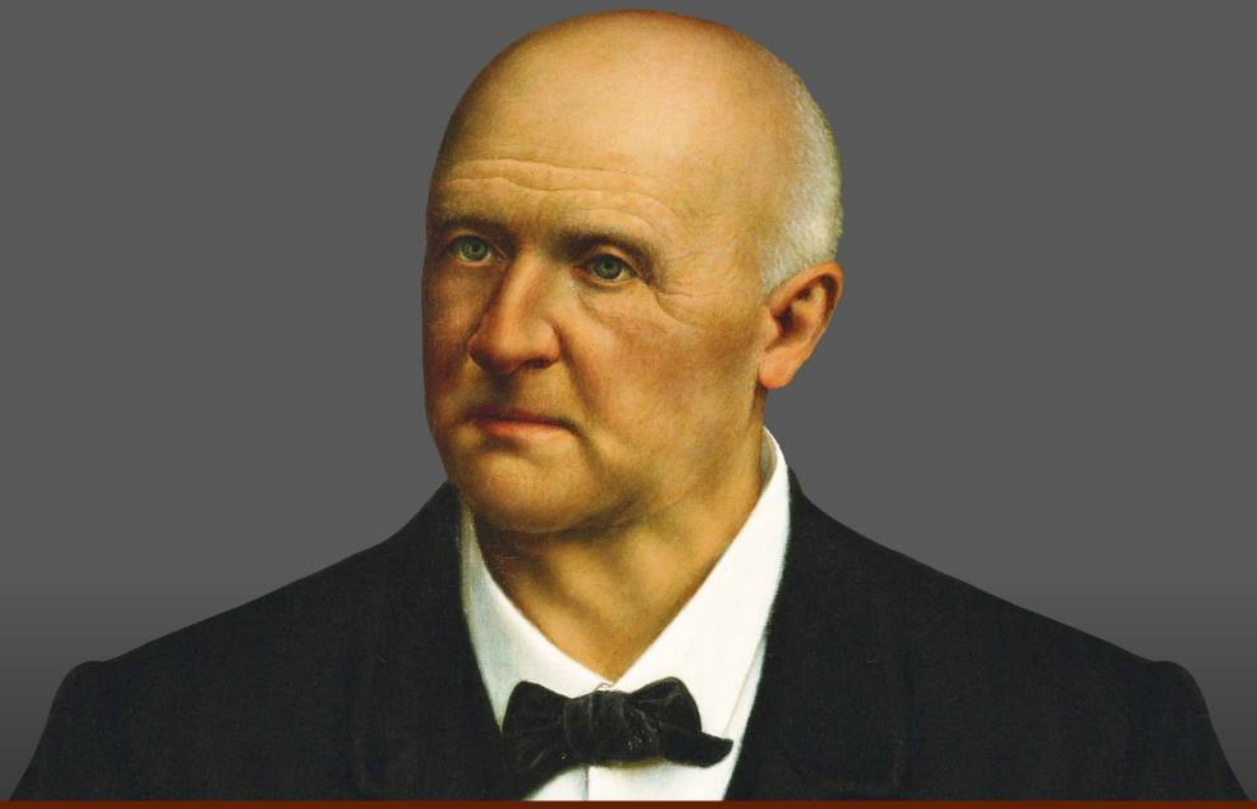


6

1848 Revolution

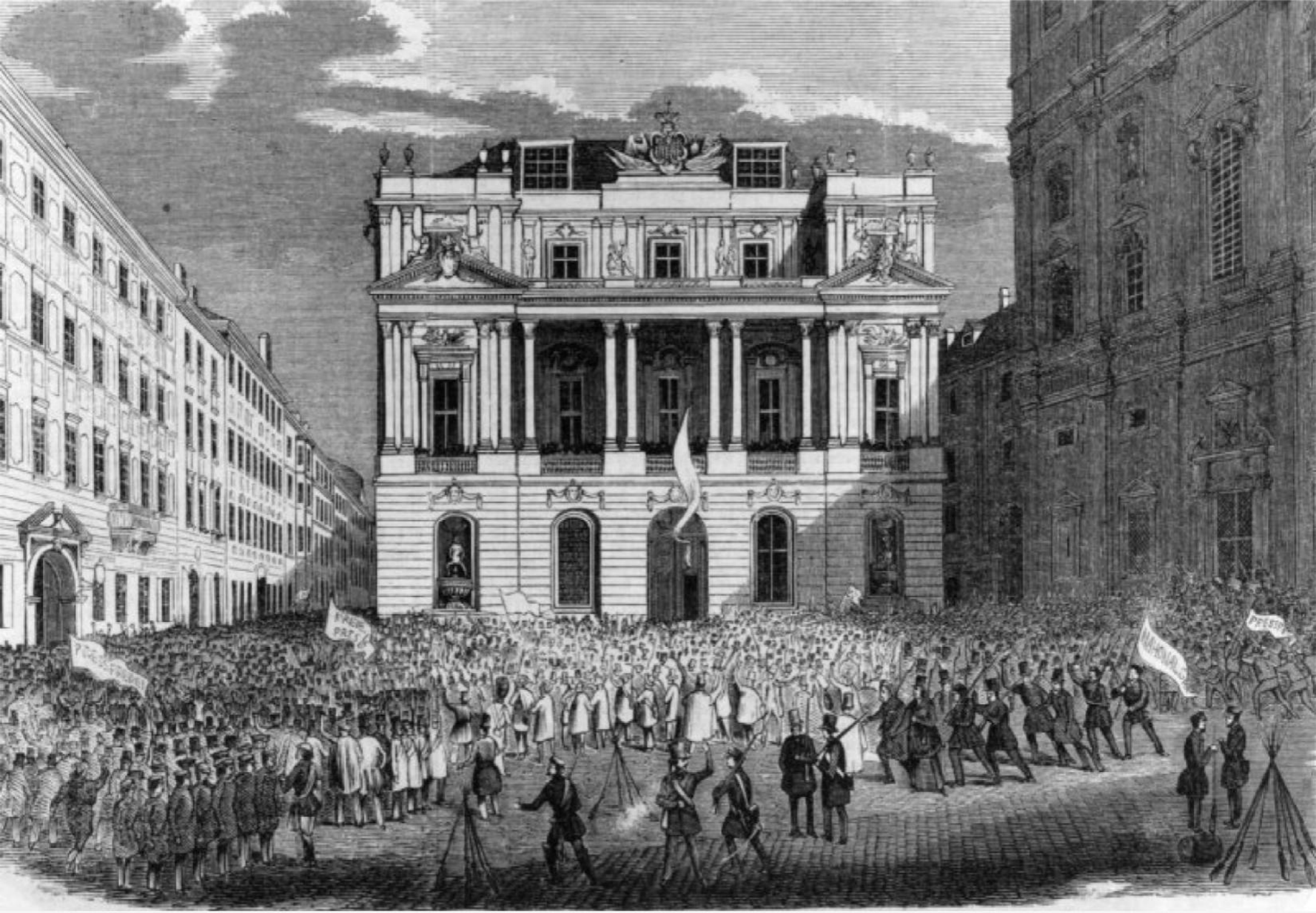




13 March 1848 : Archduke Albrecht orders the troops to fire into the crowd in front of the Lower-Austrian Parliament



Barricade at the " Schwibbögen " on Old University square (1848)



" Old University "square on the night of March 13 to 14, 1848



26 May 1848 : Barricade installed in front of the Jesuit Church
in the background, the Jesuit College



Academic Legion guardroom inside the New Aula building (1848)



July 1848 : Meeting of the first Austrian constituent assembly at the Spanish riding school in Vienna



National Guard parade on “ Am Hof Platz ” (1848)



6 October 1848 : the battle on the Tabor bridge in Leopoldstadt

A clash between the National Guard and the Academic Legion on one side and the Nassau regiment on the other, sought to forcibly compel the Upper-Austrian Richter grenadier battalion to depart to fight the Hungarian Revolution. The soldiers were repelled, and the Viennese, accompanied by troops from the Richter battalion, who had fraternized with them, entered the city of Vienna triumphantly with three cannons captured from the enemy. The painter Bonvantura Emler (1831-1862) took part in this battle, as a member of the Academic Legion.

The Minister of War, Theodor Franz, count of Baillet von Latour, decided to send troops from Vienna to support the Imperial army that was facing the rebellious Hungarians. This decision resulted in serious street and barricade fights. Latour was lynched by an angry mob and hanged on a lamp post. Although the student committee denounced the crime, the court and government would no longer be swayed in its decision to militarily crush the Revolution in Vienna. Prince Albert of Windisch-Grätz was given full powers for a military advance on Vienna with his troops, which had already won back the revolutionary city of Prague. He placed Vienna under siege on October 20.



Battle at the Stern barricade on Jagerzeile (28 October 1848)