Mobile Media and Urban Spaces Second Assignment

Abdul Hamid Sabri 112676

world heritage in weimar

Culture City of Europe

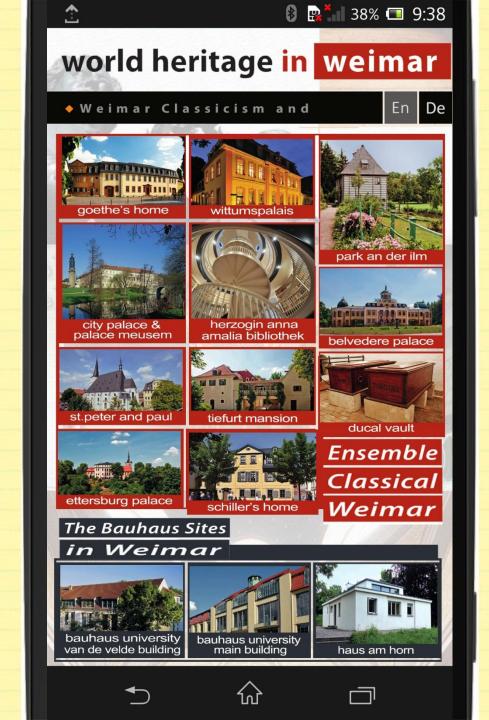
Ensemble Classical Weimar

- Goethe's home
- Schiller's home
- Wittumspalais
- City palace with palace museum
- Herzogin anna amalia bibliothek
- Park an der ilm
- Ducal vault and historical cemetry
- Belvedere palace, park and orangery
- Ettersburg palace and park
- Tiefurt mansion and park
- St.peter and paul, herder house and old grammar school

Bauhaus Sites in Weimar and Dessau

- The former arts and crafts school
- The former school of fine arts (Bauhaus University)
- Haus am horn





world heritage in weimar

Bauhaus Sites in Weimar

Bauhaus sites in Weimar

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In December of 1996 the Bauhaus Sites in Weimar and Dessau were included as part of the World Heritage Sites by UNESCO on the grounds that the Bauhaus buildings in Weimar and Dessau represent the so called "Bauhaus School" of architecture, which introduced revolutionary ideas of architecture, building and town planning between 1919 and 1933. The buildings by various Bauhaus professors – like Walter Gropius, Hannes Meyer, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy and Wassily Kandinsky – established the Bauhaus Style, which decisively shaped the architecture of the 20th century. The Bauhaus in Weimar is represented by the former Grand Duke's Saxon School of Fine Arts, the Grand Duke's Saxon School of Arts and Crafts and the "Haus am Horn".



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Bauahaus Sites 🔶 Former Arts & Crafts School

The Former Arts & Crafts School

What is today the teaching complex of the Art and Design Faculty of Bauhaus-Universität Weimar was built in 1905 and 1906 to the designs of van de Velde, and was later also inhabited by the Bauhaus. An unusual and startling feature is the exposed staircase, behind which can be seen three restored murals by the artist Oskar Schlemmer. <u>more info...</u>



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◆ Bauahaus Sites ◆ Former School of Fine Arts

The Former School of Fine Arts

Designed by Henry van de Velde, this is one of the most important art school buildings from the turn of the century and is the place where the Bauhaus was founded in 1919. Of course, the terms 'Weimar' and 'Bauhaus' went on to become milestones in the history of modern architecture. The building is still used today by various faculties of the university. <u>more info...</u>



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♦ Bauahaus Sites ♦ Hausam Horn

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This model house by Georg Muche is the only example of Bauhaus architecture in Weimar and was built in connection with the first major Bauhaus exhibition in 1923. This experimental house was built on Strasse Am Horn within just four months which went down in architectural history as Am Horn House. 1999 it was reconstructed in its original shape. <u>more info...</u>

Haus am Horn



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Classical Weimar

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Ensemble Classical Weimar

The World Heritage Committee designated the ensemble of buildings from the "Classical Weimar" period as being one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites at its 24th session in Kyoto, Japan in 1998.

The Weimar Classic age coincided with the peak of German national literature (circa 1800). The Weimar Classic period ran from 1775-1832, which was when Goethe lived and worked in this small town. Apart from Johann Wolfgang Goethe also Friedrich Schiller, Christoph Martin Wieland and Johann Gottfried Herder contributed to the Weimar Classic period. It could only developed in an intellectual cultural atmosphere created by Duchess Anna Amalia and further encouraged by Duke Carl August. Important European ideas of literary criticism, art theory, aesthetics and teaching evolved in Weimar in that time.



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Friedrich Schiller spent the last three years of his life in this townhouse on the former Weimar Esplanade. Still containing part of the original furnishings, it reflects the style prevalent in Schiller's day. It was here that Schiller wrote his last great dramas such as "The Bride of Messina" and "William Tell". <u>more info...</u>

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Ettersburg Palace & Park

◆ Classical Weimar ◆ Ettersburg Palace



Ettersburg Palace lies on the edge of the forest on the northern side of the Grosse Ettersberg. This woodland has been the hunting ground for the Dukes of Weimar since the 17th century. Duke Wilhelm Ernst

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started building the palace at the beginning of the 18th century; the work was completed by his nephew Ernst August. From 1776 to 1780, the Dowager Duchess Anna Amalia of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach held her summer court in Ettersburg and it became the centre of a circle of literary and musical figures. <u>more info...</u>

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◆Classical Weimar◆St. Peter & Paul

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St. Peter & Paul, Herder House and Old Grammar School

Originally built in the late Gothic style, the Town Church of St. Peter and Paul was redesigned in the Baroque style between 1735 and 1745. From 1776 until his death in 1805 Herder worked here as a General Superintendent and Court Chaplain. The inside features the Cranach altar – completed in 1555 – and the burial places of Herder and the Duchess Anna Amalia. Up to today the Herder House serves as the Church's Superintendent's home and office. The Wilhelm Ernst Grammar School was erected in 1715/16. Here Herder gave his famous lectures.



