable and interesting specialities of the Hungarian Metropolis.

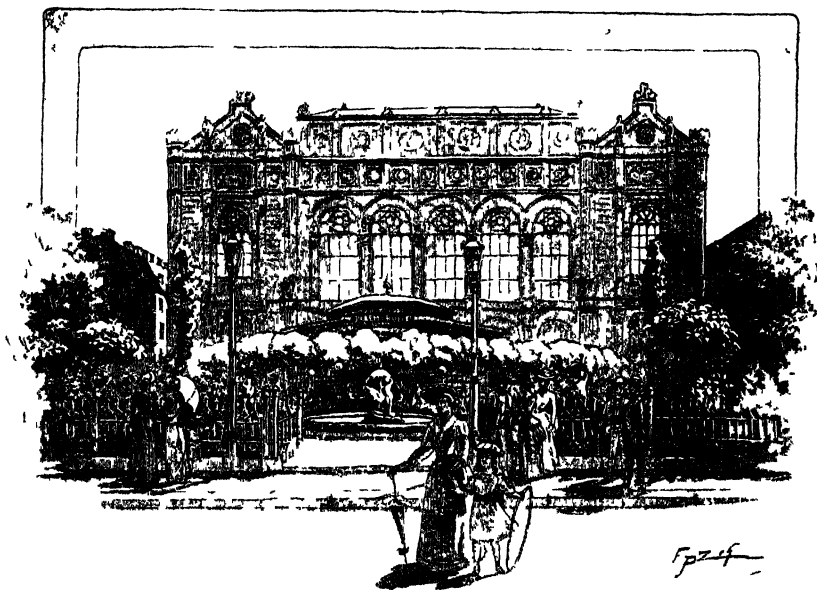


II

THE PART OF TOWN ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE DANUBE

THE FÖVÁROSI VIGADO (METROPOLITAN TOWN HALL)

The name of Redoute, as this original building is also called, derives from the Italian word „ridotto“ (meeting place). It is municipal property and its spacious and splendidly decorated concert-halls and ball-rooms are very often the rendezvous of the fashion of town. The most noteworthy



THE FÖVÁROSI VIGADO (METROPOLITAN TOWN HALL)

musical performances, as the Philharmonic Society's Concerts etc. and the choicest fancy dress and other balls are held here.

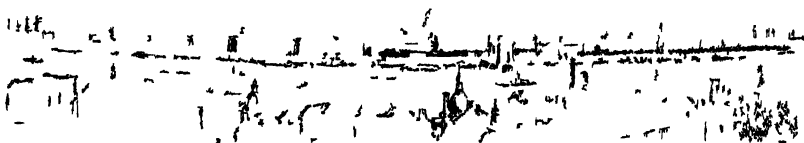
The place on which it stands is called Vigadó-ter (Town Hall Square) and the pretty little Káfé Kiosk in the centre of this square is known as the „Vigadó Kioszkja“ (Town Hall kiosk) which by reason of its situation is well adapted to form the starting-point for a walk through town.

FROM THE FÖVÁROSI VIGADO (METROPOLITAN TOWN HALL) TO THE CUSTOM HOUSE BY WAY OF THE EMBANKMENT

Leaving the Fővárosi Vigadó and following the southern course of the river, we find the Ferencz-József-rakpart close at hand. It is a noble



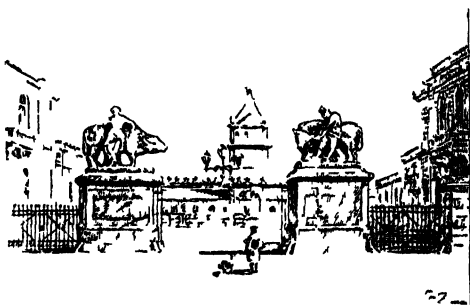
boulevard skirting the Danube in an unbroken line to the Custom House To our left there are splendid buildings fronting on the river, as the «Hungarian General Insurance Company», then the «Grand Hotel» etc Further on, we reach the Petöfi-tér (Petöfi place) commemorating the poet Alexander Petöfi Here stand's his statue with his arm outstretched and his haughty head thrown back, as though in loud and sonorous utterance, he were still pouring forth to the people his «Ialpra magyar» (Arise Hungary arise!) Adjoining the Petöfi-ter on the south is the Eskuter (Place of Oath, here we see the Parish Church, one of the most fashionable



A PART OF TOWN ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE DANUBE

churches of Budapest On the day of his coronation, King Francis Joseph in view of this church, took the oath to maintain the Hungarian constitution A few minutes walk from here will take us to the Custom-House, a fine building in Renaissance style, by Ybl The place before the Custom-House is called «Poultry Market» The stalls of the dealers in Poultry stand here, Beyond the Custom-House are the City Warehouses and further on, on the bank of the river the «Elevator» used in loading and unloading the vessels freighted with corn Here the «Vámház korut» (Custom House Road), a part of the inner «Circular Road» runs into the «Ferencz-József-rakpart» (Francis Joseph Embankment)

If the visitor should be desirous of seeing the Metropolitan Slaughter-House» (Fo-



THE METROPOLITAN SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

városi vasgőhid), he may most easily reach it from here by Tramway It is arranged on the newest system and on a grand scale

On our way to the Slaughter-house we pass some of the famous and grand steam mills of Budapest as the «Miller's and Baker's», the

«Concordia», the «Gisella» and the «Király-Malom»

If from the abattoir we walk towards the railway bridge we will soon find ourselves at the south-west extremity of Budapest The railway bridge over the Danube was completed in 1874 From the railway bridge we may see the northernmost part of the large and fertile «Isle of Csepel»

Returning to the «Elevátor» we find Bakacs-utca close at hand walking up this street we soon reach

the magnificent little church of this busy district named the «Ferencvárosi» (Francis Town)

The «Ferencvárosi templom» (Francis Town church) is built in the Romanesque style and was completed in 1874 after plans by the famous architect Nicholas Ybl Walking down the «Soroksári ut» we will reach Calvin-

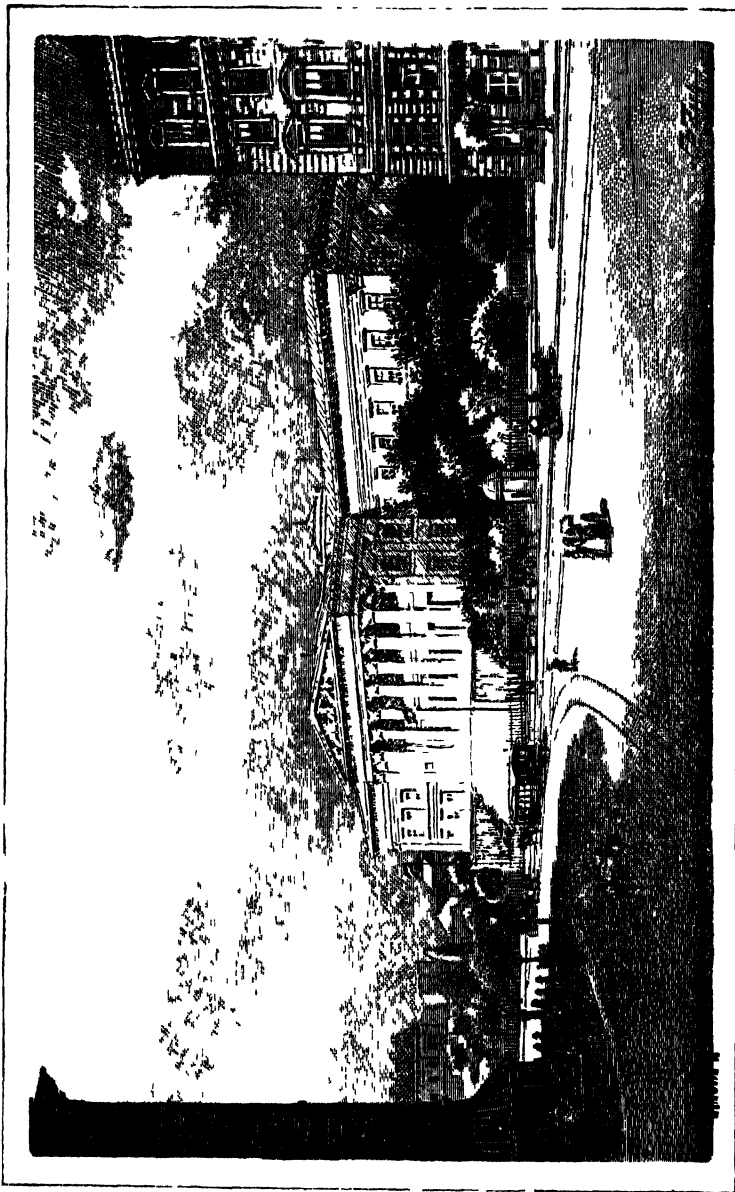


THE FERENCVÁROSI TEMPLOM (FRANCIS TOWN CHURCH)

FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE TO THE MARGARET BRIDGE BY WAY OF THE INNER KORUT

The Korut or Circular Road is a splendid broad thoroughfare The first part of this street in vicinity of the Custom House has the name of Vamház-korut (Custom-House-Road) and reaches from the Custom-House to the Calvin tér (Calvin-Square), an elegant large Square commanding a fine view The church we see here is the Calvin Church A handsome fountain erected in the centre embellishes this place

The continuation of the Korut from the Calvin Place has the name of Muzeum-korut (Museum-Road)



THE NATIONAL-MUSEUM

«It is abounding in interest, and no stranger should leave Budapest without visiting the same» Page 41
«The most important civilisatory institution at Budapest is the Hungarian National-Museum founded in 1802 by Count Francis Széchenyi»

The first building of importance we find here is the National Museum. It is abounding in interest, and no stranger should leave Budapest without visiting the same. Since the restoration of the constitution the Hungarian House of Lords (the Table of Magnats) meets in one of the halls of this Museum.

Leaving the Museum garden by the northern gate we find ourselves in the Sándor-utca in face of the House of Commons. A worthy assembly place for the representatives of the Hungarian people, a magnificent House of Parliament in Gothic style facing the Danube is now being built midway between the Margaret and the Suspension Bridge. The parliamentary session ordinarily lasts from autumn to the beginning of summer. The House meets at 10 o'clock a.m. and sits till about 2 p.m. Persons obtain access to the Strangers' Gallery.

Round about the Museum are the headquarters of wealth and aristocracy. In rear of the Museum we find noteworthy private buildings as Palais Karolyi, Palais Festetics, the National Riding-school etc. Returning to the Korut and continuing our way northward, we reach an edifice built in the Venetian style, this is the Polytechnic School. A few paces further the Korut is intersected by the Kelepesi-ut in the east and by the Hatvani-utca in the west. Here the Museum-korut terminates and the Károlyi-korut (Charles Ring) commences. The large five-storied house, the last on the right



CORNER OF THE KEREPESI-UT AND MUSEUM-KORUT, THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S
PENSION AND PALACE

side of the Muzeum körút is property of the Hungarian National-theatre. The first floor of this splendid building is occupied by the apartments of the «Gentry Club». In the second floor are the club rooms of the «Journalists' and Authors' Club». Membership is limited to individuals known for their literary or scientific attainments, artists of eminence, or gentlemen distinguished as patrons of literature science and art.

The ground floor contains the dining-rooms of Szikszay's Restaurant.

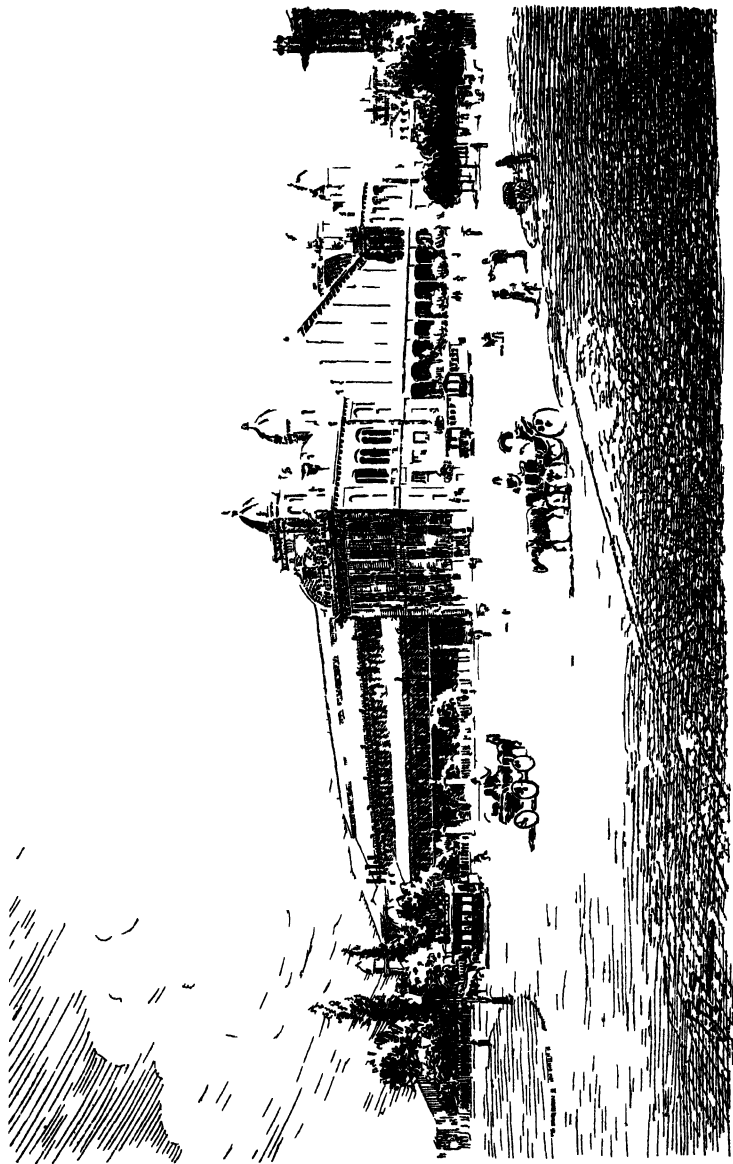
Continuing the way up the Károly Körút, we perceive at the very commencement of Dohány-utca (Tobacco Street), the first street branching off in an easterly direction, a handsome red brick building in the Moresque style. This is the principal synagogue of the Jewish community of Budapest. A visit to it on a Friday evening, during service, is to be recommended, not only on account of the beautiful interior, but also for the sake of hearing the excellent choir and organ accompaniment. Another very handsome but smaller synagogue may be seen in the neighbouring Rombach-utca. The only public edifice of interest on the Károly-körút is a building which in its early days was built by Charles VI. destined as a Military Hospital, it has since been used as barracks and named after its builder the «Charles barracks». Further on is the Protestant Church, The place facing us here is the Deák Ferencz-ter. Here the Károly-körút terminates, and the Váci-körút begins. Continuing our way along this boulevard we soon reach the «Basilica» the most famous ecclesiastical edifice of Budapest, worthy of the splendid city which it adorns. This building was originally planned after designs by architect Mr. Hild. It was intended to surmount the church with a dome similar to that of the famous cathedral of Gran. In 1868, the cupola gave way and fell in, either in consequence of faulty construction or owing to the employment of defective materials. Fortunately no further damage was done. In consequence hereof the late architect N. Ybl assumed the superintendence of the building operations and modified the original plan of building. Continuing our walk up the Váci körút we pass No. 34 an elegant building in which are the Hungaria Printing Office, the offices of the «Neues Pester Journal» and of the «Politisches Volksblatt».

No. 45 on the right side of the road is the Grand Lodge of the freemasons. Towards the end of the Körút the Gyáru-utca branches off to the left, at the commencement of this street stand the ruins of the German Theatre destroyed by fire in, 1889 and being rebuilt now. Continuing our way northward, we soon reach the point where the Váci-körút crosses the Nagy körút (Large Circular Avenue).

This Avenue with its rows of palatial mansions now one of the most magnificent thoroughfares of Budapest, is we might say but the work of yesterday, and shows how fast building progresses here enlarging the area of this town and metamorphosing it to an entirely new city.

Straight to the north the outer Waitzner Boulevard leads to Új-Pest (New-Pest). This long street is one of the busiest of Budapest highways hemmed-in on either hand by mills and lofty warehouses. A railroad passes close by these factories facilitating the loading and unloading of goods for and from the great railways, and the shipping in the river.

If before entering the outer Waitzner Boulevard we look to the right



Page 48
and 6

TERMINUS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN STATE RAILWAYS AND TERMINUS OF THE
ELECTRIC RAILWAY-LINE «NAGY KORUT ULLÓ-UT» (LARGE CIRCULAR AVENUE ULLÓ STREET)
«If before entering the outer Buda, and we look to the right we see the end of the Ferret-korut The last building
on the north side of this, is the imposing terminus of the Austro-Hungarian State-Railways»



THE TERÉZ KORUT — A PART OF THE LAJCI CIRCULAR AVENUE
now one of the most magnificent thoroughfares of Budapest is but the work of yesterday — P 47

we see the end of the Terézkorut. The last building on the north side of this is the imposing terminus of the Austro-Hungarian State Railways. To the left the Leopoldkorut leads to Margaret Bridge. This part of town is now one of the main industrial quarters of Budapest. It is called the «Mill quarter», as the greater parts of the streets hereabouts are occupied by immense steam mills. Passing close by the largest steam mills of the world we reach the northernmost bridge of the metropolis, the «Margaret Bridge». We have already referred to this bridge in an earlier chapter.

If before reaching the forementioned bridge we turn down the Nádor-utca, which leads us past mills, factories and similar buildings towards the inner town, we walk through an entirely new part of the town-district called «Lipótváros» where palaces are rising in the place of vast timber yards and old tumble down houses almost like so many mushrooms so to speak over night. Streets like the Alkotmány-utca, Markó utca, Súlyom-utca formerly obscure dingy unnoticed by-streets, would in their present condition even in the greatest western capitals be considered as adornments of the town.

Yet the intentions concerning this part of the city will only then be perfect when the crowning glory of monumental architecture the new House of Parliament will be finished and when the hateful relic of national misery the «Uj épület» (so called «New Building») in the courtyards of

which so many a chivalrous son of Hungary lay chained like a wild beast or a criminal and was basely put to death by absolutistic tyranny after the great national struggle for liberty in 1848— will have vanished from sight But even at present this district has many most attractive public and private buildings Of public buildings we point out the new Academy of Commerce adorned with the sculptured statues of Mercur and Fortuna then the Unitarian church in vicinity of which are the offices of the «Voluntary Rescuing Society» In entering Árkadmány-utca we see the handsome building of the «Journalists' Pension Fund» in its neighbourhood stands the splendid edifice of the Palais of Justice and not far from this the tasteful building of the Forest Office And last foremost the magnificent new building in which are located the Agricultural Office and the Office of the Minister of Justice, also a handsome addition to the striking array of public buildings rapidly rising in this city and speaking loudly for Hungarian taste and enterprise

Opposite to the Agricultural Office are the grounds whereupon the new House of Parliament is being built Walking further down this street we reach the fore mentioned Új Epelet (Neugebaude — New Building) An old large and irregular structure, the chief interest of which centres in its history Built by Emperor Joseph II, it is architecturally the meanest of all public

buildings Here, after the struggle for liberty 1849, many of the most illustrious Hungarians have perished by the hands of public executioners The first constitutional prime minister Count Louis Batthyány being one of the first victims This structure will now soon be demolished, its days are supposed to be numbered

On the south side of the Új Epelet is the Szechenyi Promenade At this point the Nádoi-utca begins to assume a metropolitan character At No 7 of this street are the offices of the «Pesti Hírlap» newspaper and the large printing offices of the publishers of this paper



THE STATUE OF THE PALATINE JOSEPH, — P 45



THE «NEW HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT»

« . yet the intentions concerning this part of the city will only then be perfect when the crowning glory of monumental architecture the new House of Parliament will be finished »

In this large printing house the very interesting process of quick printing such as daily news paper work demands may be witnessed. At a time when ordinary folk are fast asleep in bed the rotary machines in the machine-rooms of the various large printing offices commence moving at a merry rate and silence and darkness there give way to bustle and light. It is then that we can examine these wonderful machines and see that the monsters are fed with a continuous web of paper at one end, and that they discharge copies of the newspaper printed and folded and ready for sale, at the other end.

All our daily newspapers are printed by rotary machines, and the curious in such matters may see the work of printing the early edition by making application to the publisher.

Having passed the rows of houses of Nador street we find this thoroughfare leading into the József-tér, a small square in the centre of which stands the statue of the Palatine Joseph representing him in the robes of the order of St. Stephen. This statue, one of the finest in Budapest is by Professor Halbing of Munich.

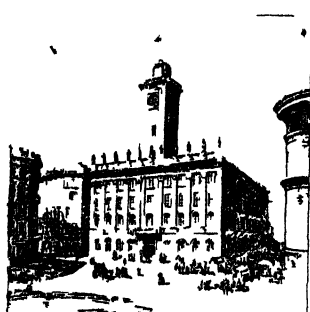
THE FASHIONABLE STREETS OF TOWN

The Dorottya-utca, Váci-utca, Hatvani-utca, Koronaherczeg-utca and the Becsi-utca, may be looked upon as the main thoroughfares of the inner town. They belong to the great show-places of fashionable Budapest. Their main attraction is their gaiety. At all seasons of the year, they are thronged with the «swells» and grand dames of Budapest, shopping, or making pretence to shop. Their interest, lies in their shop-windows, which display the choicest,

prettiest, and most fashionable things to be found in all Budapest. Leaving the József-tér (Joseph's Place), by way of the Furdó-utca (Bath Street) and walking to the west end of this street, then turning sharp to the left, we enter upon Dorottya-utca (Dorothea Street). We are now in the very heart of the city. In this part is concentrated most of the material wealth of Budapest. The Budapest Commercial-Bank, the Hungarian Bank of Discount & Banking Business, the Budapest Bank of Discount and other great banking firms have their Offices in this or in adjacent streets. The Stock Exchange fronting the Danube stands on Mária Valéria-utca a street running parallel with Dorottya-utca its main entrance being in the fore mentioned Maria Valeria Street.



