

of an old tree, so thoroughly studded with nails that nothing of the wood remains to be seen. This trunk is the last remnant of the forest of Vienna, which in former times is said to have covered the whole area which the town now occupies. It was customary for all young artisans, studying their trade, to travel through the country, staying a few days at some of the principal cities. Not a single journey-man locksmith passed through Vienna without hammering a nail into the trunk of this tree; this fact may be relied upon as being historical, and hence the name of the street *Stock-im-Eisen* (stick-in-iron, or more properly, iron-clad stump), which has been retained.

Vienna will be adorned in a short time by three other Monuments viz. of **Schiller**, **Grillparzer**, and **Tegetthoff**, for the first, the model by **Schilling** is completed and it will be the finest monument existing of the immortal poet; it is to be erected on the Schillerplatz (D. E. 5.), near the Opernring before the new building of the *Academy of Fine Arts* still in construction.

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## Public and Private Gardens.

**The Imp. Garden** (Burggarten) east of the Imperial Palace, possesses two large hot-houses 128 M. in length by 15 in height and a winter garden, the roof of which rests on Corinthian columns. Here is to be seen the equestrian statue of Francis I, This garden, which abounds in a great variety of camelias, roses, and other beautiful and rare flowers, is not open to the Viennese public; strangers obtain admission in the morning.

**The People's Garden** (Volksgarten), facing the imp. Garden, dates from 1824. In the centre of the garden is a temple called, the temple of Theseus, an imitation of that at Athens which contains a beautiful group in white marble, representing Theseus subduing the Minotaur. To the left of the entry is a café, at which good concerts may be heard every day during the fine season.

**The Town Park** (Stadtpark), is the most recent and most fashionable walk in Vienna. It is situated on the right and left bank of the „Wien“, between the Kolowratring and the Stubenring, and occupies an area of 143.800 □ Metres. At the time of the demolition of the ramparts (1857), it was ordered by express command of the Emperor that a part of the adjacent *glacis* should be transformed into a park. Agreeably to the imperial order, the new park was laid out in 1862, under the direction of *Siebek*, and after the plans of painter *Selleny*. That portion of the park, situated on the right bank of the „Wien“, is a place of resort for children; hence its name *Kinderpark*. On the left bank of the Wien is a nice pavilion made of cast iron that was exhibited at the London International Exhibition. The town Corporation bought it for 3000 florins, and adorned the park with it. Another ornament worth seeing is a statue representing the Danubian Maid by *Gasser*; — finally the monument of **Schubert** near the Ringstrasse, erected in 1872. The *Kursalon*, at one of the extremities of the Park, is a nice building after the plan of architect *Garben*.

**The Public Garden**, on this side of the arm of the Danube and facing the Leopoldstadt.

**The Augarten**, to the north of the town and on an islet, was opened to the public by *Joseph II.* in 1757. On its principal gate may yet the following inscription be read: „Allen Menschen gewidmeter Belustigungsort von ihrem Schätzer“ (Place of recreation dedicated to all men by their friend). This garden though barely frequented, commands a very nice view and has beautiful shady walks. In one part of it are stored up the collections brought over by the frigate „*Novara*“ on her return from her long voyage round the world, (1857—1859), but not yet to be seen.

**The Belvedere Garden**, Rennweg, founded by *Eugene of Savoy*, does not, save its beautiful gallery, present any very remarkable feature. It is nicely laid out, and from the terrace at the rear back of the garden a general view of Vienna and its environs can be obtained.

**The Imp. Garden** in the Prater, a park in the English style with a villa in it, is not accessible to any one but the imperial family.

**The Gardens of the Horticultural Society**, Parkring, surrounding the building belonging to the society, and Landstrasse, Rudolphsgasse 13, founded with a view of forwarding the cultivation of plants, fruits, and vegetables, holds annual exhibitions.

**The Garden of the Agricultural Society**, Landstrasse, Rudolphsgasse 13, near to the preceding; these two gardens encircle the Rudolph Hospital.

**The Two Gardens of Prince Liechtenstein**, Landstrasse, Rasumoffskygasse and Liechtensteinstrasse 38.

**The Garden of Prince Schwarzenberg**, Rennweg 2, is one of the largest and finest gardens in Vienna; it is adorned with the sweetest beds of flowers and planted with beautiful trees in the mixed English and French styles. Always open to the public.

**The Garden of the Duke of Modena,** Landstrasse, Beatrixgasse 20.

**The Garden of the Princely Family Dietrichstein,** Währingerstrasse 30.

**The Prater;** the usual way to the Prater is through the Praterstrasse (see page 4). On reaching the end of this beautiful street, the whole Prater, laid out in 1537 and comprising the *Punch and Judy Prater* (Wurstl-Prater), lies before one. It consists of the remains of a large forest, intersected by three large alleys retaining a sufficient number of majestic trees to give evident proof of its old age. The chief Alley (Hauptallee), which is by far the longest and finest, and the resort of fashionable people, is that to the right of the *Praterstern*, an open place at the bottom of the Praterstrasse. It is divided into three sections; the middle broad causeway is for carriages, the right for equestrians, and the left for pedestrians. — These three sections terminate in a circular platform, called the *Rondeau*. Persons who wish to prolong their walk or drive can proceed nearly as far again to a handsome summer building, called the *Lusthaus*. The latter, as well as the left side of the main Alley, is provided with *cafés*, where refreshments may be had, and where on a summer evening many thousands of persons are assembled, taking their supper and listening to the music.

The Exhibition of 1873 has entirely changed the character of the Prater and besides the Exhibition itself it offers now such a plenty of amusements, especially between the chief-alley and the next to the left (Weltausstellungsstrasse) that it would be impossible to give a list of them.