

# WEIMAR: RALLY



## MARIA PAWLOWNA

### STATIONEN *STOPS*

/ STADTSCHLOSS / DEUTSCHES NATIONALTHEATER  
/ LESEMUSEUM / RUSS.-ORTHODOXE KAPELLE

## ANDERE TOUREN *OTHER TOURS*

-  JOHANN WOLFGANG  
VON GOETHE
-  BAUHAUS
-  NS IN WEIMAR
-  NS ARCHITEKTUR  
*NS ARCHITECTURE*
-  DDR *GDR*
-  DENKMAL *MONUMENT*

herausgegeben von der  
*edited by the*

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UND JUGEND-  
BEGEGNUNGSSTÄTTE  
WEIMAR

! Find out something about Maria Pavlovna's life!

AIM

? What influence did she have on the city of Weimar and Weimar's culture?

? What do you think is especially interesting about her life?



Have a look at the city map and start walking! Your first stop is the City Palace.

! Later on tell the others about Maria Pavlovna!

?



Find out what  
tour stop this  
detail belongs to!

CITY PALACE  
BURGPLATZ 4

1

➔ BUILDING



Compare the painting (➔ Card 07) with the way the palace looks today! How has the building changed?

The Weimar palace burned down in 1774. For financial reasons, among others, Duke Carl August could not begin reconstruction until 1790. In the course of the long construction period he had rooms in the western wing of the palace especially furnished for his future daughter-in-law, Maria Pavlovna. They included a splendid music salon for her, a music lover. She also helped finance the further construction of this wing. Her private chambers were located behind the balcony that is now glassed in.

CITY PALACE  
BURGPLATZ 4

1



Portrait 1806  
Klassik Stiftung Weimar

Maria Pavlovna was the daughter of a Russian Tsar. In 1804, she married the Weimar Prince Carl Friedrich, the son of Duke Carl August. She was 18 years old at that time.

1804  
1806

CITY PALACE  
*BURGPLATZ 4*

1



PERSON

Between the wedding in St. Petersburg and their arrival in Weimar, the newlyweds experienced a difficult journey. The couple travelled for 34 days. In comparison to her home, the little town with some 6,000 inhabitants was rather modest. "Weimar is a large palace", she wrote her mother. Maria Pavlovna brought a dowry worth several millions to Weimar: the Russian bridal dowry was exhibited in the Duke's House. With her wealth, she was able to foster Weimar's cultural and economical development.

1804

CITY PALACE  
*BURGPLATZ 4*

1

Painting 1849.  
Klassik Stiftung  
Weimar



Carl Friedrich  
and Maria  
Pavlovna's  
procession to  
the Weimar  
palace, 1804.

1804  
1849

CITY PALACE  
BURGPLATZ 4

1

→ QUOTE

*“The festive procession passed over the Ilm Bridge and was welcomed by the city council in front of a triumphal arch at Kegelplatz. Pulled by 8 Palominos, the carriage continued on its way to the palace square. A bit later, the couple appeared on the balcony and received the homage of the citizens, the cavalcades and the choirs. Afterwards the ducal family dined at the palace, while an opulent dinner and ball took place at the City Hall. Weimar and the surrounding villages continued to celebrate for days.”*

JOURNAL OF  
LUXURY, Vol. 19,  
Weimar 1804

1804

→ INFO

?  
Compare today's theatre building with the illustration (→ Card 10) and write down the differences!

Duke Carl August founded the Court Theatre in 1791. He wanted to demonstrate the close bond between the court and literature, theatre and music. This is also where the famous poets Goethe and Schiller worked. Maria Pavlovna was a great admirer of Goethe and was often his guest. After his death, she committed herself to ensuring that the "Weimar Classics" would be remembered. Above all, however, she fostered music and invited internationally renowned musicians to come to Weimar.

GERMAN NATIONAL THEATRE  
*THEATERPLATZ*

2



The Court Theatre during Maria Pavlovna and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's time. The building you see today was not built until 1908. Since 1919 it has been called the German National Theatre.