VÁCI-UTCA ONE OF THE FASHIONABLE
STREETS OF TOWN



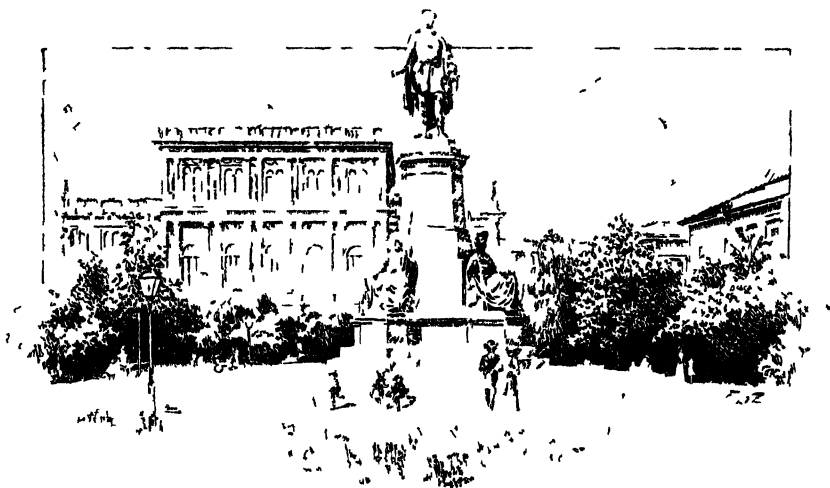
THE OLD TOWN-HOUSE

obtained the most perfect view of Budapest. Visitors are admitted the east side of the place is occupied by a noble mansion named the Harris Bazar through which a thoroughfare leads into Királyhegy utcza (Town Prince Street) and on the west side of the place we see an elongated one story building of antiquated appearance the Priest College. We might now find it convenient to take a peep at the New Town-Hall. A narrow thoroughfare Varo-ház utcza (Town Hall Street) on the east side of the old Town Hall leads into Lipót utcza here we find the New Town Hall a handsome red brick building. The splendid vestibule, the staircase and the magnificent council room there are worth seeing. Leaving the New Town Hall we turn back to the old Town Hall and find close at hand Kígyó-utcza (Snake Street) a short thoroughfare leading to Füzencz tér (Franciscan Place) so named after the church and convent occupying it. To the left (north) of this place we see Crown Prince street, straight forward (east) Hatvani utcza and to the right (southward) Egyetem-utcza (University Street). Walking down the Egyetem utcza, we see adjoining the Franciscan Bazar, the University Library, on the

The Dorottya-utcza opens into Gizellater with a beautiful edifice, known as the Palais Haas. It is one of the most imposing private buildings in Budapest. Passing close by this edifice and keeping straight to the south we enter Vaczi utcza (Waitzen Street). (Not to be confounded with the Vaczi-korut, a part of the inner circular Road referred to in an earlier chapter.) Going down this street we reach Varosház tér (Town-House Place) on the south side of which stands the Old Town House. It is an extremely plain building surmounted by a tower which serves as an observatory for the fire brigade. From the outer Gallery of the tower may be



STATUE OF BARON JOSEPH EOTVOS, — P 48



THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND THE STATUE OF COUNT STEPHEN SZÉCHENYI, — 1 48

same side opposite to this, are the offices of the First National Savings-Bank. Here the *Egyetem-ter* (University Place) begins. The church facing us is the University Church, the most fashionable church of Budapest. The building annex of this church is occupied by the university. Southward of University Place is the *Keckskeméti-utca* — a short street opening into the *Kalvin-ter*. Returning whence we diverged we see to the east the *Hatvani-utca* terminating at the fore-mentioned *Muzeum-korut*. In this street we find the National Casino (see page 58) and two other architectural attractions of the town well worthy of notice, we mean the *Palais Dreher* and *Neruda's* iron Warehouse. Turning to the north we find ourselves in the *Koronaherceg-utca*. With exception of the General Post and Central Telegraph Offices, there are no public buildings in this street. Keeping northward we pass the *Szervita-ter* (Servites place) and reach the *Bécsi-utca*, a small street leading into the *Deák Ferencz-utca*. Having reached Deák street we walk down to the west end of this street and find ourselves again before the *Fővárosi Vigadó* (The Metropolitan Town-Hall).

FROM THE METROPOLITAN TOWN-HALL TO THE FERENCZ JOSSEI-TER, BY WAY OF THE EMBANKMENT

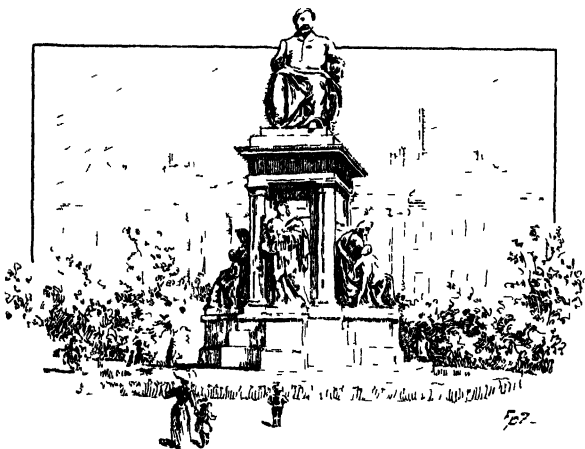
Pursuing the magnificent boulevard, called *Corso* up the river, we pass one of the busiest parts of town. Among the palatial edifices fronting the river we see the *Thonet-udvar*. Higher up is the Stock and Produce Exchange. The busiest time «on Change» is from 12 to 1 during which time may be seen there the representatives of the great banking and trade firms of Budapest.

Passing the Exchange and keeping to the north we soon reach the commencement of the corso. Here to the right we see the statue of Baron Joseph Eötvös by Huszár. Baron Eötvös was a great statesman and poet. We now enter the Ferencz-József-ter which by reason of its situation and the noble edifices surrounding it, is one of the finest places of the Metropolis. The building to the north is the Academy founded to promote scientific and literary research.

It has a valuable library which comprises nearly 100 000 volumes. In the same house is the famous Esterházy Picture-gallery (see «Art Galleries».) Before the Academy stands the statue of Count Stephen Széchenyi. In the centre of this place facing the Suspension Bridge is a little Square denoting the place where the Coronation Hill was. The equestrian statue of the Emperor King Francis-Joseph is to be erected here.

Of the imposing frontage of the houses on the east side we see two buildings of importance: the head-quarters of the metropolitan police and the Palais of the Gresham Insurance Company. The edifice to the south is the Lloyd's Building, property of the first commercial society of Budapest. In this house are also the offices of the «Lloyd» newspaper. In front of this is the statue of Francis Deák.

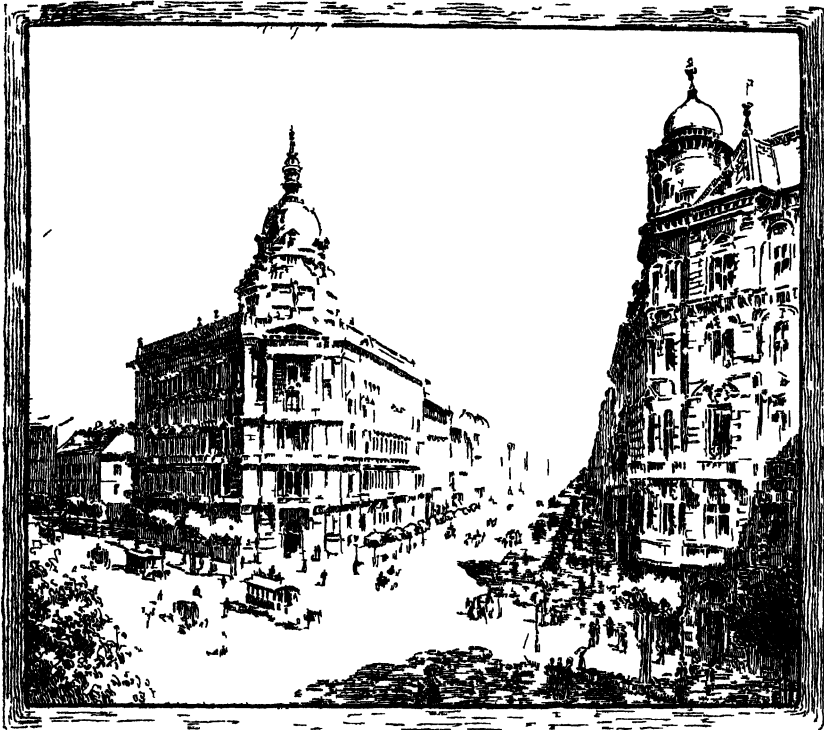
Leaving the Ferencz-József-ter by the Furdó-utcza and walking towards the east end of this street, we pass the forementioned József-ter and the Erzsébet-ter. Elisabeth-Square, a beautiful park, which, owing to its central position belongs to the fashionable places of our door resort. The park exhibits a large collection of foreign trees and is worth visiting. A



THE STATUE OF FRANCIS DEÁK

pretty Kiosk situated on the west end of this park affords refreshments, leaving the park on the north-east side we enter the Marokkói-utcza, a short street which forms a continuation of the aforementioned Furdó-utcza, leading to the «Váci-körút». Having reached the end of Marokkói-Street we have Andrassy-Street facing us.

A MAGNIFICENT STREET



ANDRÁSSY STREET

This street commemorating the name of Count Gyula Andrássy, has a length of 2313 Meters and runs in a straight line from the Váci-körút into the Városliget (Town Park) crossing the large körút (Circular Avenue). This magnificent street may be looked upon as the most noteworthy feature of the town, and as its most imposing public thoroughfare. The palatial buildings in this street are mostly residences of the nobility and wealthy gentry. The first part of Andrássy-Street reaches from the Váci-körút to the Octogon. On our way to the Octogon we pass the Royal Opera. The second part reaches from the Octogon to the Rondeau. In this part of Andrássy-Street are the buildings of the Academy of music, the National School of Design, and the Palace of Arts, the same side higher up are the Offices of the «Hungarian State Railways». The third part of Andrássy-Street

leading from the Rondeau to the Varoshget consists of charming houses built in the villa style and surrounded by beautiful gardens

On after-noons of a fine day we may meet in Andrassy-Street all the beauty and elegance of the city, it is a fashionable lounging place for the «swells» of the town and their admirers At the end of Andrassy-Street the Városliget (Town-Park) begins



UPPER (THIRD PART) OF ANDRASSY STREET



THE TOWN-PARK POND.

The large Town Park Pond close by, is attractive for boating in Summer and skating in Winter.

THE VÁROSLIGET (TOWN-PARK)



Town-Park, the lungs of the City as a Hungarian physician of high renown pleased to call this most fashionable place of out door resort, is now the pride of Budapest and no expense or care have been spared to make it a refreshing and delightful resting place from the whirl of town. The trees are plan-

ted with discrimination and the foliage is luxuriant. The surface undulates, and the paths wind now along the shore of a lake, now under a leafy archway, and now into an open space, bedded out with flowers of brilliant hues. On entering by way of Andrassy-Street, we have the Artesian Well facing us that is to say, a sort of architectonic monument showing the place where the well is sunk. The citizens in general do not appreciate this architectural adornment, and malicious people for reason of the large pole emerging from its centre call it «the tooth-pick».

This well took upwards of nine years to sink, and is reputed to be the deepest Artesian well in the world. The mineral water issues from it at a temperature approaching boiling-point. Pipes convey the mineral water from this well to the not far distant Artesian Bath on the Palatine Island in Town-Park. Near this well is the meadow wherein from the tenth to the fourteenth century the Hungarian Parliament met and deliberated under the canopy of heaven.

If leaving the Artesian Well we take the path to the left (north)

we may in a few minutes walk reach the Zoological gardens A promenade in its pleasant avenues enlivened by the sights and sounds of a large variety of the animal world can well be commended It is especially in the summer months one of the pleasantest places for recreation and study for young and old It affords great amusement to look at the ridiculous antics of the monkey community in their cage, and gaze at the securely caged malevolent beasts of the jungle, the prairie and the steppe — as lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars, wolves' hyenas etc — and to watch at the antics of clumsy Master Bruin from the top of his pit

Next to the animal treasures we often have occasion to witness most interesting ethnographical and anthropological exhibitions here

On summer afternoons a military-band discourses near the refreshment pavilion On the grounds of the Zoological Gardens a splendid «Circus» has recently been erected, performances from early May till October every evening from half past seven to nine o'clock

Leaving the Zoological-Gardens and continuing our way to the left (in a north western direction) we reach a somewhat democratic part of Town-Park, mostly frequented by the lower classes of society There one may see troops of sturdy, good natured wondering folk — men and women, nurserymaids and children — who come thither not to see each other, but to find recreation equally suitable to their tastes and their means There they stand and gaze rapturously on the showmans exhibits Here we may see all the personages of the fair in grand array, as the giantess and the bearded lady, the three headed sheep, mitable dwarfs crammed into mimic mansions three feet high and ringing handbells out of their first-floor windows, then again we see weight-lifters, ambidextrous jugglers, sinewy acrobats, and performances of Punch and Judy here called the «Paprika Jancsi»

But the most frequented entertainments in the greens of Town-Park are the shooting-galleries and the merry-go-rounds, which latter rival the roughest of sea passages in the promotion of nausea, and last foremost the dancing in the taphouse where lads and lasses, soldiers and servant maids dance «Csárdás», this the name of the Hungarian national dance, to the tune of some poor gipsy fiddler, until every muscle in the bodies of these votaries of Terpsichore ache with pleasurable fatigue In fact this part of Town-Park provides an infinite variety of inexpensive pastime for the work-a-day masses, during the season that is from April to the end of September



ENTRANCE GATE TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

If from the entrance gate to the Zoological-Gardens we retrace our steps to the afore mentioned Artesian Well, we find to the right (south east) Stefania-ut, a delightful wide avenue flanked by magnificent trees This is the part of Town Park, where the upper classes of the Budapest fashionable



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THE «HERMINA CHAPEL».

*«Many an artist has felt irresistibly impelled to transfer it to his canvas
as one of those choice little subjects of half nature half art, which find
their way straight to the heart»*

world congregate, partly to take the air, but chiefly to see and be seen. Especially during the race-meetings at Budapest we may here find assembled youth, beauty, celebrity, and wealth of the town and see a stately procession of carriages driving up and down this avenue.



A SOMEWHAT DEMOCRATIC TALK OF TOWN-PARK
Here we may see all the personages of the fare in grand array, — P. 52

The large «Town-Park-Pond» close by is attractive for boating in Summer and skating in Winter. On a fine winter afternoon we see on this street many sledges and hear the merry tinkling of their bells, whilst hundreds of persons may be seen skating sliding and otherwise disporting themselves on the spacious surface of the pond. At nightfall the sport is kept up by electric light, the effect to the spectators being very striking. A clubhouse belonging to the Skating-Club is erected near the surface of the pond.

Opposite to the club house is the Nádor-sziget (Palatin Island) on which stands



STRIANIA-UI
A delightful wide avenue flanked by magnificent trees, — P. 52

the «Artesian Bath» We are informed that a grand hotel is going to be erected in vicinity of this Bath House An iron bridge connects this Island with the so called Széchenyi-sziget (Szechenyi Island) on which we find a nice little refreshment pavillon, known as the «Cafe» on the Town Park Island

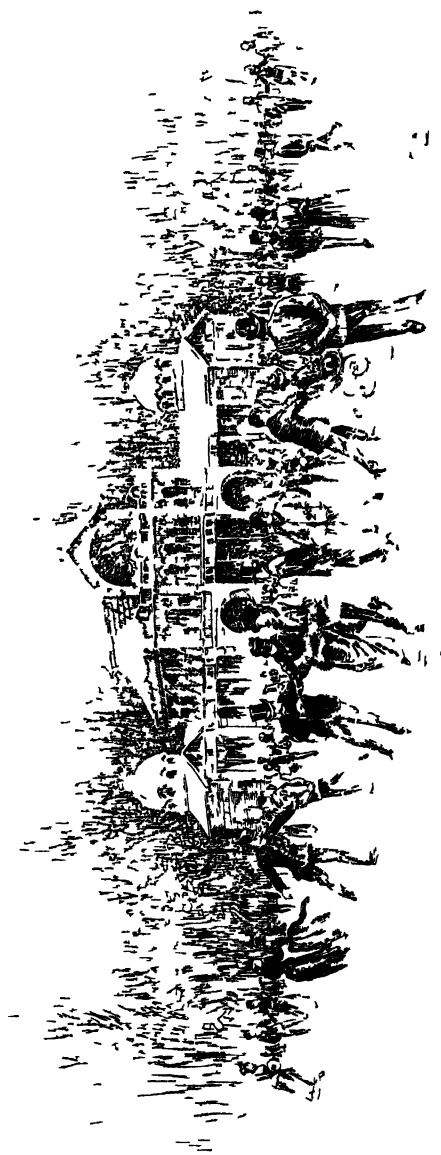
Walking along the afore mentioned «Stefania Street» we reach the Commercial-Museum This is one of those modern and practical institutions



SZILÁNIA UT IN WINTER

(On a fine Winter afternoon we will on this street see many sleighs and hear the merry tinkling of their bells, — J. B.)

which have been called into life during the last few years with the intention to assist and aid the further progress and development of Hungarian Industry and Commerce The object of this museum established in the so called «Industry-Pavillon» a spacious permanent exhibition building dating from the great Hungarian National-Exhibition of 1885 is to acquaint the public with all articles of traffic manufactured by Hungarian industry fit for competition in the market and fit for export Further to show to the Hungarian manufacturers all produce of Hungarian in



SCATING ON THE «TOWN-PARK-POND».

hundreds of persons may be seen skating, sliding, and otherwise disporting themselves on the spacious surface of the pond. At nightfall the sport is kept up by electric light »

dustry most likely to find a market in foreign countries with especial consideration of the Orient Finally to keep the Hungarian manufacturers constantly informed of all forthcoming advertisements and offers for home and foreign enterprises, contracts of supply for military or other purposes

In this Commercial-Museum is also established an office, where all information requested concerning the different branches of industry traffic and commercial intercourse may be got at all times As mentioned the Commercial-Museum is a permanent exhibition showing all articles of trade manufactured by the national industry The objects exhibited are ranged in 31 different groups embracing all branches of industry and occupying the spacious halls of the Industry-Pavillon The highly instructive and interesting exhibition is especially to be recommended to everybody connected with Hungarian traffic or looking out for a solid business connection here

We may mention, that the Commercial-Museum in Serajevo Bosma is a branch division of this one, and that it has other branch establishments in Salonichi and Belgrad

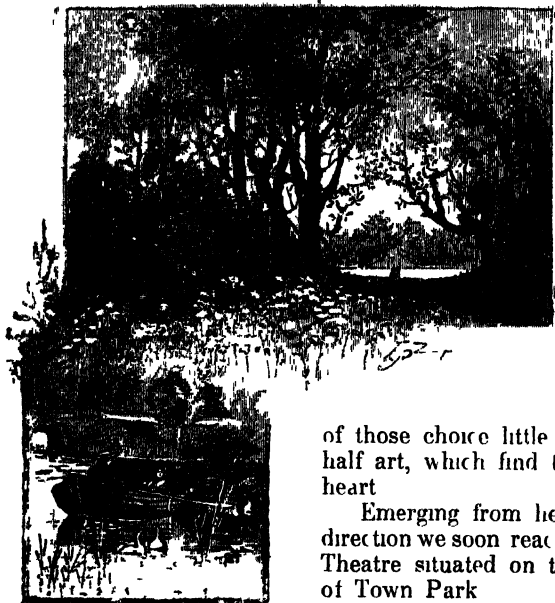
This museum is open free to the public every day from 9 till 12 and from 3 till 6 Sundays and Holidays, an admission-fee of 20 kr is taken At certain seasons of the year, on certain days (duly advertised in the daily papers) plants, flowers and fruits are exhibited here These

Floral exhibitions and Fruit shows are always visited by a number of fashionable folk

If leaving the Industry Pavillon and walking to the left (east) we pass one of the most picturesque objects of town Park, well worthy of a passing glance We mean the Hermina Chapel Many an artist has felt irresistibly impelled to transfer it to his canvas as one

of those choice little subjects of half nature half art, which find their way straight to the heart

Emerging from here in a south easterly direction we soon reach the «Arena» a Summer Theatre situated on the south east boundary of Town Park



RETURNING FROM TOWN-PARK

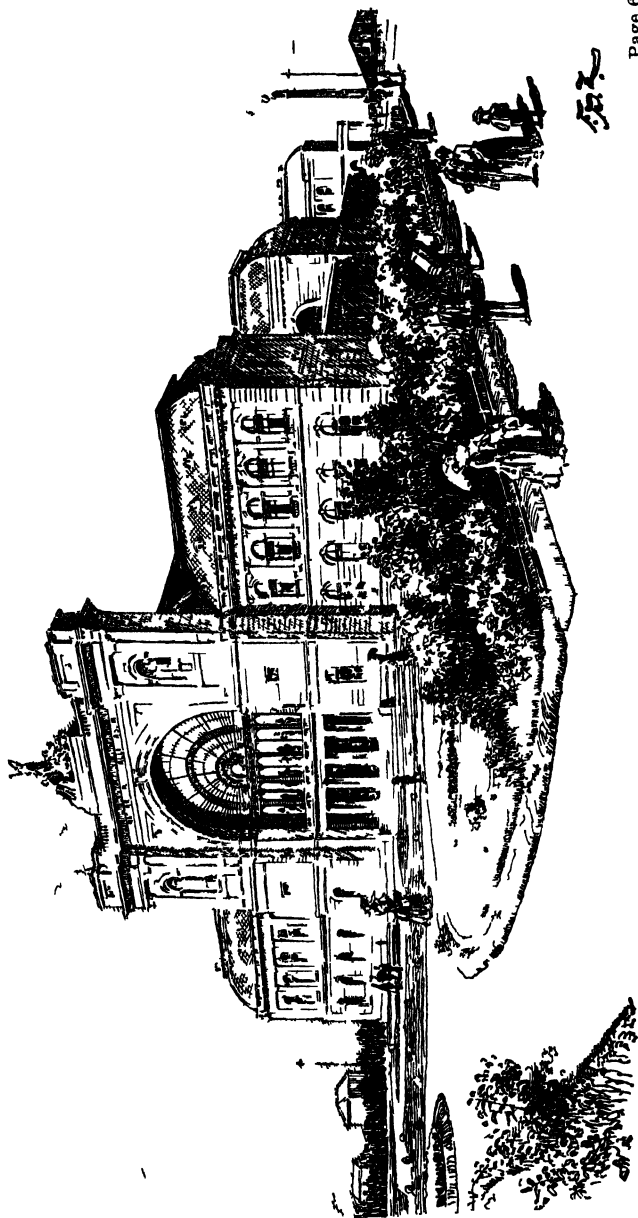
There is a choice of ways for returning from the Városliget. We might return by the Király-utca (King-Street), but in this street there is little to engage the wayfarers interest. Many most respectable middle class families live here and in all the streets adjacent. If we return by way of the Rottenbiller-utca, we pass the Kozpont-tejcsarnok (The Budapest Dairy Supply Company). This grand establishment showing us a complete working dairy, and all specimens of dairy appliances as separators, refrigerators etc. is worth visiting. The main feature of this splendid establishment is its witness of the enormous quantity of milk coming by railway. The regiment of cans we see here, hint the great industry that exists between the dappled meads in far off farms, and the breakfast tables of the metropolis through the railways. A wit once named this establishment «the wet-nurse of Budapest». In a sort of coffee room adjacent, visitors find occasion of tasting the excellent cream, milk and other produce of this company. In the same Street not far from the Dairy Supply Company is the veterinary college.

Leaving the Városliget at the east end (next to the Summer Theatre) we pass the terminus of the Royal Hungarian State Railways, called the Central-Railway-Station. Beyond the railway station the Kobanya line of the tramway passes the cemetery, interesting on account of its beautiful tombs and monuments. Within this cemetery we find the graves of many of those whose fame is written in the pages of Hungary's own eventful history. Here lie buried the remains of Count Louis Batthyany, Francis Deak, and others of more or less fame. Opposite to the great cemetery bordering on the egression of the Kerepesi-ut, but with the front entrance facing the neighbouring Uj-Vasar-ter, are the great Budapest-Gas-Works.

We now propose returning to town by way of the Kerepesi-ut. This street has a business aspect and belongs to trade. The first public building we find on our way, is the old St. Roche's Hospital. There has been a talk some time past of taking down this building. A short distance from here is the Nepszínház (The Peoples Theatre) and at the beginning of this street we see the National Theatre.

Another of the main thoroughfares of Budapest is the Ullői-ut. The tramway also runs through this street. The remarkable public buildings in this street are the vast Ullóibarracks. Opposite to the barracks we see the large distillery of the Gschwindt Company. This establishment is splendidly equipped with all latest appliances for turning out, the best qualities of alcohol, spirits of wine etc. The excellent produces of this distillery as French and Hungarian brandy, and other strong liquors have been distinguished by prize medals at every leading Exhibition. The bath known as Gschwindt Bath is in the same building.

