

19 Cornerstone



On 24 June 1785, Duke Carl Eugen laid the cornerstone of the main building of Hohenheim Palace. It was discovered under the southeastern pillar in 1970 during examinations of the Palace's foundation.

20 Labyrinth



In 1993, the artist Joseph Kosuth created a temporary installation consisting of a double-centered labyrinth located near a large old poplar tree in the eastern half of the Palace courtyard. In 1996, the stones left over from the installation were moved to the interior courtyard of the University Library in the eastern wing of the central Palace building.

21 Speisemeisterei



The wing housing the „Speisemeisterei“ - now a top-quality restaurant - was built as early as 1773. As long as the actual Palace was being built, Duke Carl Eugen and his later wife Franziska von Hohenheim used the Speisemeisterei as their residence.

22 Militärstraße



The Militärstraße, or military row, was a military fortification for Hohenheim Palace. It was built in the 1770s. Made up of 16 buildings, it housed Duke Carl Eugen's army of personal guards.

23 Factory for agricultural tools



In 1819, Germany's first factory for agricultural tools was established in the officers' building of the former military row. The idea was to produce innovative farming tools to promote the mechanization of agriculture in Württemberg. In 1858, a large extension was added next to the old factory.

24 Historical barns



In the 1770s, Duke Carl Eugen planned to build four barns for storing crops at the corners of the area surrounding the Palace, symmetrically to the central axis point. He had the barns positioned in such a way that they formed the end of the military row. Three buildings from the mid-1780s still exist today. They

are half-timbered buildings erected on a base of hewn sandstone. The plastering is legally required for fire protection reasons.

25 Plant breeding



The „Old Plant Breeding Institute“ was founded in 1906/07 by Carl Fruwirth for the Royal Plant Breeding Institute he founded in 1905, known today as the State Plant Breeding Institute. It became the „headquarters“ of plant breeding in Württemberg. Originally from Vienna, Fruwirth was a professor of plant production in Hohenheim from 1897 to 1907 and founded scientific plant breeding during his time here.

26 Plant nutrition



The Institute of Plant Nutrition was built in 1922/23 with financial support from the German government. It was the workplace and home of Margarethe von Wrangell (1877-1933), who on 1 January 1923 was appointed the first full female professor at a German university.

27 Cemetery



In early 1853, the „Branch Parish of Groß-Hohenheim“ was given permission to establish its own cemetery on its premises. The permission was granted on the condition, however, that all associated costs had to be paid for by the Agricultural Research Station itself. It was also responsible for the maintenance and administration of the cemetery.

28 Agricultural Museum



The German Agricultural Museum is a central institution of the University of Hohenheim. It originated in the historical collections of the former Agricultural University. Its holdings were previously scattered all over the campus until a combination of all objects into one museum was demanded in 1958 on the occasion of the Ploughing Contest.

In 1965, the museum was given the first exhibition hall of its own at Garbenstraße. Today, the German Agricultural Museums has four exhibition buildings, three of which are found at Filderhauptstraße 179, featuring a combined exhibition space of 5,400 square meters.

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Tours

For an overview of Hohenheim tours, see:
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Museums at the University of Hohenheim

German Agricultural Museum

T +49 (0)711 459 22146

Museum of Zoology and Veterinary Medicine

T +49 (0)711 459 22082

History of Hohenheim Museum in the Spielhaus building

T +49 (0)711 459 22119

For more information about the museums and their opening hours, see: www.uni-hohenheim.de/museums



A stroll through the Palace grounds

Historical Tour

of the University of Hohenheim

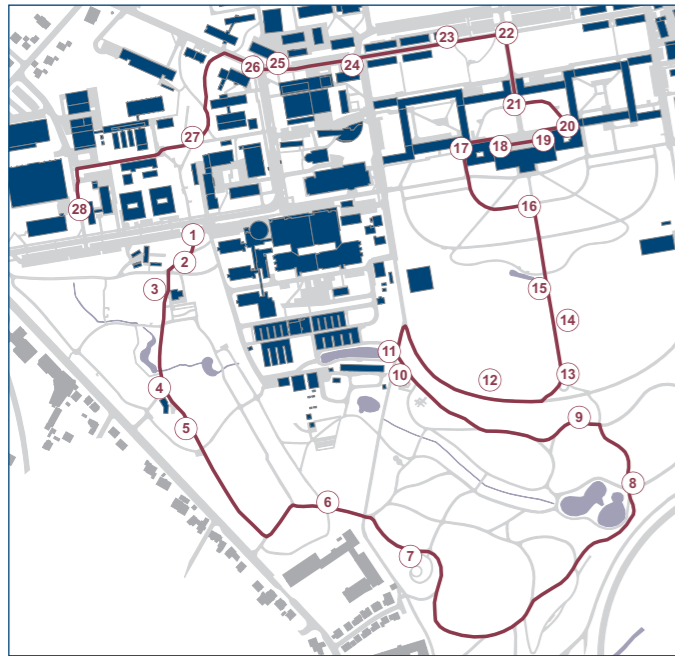
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Overview of stops



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1 Introducing Hohenheim



The historical tour, a relaxing stroll through the former Palace grounds and today's University campus, takes visitors to many interesting sites that are well worth seeing. Each stop illustrates an aspect of both Hohenheim's history and its responsibilities as an institution of teaching and research.

