

Universitätsplatz, I.: *University church* (Universitätskirche), constructed 1627 by the Jesuits; the frescos of the couple are by Pozzo.

Wiedener Hauptstrasse, IV.: *Church, called „Paulanerkirche“.*

■ Parks and gardens.

Augarten (Leopoldstadt), founded 1655, by Ferdinand III. and opened to the public a century later, by the liberality of the emperor Josef II.; it is a most agreeable walk, on account of the silence, which reigns there, the thickness of the foliage, and the beautiful alleys. This garden extends till to a terrace, which is facing the suburb, peopled a great deal now-a-days, and arising on the same place, where the plain of Brigittenau was to be found formerly. This park grows to become fashionable, more and more. The vicinity of the north-western railway-station and the two bridges, which are uniting this quarter to the opposite bank of the canal, are reasons, which concur, in populating the Augarten. There is also a coffeehouse-restoration.

The Prater, situated at the extremity of the Leopoldstadt. This park is incomparable in its kind, and does not only charm the Viennese themselves, as it excites in a high degree, the admiration of the strangers. It is an immense, open park, having been formerly part of a forest, that vanished in the same measure, as civilisation was arising at the banks of the Danube, which formerly

were so uncultivated. The extension of the Prater is so enormous, that it is difficult, to assign it justly. Partly it is traversed by long alleys. When one is in the district Leopoldstadt, on the place, called „Praterstern”, one sees two alleys; one is on the left, and the other on the right; straightforward is a third one, formed by three parallel alleys.

The first alley of the Prater, on the left, is but visited by walkers, who are fond of solitude; it leads to the military swimming-school and to the river-baths (Communalbad). The middle alley, called „Feuerwerks-Allee”, and since the exhibition „Ausstellungs-Strasse”, leads to the „Wurstel-Prater”, whose denomination is explained by the presence of theatres and puppets; besides there are numerous popular places of amusement—menageries, panoramas, swings, flying booths etc. etc. There is also a multitude of restorations, where millions of families spend fine summer evenings or Sunday afternoons, and consume an incredible mass of cheese and sausages, as well as excellent beer, one finds there in abundance.

The right alley is the finest of all. It is formed, as we have already mentioned, of three parallel alleys; the largest one in the middle is destined for carriages, the left one for pedestrians and the right one for riders. This alley is constantly frequented during the fine season, and even in winter, on Sunday afternoons, by a crowd of elegant equipages; riders and amazons are neither

failing. The arrival of the fine season is celebrated on the first of May, by what is called „Praterfahrt”. There is almost the whole population in the Prater, either on foot, in carriages, or on horseback. Even the court is joining the row of equipages of the aristocratic and financial high fashion, which is making a show of its luxury, on this day.

At the entrance of the alley one finds on the right and on the left the imp. and roy. gardens; walking along, one perceives on the left the „Aquarium”; then there are on the same side the three coffeehouse-restorations, where military concerts are taking place every day, in summer; entry gratis. Opposite to these coffeehouses, one perceives the „Constantinhügel” with the restoration of Sacher. Behind the third coffeehouse, one sees the large extension, where the buildings of the universal exhibition were to be found formerly; now one finds there but a single monument, the „Rotunde” (rotundo). — By a prolongation of the grand alley, one comes to a sort of summer-house, called „Lusthaus”; it is an ancient hunting room, which dates from the last century and is now a part of the „Gasthaus” on the left. Going along on the right and walking over a small bridge, one comes to a place, called „Freudenau”, where the runnings are taking place; there is also a „Gasthaus”.

The Stadtpark, I. Parkring. These plantations were made 1862, and since this time they

are to be numbered among the most frequented public places of the capital. They consist of two parts, separated by the river, called „Wien”, over which one has built a nice iron bridge, „Carolinenbrücke”. The part on the left bank, known by the name of „Kinderpark”, is a nice place, shaded by beautiful trees; there is always a multitude of children, engaged in playing. The part of the right bank, which is separated of the Ring but by an elegant grate, bears the character of a pleasure-garden. A basin in the middle and a miniature pavilion, for the refuge of the numerous aquatic inhabitants, are rejoicing the look of the walker. During the winter one is skating there. In the highest part of Stadtpark the „Cursalon” is arising in the renescent style (with concert-rooms, coffee-houses and restorations), built on the expenses of the town, by Garben. There are two monuments in the Stadtpark, which we shall mention immediately: the monument of Francis Schubert, and of Zelinka; both are by Kundtmann; the nice fountain, called „Donauweibchen”, is by *Hans Gasser*.

Volksgarten, I., adjacent to the outside „Burgplatz”; founded 1824, by Francis I.; embellished and enlarged 1864. It is surrounded with a fine monumental grate. In the middle one finds the „Theseus-Tempel”, containing the group of Canova: „Theseus, conquerer of Minotaurus”.

There is a coffee-house, where in summer concerts are taking place every evening, which are frequented by the best society (Entry 20—50 kr.)

In winter these concerts are but taking place on Sundays or holy-days.

Belvedere, III. Rennweg 6. This English garden, although showing nothing particular, is worth looking at. It is planted slopingly in the baroque style. On each side of a large basin in the middle, one finds a stair-case with twelve statues (by Klieber), representing the twelve months of the year; these stair-cases, which are separating the high part of the garden of the low one, are ornamented with cascades and allegoric figures. At the extremities of the garden, the two palaces are arising, which contain the picture-galleries and the antiquity-collections.

Schwarzenberg-Garten (garden of prince Schwarzenberg), IV. Heugasse 1, with most beautiful alleys, parterres in the French and English style, statues, basins, cascades etc. etc. Open for the public during the summer season.

Botanischer Garten, III. Rennweg 6; open every day.

Botanischer Garten (of the university), III. Rennweg 14; open for the public every day.

Rathhauspark, I. Franzensring; this newly planted garden faces the town-hall.

Liechtensteingärten (gardens of prince Liechtenstein), IX. Fürstengasse 1, and III. Rasumoffskygasse 3; containing most beautiful flowers and exotic plants.

Eszterhazygarten, IV. Mariahilferstrasse 73.
Schönbornpark, VIII. Florianigasse 24.