Other important buildings in this street are the Municipal Orphan House for boys called the «Josephinum». Alike interesting for physicians



THE TERMINUS OF THE HUNGARIAN STATE-RAILWAYS.

Large and capacious is this station, it lies not so far for the uncounted armies and masses of public communication

and philanthropists is the Stefánia-Hospital for children. On our way towards the end of this street, we reach the Botanical Gardens.

Near the gardens we see the Ludoviceum, or Royal Hungarian Military Academy. Behind this is a public park called the Orczy Garden. The large group of buildings at the end of the Üllői-ut is the new Metropolitan Hospital. Retracing our steps to the beginning of the Üllői-ut, we find at the point where it is crossed by the Osz utcza, a row of handsome buildings extending some distance down the last-named street. They are the different «Cliniques» of the University of Budapest. Opposite is the building of the National Agricultural Society, containing interesting collections of the natural products of Hungary.



SOCIAL LIFE IN BUDAPEST

All Hungarians are very sociable, and hospitality is we may say implanted to them by nature, it is therefore not surprising that this free living, quick-witted, and pleasure-loving race of men should have early sought the delights of club life

Budapest is taking on the airs and habits of a great city, and there, as every where, the clubs keep pace with the life and growth of the place. A number of political and social clubs have been established here. Every district has its club. Famous among these, is the Club of the VI and VII district.

Some of the clubs have their own club-houses others only have club-rooms. A club arranged on the model of the best English clubs is the «National Casino». This club is a reflection of the best there is in official life mixed with that which is to be found wherever wealth gives leisure. To this club only distinguished strangers obtain the privilege of entrance.

Another famous club is «The Journalist' and Authors'» where we may find the notabilities of journalism and literature. Besides the above mentioned there are many other clubs as well as scientific and other societies to satisfy the desires of all those engaged in special and professional pursuits.

All Budapest clubs are very hospitable, and receive visitors introduced by members with amiability and fraternal kindness.

During the Season a series of banquets are given by the Representatives of Commerce, Arts, Literature and the like which are also largely shared in by other members of society. Many of these dinners being of a public or semi-public character are arranged in the interests of charitable institutions.



THE ROYAL OPERA



THE «ROYAL OPERA»

The Royal Opera on Andrassy Street a munificent donation of the Sovereign was built after the designs of architect Vbl in noblest Renaissance style

Its auditorium abounds in luxury and splendour and at the first glance one would think that the sumptuousness of marble pillars and marble walls, fresco painting, gilding etc had been almost too lavish

The stage is spacious and stage contrivances as well as machinery have been arranged on the «Asphaleia» system

The Opera is a fashionable sort of rendezvous for the upper classes of Budapest society and we are sure that the visitor will find it a most delightful place to hear music in Ordinary four regular performances are given weekly, namely, on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Sa



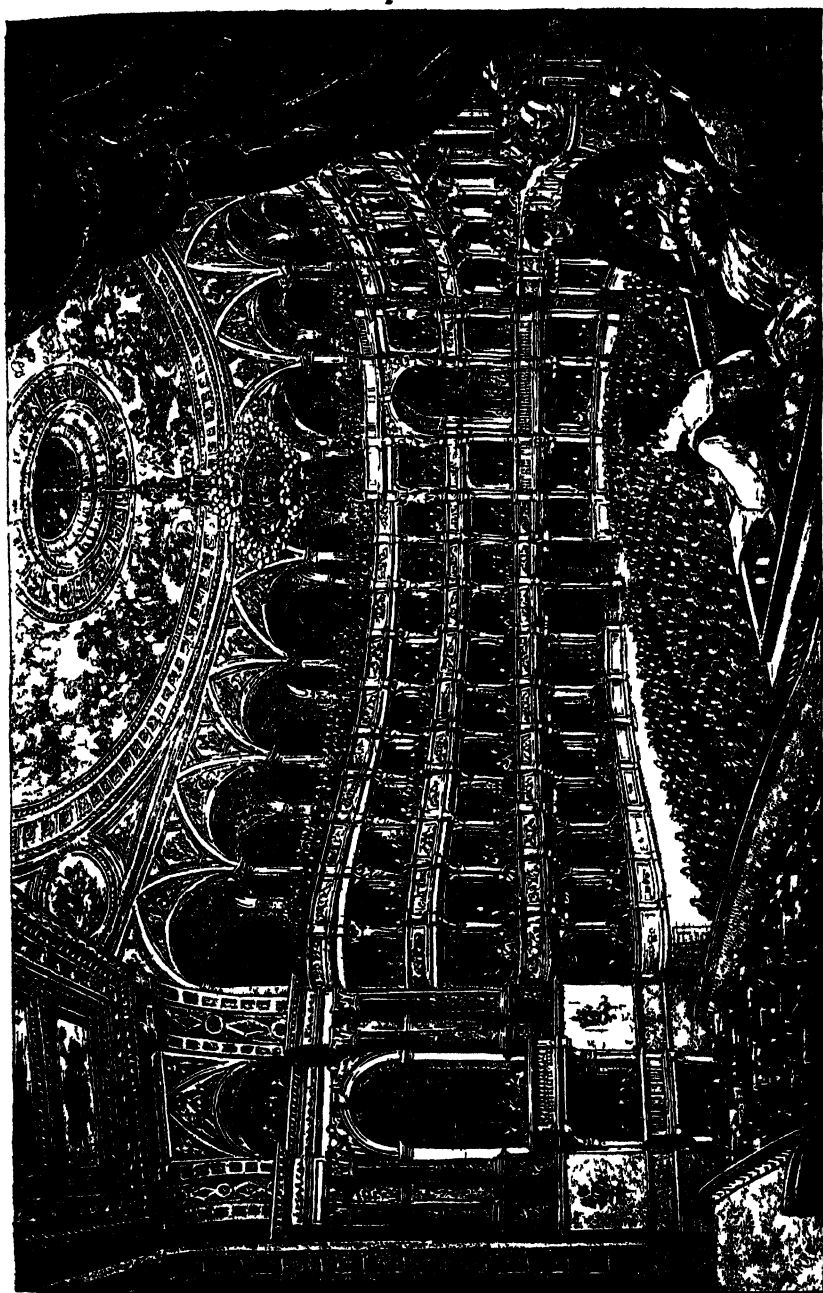
turday, commencing each night at seven o'clock

The ordinary nightly prices range from 1 fl 50 kr for a seat in the gallery, to 12 fl, for a private box on the principal tier, and 8 fl for one on the second tier Orchestra Stalls first to tenth row 3 fl, eleventh to fourteenth row 2 fl

Seats for the Royal Opera and all the Hungarian Theatres in Budapest may be booked in advance at the public Box and ticket offices Nr 8 Koronaherczeg-utca (Crownprince Street) and Nr 2 Andrássy Street, open daily from 8 a m to 8 p m



THE VESTIBULE OF THE ROYAL OPERA



THE AUDITORIUM OF THE ROYAL OPERA (Its Auditorium abounds in luxury and splendour — p 59

MUSIC



Excellent musical entertainments are provided here for all schools of musicians and amateurs. The most distinguished are the concerts of the old-established Philharmonic Society, six in number, under the conductorship of Mr Alexander Erkel at the Fővarosi Vigadó (Town Hall). Performances on stated intervals during the months of December, January, February and March. In general the most noteworthy musical performances are given at that period of the year and the following among them will be found highly interesting to all who appreciate good music.

The Concerts given by the Budapest Society of Musicians. The entertainments chiefly choral concerts, ecclesiastical music and oratorios, have been provided by professionals and amateurs under direction of Mr Bellovics.

Not less worthy of mention are the Chamber-Music-Concerts given by three various Quartetto-Societies. The quartet Hubay consisting of Mr Hubay 1st violin, Mr David Popper an eminent virtuoso on the violoncello to whom the French critics have given the name of «le roi des violoncellistes», Mr Grunfeld violist and

Mr Bloch 2nd violin

The quartet Krancsevics with Mr Krancsevics 1st violin Mr. Sigmund Burger, member of the Royal Opera orchestra, solo performer on the violoncello Mr Pinkus 2nd violin and Mr Sabathiel violist, and thirdly the famous

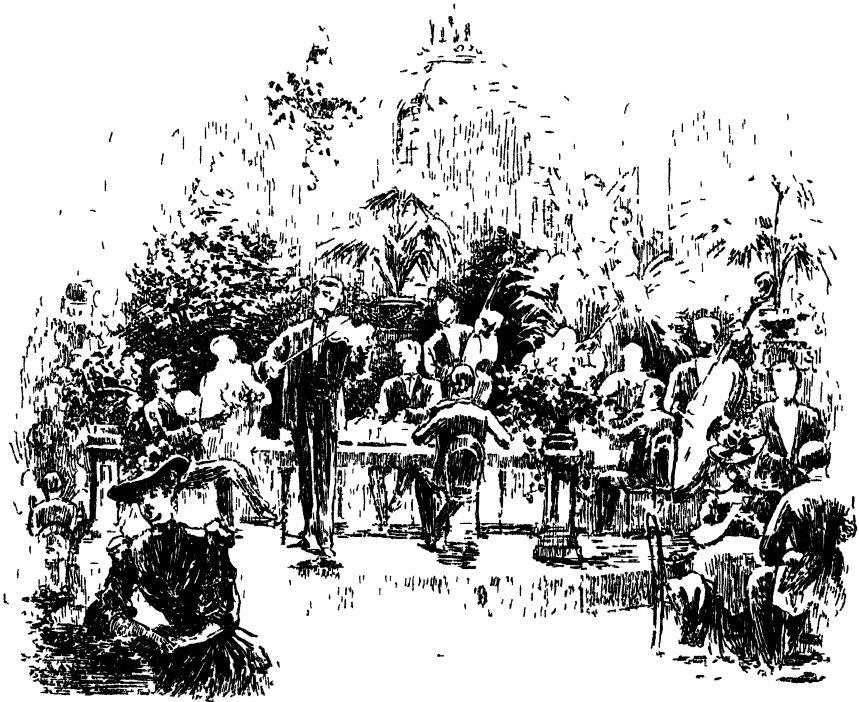
Quartet Strumpfler, Waldmann, Faludy, Wilmouth

Mention may properly also be made here of the sporadic musical entertainments given by the Buda Academy of Music under direction of Mr Szauner

Finally we may not forget to mention the admirable series of «Town-Hall-Promenade concerts», then the crowd of lesser meetings, at which good music may be heard. All the concerts here mentioned are well patronized by admirers of the art.

THE GIPSY BANDS

These born musicians and vagabonds by nature will be met with all about Hungary, we hear them play on certain Hungarian railway-stations and the tune of the Gipsy's fiddle reaches our ear at the hotel, at the restaurant and at the coffehouse, but their fiddling is not always the very best



A GIPSY BAND PERFORMANCE

Nevertheless the members of some of these music bands are musicians par excellence performing by ear without notes, and mostly even without any knowledge of them, they will play the best classical and popular music with great accuracy and in wonderful accord and specially their charming execution of the characteristic Magyar melodies, so full of

soul feeling, reflecting boundless gaiety or deep sorrow will find its way right to the heart and there wake sentiments of joy or grief

The National Hungarian music has we venture to say become popular and attained fame by Gipsy Bands and many of these bands have, we believe performed in all principal cities of the world and enchanted all those who have had occasion to witness their fascinating play

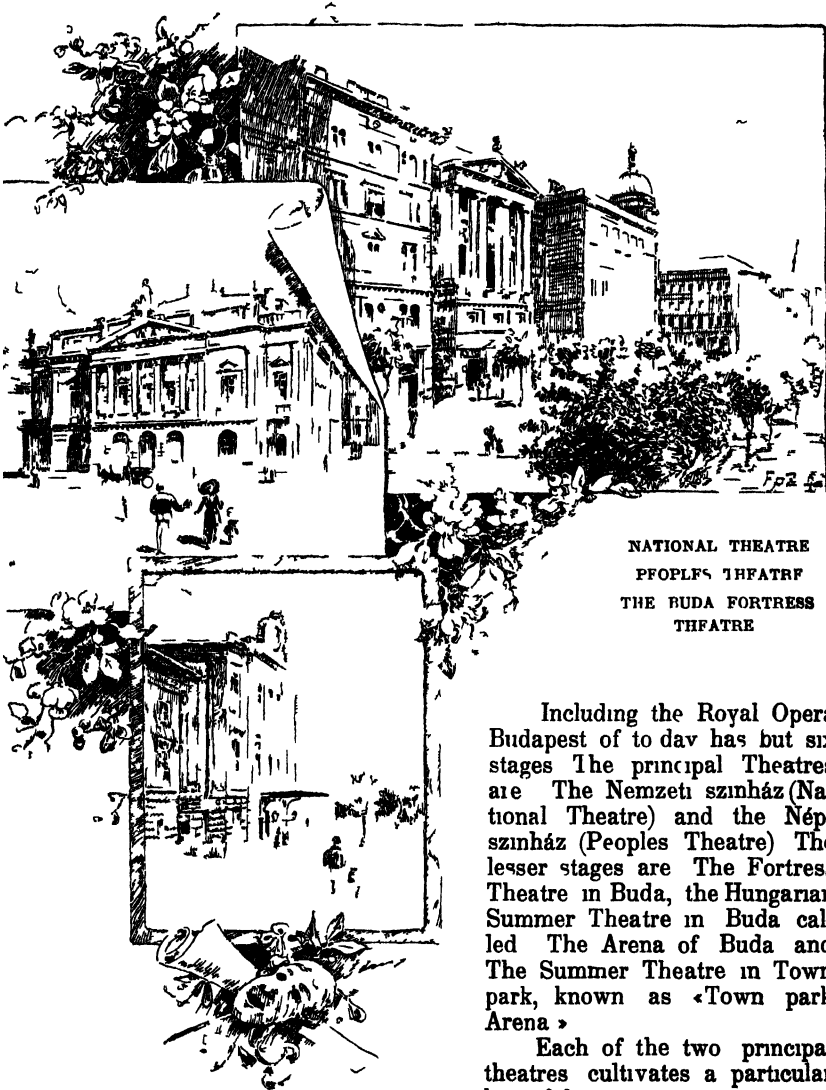
Good Gipsy Bands perform every night at the diningrooms of the large Budapest hotels the best being those of Berkes, Balogh, Radics Károly and Rácz Pál

The most noteworthy musical performances are given at the Fővárosi Vigadó (Metropolitan Town Hall) then lesser meetings are held at the small Town Hall on Bakács Square Ferencváros, in the saloon of the Society of Musicians and in the concert halls of some of the larger clubs

The daily newspapers make note of all that is transpiring in the musical world, failing these the visitor will do well to seek information at the office of the Harmonia No 10 Váci-utca or at Mr Rozsavolgyi's office Kristóf-ter where he will be sure to meet with courteous attention.



THE THEATRES OF BUDAPEST.



NATIONAL THEATRE
PEOPLES THEATRE
THE BUDA FORTRESS
THEATRE

Including the Royal Opera Budapest of to day has but six stages The principal Theatres are The Nemzeti színház (National Theatre) and the Népszínház (Peoples Theatre) The lesser stages are The Fortress Theatre in Buda, the Hungarian Summer Theatre in Buda called The Arena of Buda and The Summer Theatre in Town park, known as «Town park Arena»

Each of the two principal theatres cultivates a particular line of dramatic art

The Nemzeti színház (National Theatre) the evening endevvours of the fashion of town is for the more serious drama and for comedy of the higher kind

Genuine Hungarian plays by the most prominent National dramatic poets, and the choicest of French, German, Italian etc repertory in exquisite translation may be seen performed here As for the representations, they are as in justice must be said, of a high class This Stage is as significant for the Hungarian Nation as «The Burg Theater» of Viena for the Germans

The *Nepzsinház* (Peoples Theatre) is as its name indicates a play-house devoted to the people in general Its line is the comedy, the farcial comedy, the burlesque and the pleasant lighter operas This stage is spacious the company engaged excellent, and the best classes of society may be seen in the auditorium

The Theatre on the Fortress is very small it looks like a family-theatre It is under the same management as the National Theatre Three regular performances are given weekly by the company of the National Theatre

The Budapest theatrical season is from September to the end of July The theatres open their doors at 6, and the performance commences at 7 Cloak rooms and refreshment-rooms are provided at all theatres

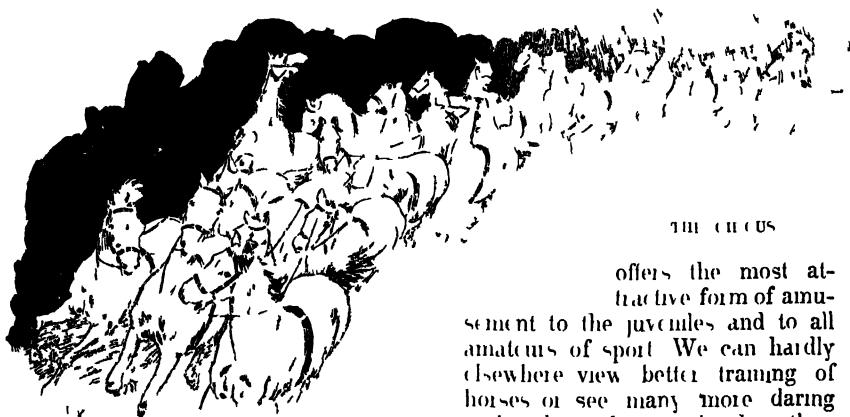


MRS LOUISE BLAHA CALLED «THE HUNGARIAN LARK»

A front seat in the «pit» is as good as any in the house On a «first night» one may generally see there gathered together the most prominent dramatic authors, critics, and theatrical patrons of Budapest Hungarian literature has a great wealth of really good popular dramas Nothing else being so well calculated to afford a good idea of the peculiar features of every-day life in Hungary as a genuine Hungarian play, the visitor who would pass an evening in studying this, in hearing pretty music and the excellent singing of Madame Blaha, (called the Hungarian lark, an actress and singer of much ability, should not fail of going to the *Nepzsinház* (The Peoples Theatre) On the other hand if the visitor keep his eye on the newspapers, he is very sure to find at the Opera or other theatres actors and actresses whose performances are well worth seeing

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENTS

Referring to miscellaneous entertainments Budapest has unhappily only few worth seeing. Some of these try to take their place alongside of the theatres in competing for the patronage of the public. Of such the new Circus in the Varosliget (town Park) has taken the lead in public favor.



THE CIRCUS

offers the most attractive form of amusement to the juveniles and to all amateurs of sport. We can hardly elsewhere view better training of horses or see many more daring and agile vaulters and riders than here, and with regard to the tricks

of the participants in the Congress of Clowns, we think that the most serious philosopher could not view them without laughter, not the least amusing being the grave looking individual called «stupid August» (der Dumme August) who is always helping every body and doing nothing till the last, when he astonishes the audience by a lofty doubleback somersault.

In fact the entertainments there comprising excellent equestrian and gymnastic feats afford a good deal of amusement of one kind and another, the whole managed and arranged by a group of admirable performers of which Director Wulff well renowned as an excellent trainer is the leading-spirit. Performances from early May till October commence at 7¹ p. m.

THE MUSICIANS

or «ORPHEUM» as some are called here, a word deriving from the well known name of «Orpheus» the fabulous Grecian charmer and wonderful lyre player, are places that endeavour to provide an attractive entertainment at exceedingly low prices.

The programme in these places of popular resort always remains the same year after year, and only the performers are others.



There we hear and see the merry Negro Minstrels, then fair singers and graceful dancers representatives of nearly every nationality, acrobats with little boys and girls going through a number of tumbling and other feats with the neatness and dexterity of a practised artist jugglers and manipulators performing wondrous feats with balls, plates, and discs, the musical oddities performed by musical clowns playing tunes on every unknown instrument ranging from bells to bottles and wine glasses the statuesque posers and lastly all sorts of trained animals from dog to reptile, all seeming to obey even the smallest command of their instructor Although all these items of programme are old, very old, they never fail to find an attentive audience testifying their appreciation in their unrestrained way

The first place for this sort of entertainment here is SOMOSY's GRAND ORPHEUM

Another place of popular entertainment for the middle-classes is «HERZMANN's ORPHEUM» There we have more singing and brief burlesque interludes The variety programme there is arranged to give pleasure to those for whom it is provided

Besides these there are other places so called «CONCERT HALLS» where the songs of the people may be heard if not exactly well sung, at least shouted with some degree of spirit

The latest addition to the music-halls of Budapest is the MAGYAR DALTARSULAT (Hungarian Music Hall) in the Beleznay house Kerepesi Street

All the music halls here excepting the large Orpheum are but little in favor of the Hungarians The foreign inhabitants, visitors to Budapest, sometimes officers dandy clerks, artisans, and others mostly compose the audience of the better places of the sort

Amateurs of this kind of entertainment will find particulars in the daily News-papers





CARNIVAL AT BUDAPEST

Carnival, the season of general mirth, revelry, masquerading and dancing, commences with January 1-st and ends with the day of sack and cloth Ashen Wednesday. As in all other Catholic countries merry Prince Carnival is the principal match-maker, ball, mummery, flirtation, luxury and gaily distributor, equally welcome to the rural beauty in short frock, braided bodice and apron, with streaming ribbons plaited into long blond or dark tresses, as to the high born beauty in gauze and silk reclining in the velvet cushions of the magnificent brougham that brings her to the state ball.

From the low tavern where the poor people are dancing to the tune of the Gipsies fiddle, upwards to the court

royal where the high aristocracy is bowing to the presence of Their Majesties, all is bustle and merriment fiddling and dancing

There are the gorgeous mask costume and charity balls in the Metropolitan Assembly Hall, the refined elite balls in the VI & VII district club apartments, balls in the clubrooms of the Jozsefváros and all other districts of town. The most fashionable balls of Carnival are the Kereskedelmi (Merchants) ball, the Női egylet (Ladies Benevolent Society), the Orvosok (Physicians) ball, the Jurists (Lawyers) ball and so forth.

The list of guests at these balls includes the cream of society and those famous in all branches of the professional, artistic and political world.

Besides the balls and subscription dances above mentioned, many less elegant, but by no means less frequented masquerades and dancing entertainments are held at the «Pheasant» in Buda.

From time to time, the high aristocracy opens her saloons to the world of rank, wealth and science, to writers and politicians, bankers and play actors, with very few exceptions minus their ladies.

Then last foremost there are the craved for entertainments in the royal palace, the state balls, here so called «Courtball» and the «Ball at Court». There is a distinct difference between these two seemingly similar expressions.

To the Courtball all members of the higher class of society may be invited. The Ball at Court is an exclusively gathering of the aristocracy, high ecclesiastical, public and military dignitaries.

When the state balls are given at the «Royal Castle» all the rooms are thrown open, and in certain of them refreshments are served.

The most balls and subscription dances are given at the Metropolitan Assembly Hall and at the rooms of the VI & VII district club, both capital places for the sort of thing with good floors, ample space, and surroundings of comfort and prettiness.



ART GALLERIES

Though Budapest belongs in many regards already to the East, the Hungarian are fully aware that the importance and weight of their country depends upon the western character of her civilization. The foreigner feels at Budapest, that he is still in Europe, when he sees how art and science are cultivated.

The inauguration of the Budapest Art Season takes place with the opening of the great annual art exhibition at the Palace of Arts 48 Andrassy Street, that is on the 25th of November and lasts to the 15 of January.



THE PALACE OF ARTS (MÜLSARNOK)

The Palace of Arts is erected on Andrassy-Street in 1879 by the society of Hungarian Artists. It holds two exhibitions, one in the spring and one in the winter.

