

gorical figures. They as well as the two marble groups representing the centaur Nessus offering violence to Deianira, at the entrance to the open place surrounding the palace, were executed by Corradini, a Venetian sculptor. In front of the palace there stands a marble group by Balestra, representing Time carrying off Beauty; and behind the palace at the end of the pond, another vase by Corradini, with scenes from the life of Alexander the Great. The palace, built in 1679—80, in the Renaissance style, of varicoloured sandstone, has the form of an H, and is richly decorated with pillars, bas-reliefs, busts, and other ornaments. Before the steps in front of the building are the marble statues of Hercules and Silenus. The interior contains in the second story a saloon worth seeing. It rests on isolated pillars of reddish marble, and is distinguished by its acoustic construction. The first story contains the Riet-schel Museum; and the ground floor the Museum of Antiquity. Around the palace there are eight little cottages which are generally let during the summer; the dwelling of the head-gardener, and some hothouses. There are several Restaurants in the garden which are much frequented in summer, especially when a good band is playing. In winter when the pond is frozen over the garden has gained a new attraction — for some people even the greatest — the ice to which the English and Americans, who are particularly fond of the noble art of skating, flock every day as long as the ice will last. —