

6 Schlossbezirk 3

(Location of the Federal Constitutional Court)



This was the location of the **Court Theatre** built by Friedrich Weinbrenner in 1810 until it burnt down in 1847. Goethe mentioned it after his third visit with the words: *“The theatre, where I saw a performance also delighted me during the day.”*

7 Schlossbezirk 10 (Palace)



In what is today the administration building of the State Museum of Baden, next to the court library, the **natural history collection** could be found, which was administered by the doctor and naturalist Carl Christian Gmelin since 1783. Gmelin not only put the collection of minerals together which the Duke of Weimar had ordered, but also led Goethe through the collection, upon which Goethe remarked: *„Privy Councillor Gmelin repeatedly demonstrated carrying the Linné in his hands, the Conchylien-Cabinet.”* The exhibits, which were admired by Goethe, especially the Chalcedony-geode, are now located in the Museum of Natural History. (See location 5).

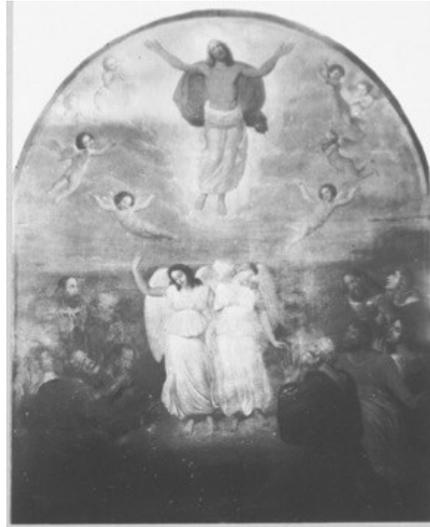
ist Carl Christian Gmelin since 1783. Gmelin not only put the collection of minerals together which the Duke of Weimar had ordered, but also led Goethe through the collection, upon which Goethe remarked: *„Privy Councillor Gmelin repeatedly demonstrated carrying the Linné in his hands, the Conchylien-Cabinet.”* The exhibits, which were admired by Goethe, especially the Chalcedony-geode, are now located in the Museum of Natural History. (See location 5).

8 Ritterstraße 8 (Location of Karstadt Sport)



As is clear from the commemorative plaque on the outside of the building, Goethe researchers thought until recently that the inn “König von England” (King of England) was **Goethe’s accommodation** in the year 1815. However, because the inn was opened in a different location first in 1816, it can be assumed that Goethe stayed in the inn “Erbprinz”, which was situated here together with a coaching inn.

9 Marktplatz (Protestant municipal church)



When Goethe visited the **municipal church** in 1815 together with its architect, Friedrich Weinbrenner, it had been under construction for 8 years and was almost finished. He wrote to Duke Carl August: *“Your Majesty has helped the protestant church to obtain a more ornamented wall in which the spiritual Lord will always hover more as a swift than a dove between the crucified and the resurrecting saviour.”* (Painting by Ferdinand Sagemann from Weimar, destroyed during the war.)

When Goethe visited the **municipal church** in 1815 together with its architect, Friedrich Weinbrenner, it had been under construction for 8 years and was almost finished. He wrote to Duke Carl August: *“Your Majesty has helped the protestant church to obtain a more ornamented wall in which the spiritual Lord will always hover more as a swift than a dove between the crucified and the resurrecting saviour.”* (Painting by Ferdinand Sagemann from Weimar, destroyed during the war.)

10 Karl-Friedrich-Straße 23 / Rondellplatz



“I saw the two counts and also the young countess in the Hochberger Palais”, wrote Goethe on the 6th of October, 1815 to Duke Carl August. He meant the children of the Countess Luise Karoline von Hochberg (The myth of Kasper Hauser) from the morganatic marriage to Marquis Karl-Friedrich, who had his architect Friedrich Weinbrenner build the Margravian Hochbergsche Palais for his second family together with a large kitchen and flower garden.

He meant the children of the Countess Luise Karoline von Hochberg (The myth of Kasper Hauser) from the morganatic marriage to Marquis Karl-Friedrich, who had his architect Friedrich Weinbrenner build the Margravian Hochbergsche Palais for his second family together with a large kitchen and flower garden.

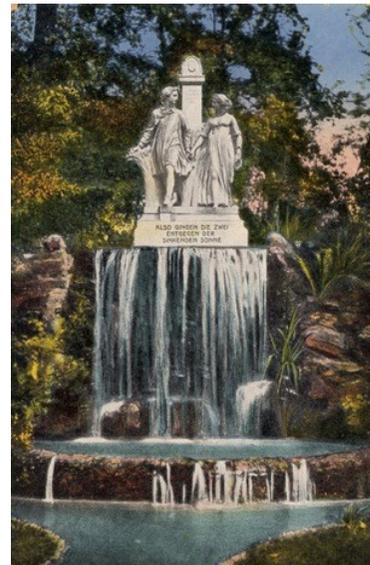
1 Karlstraße 10 (Prinz-Max-Palais)



A **painting** by Friedrich Pecht, from 1859/60 recalls – although historically not completely accurate – the poet’s first visit to the residence city, Karlsruhe: *Goethe reads*

from his Faust Fragment at the court of Marquis Karl Friedrich of Karlsruhe. Not only because of the painting and its large size is the Museum of Literature on the Oberrhein worth a visit. (Photograph with painting: The Yellow Salon in the palace, before 1920).

2 Schlossgarten (From Moltkestraße immediately to the left)



The **sculpture “Hermann and Dorothea”** was created by Carol Johann Steinhäuser in 1874 out of Tyrolean marble and bears the following inscription from Goethe’s epic poem: *“So both walked together towards the setting sun.”* Originally planned for the commemorative courtyard, it was erected at its current location in 1866. In 1967 a waterfall and a pond were also added, (see photograph from 1910). There are also two streets named after Goethe’s two protagonists: branching from the Augartenstraße in the southern part of Karlsruhe are the parallel streets *Hermannstraße* and *DorotheasträÙe*.

There are also two streets named after Goethe’s two protagonists: branching from the Augartenstraße in the southern part of Karlsruhe are the parallel streets *Hermannstraße* and *DorotheasträÙe*.

3 Botanic Garden in the Palace Gardens



Similar to the previous **sculpture, “Orest and Pylades”** was also created by Carol Johann Steinhäuser for the commemorative courtyard. However after it was finished in October 1874, it was placed in front of the “Vereinigten Sammlungen” (United Collections) at Friedrichsplatz, today’s Museum of Natural History (location 5). In 1914 the two friends from Goethe’s drama “Iphigenie auf Tauris” were placed at the rear of the Court Theatre which was built by Heinrich Hübsch in 1853, which is the location of the Federal Constitutional Court today (location 6).

4 Waldstraße 10



The commemorative plaque, which hangs above the entrance door, acknowledges Goethe’s friend Johann Heinrich **Jung-Stilling**, who visited the Grand Duke of Baden’s clandestine privy councillor in 1815 – probably not here, but in Jung-Stillings flat, which is located in Spitalgasse since 1811 (today Markgrafenstraße, see 4a on the map).

5 Erbprinzenstraße 13 / Friedrichsplatz



From 1874 to 1914 the sculpture “Orest und Pylades” was placed in front of what is today the Museum of Natural History (location 3), in which “the Chalcedony Geode in Basalt” is exhibited and was described by Goethe as “höchst merkwürdig” (most unusual) after his visit to the fossils collection (see location 7).

(ÜBERSETZUNG: PATRICIA GÖTTSCHE, SCHÜLERIN DES GOETHE-GYMNASIUMS KARLSRUHE)