The opening of the Exhibition often in presence of the Emperor king, always of the members of government, is an important event for the society of Budapest. We see in the palace principally the works of Hungarian painters and sculptors, and specimens of modern German, French and

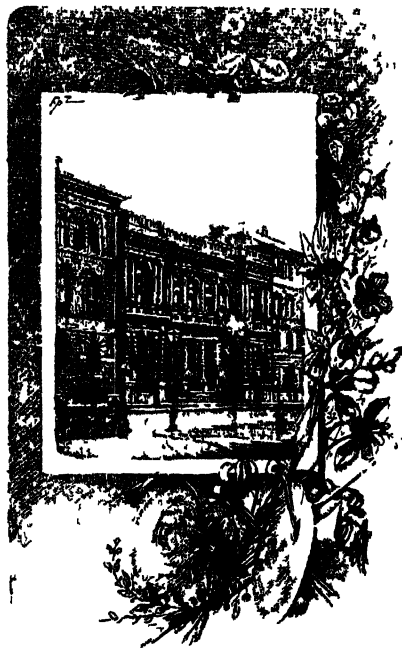
Italian occasionally Spanish art. English pictures have never been exhibited at Budapest. Admission 50 kr. from 9 a m to 3 p. m, and by electric light from 5 to 9 p m

The picture galleries of Budapest open throughout the whole year are the gallery of ancient pictures in the palace of the Hungarian Academy, the gallery of modern paintings, principally Hungarian in the National-Museum, and the historical portrait Gallery at the Buda Castle-Bazar

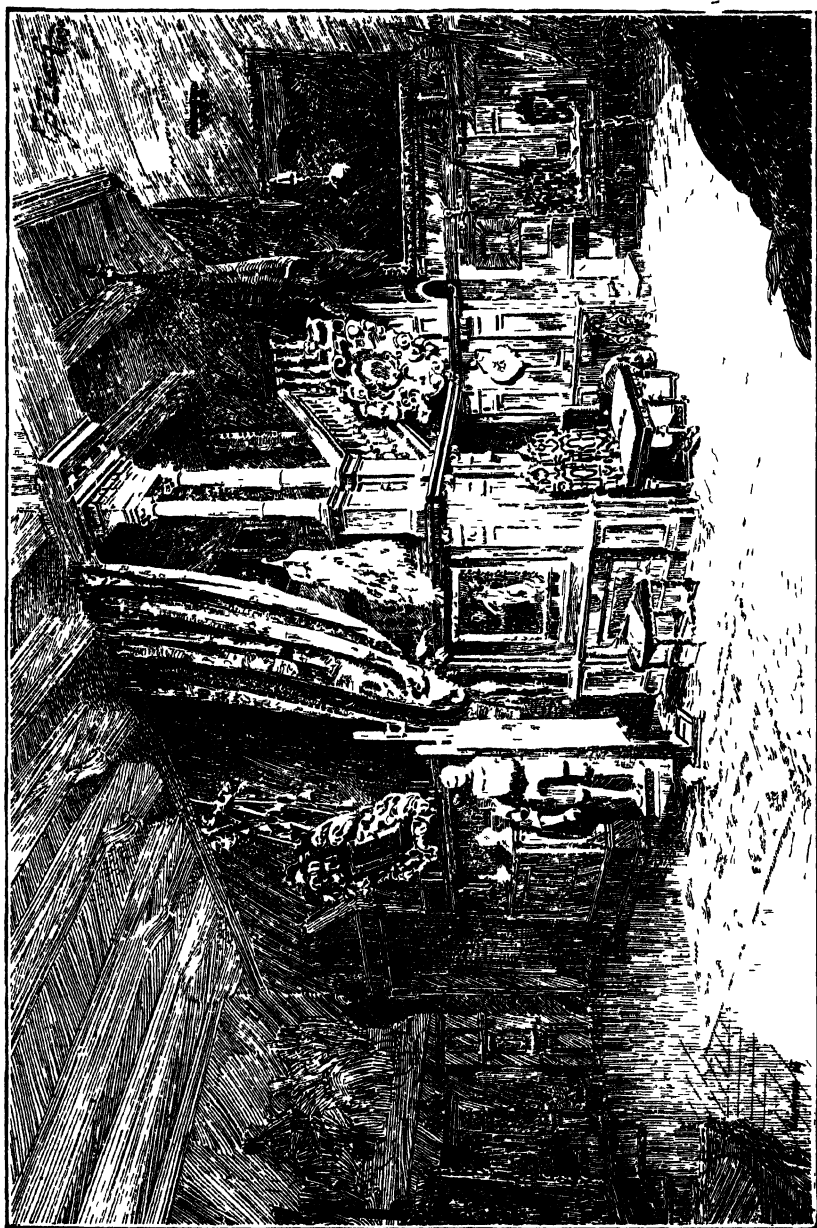
PALACE OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND THE NATIONAL GALLERY

The Palace of the Academy of Sciences was built 1863 by the Hungarian Academy, a private society founded at the beginning of the present century by Count Stephen Széchenyi. Its object is the promotion of science in Hungarian language. The ground floor of the palace is occupied by a rich public library. On the first floor there are meeting rooms. The great hall is decorated with fine wallpaintings executed by Charles Lotz the most eminent living Hungarian fresco painter, historical scenes of the reigns of King Stephen the Saint, King Koloman, and King Louis I of Anjou. An adjacent room contains the portraits of the presidents and secretaries of the Academy and of the chairmen of the sections. The small hall, where the mensural sittings of the sections are held, is decorated by fine landscapes by Antony Ligeti.

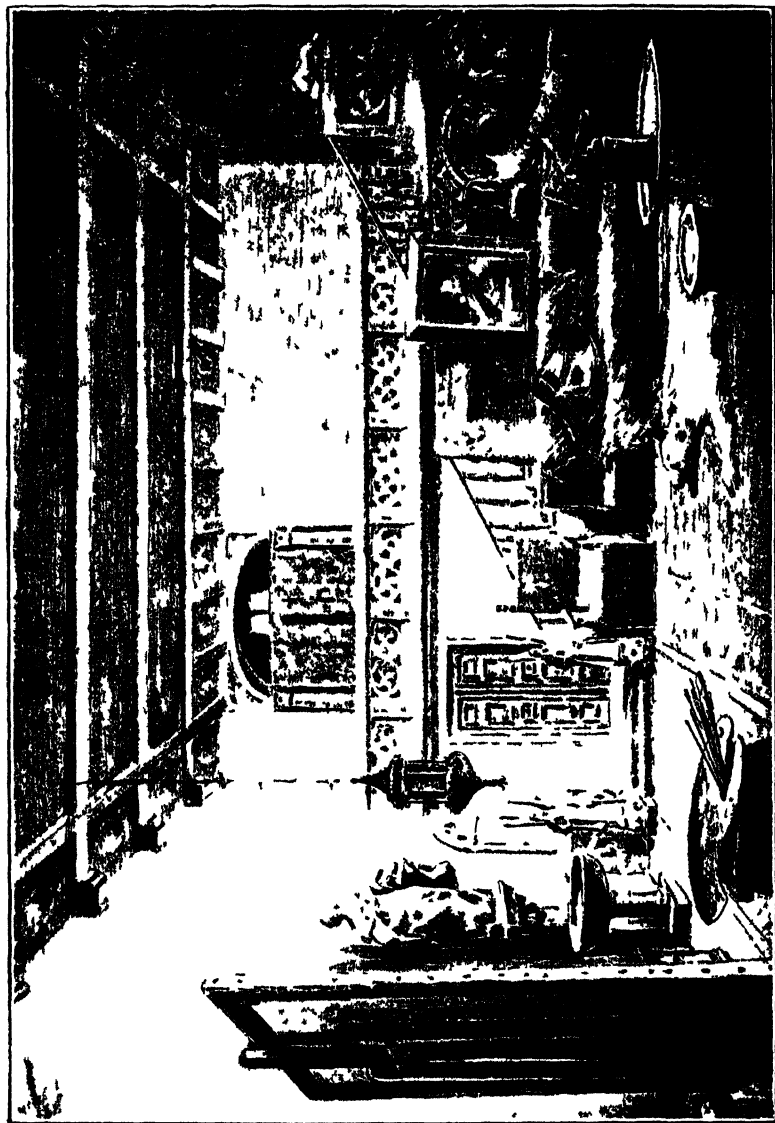
The second and third floor is occupied by the National Gallery belonging to the state, and formed out of the bequests of Archbishop Pyrker, Bishop Ipolyi and the collection bought by the Hungarian Government in 1870 from prince Esterhazy. The Gallery is hung in strictly historical order. The first room contains the central and north Italian paintings from the XIII up to the beginning of the XVI century. The most important pictures are Duccio of Siena St John preaching, Giotto head of a woman, fragment of a fresco painting, Madonnas by Pinturicchio, Francesco Francia, Bernardino de Conti, Bazzi, Corregio Adoration of the Magi by Ridolfo Ghirlandajo, Pieta by Ambrogio da Fossano. In the second room we see on two screens a Madonna and a portrait by Raphael. On the walls are hung the Venetian



THE PALACE OF ARTS 48, ANDRÁSSY STREET



THE STUDIO OF PROFESSOR JULIUS BENCZUR



THE STUDIO OF ÁRPÁD FESZTY

pictures of the XV und XVI century, Madonnas by Carlo Crivelli, Vincenzo Catena, Moreto da Brescia, Portraits by Palma Vecchio, Lorenzo, Lotto, Pordenone, Paolo Veronese Jacopo Bassano The third room contains the Netherland and German masters up to the beginning of the XVI century, with fine pictures by Lucas Cranach, a splendid portrait by Duerer, and a most exquisite crucifixion by Hans Memling

In the fourth room are exhibited the Italian paintings of the XVI century, where we see a fine Giulio Romano Diana and Endymion, and one of Angelo Bronzino's most finished pages, an adoration of the shepherds The fifth hall contains pictures painted in Hungary in the XV—XVI centuries

In the sixth and seventh rooms we find the Amsterdam group of the Dutch painters Fine landscapes by Aart van der Neer, Wynants, Everdingen, two pictures by Rembrandt, van Rijn, good portraits by his scholars Bol, Maas, and by the elder portrait painters de Keyzer and Nicholas Elias One side of the VIII room is filled with the pictures of artists of the Hague, van Beyeren, Verelst, Netscher, the other side and the IX room are occupied by the artists of Haarlem Salomon and Jacob Ruysdael, Frans Hals father and son, Heda, Beighen, Ostade etc In the X room are exhibited the works of the Delft and Leyden artists, the most remarkable are a portrait by Vermeer van Delft and one of the most masterful pictures of Jan Steen

The XI room (entrance hall) contains the pictures of Netherland artists of the XVI-th century with the splendid portraits of Philip II of Spain and his bride Mary Queen of England (the bloody) by Antonio Moor

Half of the XII and the XIII room contain the artists of smaller Dutch cities such as Utrecht, Dort, Alkmaar, with beautiful landscapes by Albert Cuyp, a fine portrait by Moeelse The other half of the XII-th and XIV-th room are filled with German paintings of the XVII-th and XVIII-th century Here we see two fine English pictures so rare in continental galleries a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds and a sketch by George Morland

In the halls of the third floor we see the art of the Roman Catholic countries of Europe in the XVII and XVIII centuries In the XV and XVI-th room are placed the pictures of the Italian eclectics and the works of Neapolitan painters The XVII-th contains the smaller Flemish pictures where a fine David Teniers and a splendid Gonzales Cox deserve our attention The XVII-th hall is filled with the works of Venetian painters of the seventeenth century and pictures by the «naturalists» followers of Michelangelo da Caravaggio In the XIX room we meet with the Italian and French art of the eighteenth century, a splendid picture of Tiepolo, St Fernando on horseback, and a pretty head of a girl by Greuze In the XX-th room in the midst of the French pictures of the XVII century we find a splendid Claude Lorrain The XXI hall contains Flemish pictures a splendid portrait Van Dyck and an interesting Trinity by the same

artist, Mutius Scaevola and the last Judgment by Rubens and pictures by Jordaeus, Snyders, Fytet The XXII hall, perhaps the most interesting part of the Gallery, is appropriated to the Spanish pictures, which form certainly the richest collection of such paintings out of Spain The principal pictures are those of Pacheco the master of Velasquez, five pages by Murillo, two by Alonso Cano a portrait of Moya, and two sketches by Goya

GALLERY OF THE NATIONAL-MUSEUM

The modern picture gallery is one of the seven departments of the Hungarian National-Museum The public days of the gallery on which admittance is free, are Wednesday and Saturday from 9—1 On private days admittance fee 50 kr from 10—1 We see here the pictures of the Hungarian masters among whom we call the attention of the visitor especially to the paintings of Michel Munkacsy celebrated artist at Paris, Michel Zichy, painter to the Russian Czar, Wagner and Litzenmayer directors of the Munich Academy, Benczur director of the masterschool at Budapest, Horovitz the renowned portraitpainter, Than, Szekely, Lotz, Marko, Ligeti, Meszoly, Madarasz, Feszty, who all enjoy great reputation among the artist and amateurs The frescoes at the entrance hall of the Museum are the works of Lotz and Than

The history of Hungary from the occupation by Arpad in the X-th century is represented in a succession of compositions up to 1848 We see in the last picture, to the right of the door, the portraits of Deak Count Batthyany, Count Szechenyi, Kossuth and Petofy

Among the foreign modern pictures the most important one is Nero observing Romes destruction by fire by Piloti, sketches of Matejko and Makart, the «Ondine» of Lefebvre, a norwegian fiord by Normen, the galley slaves by Rotta, and specimens of German, Austrian, Belgian and French contemporary painters are worth to be seen and remembered

The historical portrait-gallery at the Castle Bazar at Buda contains no pictures of great artistical value The portraits serve exclusively for the illustration of the history of Hungary especially of the last two centuries

THE ARTIST STUDIOS

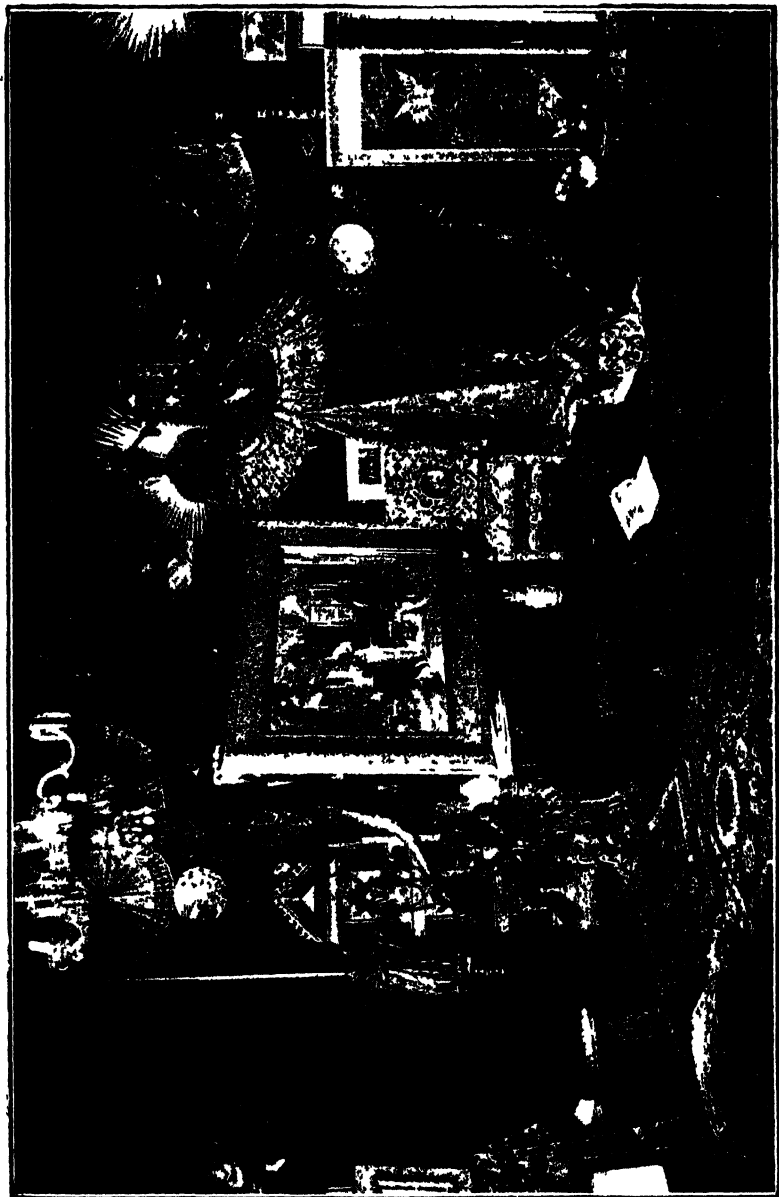
The artists receive visitors at their studios There are many artist-localities situated round about the Villa-Quarter of Andrassy-Street Of these we may specially recommend «The Master-School of Painting» containing the studio of the eminent artist Professor Julius Benczur whose name is famous far over the boundaries of Hungary; on the same grounds Bajza-utca are the localities of «The School Sculpture» containing the studio of the renowned Professor Aloys Strobel Adjacent to this is the mansion of mr Arpad Feszty containing this celebrated artist's studio, the magnificent fresco paintings in the new «Palace of Justice» are by him



Page 75

A GIPSY-BAND PLAYING TO TRAVELERS DINING, AT A RAILWAY-RESTAURANT

From a Sketch specially executed for this Book by «Tithamer Mangitay»



THE STUDIO OF TIHAMÉR MARGITAI.

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Another studio well worth visiting is that of Tihamér Margittay 23 Üllői-Street This artist has exhibited one of his last works at the «Continental Gallery» in London and the «British Gallery» in Bradford The «Bradford Daily Telegraph» of November 27th 1890 referring to the afore mentioned Exhibition says

„The most dramatic and at the same time one of the cleverest works in the exhibition is „An Interrupted Marriage” (111), by Tihamér Margittay, in which the shame faced Magdalene is dragged along by her indignant mother to the altar just in time to prevent the officiating priest concluding the ceremony The grouping is faultless, the brushwork vigorous, and each of the figures is a clever character study”

The limited space of this book prevents us mentioning all the distinguished studios of Budapest Visitors desirous of seeing other studios will do well to seek information at the wardens of the public galleries

NATIONAL-MUSEUM

The most important civilisatory institution at Budapest is the Hungarian National-Museum, founded in 1802 by Count Francis Szechenyi, who presented his choice collection of Hungarian coins and his Hungarian library to the Hungarian nation His example was followed by several members of the aristocracy, who sent the ancient historical treasures of their castles to the new Museum The taxfree gentry at the Diet of 1826 taxed itself to the amount of 120 000 florins for the acquisition of the celebrated collection of Mr Nicolas Jankovich, and of 500 000 florins for the building of the Museum The palace, one of the conspicuous buildings of Budapest erected by the architect Pollak was finished in 1819, but in the course of forty years proves already insufficient for the purpose for which it has been founded A new building will in a few years become indispensable Already now all the art monuments which have no relation to Hungary, have been transferred to the Museum of decorative art, for the time lodged in the above mentioned Palace of Arts A new palatial building is now to be erected for them

The National-Museum has seven different departments, one for the antiquities and medals The great library, the three departments of natural history viz the Fauna the Flora and the minerals, the ethnological department and the gallery of Hungarian and modern pictures, to each of these departments a special library is attached, and will always be most liberally opened to visitors

The collection of antiquities contains exclusively such as were found in Hungary or were worked abroad for Hungarians The implements of the stone period belong all to the neolithic epoch, and resemble exactly to the stone implements of European countries Next to the stone age we find in Hungary an age of copper which finds its analogy only in the island of Cyprus, and to some extent in Ireland

Among the bronze implements there are many forms and motives of ornamentation peculiar to Hungary, for instance great spiral brooches and the spiral ornaments of the hatchets and battle axes The prehistoric collection is one of the richest in Europe especially as regards the iron age and the late Celtic period, as it contains the most important gold treasures of Fokoru, Somogyom, St Anna and others more

At the time when the Romans under emperor Augustus occupied Pannonia, that is to say all the country to the right of the Danube, Galatians were established here which had about the same civilization as the kindred Gauls in France and the Britons in England at the time of Cesar.

Several tribes of these Galatians of Hungary, overran all the Balkan-peninsula, Greece, and Asia minor after the death of Alexander the great, but were at last defeated by Attalus and constrained to settle in Asia, where the Apostle Paul addressed them by his letter.

In Hungary they had founded several towns, among whom Aquincum in the immediate neighbourhood of Buda was one of the most important. The Romans kept here a legion in garrison, built houses, baths, temples and an Amphitheatre, the relics of which are worth to be visited, so much the more as they are of easy access by tramway and railway (page 34).

In the National-Museum we see many works of Roman art, a splendid silver Tripas, important specimens of Varnian ware, rings and scepters of amber, flutes from the tomb of a musician, stibium and red paint (rouge) from the tomb of a lady, many glass bowls and vases mostly from the cemeteries of Aquincum (O-Buda, Altöfen), Bregetio (Ó-Szóny, near Komárom) and Sabaria (Szombathely), for the Romans put everything which came into contact with the dead body into the tomb, that no living should be defiled by the dead.

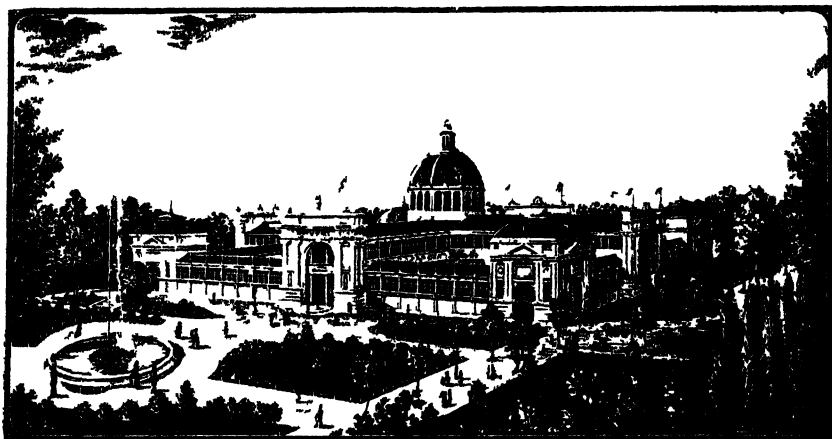
The most important part of the Antiquity department is formed by the treasures of the different peoples migration from the IV-th to the XII-th century of our era. There we see the great goldfind of Szilágy-Somló belonging to the Visigoths the earrings, needles, belts, brooches, armrings, weapons and tools of the Ostrogoths from the cemeteries of Keszthely, the goldornaments of Gepidian Chieftains and their wives of Bakod, Kun-Agota and Pusztá Tóth, and the by far poorer silver treasures from the tombs of pagan Hungarian chiefs. All these were always buried with their horse often with the dog.

The armoury is small but choice, it shows the history of the mace, axe, sword, sabre, musket, stirrup, spear and horsegear. We call the attention especially to the three carved ivory saddles of the XV-th century, to the sabre of king John Sobieski of Poland, to the sword presented by the city of London to Admiral Sir Richard Strahan for the victory of St Vincent and to the sabre given by the Sultan to General Kmety for the heroic defence of Kars.