2 Dörfle



Affectionately dubbed the „Dörfle“ (little village) by Franziska von Hohenheim, Hohenheim's English Garden was built from 1776 to 1793 for Duke Carl Eugen von Württemberg and his later wife. On the artificial ruins of Ancient Rome, the Duke wanted to showcase the „triumph of virtuous rural life over the debauchery of the fallen Roman Empire“ - an idea equally informed by historical and

romantic concepts and by the intention to make the world a better place.

3 The Spielhaus building



Built in 1788/89, the Spielhaus building (Spielhaus) was one of the last additions to the English Garden of Hohenheim. Tuscan columns, which carried the entablature and balustrade, structured the front into five longitudinal and three transversal axes. The building featured a large hall, furnished with only 22 cane armchairs and two ovens, inviting visitors to play on a rainy day. In 1841, the playhouse was rebuilt into its present-day appearance. Today, the Playhouse houses the Museum of Hohenheim History.

4 Tavern



Aside from the Roman Bath, the Tavern of the City of Rome (Wirtshaus zur Stadt Rom) is the oldest garden building in the „Dörfle.“ Construction began as early as 1776. It was located at the so-called marketplace, the center of courtly celebrations and fun fairs.

5 Pillars



The three pillars of thundering Jupiter were rebuilt on a scale of 1:4 after the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter on the Forum Romanum in Rome. Originally, the three pillars were fitted with capitals, carrying an architrave with a triglyph frieze. Today, the pillars have fallen to the ground.

6 Botanical system



The systematic department of the Hohenheim Botanical Garden features some 2,000 different plant species - sorted by orders and families - to illustrate the relationships within the plant kingdom.

7 Monopteros



When the garden was expanded in 2001, the monopteros was built to serve as a dominant observation point and the visual center of the new garden.

8 Vegetation history



This part of the Botanical Garden presents the immigration of trees native to Southern Germany after the last Ice Age. The changing climactic conditions, alternating between cold and warm periods, caused highly diverse transformations in flora and fauna.

9 Crops



The spectrum of crops grown in the Neolithic Age, Bronze Age, Roman Age, and the Middle Ages is shown on four plots of land.

10 Medicinal plant gardens



Medicinal plants are wild and cultivated plants used in medicine. They can be turned into drugs in fresh or dried state. Depending on the part that is used, plant drugs are differentiated into root, herb, flower, leaf, bark, or seed drugs. Knowledge about their effects was passed on and expanded for centuries.

11 Long lake



Even before 1775, the „Long Lake“ was artificially created to address the water shortage in the grand garden. It was lined by a double row of willows and poplars on all sides. On the lake was a ship, firmly tied to the shore via a pier.

12 Vineyard



The vineyard encompasses an area of 2.2 hectares and is divided into two sections: the „assortment,“ in which 94 different grape varieties are grown for the purpose of demonstration, and the „experimental parcels,“ which are used to experiment with newly bred grapes.

13 Jägerallee



Jägerallee, or hunters alley, is the southern branch of the axis system that - starting from the portico of the Palace - continues the parterre structure into the open field. It was built no later than the early 1780s.

14 Sheep pasture



The roots of Hohenheim sheep breeding go back to 1786. In that year, Duke Carl Eugen had a flock of Merino sheep brought to Württemberg from the Spanish province of Segovia. In 1822, the main state sheep farm, which owned 968 sheep, was moved from Justingen to Hohenheim.

15 South garden



The Palace's baroque architecture was thought to require appropriate surroundings. In front of the Palace, for example, was a very generous forecourt that was used as cour d'honneur, or court of honor, and driveway. It bordered on a representative garden separated by a row of poplars from the agricultural land.

16 Palace



With a total length of 500 m, three interior and two exterior courtyards, Hohenheim Palace is one of the largest palace buildings east of the Rhine.

17 Horseback riding barn



Until 1953, this was the site of the „covered riding track,“ which together with the horse stables in the neighboring wings formed the Palace's horseback riding facilities.

18 Zoological and Veterinary Museum



The collection of the „Institute of Zoology“ contains numerous native birds and comparative anatomical specimen, as well as illustrations of insect life and of the wild ancestors of various domestic animals.

The collection of the „Institute of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Hygiene with an Animal Clinic“ serves teaching and demonstration purposes. Among the objects on display are veterinary instruments, historical preparations of muscles and organs, and a large collection of hooves and horseshoes.