

Early stone houses in Vienna

Paul Mitchell

The article examines the earliest stone domestic buildings in medieval Vienna. Four buildings of the late twelfth or early thirteenth centuries are presented. Such stone buildings were accompanied by a combination of wooden buildings and various other structures: timber-framed buildings with earthen cellars, single-storey wooden buildings built in a variety of techniques, a variety of industrial structures, pits for storage... This picture of stone houses at around 1200, changed dramatically from the early to mid-thirteenth century onwards. In the Jewish and merchants' districts house plots were rapidly covered by large stone buildings during the course of the thirteenth century. The largest part of Vienna's medieval housing substance dates to this period. Sometimes the earliest stone houses did not survive this process, but it seems more likely that most early houses were simply expanded in all directions – horizontally to cover an entire plot – or vertically through new upper storeys or the addition of cellars. Other large thirteenth century houses had no earlier building. An element of the petrification of Vienna, which has been little discussed up to now are the house towers. Six which stood in the “merchants' district” adjoining the medieval markets can be dated to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. There are many open questions in Vienna. Firstly, the question of dating. We need more stratigraphy and pottery. Secondly, the question of plot layout, that is the distribution of buildings and structures. Thirdly, there is the question of the use of the known building types. Finally, how did the appearance of a house plot vary between different parts of town?

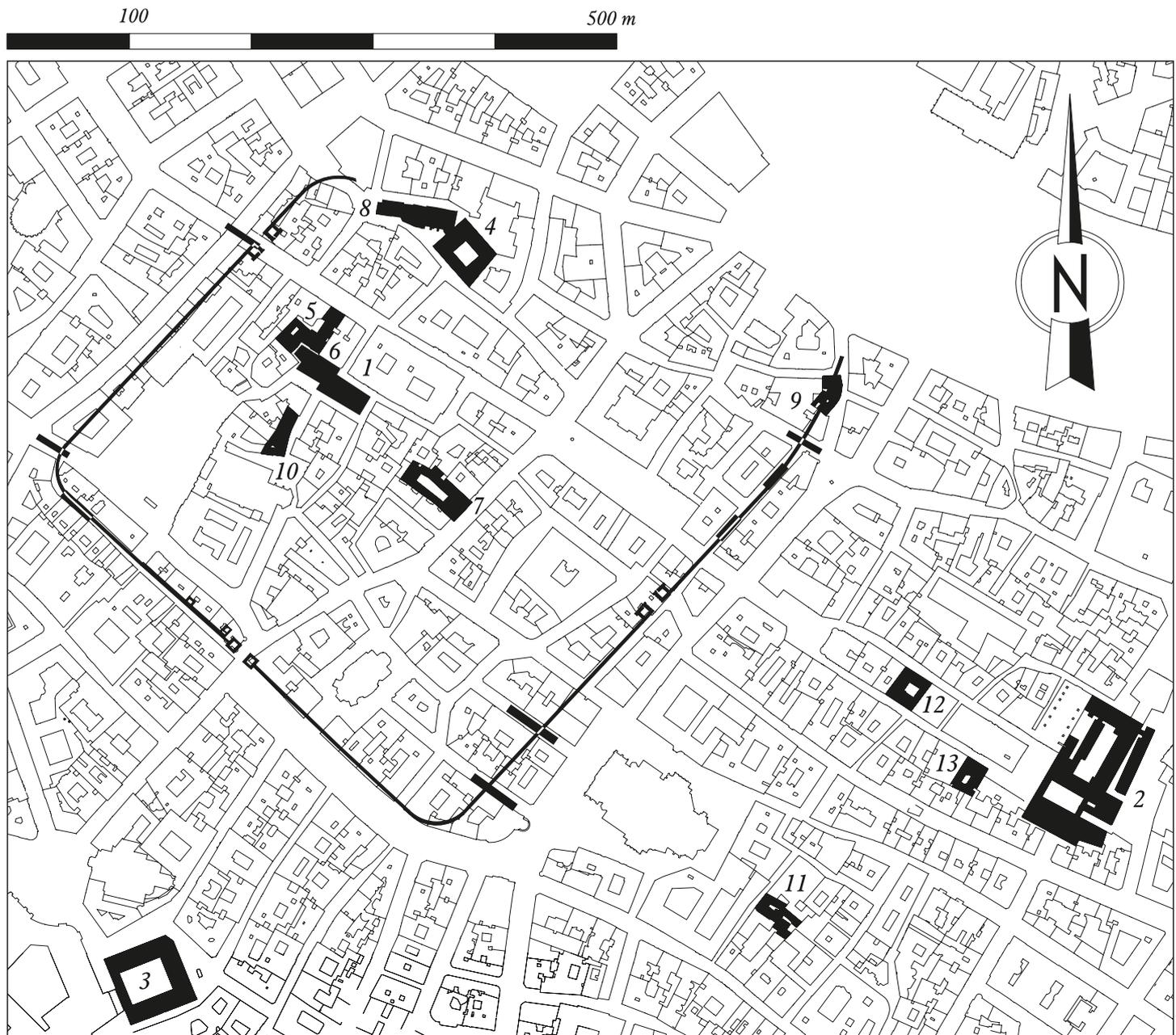
Fig. 1:

