

"What is history to me? Mine is the first and only world" (p. 243). They have more respect for the antecedents of Vienna's malaise. Their airiest comment, that the constitutional structure of the nineteenth-century Habsburg state "claimed divine right, simply as a means of removing its operations from the sphere of moral judgment" (p. 242), at least is worth a good debate at *Jause* time. Thanks to excellent organization, cogent arguments, and a patent realization of the complexity of the scene they describe, Janik and Toulmin add notably to the reconstruction of the Viennese cultural milieu prior to World War I.

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AUSTRIA AND THE AUSTRIANS. By *Stella Musulin*. Foreword by *W. H. Auden*. New York and Washington: Praeger Publishers, 1972. 248 pp.

This volume, by the Austrian correspondent of the London *Economist*, is neither a travel guide nor a popular history. It is rather a mishmash of information about the chief geographical features of the country; pithy descriptions of architectural and artistic monuments and other matters of interest to the casual traveler; a few basic facts and myths—not always the most important ones—of Austrian history; and vignettes of interesting, sometimes fascinating, personages in Austrian history.

Through the device of allotting a chapter to each province and devoting only a single introductory chapter to Austria as a whole, the author perhaps overemphasizes the sharp contrasts and subtle differences in temperament between the various provinces of Austria. By overseasoning her account with graphic tales of picturesque but often relatively unimportant persons, she, perhaps inadvertently, gives the reader a distorted picture of the real nature of the Austrian people. True, Baroness Musulin has been unable to discover legends about an Austrian Dracula to lure uninitiated tourists to his haunts, but she has provided them with too many juicy tidbits about such eccentrics as Philippine Welser, who constructed a bathtub that held 180 gallons of water (pp. 63–65); Maria Clementine Sobieski, who, in spite of the efforts of George I and Charles VI to prevent it, succeeded in escaping from Innsbruck to marry James Edward Stuart (pp. 65–68); Eva Kraus, the housemaid in Schönbrunn with whom Napoleon fell in love (pp. 92–93); Anna Plochl, the twelve-year-old daughter of a Styrian postmaster with whom Archduke John fell in love when he was thirty-four (pp. 143–49); and Anna Neumann, who, after five previous nuptials, at the age of eighty-two married the twenty-eight-year-old Count Georg Ludwig von Schwarzenberg for the deliberate purpose of devoting all her vast fortune "to a good cause" (pp. 112–14).

*Austria and the Austrians* was obviously not written by a professional historian. In actual fact, of the numerous works of first-rate contemporary Austrian historians the author has made use of only one: Erich Zöllner's *Österreich, sein Werden in der Geschichte*. However, the book was not intended for historians but rather, as W. H. Auden says in his foreword, for English tourists who know so little about Austria that they are "apt to imagine that Salzburg is a city in the Tyrol" (p. 17), and perhaps even for cinema directors "in search of perfect material for a movie" (p. 19). For such persons there are, in Auden's words, "few books of this kind that are at one and the same time so instructive and such fun to peruse" (p. 21).

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