In the treasury chamber the enamels of the crown of the byzantine Emperor Constantine Monomachos, dug up at Ivánka, the sepulchral crown of king Bela III and his queen Anne of Antiochia, from the royal crypt at Alba Regalis (Székesfehérvár, Stuhlweissenburg), and the crown of St Margaret from the tomb of the Saint among the churchruins on the Margaret island are unique in their way, the Transylvanian enameled chasing girdles and belts and the splendid brooches, works of German, Hungarian and Italian goldsmiths of the XVI-th and XVII-th century rival with the finest jewels of the Vienna, and Munich treasure chambers and of the Grüne Gewölbe of Dresden.

In the room of sentimental relics, we find the harp of Marie Antoinette of France, relics of Count Széchenyi, Count Batthyany, of Archduke Stephen, of Maximilian Emperor of Mexico and of Francis Liszt.

The mineralogical department is next to the London and Vienna collection one of the richest in Europe especially as regards goldcrystals, found in Hungary, and Meteorites. In the ethnological department the Ural-altaian tribes of Siberia and the Battaks of Borneo are better represented than in any other Museum. In the library which contains principally a nearly complete collection of Hungarian literature from the earliest times to our days and of works in foreign languages about Hungary. Some ten manuscripts which belonged to the celebrated library of



THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

king Mathias Corvinus (1448—1490) at Buda are of capital importance for bibliophiles. Four of them were presented by the Sultan to his Majesty Francis Joseph, at the time of his visit to the opening of the Suez canal. Another is illuminated by Attavante.

Next in importance to the National-Museum is the Museum of decorative Art, founded in 1873. The National-Museum deposited here all its ceramic works and all those specimens of art, which had no connexion with Hungary. The aim of the collection is to become a school of art industry, and has indeed worked most favourably in raising the level of the artistic style of our industry.

The Commercial-Museum (see page 54) is a permanent exhibition of Hungarian industry, for the purpose of acquainting the visitor not only with all articles produced in Hungary but also with their prices.

The minister of commerce has initiated this institution, which is conducted by government-officials who give most precise information about anything connected with the commerce and industry of the country

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

There are only four public libraries at Budapest, each of them excepting the library of the Commercial Museum, containing about 200 000 volumes

The Library of the National Museum contains principally works printed in Hungary or written by Hungarians, or written by foreigners about Hungary and Hungarian History

The library of the Academy contains the reports and publications of public authorities, academics, scientific societies, schools

The library of the University is richly endowed and principally frequented by the students

The library of the Commercial-Museum with books relating to commerce and industry

Public Library

THE INFORMATION-DEPARTMENT, READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY OF THE COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

are located at No. 12 Akadémia-utca (Academy Street) The Library of the Commercial Museum contains a large collection of Hungarian, English, French, German Italian etc books on Political economy industry and commerce, then all sorts of commercial publications as Hungarian statutes and decrees, annual reports of the consulates both in-and extern, accounts of settlement of the Hungarian State, statistical records on the transactions in goods, reports of the Home and Foreign Boards of Trade In this library may be found the latest directories of all principal cities of the world Of periodical Commercial Newspapers there are 23 Hungarian, 7 Austrian, 4 German, 13 French, 4 Belgian, 2 Italian, 2 English, 5 Romanian, 7 Serbian, 4 Bulgarian, 5 Turkish, from Constantinople, and 1 American The public are admitted to the library between 9 and 12 a m and between 3 and 6 p m

Information concerning the different branches of industry, traffic commercial intercourse etc given gratuitously to any inquirer at the Information Office by the secretary Mr Sasváry





ON THE BUDAPEST TURF
(after a Picture by Max Bruck)

SPORT

The principal sport in which «tout Budapest» joins are the races. The Budapest Race-Meetings have acquired a well-merited reputation and are growing in favour from year to year. During the Spring and Autumn Race-meetings the Budapest Turf is the rendezvous of the most illustrious personages of the Hungarian fashionable world. The course is in vicinity of the Central-Railway-Station and there are three ways of reaching it by road, by tramway, or on foot. Thousands of spectators are massed in the vicinity of the course and at other points upon the line of route as the Andrássy-ut, the Stefania-ut (Stefania Street) in Town Park (see page 52—53), and the Kerepesi-ut, for the sake of seeing the amateurs of the turf, the many pretty ladies, the nobility and gentry, the Four-in-Hand, and the multitude of greater and lesser vehicles driving on to, and returning from the course.

Race meetings are held four times a year when first-rate cracks and grand horses as well as English, French and German gentlemen riders fill the cards of the day.

We need not add, that Hungarian horses bred and born in this country have carried off many a time the blue ribbon of the English Derby. High betting with a ring of well known bookmakers, and betting on smaller scale at the Totalisateurs find always a large party of custo-

mers amongst the turfites, and we may say, that all the faults and vices of horse-racing life are fully represented on the far-renowned Turf of Budapest

The nobility and gentry here cultivate many other sorts of sport We find at Káposztás-Megyer situated at an hours distance from town, the splendid stables and kennels of the Hungarian Jockeyclub with a choice, of thoroughbred full-weight hunters, and packs of hounds, including stag-hounds fox hounds, harriers beagles and grey hounds

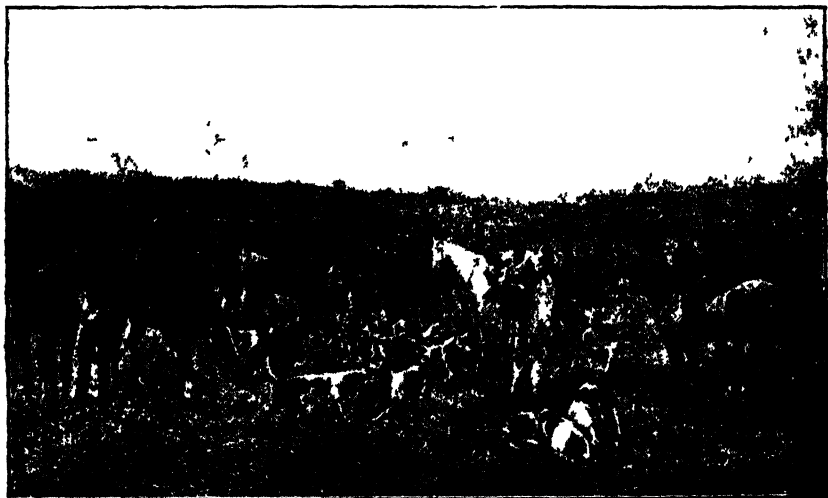
The fox, stag, hare and cub hunting season usually begins after the close of the Vienna and Pardubitz race and steeplechase meeting, when the greater part of the Hungarian and Austrian Aristocracy headed by His Majesty the Emperor-King meets daily in the environs of the town or near Godollo, where the imperial preserves abound with deer wild boars, pheasants and all sorts of wild-fowl

Of other sports we mention

Rifle Shooting, practised on the grounds of the National Rifle Association At the annual prize shooting valuable prizes are given for competition at this gathering of marksmen

Athletic Sports The chief Athletic sports here are arranged by the «Budapest Athletic Club» and the annual meetings of this association are well attended by the public

Rowing may be seen on the Danube and on the Town park pond



THE MEETING OF THE HOUNDS NEAR GODOLLO

SUNDAY IN BUDAPEST.

A variety of religious service is within reach of the visitor. The Roman Catholics are well represented in every part of the town. We also find Orthodox, Greek, Protestant, Reformed and Unitarian communities.

Church of England services under the Licence of the Bishop, and in connection with the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts are to be held at the Grand Hotel Hungaria. Holy communion and Morning Prayer 10.30 a.m.

The daily Newspapers, every Sunday morning publish the hours of divine service etc. We therefore refer the reader to the jour-

nals for any information he may desire on these points. After church we find the beauty and elegance of the city walking through the fashionable streets of the inner town (see page 45) or strolling up and down Andrássy Street. All shops are open till 12 o'clock.

Sunday-morning is devoted to religious service, the rest of the day to the recreation and amusement of the people. Res-

taurants, Coffeehouses, theatres etc. seem too small for the accommodation of the typical Holiday public which on Sundays besiege every popular place of entertainment. For the visitor an excursion into the environs (see next article) affords perhaps the most rational and pleasant way of spending this day.



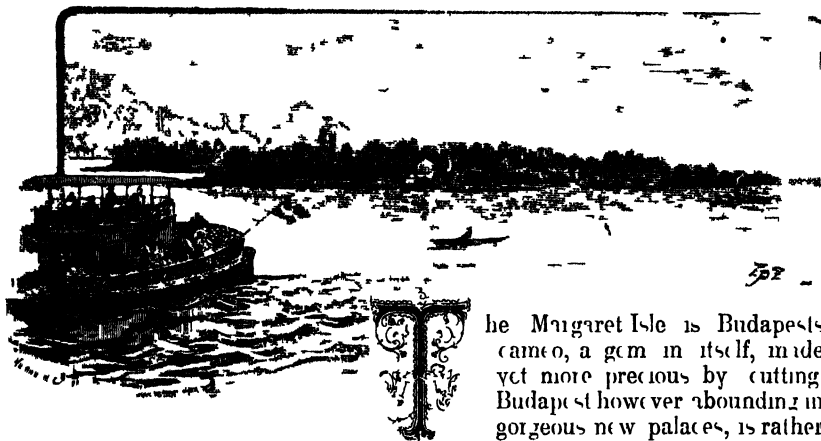
GOING TO CHURCH
THE SZERVITA-TÉRIOM AND SZERVITA-TÉL



THE ENVIRONS OF BUDAPEST

Budapest is most admirable in its command of pleasant Environs, and he who would really make the most of his visit, should make a point of visiting the various interesting spots in its immediate vicinity. On a fine afternoon the visitor would find a trip to the Margaret Island very agreeable and interesting. The Island is a delightful place and abounds in beautiful features. — Steamboat from Eszék-tér pier to the lower pier of the island then walk through the magnificent park. Return by the upper pier.

THE MARGARET ISLE *



ces of bygone times as ruins and other relics of the sort.

The most romantic of ruins in our City are to be found on the Margaret Isle. The history of this lovely Isle reaches back to the Mongol invasion. To-day only ruins bear witness of once flourishing settlements that have occupied its fertile grounds. King Bela the IV, Hungary's regenerator, had named this Isle after his favorite daughter, the latterly beatified St. Margaret. To every one of the ruins some old romantic legend or heroic ballad is connected, many of them originating and finding a source for continuation in the many national contests and wars.

The ruins here are at present covered with ivy and other fragrant vines, and surrounded by flowering bushes and shrubbery, while over the crumbling remains of ancient ramparts clouds of vapour rise up

* We are indebted for this article to Mr. Maurice Jókai the original Hungarian M. S. translated by F. Steinitz.

to heaven, the healing waters of the sulphur spring, dashes splashing and clattering over old walls and battlements

The maze of ancient secret paths, is turned into a delightful grove, the present proprietor of the Island His Royal Highness Archduke Joseph, (a similarly named son of the great Palatine, who fifty years ago had been the wise and beloved governor of the country) has with true princely munificence, regenerated the whole Isle into a real paradise which, from early spring to late autumn, is a favorite resort of the fashion of town. The earliest chroniclers mention this Isle and speak of the sanatory virtue of the hot spring, which has been found on its upper part. Recognizing this fact Archduke Joseph has, by means of an Artesian well sunk on his expense, provided the Island with sufficient quantities of thermal water to stock the magnificent mineral baths erected here. This bath, now rivals with the «Csaszai Furdo» (Imperial Bath) situated on the right bank of the Danube nearly opposite the Island.

Besides beautifying this lovely place and providing luxurious bathing accommodation, His Royal and Imperial Highness, has built splendid hotels, restaurants and concert rooms on the Island.

During the season that is from early May, till the end of September many distinguished foreigners and a great part of the fashion of town may be seen here. Next to the upper restaurant an excellent Gipsy band performs for several hours during the morning, the after-noon, and the evening. On Sun- and holidays a military-band discourses near the lower restaurant.



THE MINFRAI WATER CASCADE ON THE MARGARET
ISLAND
the sulphur spring dashes splashing and clattering
over old walls and battlements

In the season a series of banquets are given on the Island, by M P's and others and many healths toasted On such occasions good orators and something worth listening to, may be heard

In the one restaurant the Supporters of the Party in Office drink the health of the Government Corypheus whilst in the other restaurant the Minority assembles and the healths go about in favor of the great popular leaders of the Opposition

His Royal Highness Archduke Joseph has a charming little mansion on the Island in which he sojourns during several months of the Season

A tramway runs from one end of the Island to the other but we

advise the visitor to wander through this fairy-land which the gardener's art has made a paradise of flowers, for the sake of seeing the relics of departed royalty These picturesque remains of castles and monasteries are to be found in the centre and on the east coast of the Island

In fair Spring when the roses are in bloom and the Rose-Garden of the Island resembles a big bouquet of fragrant white red and yellow flowers the world can offer nothing more beautiful than this spot of land on the Danube

There is an idea of connecting the «Margaret Island» with the «Margaret-Bridge» by a bridge, certainly a good mode of facilitating and increasing traffic on the Island Now steam-boats communicate every half hour from and to the Island, landing at the upper and lower pier



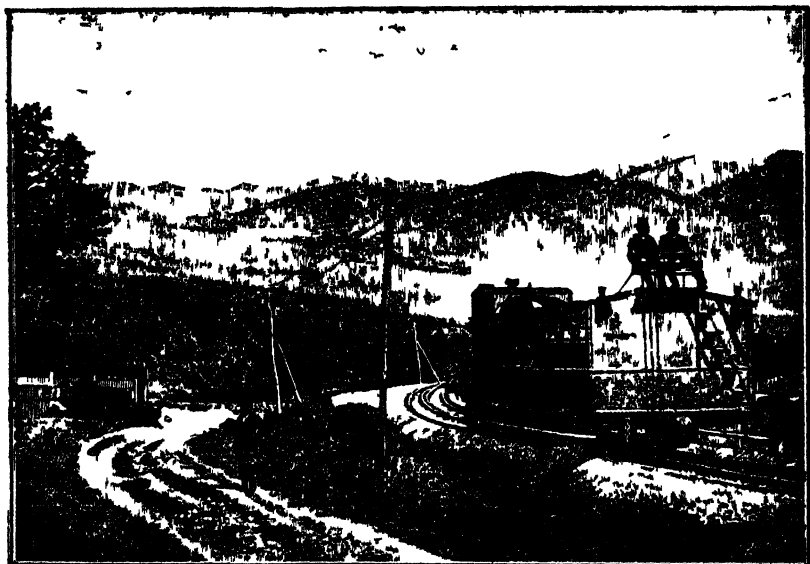
RUINS TO BE SEEN ON THE EAST COAST
OF THE ISLAND

We advise the visitor to wander through this fairy-land which the gardener's art has made a paradise of flowers, for the sake of seeing the relics of departed royalty

John Allen

A nother agreeable trip down the Danube is to Budafok, the Promontorium of the ancient Romans it is a most interesting place The enormous large cave wine-cellars and the cave lodgings of the vintagers there are worth seeing Application to view the cave cellars must be made to the proprietors by letter The largest cellars here are those of Messrs Ditzel wine merchants Franciscans-Bazar Budapest, and of Frohner & Kremer The cave cellars here contain thousands of gallons of the most exquisite Hungarian wines ready for export The cellar proprietors are always pleased if they have occasion to show foreign visitors their, we may say subterraneous town, in which the houses are barrels containing the very best of Hungarian wines A pleasant way of reaching Budafok is by steamboat from the Eszter-pier

The Svábhegy (Swabian Mountain) belonging to the highest of the so



UP THE SWABIAN MOUNTAIN BY COGWHEEL RAILWAY

The Swabian Hill is a very prominent and interesting feature on the right bank of the River P 86

called Buda-Hills is a delightful place of popular resort. It is for Budapest what the Eger is for Luzern, a charming mountain in the neighbourhood of town abounding in scenes of natural grandeur and beauty, and for this reason we find it justified if people sometimes call the Svábhegy the «Right of Budapest».

It is one of the most delightful excursions in the neighbourhood of Budapest. For sylvan walks and views, it is not to be matched within many miles of the Metropolis.

On the summit we find an excellent restaurant the «Eötvös-Villa» commanding a beautiful landscape. From here we see the waters of the Danube winding for miles through the picturesque campagne below.

Charming excursions are within reach of this restaurant such are the «Norma Tree», an old beech standing quite isolated on a glade. Numerous legends of poetic and romantic character are attached to this tree. The tree itself has a quite original aspect, its vast trunk is covered with initials a consequence of the myth, that he who cuts the initials of his name in its bark will be screened from all evil. On a thin plate-table, nailed on the trunk of this venerable beech-tree, the following latin epigraph may be read («Here The Mute Will Talk And The Dead Revive»). This inscription is relative to the really fascinating view the place about the Norma-Tree commands.



VIEWS OF THE SWABIAN MOUNT THE JÁNOS MOLNI AND ZUGLIGT
 Inscription on the János Mount commemorating the various visits Of Her Majesty the Empress
 Queen Elisabeth to this lovely place
 One of Mr Ferencsik's rose gardens in Zugliget
 The Pheasant Restaurant Zugliget
 The famous Otter's Villa Restaurant on the Swabian Mountain
 Way to the János Mount
 The Look Out on the Summit of the János Mount

From here a favourite resort of excursionists may be reached in about twenty minute's walk, we mean the Zugliget. On our way there we pass the Disznófo (Boar's Head) a tavern situated in the midst of a wood. Near the same a boar's head is carved in rocks and between its tusks fresh mountain water springs forth. In early spring, and the long warm days of summer there is no more delightful place than this for a holiday within the reach of Budapest. Quite near to this place is Zugliget with the famous Pheasant Restaurant. The gardens here are full of roses, the air musical with the songs of birds and the mild breezes that come to you are fragrant with rose scents.

Zugliget is in a cup surrounded by deep and sombre forests and tolerably high mountains the highest being the Jánoshegy (John's Mount). Shady woodland paths leading up this hill to be climbed only by the strong and healthy mules and mountain ponies for riding up the hill are kept near the Pheasant. The summit secures a wide and commanding prospect.

The Swabian Hill is a very prominent and interesting feature on the right bank of the river. Communication both from the left bank (Károlyi Casern) and the right bank (Suspension Bridge) by tramway to the Városmajor then ascending the hill by cog wheel railway.

On the left bank of the Danube excursions are often made by tramway to Új Pest (New Pest). About a mile further is the park and village of Palota. It is a popular place of resort of the middle classes. There we find a place for gymnastic exercises and swings for children etc.



THE DISZNÓFO (BOAR'S HEAD)
a boar's head is carved in
rocks and between its tusks
mountain water springs



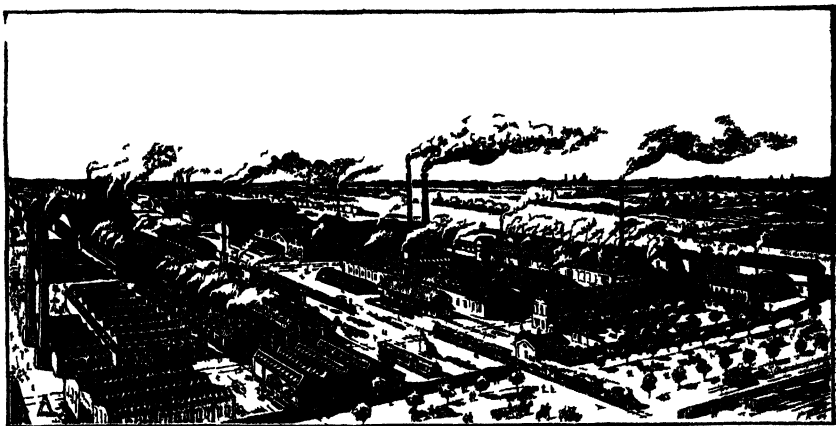
THE NOLMA-TREE
Numerous legends of poetical and romantic
character are attached to this tree — P. 8

Further on is Eötvös celebrated by the Hungarian poet Vörösmarty. The church of this village built by the proprietor of Eötvös Count Stephen Károlyi is highly deserving of a visit.

Another place of resort patronized by the middle classes is Kobánya easily to be reached by tramway.

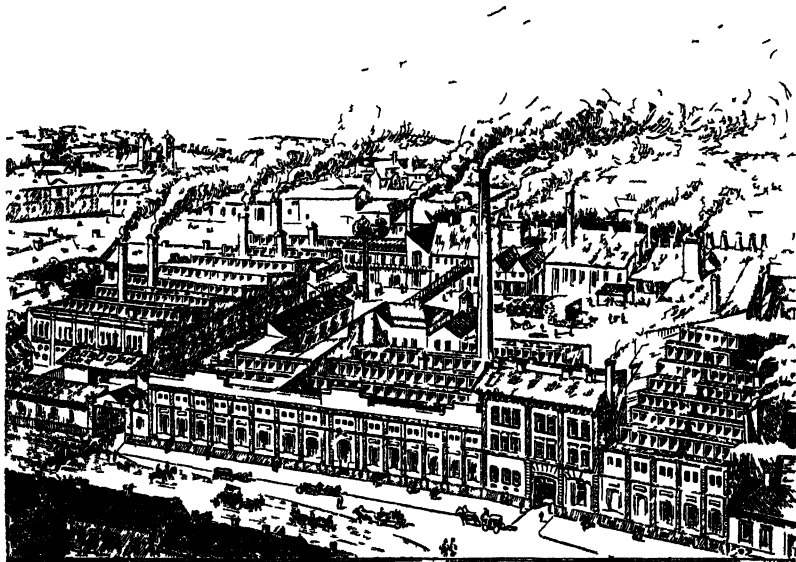
On our way to Kobánya we see at our right hand the very spacious waggon manufacturing stores of Ganz & Co (see page 29 & 30). Within these extended and well equipped shops we see the enormous Waggon Factory, producing over 2500 waggons annually, the large forge, the shops for Rollermills and the steel- and iron foundries.

On application, Director Tschénke gives order of admission.



THE WAGGON MANUFACTURING WORKS OF GANZ & CO

Within these extended and well equipped shops we see the enormous Waggon Factory, producing over 2500 waggons annually — I 86



THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE OF GANZ & CO GANZ STREET BUDA

Driving along the embankment, we pass one of the grandest industrial establishments; not only of Budapest but we might say of the world — Page 29 & 30

Kóbánya is famous for its large hogfattening-establishments, breweries, extensive brickworks and reservoirs of the Budapest Waterworks. In the restaurant of the large park the visitor will have occasion to taste a «jug» of the excellent Steinbrucher beer.

Godollo about an hour's ride by rail from the capital is the summer residence of the Royal Family.

For a holiday Visegrád once the Hungarian Versailles is a delightful place of resort within the reach of Budapest.



THE BATHS AND MINERAL WATERS OF BUDAPEST



he Mineral-Springs and Baths of Budapest are not only of great value to their owners and the town, they are much more, they are an inestimable treasure to suffering mankind.

The great number of magnificent baths in this city prove how fond the Budapest people are of bathing, and the means they have for enjoying their baths.

The baths and springs here are of various sorts. They are Turkish, Roman, vapor, hot tepid, cold, iron, salt medicated, electric etc. The most interesting are the baths on the right bank of the Danube known as the baths of Buda.