Klassik Stiftung Weimar

→ PERSON

The ducal family appointed the famous musician and composer Franz Liszt as the “Court Conductor in extraordinary service”. Liszt was born in Hungary in 1811. Already at the age of 13 he was considered a pianist child prodigy and performed concerts in many different countries. Beginning in 1848 he conducted the court orchestra in this building. Maria Pavlovna supported Liszt professionally and privately. However, she could not prevent his departure from Weimar in 1858: a large amount of resistance had developed in town against the self-confident genius.

Klassik Stiftung Weimar



Franz Liszt 1883.  
Liszt wrote the  
dedication for one  
of his piano pupils:  
"Alfred Reisenauer  
– applauding  
sincerely, Liszt".

1883

In 1854, Liszt composed his symphony to Goethe's work, Faust. It was world premièred in 1857 for the dedication of the Goethe and Schiller monument.



1854  
1857

➔ BUILDING

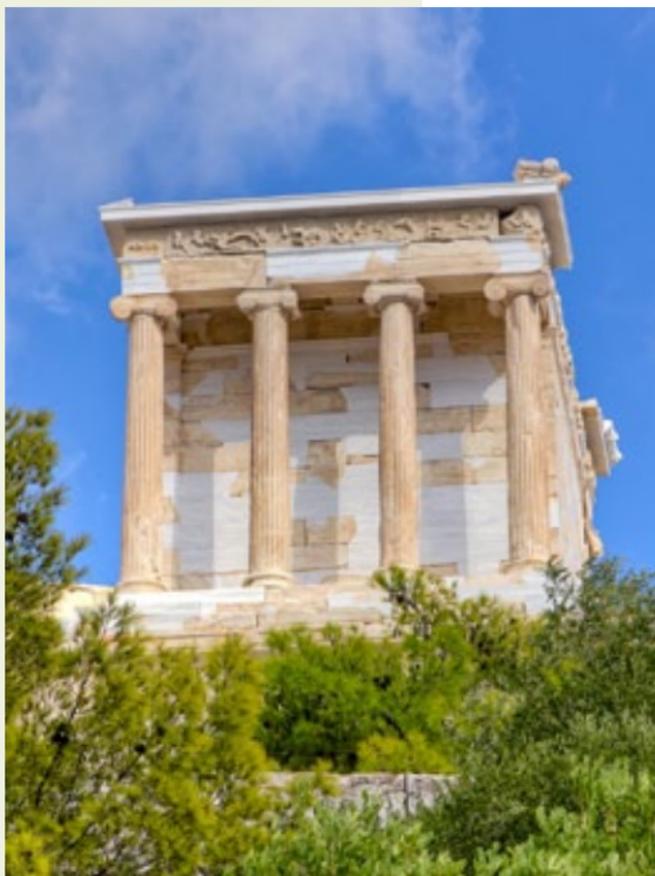
➤>> Look for elements that remind you of antique Greece! Use ➔ Card 15 as an aid.

On the right hand side on Geleitstrasse is the Reading Museum. Today it is the home of the Weimar local radio station "Lotte". Maria Pavlovna commissioned the building in 1859 for a public reading museum. This is where Weimar citizens could inform themselves about current political, scientific or international events. The building was built after a Greek model: the temple of the Greek goddess of victory, Nike, in Athens. This was a way of showing that Weimar is just as much a cultural centre as Athens once was.

READING MUSEUM  
GOETHEPLATZ 12

3

lefpap - Fotolia.com



The Nike  
Temple on  
the Acropolis  
in Athens.

2000

→ INFO



Think about what the foundation of this kind of “Reading Museum” meant to the people back then!