The centre of Vienna with the line of the Roman wall and sites mentioned in the text (omitting house towers):

- 1. Judenplatz – excavation
- 2. Former University
- 3. Stallburg
- 4. Salvatorgasse 12

- 5. Judenplatz 8
- 6. Judenplatz 9
- 7. Tuchlauben 17
- 8. Maria am Gestade

- 9. Rabensteig 3
- 10. Parisergasse 1
- 11. Blutgasse 3
- 12. Bäckerstrasse 7
- 13. Bäckerstrasse 16



- 1) *The most important completed projects:*
Judenplatz: Helgert 1998, 32–37; Helgert, Schmid 2000, 91–110; Former University: Geischläger, Offenberger 2002, 369–376 (The final publication of the excavation will take place in the „Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften“); Project, Historic Building Structure in the Cellars of Vienna City Centre': Buchinger, Mitchell, Schön 2002b, 506–534.
Two important excavations taking place at the time of writing:
Stallburg (Imperial Palace) and Salvatorgasse 12.

This article examines what is known about the earliest stone domestic buildings in medieval Vienna. It is not substantially concerned with mature houses from the mid-thirteenth century onwards, but rather with the surviving fragments from the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, which archaeological excavations and buildings archaeology have begun to bring to light within the last ten years (**fig. 1**).

Medieval Vienna grew up at the site of a Roman fort. The rapid expansion of city from the late twelfth century onwards was crowned by the completion of a town wall in the early thirteenth century, enclosing a much larger area than the Roman fort had done (Gaisbauer 2004, 224–233).

There are two main areas of the city centre where medieval houses have survived beneath more recent facades:

- to the west the medieval Jewish district, around today's Judenplatz
- to the east a district bordering on the main medieval market area and inhabited by wealthy merchants /important patricians, around Bäckerstrasse.

The earliest stone houses

Only a few of the earliest stone houses have been found up to now.

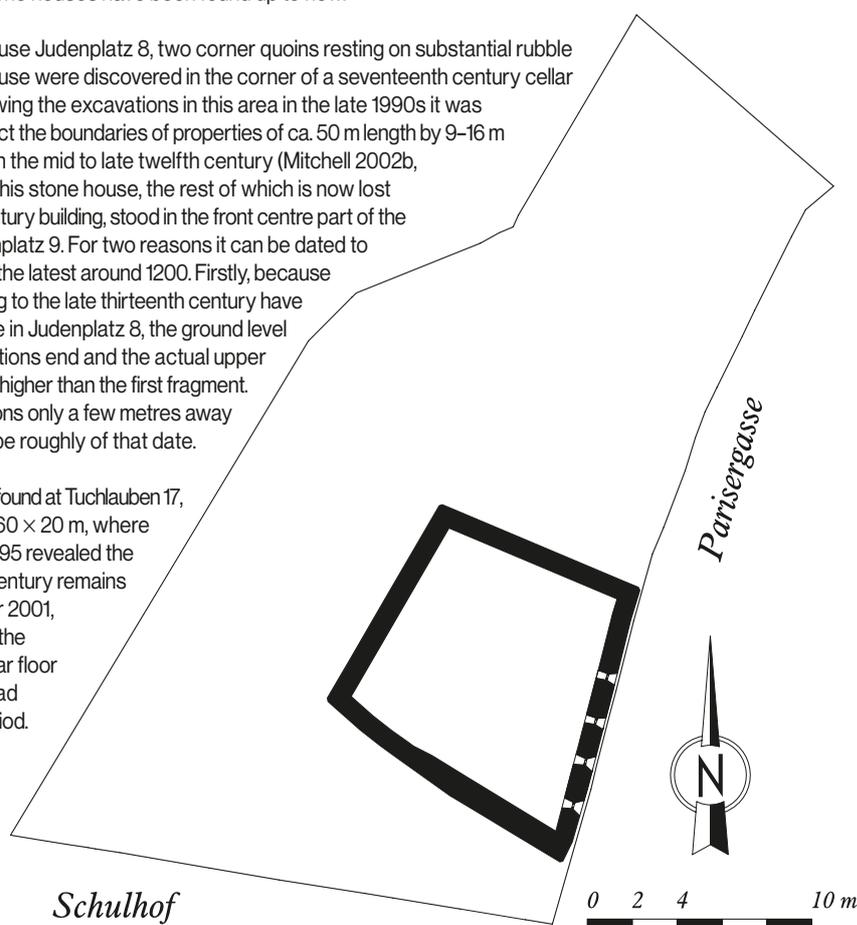
Fig. 2:
 Vienna. Parisergasse 1 – Phase One, early to mid thirteenth century (reconstruction).