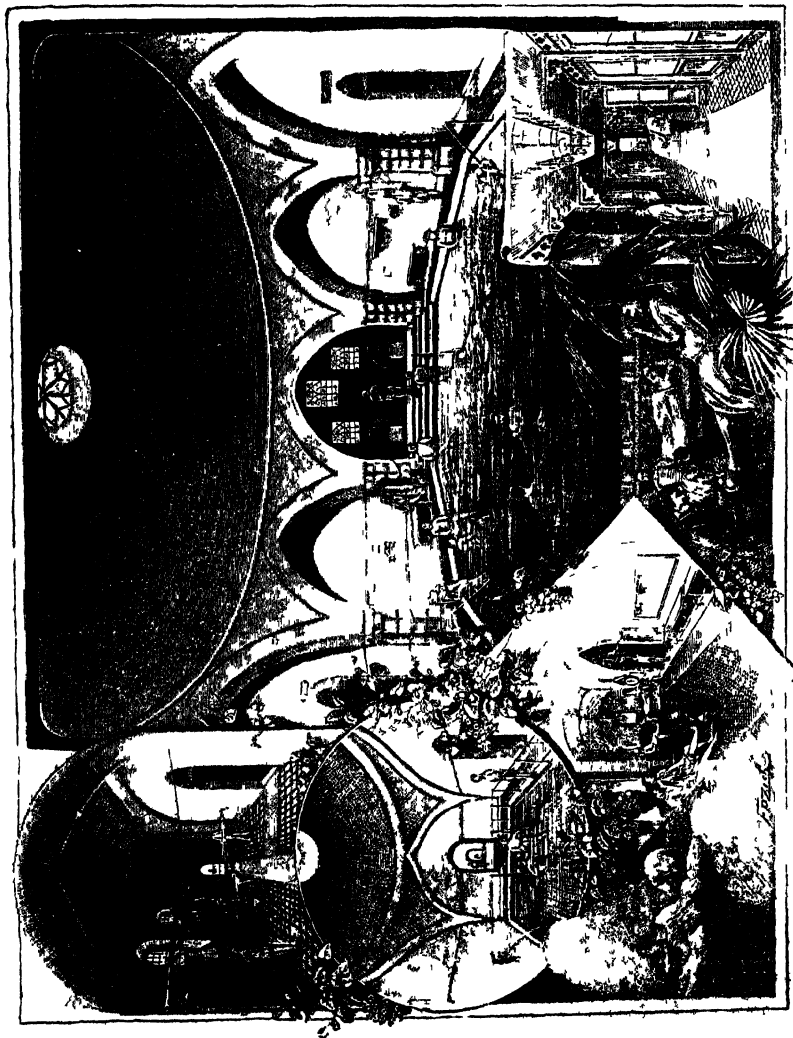
These great baths and springs have many historical associations. They have been known and used for eighteen centuries by the Romans. All these baths are particularly clean and elegant and in consequence here-of very inviting.

The first class price varies from two shillings (cabinet bath in the Diana Ludo) to sixpence, and the second class from sixpence to one penny for a bath in one of the great public baths, such cheap public baths

for the poor, are in connection with all the great baths of Buda.

We have in an other part of this guide stated that Budapest is divided into two parts by the Danube, and united by three bridges. At various places, both on the right bank of the river (formerly called Buda-Ofen) and on the left bank of the same (formerly called Pest), we meet with quite a number of Mineral Springs consisting of three classes. First, there are sulphurous springs mostly of high temperature, secondly, there are ferruginous waters and thirdly there are the bitterwaters, which cannot be found in greater strength purity, and abundance elsewhere. All the great Mineral-Baths, have all accommodations proper to a first class watering place.

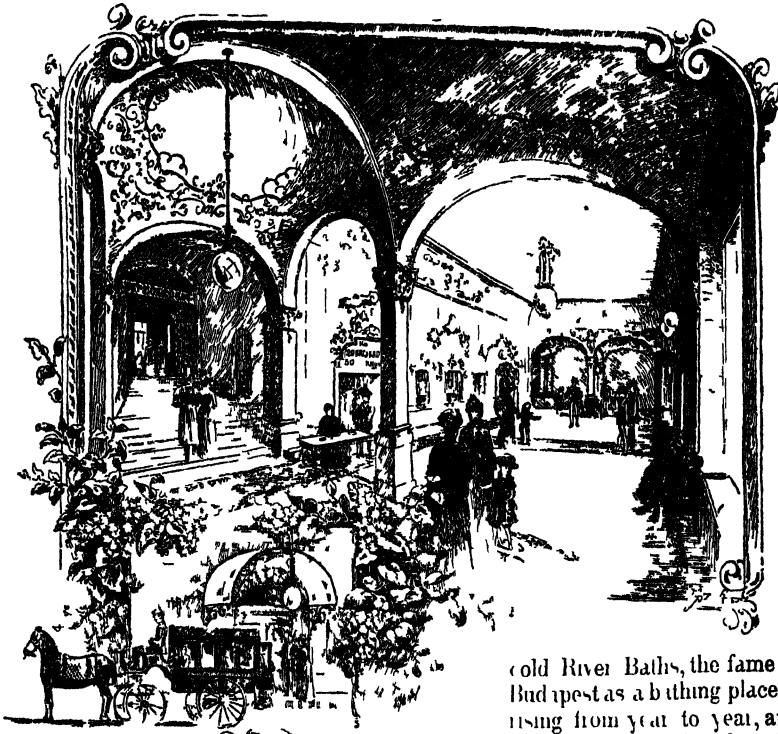
As there are few places in Europe better adapted than the Hungarian Metropolis for all the healthful luxuries, either of the natural hot sulphurous and other Mineral Baths or artificial hot baths and the refreshing



VAPOR-BATH IN TIF (SÁSZAR-FLUDÓ (NIPPRIAT BATH)
Every thing designed for comfort, and pleasure is combined with it — Page 95



SWIMMING-BATH FOR WOMEN, IN THE CSA-ZAR-FURDŐ (IMPERIAL BATH)



THE VESTIBULE OF THE «RACZFÜRDŐ» (RACZ BATH)
1896 96

cold River Baths, the fame of Budapest as a bathing place is rising from year to year, and there is no doubt, that the capital of Hungary will become one of the best frequented watering-places in the world

Following are the famous grand baths of Budapest

THE MARGARET ISLAND

Known as the pearl of the Danube, was in old days a royal hunting ground, called Hare-Island

The hot mineral water which is now the chief attraction of the island is a discovery of comparatively recent date, and was the result of sinking an Artesian well (see page 51) The water is sulphurous in character, and is used both internally and externally

The bath house on the island is a large and handsome building, containing upwards of 100 separate baths in stone, marble, porcelain, and metal Besides the mineral water baths, electric and other baths are to be found under the same roof The season on the Margaret Island is from



VAPOR BATH FOR LADIES IN THE «HACZ FURDO» (HACZ BATH)
110 6

early May, till end of September This lovely island possesses unrivalled attractions and no visitor should leave Budapest without going to see it

The baths and springs on the right side of the Danube have as already mentioned many historical associations Chief among these baths is the (Császár furdo) Imperial Bath After the Roman occupation was over, this bath was beautified by the Hungarian King Mathias Corvinus and as the Turks were masters of Buda, Mahomed Pasha enlarged, it



VESTIBULE OF THE DIANA PADI (see Page 100)

The Imperial-Bath contains not only mineral water, but also Roman and vapour baths and a large swimming bath Everything designed for comfort, and pleasure is combined with it A band plays several times daily during the season, which lasts from the middle of May till the middle of September During the winter the chief frequentors of it are the citizens of Buda-Pest, and the vapor bath is then chiefly used The purposes for which persons resort to these baths are to obtain relief from



BATH-ROOM IN THE DIANA-BATH P 100



VAPOR BATH IN THE DIANA BATH P 100

chronic gout and rheumatism catarrh of the chest and constipation, and intermittent fever. Down the River next this bath, is

the Szt. Lukács-fürdő (Szt. Lucas Bath) a magnificent bath with a grand hotel and beautiful park. Still further down the River, at the corner of Kőház-utca and Fő-utca we find the

Király-fürdő (King's-Bath) recently renovated.

The thermal springs of Buda and old Buda may be divided into four groups. The fore mentioned belong to the first group.

The second group of baths is dependent upon the springs which issue at a temperature of 100 to 122 F from the Szt. Gellért-hegy. The most important and popular of them are the Rácz-fürdő and the Rudas-fürdő.

The Rácz-fürdő situated in Tabán on the slopes of the Gellért-hegy was once the bath of King Matthias Corvinus. At that period it was connected to the Royal Palace by a colonnade. The proprietor Dr. Heinrich had the baths splendidly rebuilt and rearranged, so that they have become the model for similar establishment in London and Paris. Price of a bath from 30 kr. to 80 kr. Close to the right bank of the Danube, and at the foot of the Szt. Gellért-hegy is the

Rudas-fürdő. Property of the Municipality. We may boldly say that this bath is unrivalled in the world. The very curious and luxurious vapour-bath of this grand establishment belongs to the most remarkable and interesting sights of the Metropolis. Some way lower on the river is the



(CABINET BATH IN THE DIANA-BATH (see Page 100)

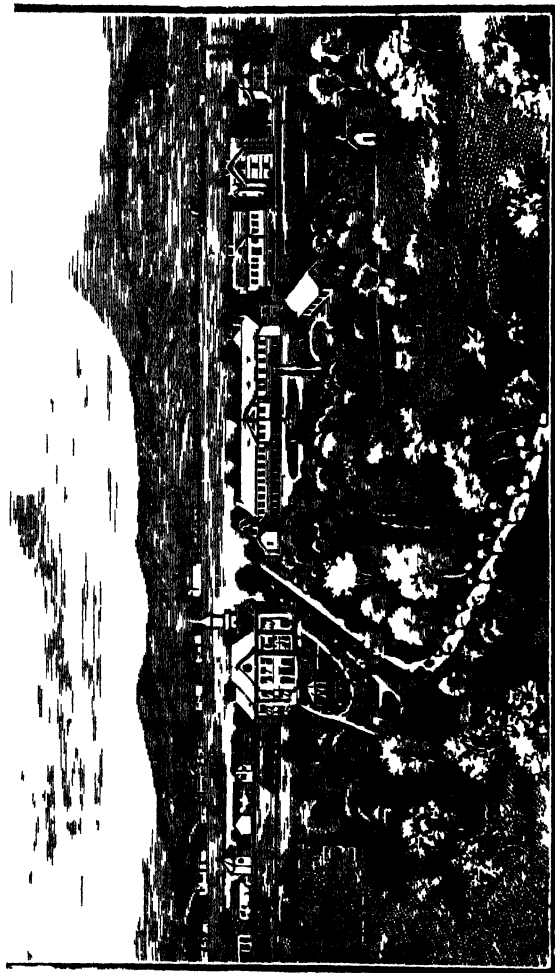
Sárosfurdó The most primitive of all, in respect to its internal arrangements, but nevertheless much resorted to by invalids, owing to the curative powers of its waters

The third group of springs, comprises the Bitter-Springs, on the southern acclivity of the Gellérthegy. These springs were discovered only about 35 years ago, at the present many millions of bottles of the Buda Bitter-Waters are annually exported to nearly all parts of the world

If we intend to visit the bitter water springs, a half hours drive from the Blocksbad will take us there. We should not advise any visitor to Budapest to proceed to the place which yields bitter waters, if there were

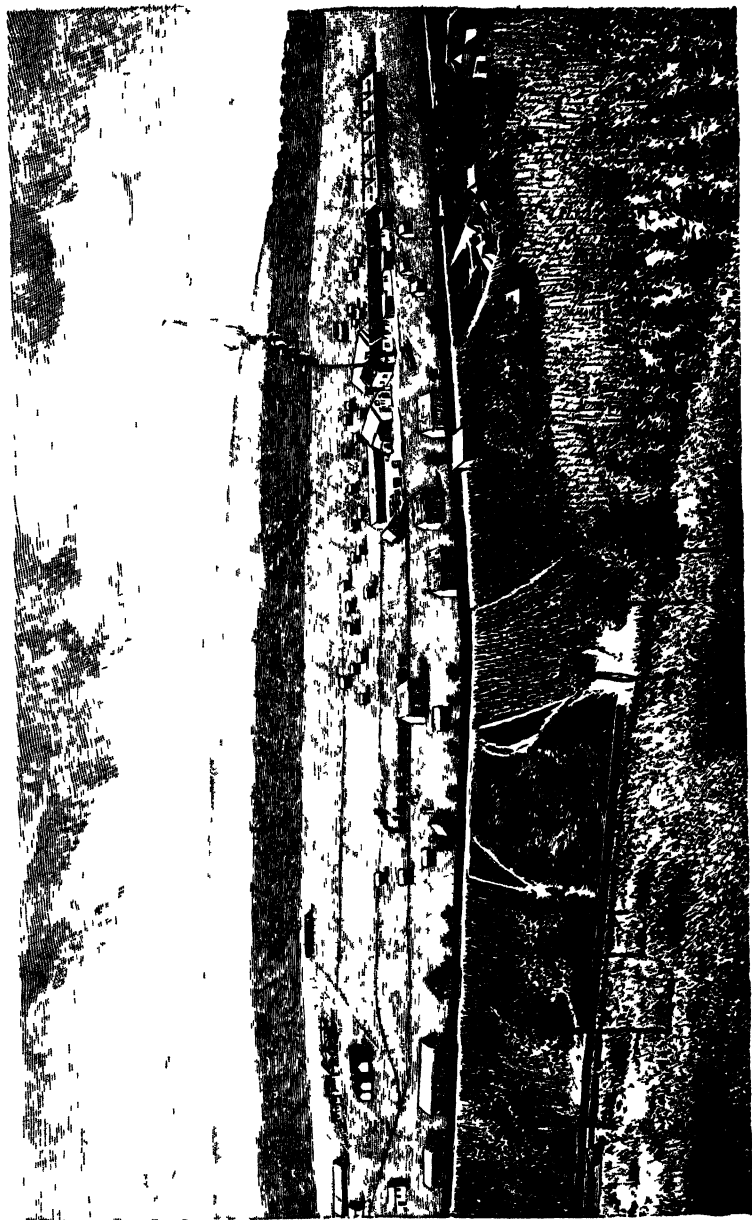
nothing more to be seen than water pumped from wells and poured into bottles. What might interest others here, is the fine bathing establishment belonging to Mr Mattom and called the Elizabeth Salzbad. The baths here are excellently arranged, and there is good accommodation for residents during the season, which begins on the first of May and closes on the first of October. During the season omnibuses ply every half hour from 5 in the morning till 8 at night between the Elizabeth Salt-Bath and the Ferencz-József-téi (corner of the Dorottya utca). During the summer months many persons sojourn at the Elizabeth Salt-Bath for the purpose of regular treatment under the care of the physician attached to it. Ladies are in the majority. It seems that this water is quite as efficacious in many female maladies as that of Franzensbad. Year after year, the number of patients increase, and the supply of rooms is not equal to the demand.

The medicinal action of the bitter water when employed, is said to be marked and useful in cases of gout, rheumatism, diseases of the bowels, nervous diseases and female complaints. The stay at this bath is most agreeable, we find well furnished rooms, a readingroom, a library, and all other conveniences proper to a first class watering place. The new restaurant is an elegant building in Swiss style and provides an excellent dinner



THE «ERZSEBET SOSFURDO» (ELISABETH SALT BATH)

The baths here are excellently arranged and there is good accommodation for residents during the season — Page 97



SAXLEHNER'S BITTER-WATER-SPRINGS

The annual export of above two millions of bottles witnesses for the acknowledged healing virtue of this water — Page 100

Mattonis «Königsbitterwasser» an excellent natural aperient has been rewarded at the great Hungarian national exhibition of 1885 with the grand price for Export Concurrence and Progress on account of the very advantageous combination of its components.

Another famous bitter water of wide spread fame and renown is Saxlehner's Hunyady János bitter water situated at an hours distance from Budapest in a south-western direction in a charming plain. On the slopes of the hills which rise on one side are vineyards where the grapes grow from which the wine Ofen Adelsberg is made, a wine which is classed among the best produced in Hungary.

Prominent chemical authorities such as Liebig, Bunsen, Fiesenius and others have analyzed this Bitterwater and given approving opinions. Acknowledged by such authorities exploded by so well experienced and able manager as the proprietor Mr. Arpad Saxlehner in Budapest is, this genuine national treasure may be said to belong to the most famous Mineral Springs in Europe. The establishment is furnished with all necessary apparatus for filling and packing of bottles in the most exemplary way. The annual export of above two millions of bottles witnesses for the acknowledged healing virtue of this water which virtue is in no way lessened by the approving attestations of medical coryphaes of the whole world.

We will now mention some of the best known and most frequented baths on the left bank of the river.

The bath on the Palatine Island in the Városliget. Property of the Municipality. This important bath not giving sufficient accommodation to the numerous visitors will soon be enlarged by a magnificent hotel and bath-house.

The next interesting bath is the

Koruti furdo of 51 Erzsebet-korut (Ring Bath). A splendid establishment of quite recent construction is provided with a chalybeate spring, a very luxurious vapour-bath and electric bath cold water cure, and all sorts of medicated baths.

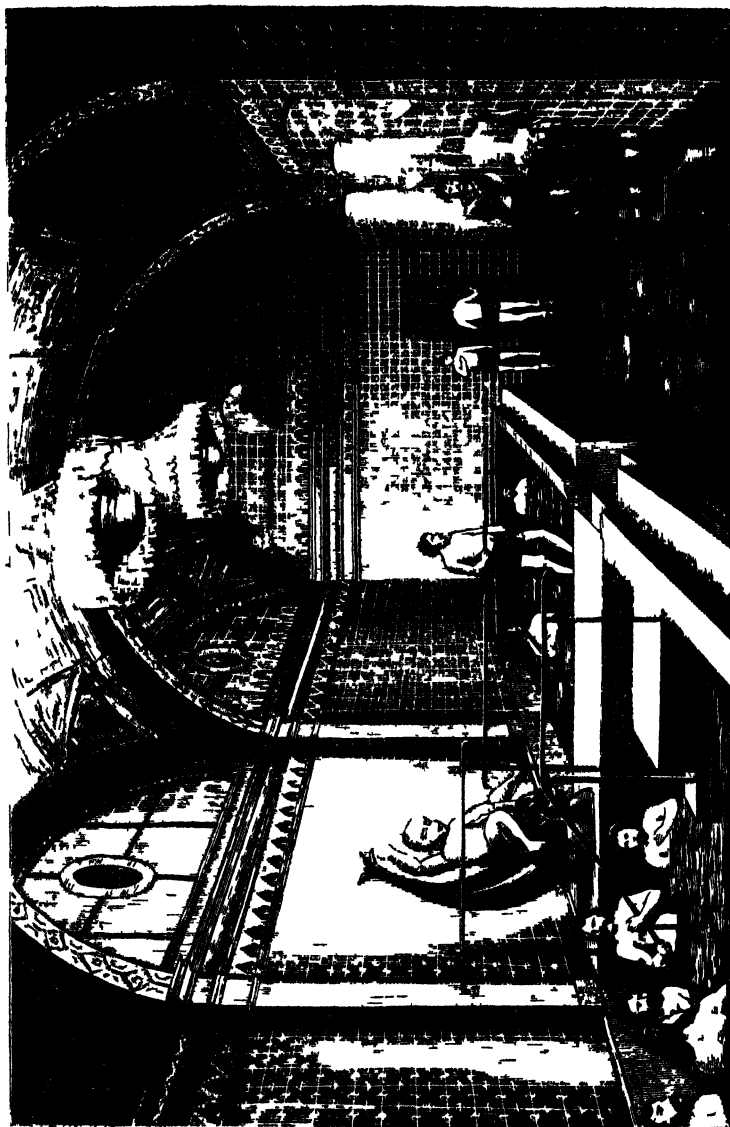
The Gschwind-Bath (Nr. 62 Ullői-út) is an old establishment of good reputation and may well be recommended.

The Diana Furdo Nr. 4 Ferencz-József-ter a grand establishment of very best reputation, is our most elegant fresh-water bath, containing

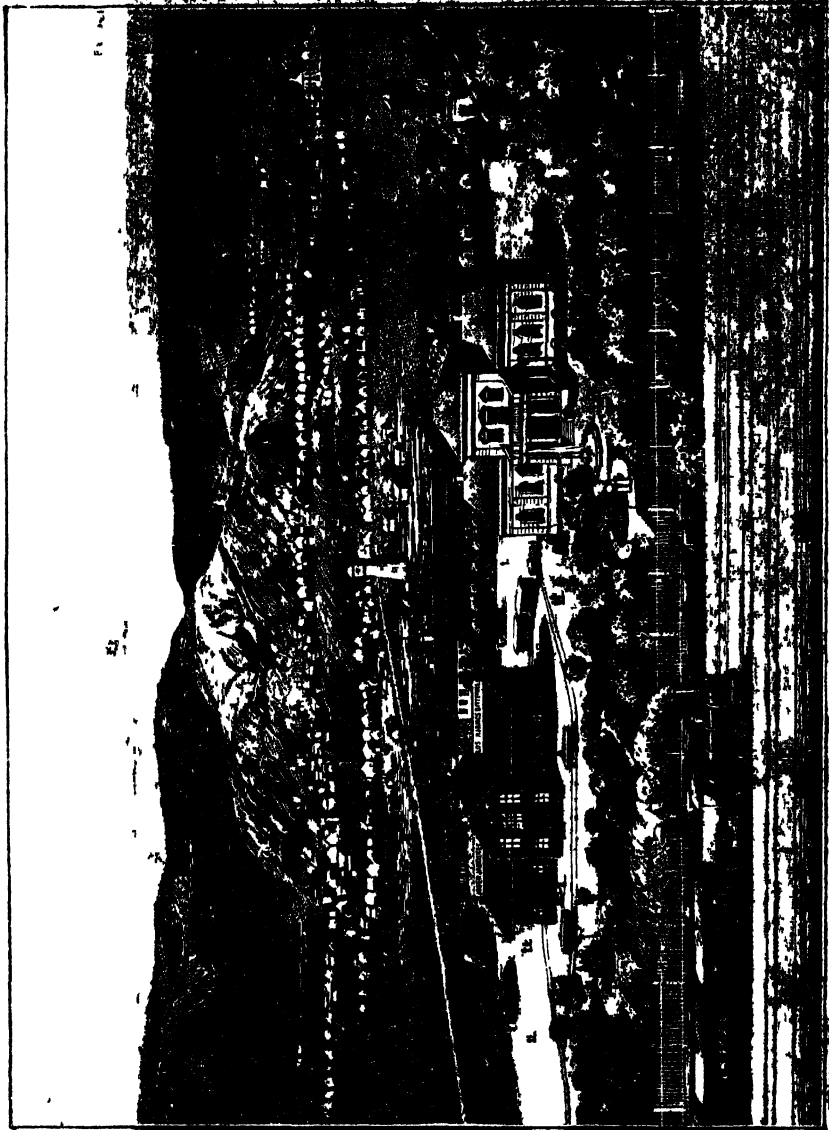
Turkish vapour, hot and cold baths. A speciality of the Diana Bath is the so called «Cabinet» bath, consisting of a most luxuriously furnished dressingroom and a splendid little bathroom, the baths being lined either with marble or white glazed bricks.

Price of a first class-bath 1 fl. 20 kr (two shillings) the second class price varies from one shilling to sixpence.





INTERIOR OF THE KORUTI FURDU



THE LOSER JÁNOS BITTER WATER

A QUESTION ANSWERED



e have frequent occasion to observe that foreigners visiting Budapest are disappointed, yea vexed at finding that our public streets and places are marked in Hungarian only and not also in German. This struck us as odd, for apart from the simple fact, that for instance most of the English, French, Italian, Danish, Spanish or Russian travellers, should not find the German street names easier to comprehend or even to spell than the Hungarian, we did not think that anybody could judiciously expect us, to mark our streets in any other than the native Hungarian language. St Petersburg for instance, has full as many German residents and is visited by much more foreigners, still the streets are marked in Russian, although the entirely strange Cyril letters, do not help to make the Russian word more comprehensible or easier to read. Still this might have been our individual opinion, and called prejudiced or narrow-sighted by more enlightened

minds. So in order to have our scruples cleared, we thought fit to get the opinion of somebody more competent, a person of high intellect, great renown, well versed in all questions of public interest, a man that has travelled and visited the greater part of the world and although a Hungarian by birth and heart, is cosmopolitan in judgement and experience.