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Tiefurt Mansion & Park

◆ Classical Weimar ◆ Tiefurt Mansion



Tiefurt Park covers an area of 21 hectares on both sides of the IIm. Gently sloping fields with beautiful groups of trees stretch to the bank of the river. A steep slope covered with dense forest rises on the far

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side. Numerous memorials and park constructions invite visitors to linger. The Tiefurt Mansion, built in 1765 as a tenant house on ducal property on the bank of the river IIm, served as Duke Carl August's younger brother's residence from 1776 on. Til 1806 it was the summer residence of Duchess Anna Amalia and a place for literary and social encounters. <u>more info...</u>

Distance from here: 1.9 km



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◆ Classical Weimar ◆ Ducal Vault & Cemetry

Ducal Vault & Historical Cemetry

This graveyard with a park-like feel laid out in 1918 is one of the most beautiful places in Weimar to recall the classical and post-classical eras. The coffins of Goethe and Schiller can be viewed in the Ducal Vault. The ducal vault was built between 1824 and 1828 in the historic

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cemetery where was consecrated in 1818; it was commissioned by Grand Duke Carl August. It is one of Weimar's most significant examples of classical architecture. <u>more info...</u>

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◆ Classical Weimar ◆ Belvedere Palace

Belvedere Palace, Park & Orangery <

Belvedere Palace stands on a hill at the south of Weimar and is surrounded by 43 hectares of parkland. Duke Carl August, who came to power in 1775, pursued botanical studies



at Belvedere together with Goethe. By 1820, a botanical garden had been created to keep approximately 7900 plant species from Germany and abroad. The later duke Carl Friedrich had a so-called Russian garden laid for his wife Maria Pawlowna at the west of the palace. The park had by now gone to rack and ruin, and between 1815 and 1830 it was transformed into a country park in post-classical, romantic style with meandering paths and numerous ornamental park constructions. <u>more info...</u>

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◆ Classical Weimar ◆ Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek

Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek

The Historical Library is one of the most famous libraries in Germany. Anna Amalia had the 'Green Palace' turned into a library comprising a unique combination of books, an art collection and architecture. The Rococo Hall is especially famous. On the evening of September 2nd 2004, a devastating fire broke out in the original building of the Herzogin Anna Amalia Library and developed



into the largest library fire in Germany since WW II. Due to conservational reasons, the number of visitors is limited and the Rococo Hall can only be visited with fixed timeslots. <u>more info...</u>

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Classical Weimar City Palace with Museum

City Palace with Museum



The City Palace is the most important building in town. Only the lower part of the medieval palace tower and the entrance gate have survived to the present day. The 17th century Baroque three-winged building complex was burned out in 1774. It was rebuilt between 1789 and 1805 by the Duke Carl August and directed by Goethe. At this opportunity classicistic rooms of the highest standard were created. Since 1923 the Palace has been mainly used as a museum. more info... Distance from here: 900 m

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◆ Classical Weimar ◆ Park an der Ilm

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The 48-hectare landscaped park on the edge of Weimar's old town is part of a kilometre-long stretch of green along the Ilm. It was laid between 1778 and 1828 and features both sentimental, classical and post-classical/romantic styles. Important characteristics of the park include the numerous lines of sight linking features such as Goethe's Garden House, the Roman House and the Bark House within the park; these also connect them with the surrounding countryside. <u>more info...</u>

Park an der Ilm



Distance from here: 560 m



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Wittumspalais

◆ Classical Weimar ◆ Wittumspalais



After a fire in the town palace, Wittumspalais was turned into the dowager residence of Duchess Anna Amalia. The two-winged building is an important document of noble interior design in Weimar. Luminaries of Classical Weimar

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used to meet up in the 'Round Table Room' to talk and exchange opinions, while the 'Friday Society' set up by Goethe also met for a while at Wittumspalais. more info...

Distance from here: 900 m



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Goethe's Home

Classical Weimar Goethe's Home

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One of the most important examples of Classical Weimar. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe lived in this Baroque house for almost fifty years. The poet planned the form and furnishing of the rooms as well as its rich collections, e.g. in the Juno Room. The furnishings and fittings from the last few years of Goethe's life have largely been preserved. For reasons of conservation, the number of visitors is limited.

more info...

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Classical Weimar Goethe's Home



One of the most important examples of Classical Weimar. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe lived in this Baroque house for almost fifty years. The poet



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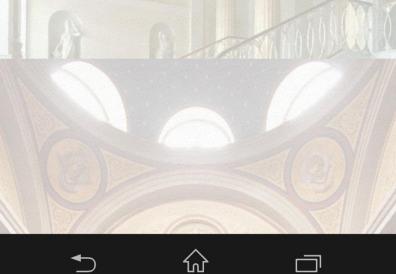
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world heritage in weimar

Classical Weimar











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Classical Weimar Goethe's Home



One of the most important examples of Classical Weimar. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe lived in this Baroque house for almost fifty years. The poet



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Classical Weimar Goethe's Home



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Thank You