During the analysis of the house Judenplatz 8, two corner quoins resting on substantial rubble foundations of a medieval house were discovered in the corner of a seventeenth century cellar (Schön 2003, 96–139). Following the excavations in this area in the late 1990s it was possible to broadly reconstruct the boundaries of properties of ca. 50 m length by 9–16 m width, as they were laid out in the mid to late twelfth century (Mitchell 2002b, 200–205; 2002c, 143–152). This stone house, the rest of which is now lost beneath a late nineteenth century building, stood in the front centre part of the neighbouring property Judenplatz 9. For two reasons it can be dated to the late twelfth century or at the latest around 1200. Firstly, because where substantial walls dating to the late thirteenth century have been documented elsewhere in Judenplatz 8, the ground level (that point where the foundations end and the actual upper wall begins) is almost a metre higher than the first fragment. Secondly, because excavations only a few metres away showed this ground level to be roughly of that date.

A second part of a house was found at Tuchlauben 17, today a property of around 60 × 20 m, where archaeological trenches in 1995 revealed the (pottery-dated) late twelfth century remains of a stone building (Gaisbauer 2001, 215–222; 2002). In a trench in the courtyard a high quality mortar floor ran up against a wall, which had survived from the Roman period. Many surviving Roman walls were incorporated into medieval buildings in Vienna and a few can still be seen in cellars today **2**.

- 2) *For example in the crypt of the Church Maria am Gestade (Mosser 2004, 251–254), or in the house Rabensteig 3 (Mitchell 2001, 737–738).*

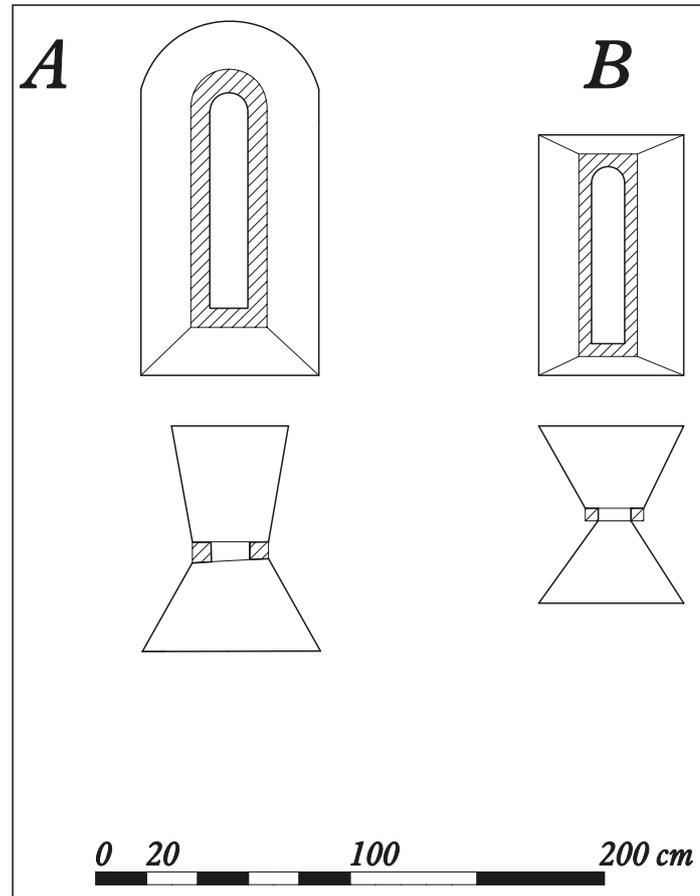
Fig. 3:
 Vienna. Parisergasse 1 – Phase One, window.