Such a man, no doubt is General Klapka, to him we have written, and the following is what he thinks on the subject.

I have frequently heard German tourists sojourning at Budapest, complain of our want of civility, as they were pleased to term it, omitting to add the German expression to the Hungarian names of our public streets and places.

This is rather an odd request. I should think as far as my knowledge goes, I do not know of a single capital or metropolis in all Europe where it is deemed necessary, to give the names of public streets and places in two or more languages or in fact, in any other language than the native, and if this fact is known and accepted, then why should we — that have much less intercourse of foreign visitors — of all nations be exceptionally polite or careful?

It is the foremost task of every municipal jurisdiction, to facilitate the public intercourse and care for the public convenience. So long as the residents of the sister cities had been almost exclusively German, the public streets and places bore German names, later on the little plates showed the German and the Hungarian name of each street and place, but since the residents of our metropolis have become thorough Hungarians

in body and soul, there are but very few if any indeed of them incapable to speak or understand the native Hungarian tongue in word or letter, all necessity for the named procedure, has vanished

And then if there must be a second language, why the German? should we ask If standing on the principle of utility, why then, would it not be more to the purpose if in consideration of all residents of the country, the names of the streets or places were given in five or six different languages, just as our law proclamations are usually published in the different districts of our country? And should such a question if really put by somebody, not be considered as extremely ludicrous and foolish by every sensible person?

What is considered as rule and regular at London, Paris, Rome, Berlin and the capital cities of all other countries, must be taken as a rule with us — A capital with a half million of residents must throw over all polyglott appearance and endeavour to show itself as the main centre of national life and the capital of country and nation

Only then, when Budapest will have become a purely Hungarian city as Paris purely French, London English, Madrid Spanish, Rome Italian and Berlin German, then only will foreigners acknowledge that Hungary is an independent country indeed and not as hitherto supposed, a simple Austrian province

In all cases it is essential to us, that foreigners be they Germans or of any other nation, should when sojourning here, find all the comfort and the commodity which a large and flourishing city can afford them, and the trifling inconvenience which German travellers find in the purely Hungarian street — names, is easily conquered, if in the hotels at the railroad terminals and like places of large public intercourse, good and elaborate plans of the city with Hungarian and German names to each street and place, are sold for a small consideration

Who then obstinately refuses to take advantage of this clean and exhaustive guide, and gets astray in the streets or cannot find his way, has to blame himself and not us Happily such a thing has never happened as yet

So we have shown that the complaint raised against us is founded on vanity very easily silenced

We have thought fit to ventilate this question in this book, because we want to make certain, that the above said is really read by those for who it is written, namely the foreign visitors of the Hungarian metropolis. In closing these lines, we have yet to add, that we have supplemented to this article «hints on pronunciation of the Hungarian letters», in this way facilitating the reading of the street names etc and closing the controverse on the mentioned question

OF THE LETTERS AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION

The Hungarian alphabet contains the same letters as the English but some of these letters are pronounced in a manner different from the English. The following directions concerning the pronunciation of Hungarian letters are given for the purpose of facilitating visitors the pronunciation of Hungarian words, as the names of streets &c

VOVÉLS

The sound of the vowels in Hungarian are not materially altered by their position, as it is the case in English, they are generally pronounced in the same manner in every position

Hungarian grammar divides the vowel sounds into

I THE PRIMARY VOWELS

a	pronounced like a in all
á (with accent)	> a > father
e	> e > lend
é (with accent)	> a > name
i	> i > inn
í (with accent)	> e > we
o	> o > on
ó (with accent)	> oe > too
u	> u > bull
ü (with accent)	> oo > moon

As a rule the vowels without accent are short, those with an accent long

II THE MODIFIED VOWELS

ö	pronounced like the French eu in feu (fire)
ü	> > > > u > rue (street)

III CONSONANTS

The most of the consonants are pronounced like the English. The following are exceptions

e we only find in combination with other consonants, see compound consonants

j pronounced like **y**, in, **y**on, **y**es, **y**ear

s > > **sh**, **she**, **shall**, **sham**

z > > **z**, **zone**

(COMPOUND CONSONANTS.)

cs pronounced like **toh** in **watch**

ds > > **j** > **jest**, **jew**

zs > > **dge** > **dodge**

oz > > **o** > **cession**

dz > > **z** > **zeal**

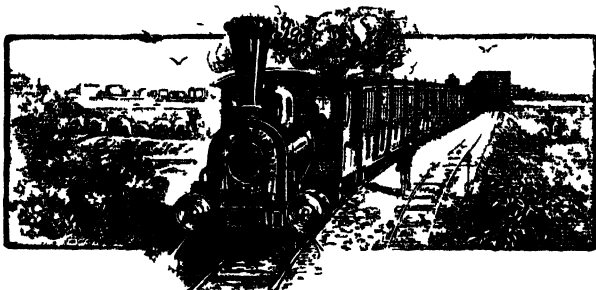
sz > > **so** > **susceptible**

gy like the French **d** > **dieu** (god)

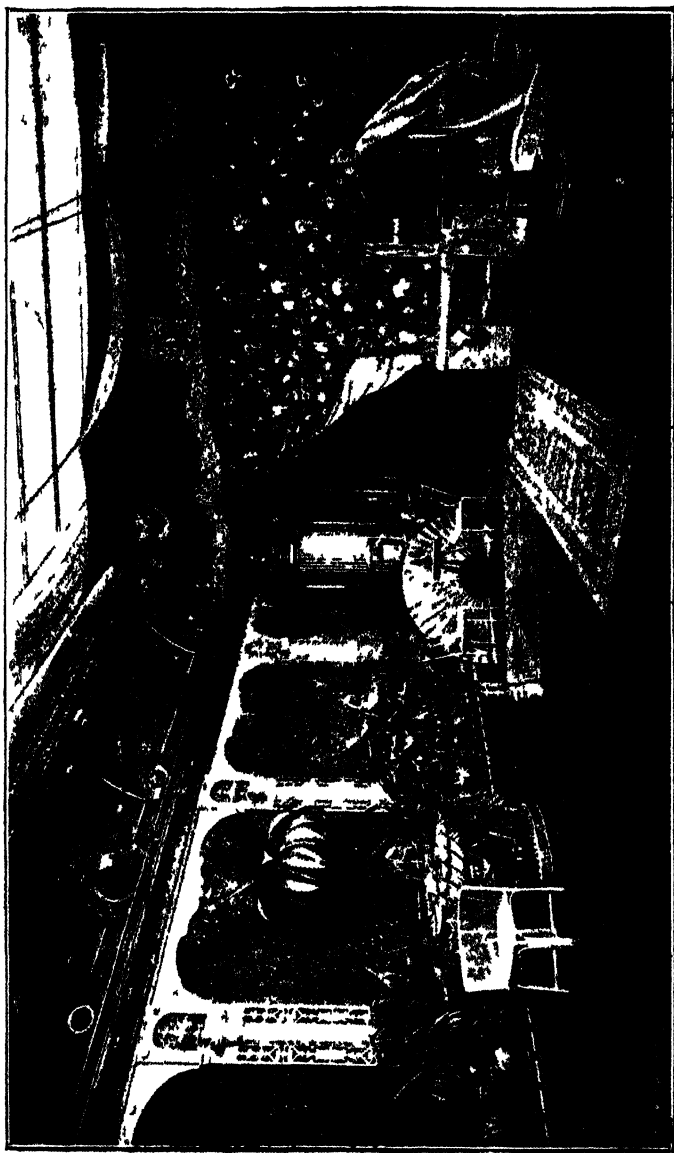
ly > > > **il** travail (work)

ny > > > **gn** > **magnifique** (beautiful)

ty > > > **ti** > **mortié** (half)



Miscellaneous Commercial Communications.



STRELISKY S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO (Page 113)

ADVICE IN SHOPPING



he quarter of the metropolis wherein ladies and gentlemen find the greatest pleasure in looking at the shops and purchasing all the seemingly indispensable thousand and one things for self-use, for presents, etc has already been mentioned in an earlier chapter of this book, (see page 45 The Fashionable Streets of Town) The shops here are rented by the foremost of the Budapest

trading world In fact these streets and Andrássy-Street are the most favored of all Budapest ways by the aristocratic and wealthy

The magnificent shop-windows here display sparkling



THE NEW IRON WARE HOUSE IN THE HATVANI-UTCA CONTAINING THE SHOW-ROOMS OF NERUDA NANDOR AND KÉSMARKY & ILLÉS (See page 113)



THE KÁLVIN-TÉR (CALVIN SQUARE) THE STATION AND THE BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY
KÖBANYAI UT LINE OF THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY (P. 8)

jewels, silver plate, and the newest in perfumery millinery and haberdashery etc., in the flower-shops we see bunches of roses and other dainty flowers and in the toy-shops we find vast and varied collections of juvenile toys.

Next to these there are many shops in other streets and in the suburbs patronized by the well-to-do middle classes. Such streets with a business aspect and all the bustle of business around you are the parts of the Korut (Circular-Avenue) such as the «Váci korut», the «Károlyi-korut» the «Museum-korut» where we find located many second-hand booksellers, then we lastly mention Király-utca (King-street) Kerepesi-ut and the Üllői-ut as long streets of shops.

In the following the reader will find some of the Budapest shops of note mentioned. It would be an easy matter for us to write the names of these firms in English but it would be difficult for the reader to find one of the firms mentioned in case he were desirous of searching the same. So for instance **Vértesi Sándor's**, is a shop famous for English and French perfumery, but no lady in search of it would find such a name on the sign board therefore we will in order to facilitate the finding of a shop put the names down as they are to be found on the sign boards, and here add a short explanation to acquaint the reader with Hungarian customs concerning the inscriptions thereon. The **Surname** is always put **before** the **Christian name**, so we would in the case afore mentioned find **Vértesi Sándor** (Sándor is



THE «GRAND CAFÉ-RESTAURANT REUTER» OPPOSITE TO THE ROYAL OPERA.

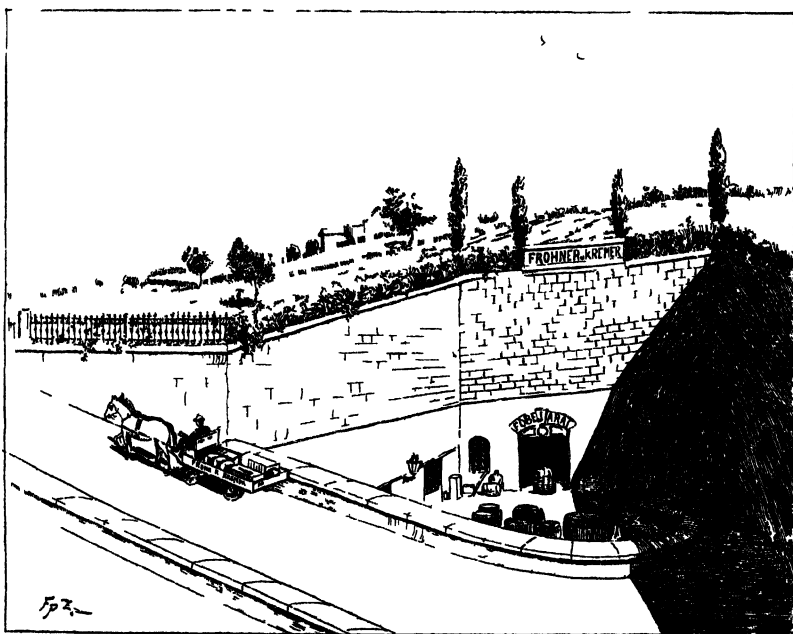
« with fashionable Dining Rooms, Ladies Rooms, magnificent Café in oriental style, Billiard Rooms, Salons Particuliers » — Page 16

(the Hungarian for Alexander) Many Christian names are written and sounded quite different to the English so for example **Antal** Anthony **Erno** Ernest **Géza** Victor **Istvan** Stephen **Janos** John **Jeno** Eugene **József** Joseph **Károly** Charles **Mór** Maurice, **Rezső** Ralph, **Tivadar** Theodore **Vilmos** William etc **és** means and **társ** Company **fia** son **testvér** brother **testverek** brothers

THE PRINCIPAL HUNGARIAN BANKING-FIRMS

All letters of Credit and Bankers Bills of Exchange cashed, Foreign moneys exchanged Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest Exchange bought and sold, Stocks and bonds purchased and sold, Deposits received subject to check or draft at following banking-firms **The osztrak-magyar bank** (Austro-Hungarian Bank) **The Magyar általános hitelbank** (Hungarian General Credit Bank) **Pesti kereskedelmi bank** (Budapest Commercial Bank) **The Magyar leszámítoló és pénzváltó bank** (Hungarian Bank for Discount and Banking-Business) **Budapesti disconto-bank** (Budapest Bank for Discount)

The latest addition of Budapest Banking Companies is the **Magyar kereskedelmi es iparbank** (First Hungarian Industry Bank), founded for the purpose of promoting all branches of industry in Hungary. Besides these large establishments there are many highly respectable private banking-firms to be found in the city



ENTRANCE TO THE GAVE WINE-CELLAR OF MESSRS FROHNER ÉS KREMÉR IN BUDAFOK
(Page 84 and 120)

THE HUNGARIAN EXPORTING ASSOCIATION

BUDAPEST ANDRÁSSY-UT 55

To promote the export-business of Hungarian products and articles especially to the transmarine places and to accommodate the customs and requirements of the Colonies the undernamed firms have established at Budapest an Association, which is to be regarded as the selling-office for their transmarine export, and which will supply all goods at the Original-prices of the respective firms without any addition of commission or other expenses

All orders and inquiries are to be sent to the Hungarian Exporting Association, Budapest, Andrássy-ut 55

All payments are to be made to the Union Bank of London Ltd London, 2 Princess Street

PESTI HENGERMALOM-TÁRSASÁG

(PESTER WATZMUTH-GESELLSCHAFT)

(FIRST CYLINDER FLOUR MILL CO)

for Wheat flours, Semolina and Bran

ELSO MAGYAR

PAPIR-IPAR RESZVENY-TÁRSASÁG

HUNGARIAN PAPER INDUSTRY COMPANY LTD

Paper and Cellulose Manufacturers

BRAUN TESTVÉREK

(BRAUN BROTHERS)

Distillers, Manufacturers of Champagne,

Sparkling Wines, Liquors, Spirits and

Wine-Vinegar-Brewers

DIETZL JOZSEF

Wine Grower and Wholesale Merchant,

Purveyor to the Imperial and Royal

Courts of Vienna, Budapest and Belgrad

DRÓZSA ÉS TÁRSA

(DRÓZSA & CO)

Iron Furniture Manufacturers

FISCHER J

Purveyor to the Imperial and Royal

Court Manufacturers of porcelain and

majolica fancy goods and Art-pottery

HOFFMANN JOZSEF

Dealer in colonial produce and sole

depository for Hungary of the famous

Styrian Mineral-Water of Rohitsch

ELSO MAGYAR

CZUKOR-IPAR RÉSZV.-TÁRSASÁG

(HUNGARIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY CO LTD)

KÖLBER TESTVÉREK

(KOLLER BROTHERS)

Coach-Carriage and Cart Builders,
Purveyors to the Imperial and Royal
Court

MARKO ALBERT

Exporter of Inland-Produces

MATTONI ES WILLE

(MATTONI & WILF)

Natural Mineralwater Exporters,
Hungarian Bitterwater

NERUDA NÁNDOR

Wholesale and Export-Druggist and
Merchant

SCHON ES KLEIN

(SCHON & KLEIN)

Manufacturers of Matches and Inflam-
mable goods

STROBENTZ TESTVÉREK

(STROBENTZ BROTHERS)

Manufacturers and Exporters of Chemi-
cal-Products

ZAHN J G ÖRÖKÖSEI

(J G ZAHN'S HEIRS)

Glass-Works in upper-Hungary, Zlatnó,
Established 1807

Crystal and Colored Fancy Glassware
Manufacturers

The Adria Hungarian Sea Navigation Co Limited Central
 Offices at Fiume Count Szapáry, President, E Kuti and a Gen Manager
 Represented by S & W Hoffmann Francis Joseph Square Budapest



MACAZINES OF ANDRAS SAXLEHNER'S HUNYADI JANOS BITTER WATER.

Saxlehner Andras Hunyadi Janos Bitter Water Particulars
 about this excellent natural aperient approved by Liebig, Bunsen,
 Fresenius and many other medical authorities who declared this water
 unique see page 100 and Illustration page 99



THE KALVIN TER (CALVIN SQUARE)

SOME SHOPS OF NOTE

Strellsky Dorottya street Photographer The magnificent studios of Mr Strellsky (see page 106) are worthy of a visit from anyone interested in the 'beanies' of Budapest or desirous of being photographed.

Brachfeld F (7 Dorottya-utca) An excellent place for buying hosiery, gentlemen's shirts, collars, scarves, neckerchiefs, gloves, capuchins and all sorts of English articles suitable for travellers as shawls, umbrellas, portmanteaux etc

CALDERONI & Co.

Budapest,

Váci-utca 30

Best assortment of photographic Views and panoramas of Budapest and the Danube Hungarian Costumes Portraits of Celebrities and Beauties Photographic Apparatus, Materials and Chemicals of any description Dark room at disposal of Amateurs free of charge Large stock of optical goods Field and Opera glasses, patent spectacles and folders, with the very best glasses

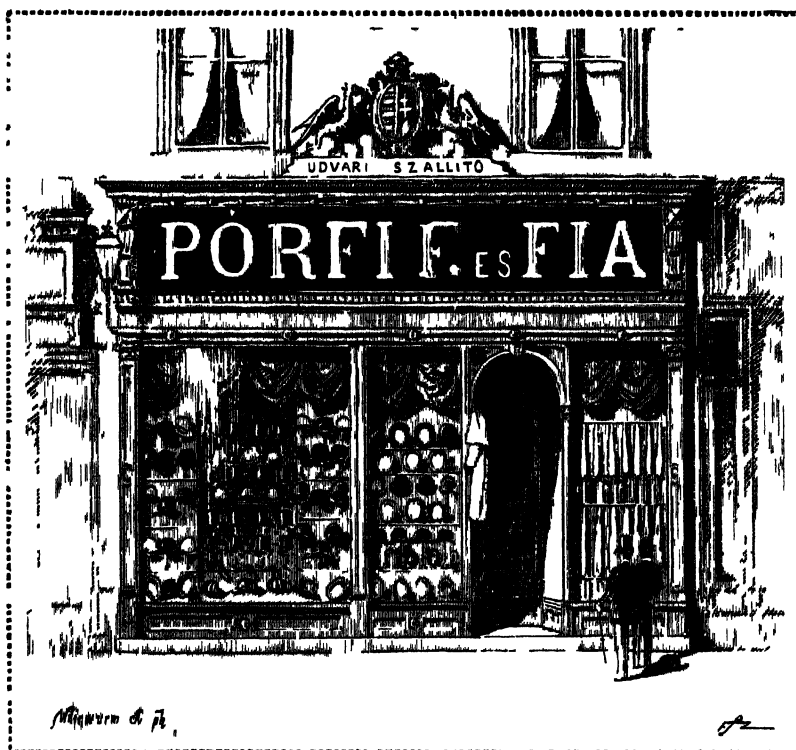
ENGLISH SPOKEN



Neruda Nandor whole-sale and Export-Druggist and Merchant Retail Showrooms in the magnificent new iron warehouse Hatvani-utca (See Illustration page 107)

Kesmárki és Illés where we will find an abundant and choice collection of beautiful and original wares of bronze, porcelain, leather etc Showrooms in the hatvani-utca iron ware-house (see page 107) then Nr 9-10 Hatvani-utca and Nr 6 Kerepest-ut

Nagy Rezső 12 Koronaherczeg-utca (established 1876) specialty in purses and cigar-cases with enameled monogram



F. PÓRFI & SONS SHOP NR 21 VÁCZI UTCZA

Pórfi F és Fia 21 Váci-utca, who may be considered the arbiters of mode for here in this matter **Pórfi F és Fia** have also a most select collection of English hats, English gloves (Dents) and a large selection of all sorts of other articles of dress both for ladies and gentlemen. Of other fashionable hatters we name

Quentzer testvérek Váci utca and Furdó-utca

Those who would buy jewellery, let them try Mr **Bachrach** No 25 Váci utca, or **Granichstädten Testvérek**, or **Zirner J** 26 Váci-utca.

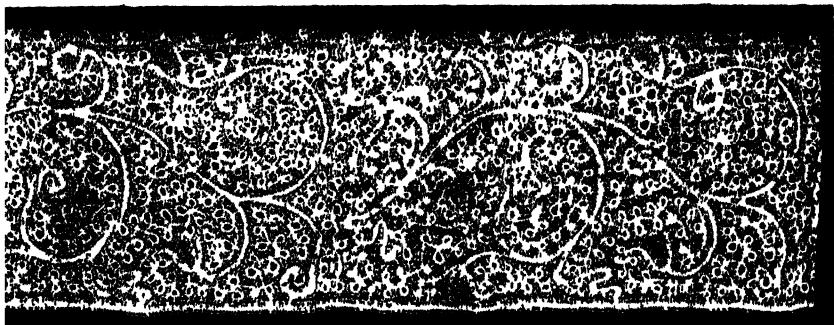
Testory, Nr 24 Váci utca, is a shop filled with a delightful collection of various bronze vases and ornaments, porcelain jars etc. This place is well worth visiting.

Steinschneider Jakab 79 Király-utca. Furnishers to the court. By special appointment To H R H The Archduchess Clotilde. All sorts of beds, bedding and bed-clothes. Representatives of Welder & Budie's Household Linen.

Kertész Tódor No 1 Dorottya-utca sells very pretty things in terra-cotta, glass, and china, work-baskets, purses cigar-cases — in fact he keeps a general assortment of knick-knacks suitable for presents.

Hüttl Tivadar No 20 Dorottya utca whose shop-window is an artistic study with its delicate vases and china figures, belongs to the best-known dealers in china and art pottery in Budapest.

Steinbach Sándor Ferencz József-lakpart No 6 is doing a most extensive furnishing business and produces excellent work as manufacturers. This firm shows a most exquisite taste in all connected with decoration, furnishing and upholstering of rooms etc.



OLD HUNGARIAN LACES, A SPECIALTY OF JOS MOSSMER'S

Mössmer József 12 Kotonaherczeg-utca For household linens, trousseaux and layettes. Every description of Ladies' underclothing, gentlemen's outfitting, etc. Prices marked on the label as in English shops.

A specialty of this firm are the antique Hungarian laces. English spoken.

Posner Károly Lajos és fia (Charles Louis Posner & Son) factory and central offices VI No 31 Csengery-utca, typography, lithography, chromography, and cartographic office, manufacture and export of all sorts of books for bookkeeping, albums and stationery.

Retail business No 6 Harminczad-utca, deposit of the stationery of Theyer and Hardtmuth in Vienna. All accessories of the writing table, the most fashionable styles of note papers, invitations, visiting cards etc. may be found there.

Charles Jordan 30 Váci-utca. As exhibitors of the best selection of Professor Jager's wool underclothing, the most sensible fashion of the day, (to be commended to all sensible men).

For cigars we recommend the «Speciality Trafik» No 18 Váci utca.

