

Public and Private Gardens.

The Imp. Garden (Burggarten) east of the Imperial Palace, possesses two large hot-houses 406 feet in length by 46 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 Garden of the People (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 musical performance may be heard twice a week 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 40,000 squ. fathoms. 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 trans-

formed 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*. The *Kursalon*, at one of the extremities of the Park, is a nice building after the plan of architect *Garber*. When in winter the pond is frozen over it becomes the place of resort of fashionable skaters.

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 little resorted to, 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.)

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 quite at the 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 to it, is not accessible to any one except to 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 to forwarding the cultivation of plants, fruits, and vegetables, holds annual exhibitions.

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

The Garden of the New Lunatic Asylum, Alsergrund.

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

The Garden of Prince Metternich, Rennweg 25.

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 29.

The Garden of the Defunct Archduke Maximilian, Landstrasse, Beatrixgasse 25.

The Garden of the Princely Family Dietrichstein, Waisenhausgasse 2.

The Garden of Mr. J. Beer, Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 99.

The Garden of Mr. Klier, Weissgärber, Radgasse 92.

The Garden of Mr. J. Adam (Matzleinsdorf), Siebenbrunner-Wiese 105.

The Garden of Mr. J. Buchhauser, Schottenfeldgasse 41.

Florists: *Rosenthal*, Landstrasse 137 (shop near the Augustine Church); *Abel*, Landstrasse, Baumgasse 15 (shop in town, Rauhensteingasse 7); *L. Graber*, Margarethen, Wienstrasse 57 (shop Tuchlauben 7); *V. Leiss*, Wienstrasse 51 (shop Heidenschuss 3).

Grain and Corn Dealers: *Baumann*, Rauhensteingasse 3; *Berkowitsch*, Bäckerstrasse 24.

The Prater; the usual way to the Prater is through the Praterstrasse. 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 six large alleys retaining a sufficient number of majestic trees to give evident proof of its antiquity. 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 thousands of persons are sometimes assembled, taking their supper and listening to the music. An other road which, passed the Railway arch, branches off from the main avenue to the right, leads to the Franzensbrücke. The road on the left (from Praterstern) leads to the Northern Railway, and farther on, to the Tabor bridge; and the two alleys immediately to the right of the Railway lead to a part of the Prater which is frequented by solitary strollers who are fond of wandering in quiet sequestered spots. The next alley, to the right of this, leads to the Firework place as well as to a vast number of show-booths, alehouses, taverns, merry-go-rounds, swings, skittle-grounds, and other similar places of public rejoicing. The length of the chief Alley as far as the "Lusthaus" is 2,315 fathoms.