If we connect these features with four allegedly twelfth-century wall fragments in the existing fabric of the house, identified by buildings researcher Gerhard Seebach, then we have a very substantial stone building (of more than 20 m length!) fronting on to the street. A fireplace and the remains of stamped loess floor surfaces indicate that at least one wooden building stood in the rear part of the plot.

A third early building of which much more has survived is the first phase of the house Parisergasse 1 in the southern part of the former Jewish district (Buchinger – Mitchell – Schön, 2002a, 402–419). In this case the property lies with its width to the street (**fig. 2; 3**). Fronting on to the street was a trapezoid building, the walls of which were between 10 and 13.25 m long. Four round arched slit windows were discovered in the facade, on a substantial part of which the rendering was intact, making the direct dating of the rubble walls through the comparative analysis of wall structure impossible (Mitchell – Schön 2002a, 462–473). Around the windows an area had been marked out and smoothed over with a trowel. As the second phase of the building dates approximately to the third quarter of the thirteenth century (see below), the early phase must be from the first half of the century. It appears to have been

Fig. 4:
Vienna. Two early thirteenth
century windows.
A: Parisergasse 1 (exterior view)
B: Blutgasse 3 (interior view)



the only stone building on the plot, although immediately to its north there were traces of a twelfth-century wooden building. Perhaps this house is an example of how the earliest stone houses may have appeared – substantial, single stone buildings accompanied by other structures.

A fourth building was clearly not a house, but is unlikely to have been unique. In the rear part of the plot Blutgasse 3 stands a building measuring only 6 × 4 m internally (Buchinger – Mitchell – Schön 2002b, 506–534). It dates to the early thirteenth century if not earlier. In the south wall there were three slit windows and in the north wall two windows and the entrance (fig. 4). The walls of the building are thin – at the most 70 cm – so that an upper floor seems likely to have been timber-framed. The building also had a very deep cellar from the beginning. Because of this, its small size and good ventilation the building was almost certainly a storehouse.

Viennese house plots around 1200

The stone buildings of the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries were accompanied by wooden buildings and various other structures (Helgert – Mitchell 1999, 171–178; Gaisbauer – Mitchell – Schön 2003, 125–139). In the area which later became the medieval university, at the eastern end of the Bäckerstrasse area, several earthen cellars have been excavated (Geischläger – Offenberger 2002, 369–376). They appear to have been more or less square, 5 × 5 m for example, ca. 2.5 m deep and were found in the front parts of the plots. Burnt traces of the superstructure show that these were the basements of timber-framed buildings.

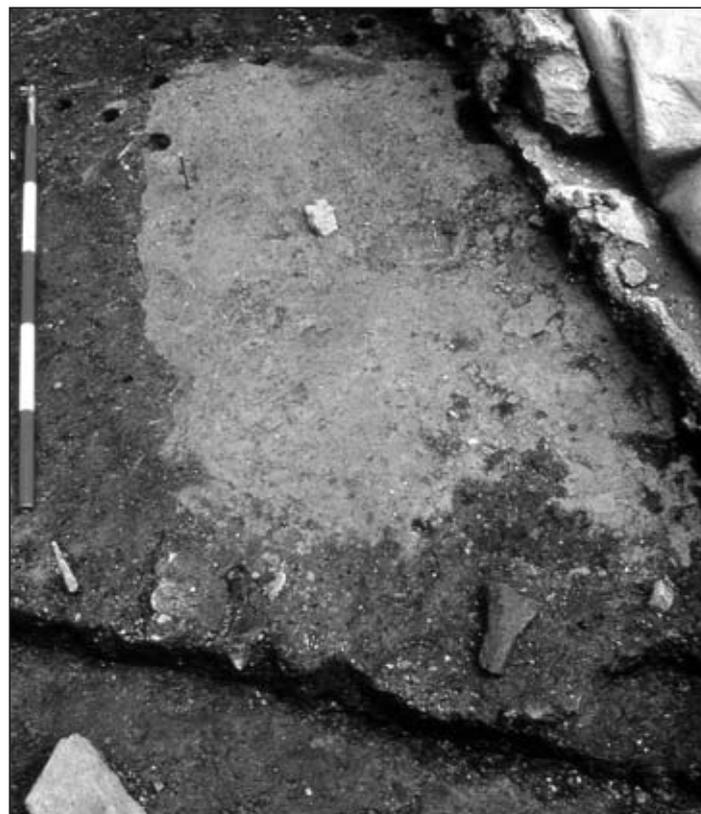


Fig. 5:
Vienna. Judenplatz – high medieval
wooden building with stamped
loess floor and wattle walls.
(© Stadtarchäologie Wien,
Foto: H. Helgert)