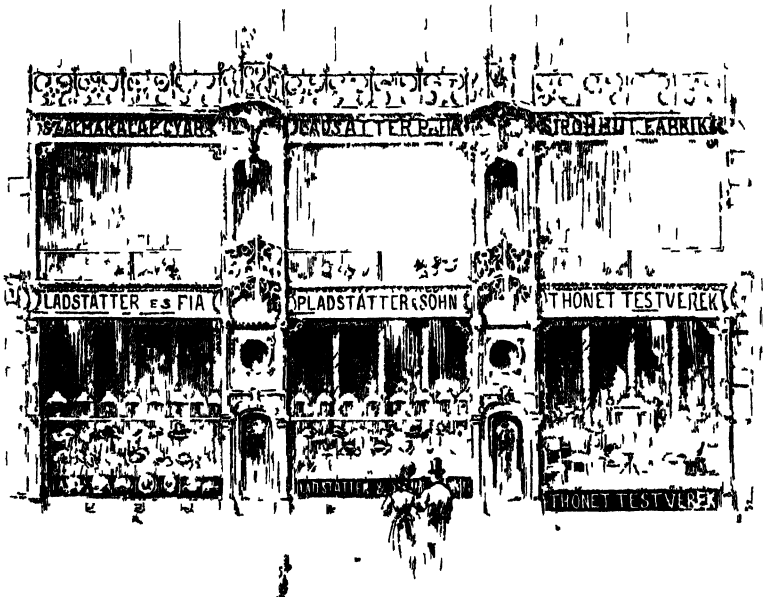


A MAJOLICA JAR AS PRODUCED IN JOSEF FISCHEK'S CHINA MAJOLICA AND
FARTHENWARE FACTORY (see page 117)

Fischer József Purveyors to the Royal and Imperial Court

China, delft and earthen-ware Factory Budapest, turns out the most fashionable, and original class of china and earthen-ware of distinctly Hungarian art. The factory well deserves a visit. It employs 180 hands and many lady artists.

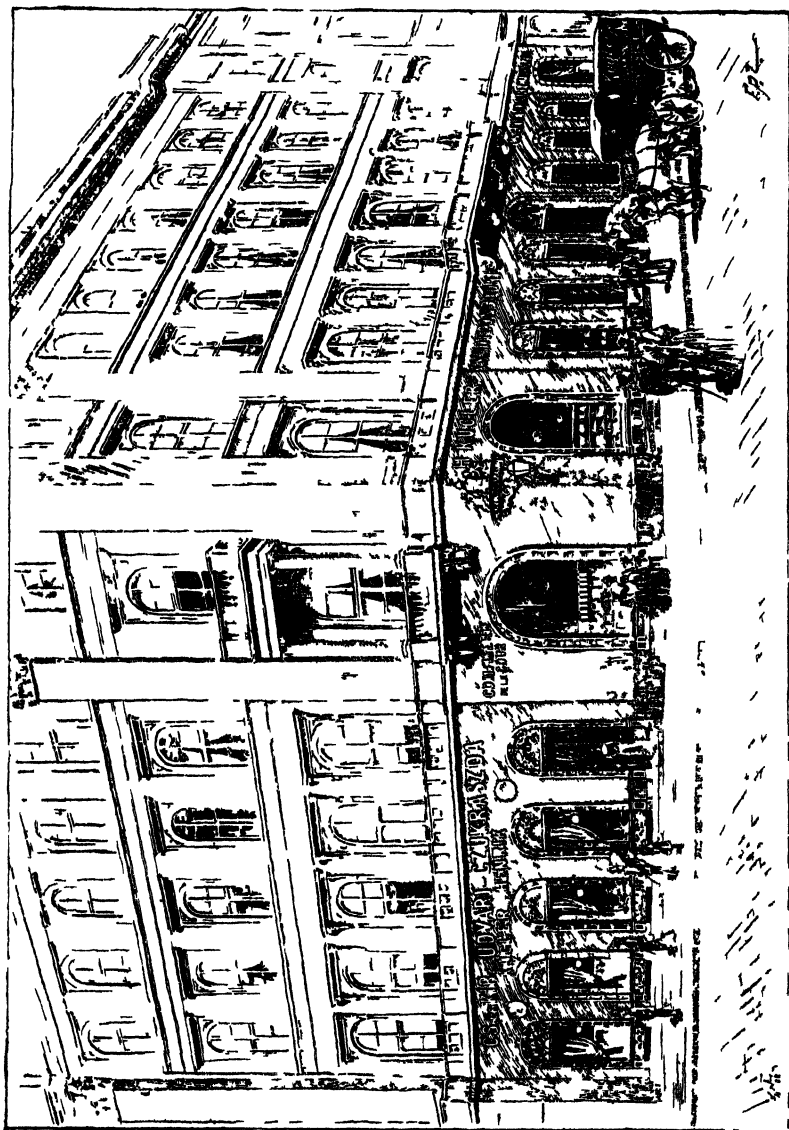
The annual production amounts to 260 thousand florins and a brisk export business is kept up with America, England, France, Germany etc. The factory is now being enlarged in order to enable a production of 400,000 florins. The factory is situated on the Kulso-Doh utca, the show-rooms are Bécsi utca.



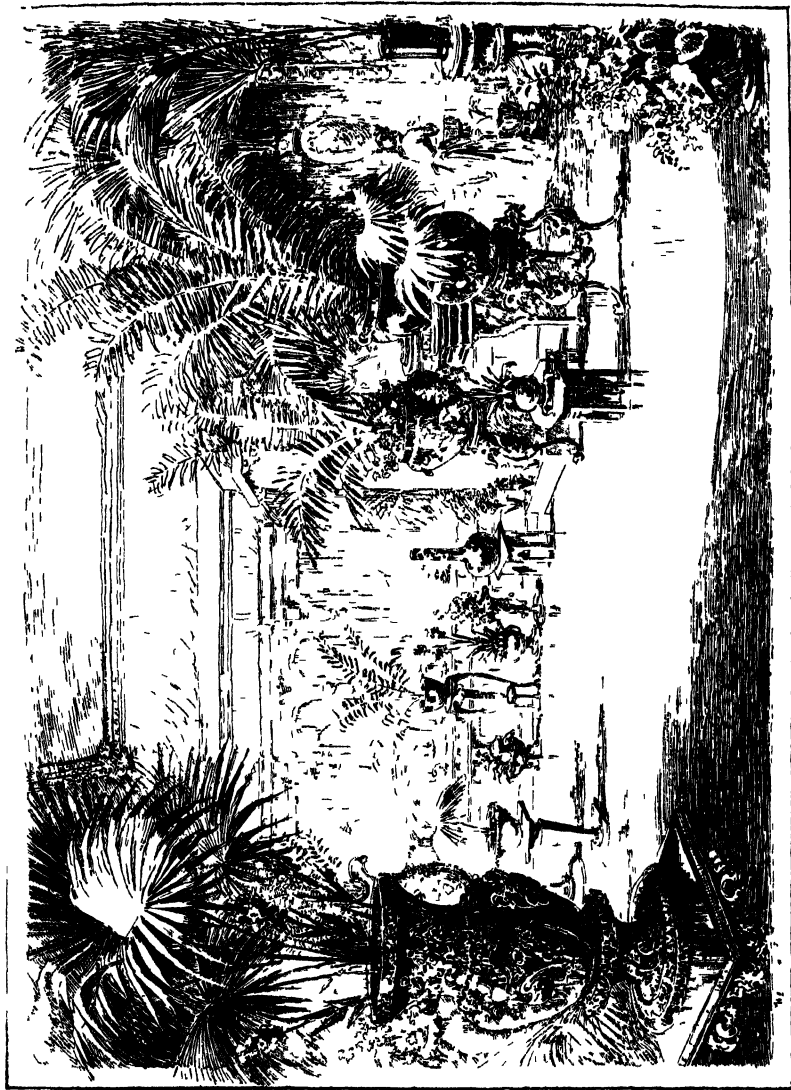
THE THONET HOUSE No. 20 VÁCZI ULCZA.

Ladstättner és fia No. 20 Váci-utca, is one of the grand wholesale and retail business-houses of Budapest for all kinds of straw-hats, felt hats, and bonnets. Their shop-windows are a constant attraction to the passing-crowd, and ladies who desire to appear in the mode will not only find the latest French fashion but also another most tasteful thoroughly Hungarian style there.

Thonet's, in the magnificent Thonet-House (recently built) the great attraction of Váci-utca, is a firm famous for the excellent manufacture of bent wood furniture and cane-chairs.



KUCLER'S GIZELLA-TER FAMOUS FOR ICES (Page 21)



SZELNAR'S FLOWER-ROOM NR 16 KORONAHERCZEG UTCA THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHOP TO BUY A BOUQUET (P 120)

The Harmonia No 9 vaczi utca, for music and musical works, the songs sung by Mrs Louise Blaha, the Hungarian lark, (see page 66) and National Hungarian songs and Music a specialty of this firm

As Chemist's Shop we highly recommend Mr **Alexander Tórk's** 29 Andrássy Street the shop is the most fashionable of its sort and all species of drugs, chemicals and all famous Specialities in this line are to be found here English spoken

Wisinger Mor of No 15 Hatvani-utca deserves the attention of collectors and amateurs of bric-a-brac and art ware, of curiosities and things of a like kind, coins and old Hungarian gold ware are a specialty of this firm

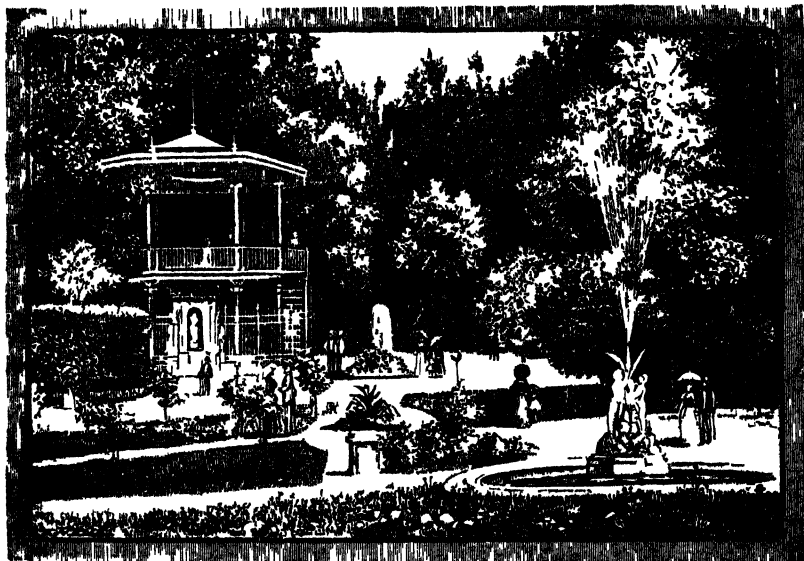
Hoffman József 8 Academia-utca dealer in colonial produce and sole depository for Hungary of the famous Styrian Mineral-Water of «Rohitsch»

Frohner és Kremer No 3 Harminczad-utca have excellent Hungarian and other wines in their cellars (see page 84 and Illustration 110) to be had at the most reasonable price They export large quantities of then wine both in barrels and bottles to all countries of the world

Vértesi Sándor 1 Kistótf-ter Purveyors to the Royal and Imperial Court belongs to the best-known dealers in English and French perfumery, fancy soaps, and all sorts of specialties and articles for toilet purposes

Szelénár József, (Proprietor Szelénár Adolf) Horticultural gardener and purveyor to the Royal and Imperial Court Of shops where natural flowers are sold his is the most noted depot for bouquet and table and ball decorations The horticultural gardens of Mr Szelénár No 5 István-ut (on the tramway line passing the Rottenbiller-utca) and his shop 16 Koronaherceg-utca which is a perfect bower of blooms throughout the year are well worth a visit





Season
from
April 20th
to
October 1st

Jodine Bath Lipik in Slavonia.

Season
from
April 0th
to
October 1st

Post and Telegraph service on the premises

The only hot Jodine Thermal Spring on The Continent

A high class bath for drinking and bathing treatment. The pure undiluted Lipik Jodine thermal waters are greatly recommended in all **catarrhal affections** of the **mucous membranes**, i.e. **thorax**, and the **bowels**, also in **affections** of the **bladder**, **gout**, **rheumatism**, **contractions** of the **joints**, **abscesses** of the **skin** and **mucous membrane**, **open wounds**, **scrofula**, **syphilis**, **swelling** and **thickening** of the **tissues**, **enlargement** and **suppuration** of the **tissues**, **enlargement** and **suppuration** of the **glands**.

Dr. Thomas Murschalko acts as local physician. This famous watering place is charmingly situated in a valley. The hotel on the premises is furnished in the most complete and luxurious manner and a magnificent shady and spacious Park is open to the guests. An excellent band discourses here three times a day throughout the whole season.

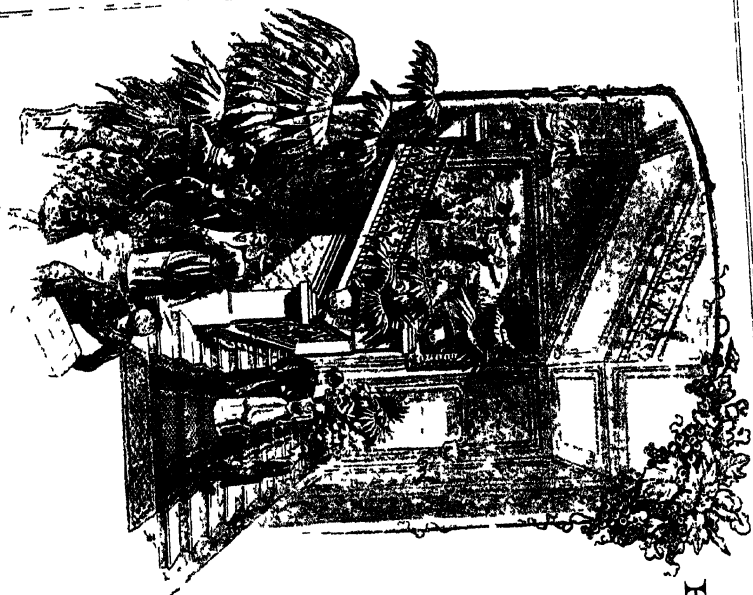
Since October 5th 1885 Pakratz Lipik is the terminus of the Barcs Pakratz Railway and this eminent health resort is only 20 minutes distant from the station.

The superintendence of Lipik in Slavonia.

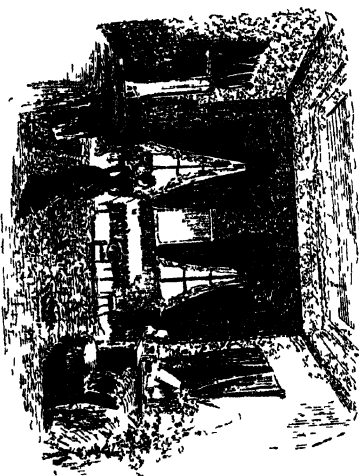
Lipik Jodine Water is continuously exported in perfectly fresh consignments, and may be obtained in all mineral-water and grocery establishments throughout the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

SIGMUND REMI'S HOTEL NATIONAL.

(See page 11)



VESTIBULE OF SIGMUND REMI'S HOTEL NATIONAL.



BED ROOM IN SIGMUND REMI'S HOTEL NATIONAL.

As A First Class Hotel & Parlors and Bed Rooms are

Perfect in Every Respect

Public Dining Rooms

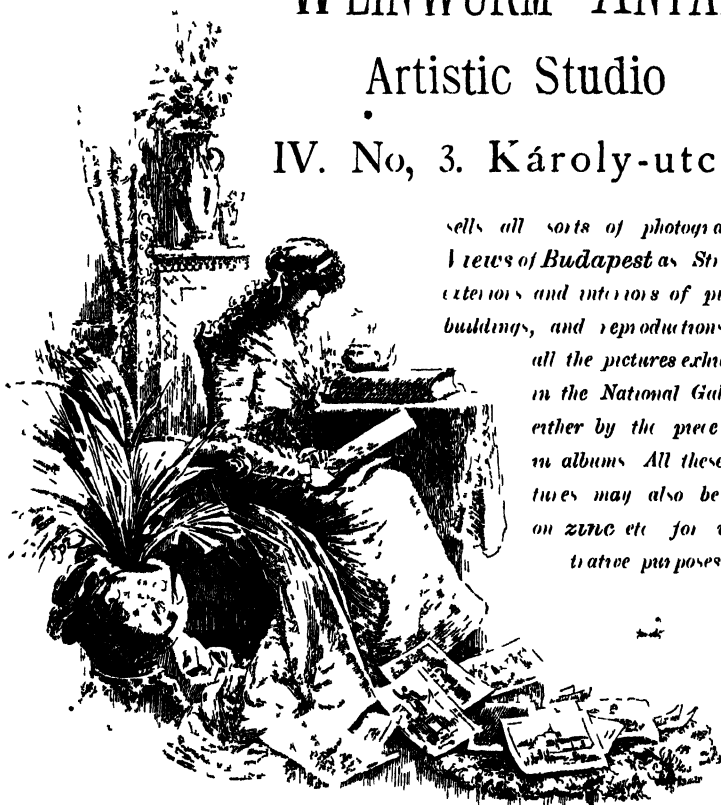
Meals served à la carte in an unequalled manner

Inclusive prices given if desired

WEINWURM ANTAL

Artistic Studio

IV. No. 3. Károly-utcza



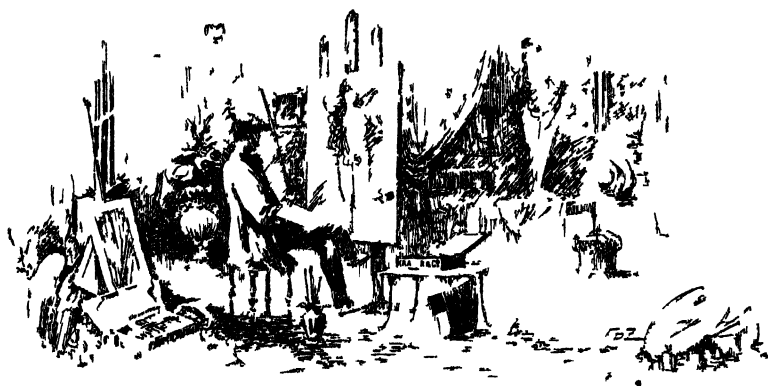
*sells all sorts of photographic
Views of Budapest as Streets,
exteriors and interiors of public
buildings, and reproductions of
all the pictures exhibited
in the National Gallery,
either by the piece or
in albums. All these pic-
tures may also be had
on zinc etc for illus-
trative purposes*

LIPINSKI JÁNOS

GLOVER

Has a large stock of really good kid and Swedish leather gloves for ladies and gentlemen. Gloves will be found there to fit any hand, and customers are allowed to try on before buying.

LIPINSKI JÁNOS, V. No. 8. Bécsi-utcza.



E. KRAYER & COMP.

Manufacturers of:

**Varnish, Gum-Lac, all sorts of Chemicals and
Machine-Greasing Oil**

Dry Salters: No 67 Akaczfa utca Budapest
No 36, Kiraly utca

All Accessories for travelling Painters.

All Impliments for Oil and Water Color Painting

As: Paint boxes, Oil and Water-Colors Pastils, Canvass, Pencils Pallets Easels Maul-Sticks etc

Colors for: China, Glass, Gobelin and Bronze Painting

**Colors, free of poison for confectioners All Sorts of Chemicals for
Agricultural-Purposes, Distilleries, Breweries, and all other
sorts of Industrial-Establishments**

Wholesale and Retail

Price Lists will be forwarded on application

Orders by Post receive prompt attention

Patterns Post-Free.

The Styrian Sanatorium and Watering-Place

Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn

a famous health and pleasure resort

Accessible in one hours drive from

«Pöltschach»

Station of the „Austrian-Southern Railway“

➡ To be reached from Budapest in 8½ hours by train ➡

Remedies:

Mineral-Water containing sulphat of soda and carbonic acid, Milk- and Whey-Cure Baths of Chalybeate-Springs containing Carbonic acid, Hydropathic Cure, Massage, and Electric Cure.

✱ An Enchanted Region, Mild Climate. ✱

The splendid **Park** and the **Walks** and **Drives** in the **Vicinity** are **Unsurpassed**

Large Swimming-Pool

Luxurious Assembly-Room, Reading-Room Library
excellent Restaurant, Coffeshouse, Riding-School.

Post and Telegraph Service on the premises

Sole Depository for the

Mineral-Waters of Rohitsch for Hungary:

JOSEPH HOFFMANN

No. 8. Akademia-utcza Budapest.



Oriental Bazar and Show-Rooms of
THEODORE KERTÉSZ

Budapest, No. 1, Dorottya-utca.

(See page 115)

PLACHT TESTVÉREK

Musical-Instrument-Maker to the Royal and Imperial court

Corner of József-tér and Wurm-utca.

The Largest Store of all sorts of Musical Instruments and component parts of the same

Specialties:

Mechanical Drawing-room Music and Hand Organs, Artiston, Phönix, Victoria, Symphonion with changeable notes Swiss play boxes in all qualities and sizes Harmoniums and Miniature Harmoniums (s g Accordionette) Cymbals, Harmonica-Flute of quite new construction 1, 2, 3 octaves. Flageoletto „Novelty“ The Niele Picolo „Novelty“.

An Illustrated Price List will be forwarded on application



THE KORUTTI PURODO

Budapest, váczi-utca 26. sz

ZIRNER TESTVÉREK

ZIRNER BROTHERS

ékszer, órák és más alkatrészek

Jewellers and Watch Makers

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VÁCZI-UTCA 26. sz.

No 26 VÁCZI-STREET

RAKTÁRAK

BRANCH BUSINESSES

BECS CARLSBAD
J. Graben 15. Alte Wiese 34
Károlyi utca 12. 2. ét. 1. sz.

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Gyémántok, dragakövek, ékszerek,

The latest novelties:

arany és ezüst tárgyak

legnagyobb választéka

in brooches, rings, bracelets, watches, chains and all sorts of other fascinating devices

Svájczi zseborak

és egyéb granátáruk

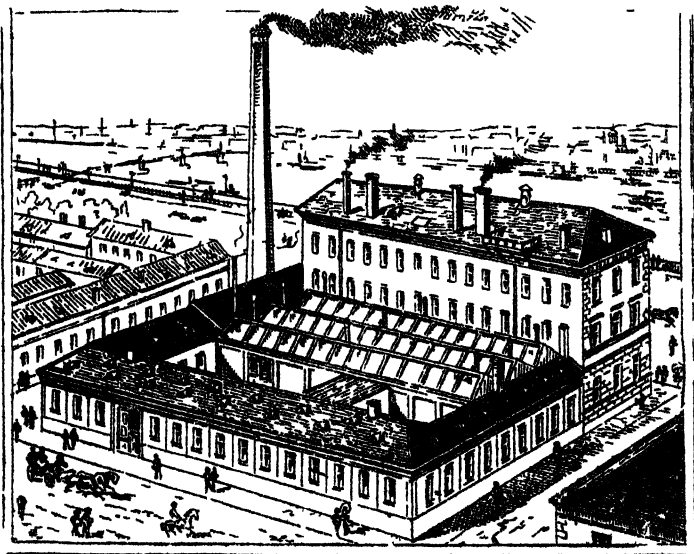
varrható és fűzők

1. sz. 1. sz. 1. sz.

ENGLISH SPOKEN HERE

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THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING SECTION of GANZ & Co

See p. p. 31, 37, 38

