



EISENSTADT PALACE GARDEN

The park and the palace were built for the **Esterházy** family. In the early 19th century, the Baroque gardens were extended and turned into a landscape garden. It is situated in immediate vicinity of the city centre of Eisenstadt. In the 1990s a management plan based on historical research was prepared to help the authentic conservation works. 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 House, which accommodated the first Watt steam engine in the Hapsburg Empire.



Eisenstadt Palace Gardens

FERTŐD- ESZTERHÁZA PALACE GARDENS

Situated south-east to Lake Fertő/Neusiedl, the Esterházy family created a magnificent palace and park, which, between 1762 and 1790, in the time of Duke Miklós Esterházy I ('Nicholas the Magnificent') became one of Central Europe's most significant Baroque/Rococo residences, known as the 'Hungarian Versailles'.

The basic structure of the Baroque park (designed by **Anton Zinner** and then **Nikolaus Jacoby**) is still perceptible today, although the details of its design have disappeared in the course of the 19th century. Today the area around the palace is mainly the work of **Anton Umlauf** from the early 1900s, the last heyday of the gardens. The revival of the park, today in the hands of the Hungarian State, has started again.



Fertőd Palace

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 designed 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 survived. Today, the palace accommodates the forest commission and is also a door to the **Donauauen National Park**.



Eckartsau Palace Gardens

HARRACH-PARK BRUCK AN DER LEITHA

The Harrachpark was designed and carried out 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 botanical rarities, 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 (Gaueremann, 1810)

The palace grounds of Rusovce are situated at a side branch of the Danube in the south of Bratislava. In the first half of the 19th century, the former baroque garden was reshaped into an **English landscape garden** and the originally Baroque palace was rebuilt by count Emanuel Zichy-Ferraris in the then fashionable Tudor style. The most famous resident 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 redesigned in the 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 landscape gardens and the formal garden at the gardener's 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 **Pálffy-Erdődy** family, which was built around 1925.

MARCHEGG PALACE GARDEN



Marchegg Palace