At Judenplatz, but also at other sites, most recently Salvatorgasse 12, single-storey wooden buildings without cellars, recognisable by their stamped loess floors have been discovered. Such buildings could be around 10 × 6 or 7 × 4 m for example. Their roofs either rested on posts with wooden walls (timber framing?) or walls of wattle and daub in between, or they depended entirely on sill beam-frames without the use of posts (fig. 5; 6).

Several other types of archaeological feature occur on high medieval plots in Vienna. Among the various pits are round pits 2–2.5 m in diameter and up to 6 m deep. These were dug apparently to extract loess and were afterwards filled with refuse. Some of these pits were not completely filled however, but acquired a “floor surface” of stamped loess – or even cobbles – 1–2 m from the top. These pits were being used for storage purposes, as the discovery in two cases at the university site of steps cut into the loess down into the pits confirms.

Fig. 6:
Vienna. Judenplatz – high medieval
wooden building with stamped
loess floor, posthole and two
adjoining beam slots.
(© Stadtarchäologie Wien,
Foto: H. Helgert)



Another type of pit is substantially smaller – oval or rectangular up to 1,5 m long, and merely 20–40 cm deep. The primary fill of these pits is always loess or a similar material. Perhaps these are pits where loess was processed prior to its use as a building material.

Handiwork also took place on these plots. At Judenplatz a roughly square building of 4 by 4 m was encountered. Three of its walls relied on sill beams, the fourth on a stone Roman wall, which had survived into the twelfth century (but was later ripped out). In two corners of the building ovens were built against this wall. As there was no obvious trace of metal-working, this may have been a bakehouse.

Two other plots at Judenplatz did however produce evidence of iron-working – a smelting oven, iron slag and a pit full of other waste material.

To summarise, a Viennese house plot at 1200 seems likely to have consisted of a combination of the following structures:

- a stone building, a house or possibly a storehouse, very possibly only one as otherwise more such buildings would have been found in the last few years
- timber-framed buildings with earthen cellars
- single-storey wooden buildings built in a variety of techniques
- a variety of industrial structures, pits for storage and other purposes, livestock enclosures, gravelled or cobbled surfaces...
- and presumably cesspits and occasionally wells, though curiously none have been found which can be dated this early yet (Mitchell – Schön 2002b, 474–480).

What happened to the earliest buildings

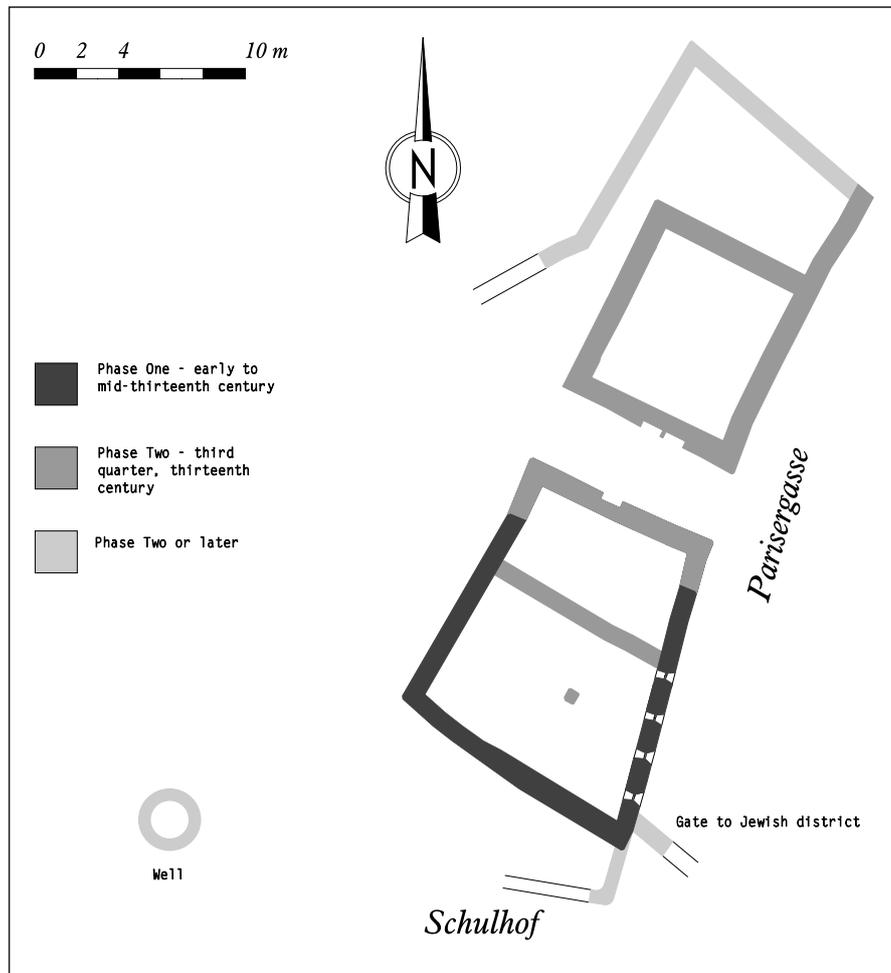
In Vienna we have a very important written source from the first half of the thirteenth century in which 'Brother Werner' describes in detail the construction of a wooden house in sill-beam technique (Kühnel 1976, 90–109). This text gives the impression that most Viennese houses were still being built in wood at this time, but this is not necessarily the case.