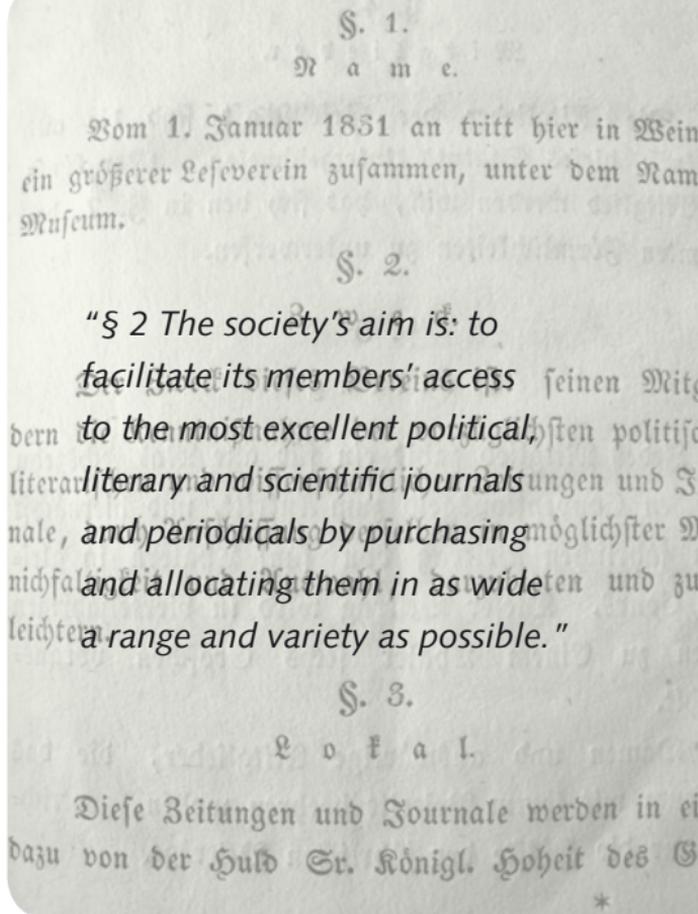
Maria Pavlovna had already founded the reading society “Museum” in 1830 and continued to financially support it. She estimated education and culture very highly. The reading society was initially located at the Duke’s House and was able to move to Goetheplatz in 1860. Various newspapers and magazines were accessible to the Weimar citizens here. Previously, usually only the nobility had access to these periodicals. Maria Pavlovna also generously fostered social and educational causes.

READING MUSEUM  
GOETHEPLATZ 12

3

→ QUOTE

STATUTE for the  
Weimar Reading  
Museum, 1831



1831

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHAPEL  
HISTORICAL CEMETERY  
*AM POSECKSCHEN GARTEN*

4



PERSON



Compare the building styles of the Russian Orthodox Chapel and the Ducal Vault! What differences do you notice?

When Maria Pavlovna died in 1859, there was a six-month mourning period. Normally, the members of the ducal family were laid to rest in the Ducal Vault. Maria Pavlovna, however, as the daughter of a Russian Tsar, belonged to the Russian Orthodox Church. Therefore, a chapel in the style of an Old Russian church with five gold-plated onion towers was built onto the Ducal Vault for her. Her coffin was placed in the vault, resting on Russian soil from St. Petersburg. Right next to it is her husband's coffin, on the floor of the Ducal Vault.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHAPEL  
HISTORICAL CEMETERY  
AM POSECKSCHEN GARTEN

4

Klassik Stiftung Weimar



Grand Duchess  
Maria Pavlovna  
shortly before  
her death,  
1858/59



Find out how  
the chapel is  
used today!

1858/59

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHAPEL  
HISTORICAL CEMETERY  
AM POSECKSCHEN GARTEN

4

→ QUOTE

*"I pray to God that He shall bestow his blessing upon this weak country of mine, and shall bring joy and salvation to my children, my descendants, and to all the bereaved, as has been my most heartfelt wish. I want my mortal remains to be placed in the Grand Ducal Vault of our local cemetery, as close as possible to the coffin of my deceased husband; to this end one of the two churches of my faith existing here shall be attached to the vault."*

MARIA  
PAVLOVNA'S  
testament  
19 September  
1855

1855





## YOUR STOPS:

- ① City Palace  
*Burgplatz 4*
- ② German National Theatre  
*Theaterplatz*
- ③ Reading Museum  
*Goetheplatz 12*
- ④ Russian Orthodox Chapel  
*Historical Cemetery  
Am Poseckschen Garten*

CITY  
MAP