



## HARRACHPARK BRUCK/LEITHA

The Harrachpark was planned and arranged as a baroque garden for the Harrach family by **Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt** at the beginning of the 18th century. At the end of the 18th century, the garden was redesigned in the style of an English landscape garden by the gardener and botanist **Christoph Lübeck** from Anhalt-Dessau and has been preserved as such until today.

The park features various **dendrological highlights**, such as weeping European hornbeams, swamp cypresses, cutleaf European beeches and an oriental plane. Branches of the Leitha River have been integrated in the layout of the park. In former times they were navigable by boat. The integration of the river arms in the design of the park is an essential element of the impressive spatial experience offered by the park.



Harrachpark (Gauer mann, 1810)

## EISENSTADT PALACE GARDEN

The park and the palace were built for the **Esterházy** family. In the early 19th century, the original baroque garden was extended and turned into a landscape garden. It is situated in immediate vicinity of the city centre of Eisenstadt. In recent times, garden preservation measures have been implemented in the context of a park management programme. One of the special features of the park is the already restored ensemble around the **Leopoldinentempel**, which consists of the temple itself, a scenery of rocks with a ravine, and a pond. The renovated **Orangery** with the terrace in front of it is one of the most important and most beautiful ones in Austria. Especially worth mentioning is also the engine room, which accommodated the first Watt steam engine in the Habsburg Empire.



Eisenstadt Palace Garden

## ECKARTSAU PALACE GARDEN

The palace grounds of Eckartsau are situated in the Danube floodplain east of Vienna. At the end of the 19th century, the former water palace was rebuilt into a summer and hunting palace for Archduke **Franz Ferdinand**. This was also the time when the landscape garden with its numerous botanical highlights was arranged. The new design was planned by the director of Vienna's Imperial Gardens **Anton Umlauf**.

The special feature of this garden is the contrast between the artificially designed nature and the riparian forest surrounding it. Nearly the whole network of paths and some old specimens of trees of the original layout and design of the park have been preserved. Today, the palace accommodates the forest commission and is also a door to the **Donauauen National Park**.



Eckartsau Palace Garden

## FERTÓD PALACE GARDEN

Fertőd/Eszterháza Palace is situated at the south-eastern end of Lake Neusiedl. The palace and the park were built for the Esterházy family in the 18th century. After a visit to Versailles, **Prince Nikolaus I.** decided to build a similar palace, and indeed, the palace later came to be known as the "**Hungarian Versailles**" – in 1766, Eszterháza Palace was the most glorious palace in Hungary.

The baroque basic structure of the park is still perceptible today, although the details of its design have disappeared in the course of the centuries. Today, the area around the palace is mainly designed in the style of the turn from the 19th to the 20th century, which was the last heyday of garden culture in Fertőd. Today, the park is owned by the Hungarian state.



Fertőd Palace

The palace grounds of Rusovce are situated at a side branch of the Danube in the south of Bratislava. In the middle of the 19th century, the former baroque garden was reshaped into an **English landscape garden** and the originally baroque palace was rebuilt by count Stephan Zichy-Ferraris in the then modern Tudor style. The most famous inhabitant of the palace was Princess Stephanie, the widow of Crown Prince Rudolf, the son of Emperor Franz Joseph. The **Stephaneum**, a widely known dispatch market-garden located in the park, was named after her. Today, only fragments of the former structure of the park exist, but it still boasts some unique features such as the side branch of the Danube which has been integrated in the park design and a **Romanesque church** at the edge of the park.

## RUSOVCE PALACE GARDEN



Rusovce Palace

In the 13th century, a moated castle was built in Marchegg as an essential part of the mediaeval fortifications. In the 18th century, the castle was converted into baroque style. Instead of the defence installations and the moat, a forecourt was built, which was planned by **Christian Alexander Oedtl**. Later, the palace grounds were extended by English gardens and the regularly laid-out garden at the gardener house, which has been preserved until today.

With its **grand old tree population**, its statues and the baroque entrance area, the forecourt looks like an attractive part of a park. The wooded English garden today accommodates the mausoleum of the **Palfy-Erdödy** family, which was built around 1925.

## MARCHEGG PALACE GARDEN



Marchegg Palace