In fact, the picture of stone houses, which we have sketched at around 1200, changes dramatically from the early to mid-thirteenth century onwards. In those parts of the town which have been most studied, the Jewish and merchants' districts, house plots were rapidly 'petrified', that is during the course of the thirteenth century they were covered by large stone buildings. By far the largest part of Vienna's medieval housing substance dates to the thirteenth century.

Sometimes the earliest stone houses did not survive this process. At Tuchlauben 17, the stone building discovered in the courtyard was demolished, the Roman wall ripped out and a new house constructed on a different plan. A further example of the same process comes from Graz Hauptplatz, where a square stone building of around 9 m length, dating to the beginning of the thirteenth century or earlier and initially accompanied by wooden buildings, was demolished in the mid-thirteenth century and replaced by stone buildings, which completely ignored the older ground plan (Steinklauber 2002, 266–291).

A minority of early houses in Vienna may have been replaced in this way, but it seems more likely that most early houses were simply expanded in all directions – horizontally to cover an entire plot – or vertically through new upper storeys or the addition of cellars. What happened at Parisergasse 1 may have been more typical (fig. 7):

In the course of the thirteenth century the original building was expanded to become a house of 34 m width and 10 m depth. An entry passage was laid out in the middle of the plot and on both sides of this passage two rooms were created. There was at least one upper stone storey and behind the building an open area in which a well was situated. A double seating niche capped by pointed trefoil arches can be still be found in the entry passage today.



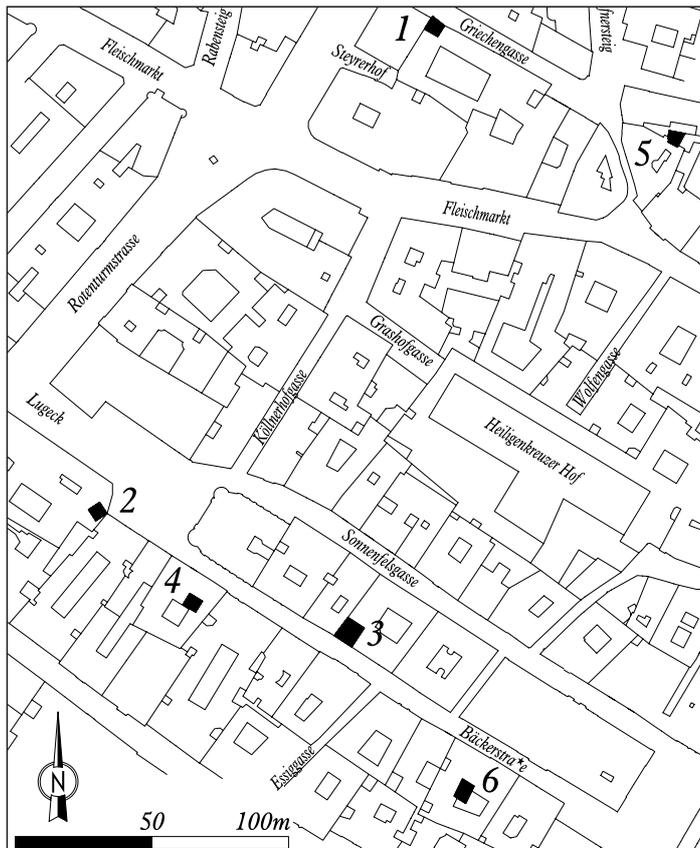
There are many examples of large thirteenth century houses for which no earlier building has been found. The main wing alone of Bäckerstrasse 7, for example, built by the mid-thirteenth century, was 27×7 m (Buchinger – Schön 2002, 499–505). Bäckerstrasse 16 consisted of at least three stone buildings on a plot of 30×20 m, the space between being probably taken by wooden buildings. At the back of the property is a cellar dating to the early or mid-thirteenth century, with portal, window and a stretch of wall in opus spicatum (herringbone) technique, typical of this period, remaining to this day (Mitchell 2002a, 737–739).

Fig. 7: Vienna. Parisergasse 1 – Phases Two and Three.

Excursus: Vienna’s house towers

Fig. 8:
Vienna. Medieval house towers:
1. Griechengasse 4
2. Lugeck 6
3. Bäckerstrasse 7
4. Bäckerstrasse 2
5. Griechengasse 9
6. Bäckerstrasse 14

Fig. 9:
Vienna.
Bäckerstrasse 14,
house tower.



Although they do not as a rule belong to the earliest stone houses, it's worth mentioning at this point an element of the petrification of Vienna, which has been little discussed up to now; the house towers of which around a dozen are known. Six of those which stood in the "merchants' district" adjoining the medieval markets can be dated to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries (fig. 8):

- Griechengasse 4, placed by Gerhard Seebach in the first half of the thirteenth century (Seebach 2002, 454–461)
- Lugeck 7, built shortly before 1360 according to written sources. Often drawn or painted, but brutally demolished in the mid-nineteenth century (Buchinger– Schön 2002, 499–505)
- Bäckerstrasse 7, the tower of which was added from 1368–1373 by the brother of the man, who built the tower at Lugeck (Buchinger – Schön 2002, 499–505)
- Bäckerstrasse 2, apparently medieval, but not precisely datable (Buchinger – Mitchell – Schön 2002b, 506–539)
- Griechengasse 9, generally placed in the thirteenth century, but not analysed, the dating therefore uncertain
- Bäckerstrasse 14, not analysed, but undoubtedly medieval stone architecture (fig. 9).

Summary and further lines of enquiry

To summarise once more:

- the earliest stone houses in Vienna date to the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries
- typically a plot might consist of a single stone building surrounded by wooden buildings of varying size and type, as well as other structures
- 'petrification' took place rapidly in the course of the thirteenth century
- some of the earliest houses may have been demolished, but others survived at the core of much larger houses.

With only ten years of modern archaeology and building research behind us in Vienna (Gaisbauer – Mitchell – Schön 2003.), there are many open questions:

Firstly, the question of dating. Many of the dates in this article rely on the comparative analysis of wall structure, a method which in Austria is highly developed, but by no means foolproof (Mitchell – Schön 2002a.). The earliest rubble walls in profane buildings are generally held to replace squared stone around 1200, but the actual date of their appearance varies greatly from place to place – sometimes rubble walls occur in the twelfth century. This means that some of the houses we would usually place in the early thirteenth century may actually belong to the twelfth century. We need more stratigraphy and pottery if we are to become more confident in our dating.

Secondly, as far as the question of the layout of a plot is concerned, it appears to be the case that stone buildings and timber-framed buildings with earthen cellars were usually in the front part of a plot, while single-storey wooden buildings, storage pits and industrial structures tended to be at the rear of a plot. This is not very surprising, but in order to say something more detailed we need a lot more evidence.

Thirdly, there is the question of the use of the known building types. We can't presume that a family always lived in the stone building on a plot – they may have slept in the wooden shack next door. A related question concerns the three different storage possibilities on a house plot of the early thirteenth century – storage pits, earthen cellars and stone cellars. When were which goods stored in what structure? There are a whole range of questions under this heading.

3) *At the time of writing a first phase of excavations at the Stallburg had recently been completed, with a second phase likely. The author was a member of the supervisory team.*

Finally, how did the appearance of a house plot vary between different parts of town? In the Jewish and merchants' districts stone buildings had become common by the mid-thirteenth century, but in the area of the later university, there may have been no stone buildings at this time. We need not presume however, that all areas on the edge of the town, as the university area was, were similarly (under)developed, for recent excavations at the Stallburg site (now part of the Imperial Palace) appear to show stone and wooden buildings on house plots in the thirteenth century. **3)**

There is still a great deal of work to do.

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Nejstarší kamenné domy ve Vídni

Autor se zabývá otázkou, co víme o nejranějších kamenných stavbách určených k bydlení ve středověké Vídni. V ulicích Judenplatz 8, Tuchlauben 17, Parisergasse 1 a Blutgasse 3 se nacházejí čtyři domy z konce dvanáctého nebo třináctého století. Tyto kamenné domy navazovaly na řadu dřevěných budov a různých jiných staveb: hrázděné domy s hliněnými sklepy, jednopodlažní dřevěné stavby postavené různými technikami, nejrůznější průmyslové stavby, jámy pro skladování nebo jiné účely, ohrady pro dobytek atd.

Vzhled kamenných domů z období kolem r. 1200 se začal dramaticky měnit v 1. polovině třináctého století a dále. V částech města, které byly nejvíce zkoumány, jako např. židovská a obchodní čtvrtě, byly stavební pozemky v průběhu třináctého století velmi rychle zastavěny kamennými domy. Největší část výstavby domů ve středověké Vídni pochází ze třináctého století. Nejranější kamenné domy tento proces někdy nepřežily, ale pravděpodobnější je, že první domy, jako jsou na Parisergasse 1, se jednoduše rozrostly do všech směrů – horizontálně nebo vertikálně v podobě nových horních podlaží či přístavby sklepů. Zdá se, že další velké domy ze třináctého století neměly žádné předchůdce, např. Bäckerstrasse 7 a Bäckerstrasse 16.

Jedna součást „kamenné“ Vídne, o níž se až doposud velmi málo mluvilo, jsou věžové domy. Šest z těch, které stály ve čtvrti „obchodníků“ (obchodní čtvrti), jež sousedila se středověkými trhy, může pocházet ze třináctého nebo čtrnáctého století.

Pro archeology je ve Vídni stále mnoho otevřených otázek. Předně otázka určení stáří kamenných domů. Potřebujeme více stratigrafických situací a archeologických nálezů. Za druhé, otázka zástavby parcel, tzn. rozmístění budov a staveb. Za třetí je zde otázka využití známých typů budov. A nakonec, jak se měnil vzhled stavebního pozemku v různých částech města?

Popisy obrázků

Obr. 1

Střed Vídne s průběhem opevnění z doby římské a zkoumaných lokalit zmíněných v textu (s výjimkou věžových domů)

1. Judenplatz – archeologický výzkum
2. Bývalá univerzita
3. Stallburg
4. Salvatorgasse 12
5. Judenplatz 8
6. Judenplatz 9
7. Tuchlauben 17
8. Maria am Gestade
9. Rabensteig 3
10. Parisergasse 1
11. Blutgasse 3
12. Bäckerstrasse 7
13. Bäckerstrasse 16

Obr. 2

Vídeň. Parisergasse 1 – 1. fáze, počátek až polovina třináctého století (rekonstrukce).

Obr. 3

Vídeň. Parisergasse 1 – 1. fáze, okno.

Obr. 4

*Vídeň. Dvojice oken z počátku třináctého století.
A: Parisergasse 1 (vnější pohled)
B: Blutgasse 3 (vnitřní pohled)*

Obr. 5

*Vídeň. Judenplatz – vrcholně středověká dřevohliněná stavba s podlahou z udusané hlíny (spraš) a proutěnými stěnami.
(© Stadtarchäologie Wien, Foto: H. Helgert)*

Obr. 6

Vídeň. Judenplatz – vrcholně středověká dřevohliněná stavba, sloupová jáma se dvěma přiléhajícími trámy. (© Stadtarchäologie Wien, Foto: H. Helgert)

Obr. 7

Vídeň. Parisergasse 1 – 2. a 3. fáze.

Obr. 8

*Vídeň. Věžové domy:
1. Griechengasse 4
2. Lugeck 6
3. Bäckerstrasse 7
4. Bäckerstrasse 2
5. Griechengasse 9
6. Bäckerstrasse 14*

Obr. 9

Vídeň. Bäckerstrasse 14, věžový dům.