

# Strolling Through Stuttgart

Stuttgart Girl Scouts Patch World Discovery Patch



Completion requirements:

Daisy Girl Scouts - This is a participation patch with no specified requirements. Suggested outings include Wilhelma der Zoologisch-Botanische Garten Stuttgart, Fernsehen and Hohenpark Killesberg.

Brownie Girl Scouts – must visit three of the places listed below. (The ones marked with stars (\*) are required). They must also produce a written, audio or drawn report as a result of their visit to the city. This could be a picture, taped story, or simple written report of one place they visited.

Junior Girl Scouts – must visit four of the places listed below. (The ones marked with stars (\*) are required). They must also produce a written or audio report as a result of their visit to the city. This could be a written or taped report about their visit.

Cadette and Senior Girl Scouts – must visit five of the places listed below. (The ones marked with stars (\*) are required). They must also produce two written reports – (1) about a historical site in Stuttgart and (2) about something they saw during their visit.

1. Hauptbahnhof (Central Station- Southern Germany's Crossroads) – Built as a terminus 1914-1927 by Bonatz in the new purposeful style with its 58m high tower and rotating Mercedes Star on top, clock with a face diameter of 5.5m. In front of the station, there is an underground shopping center, the Klettpassage.
2. \*Walk on the Königstrasse – Delightful shopping mile stretching from the central station with department stores, special shops, cafés and green areas – street artists from all over the world live up this street more than 1 kilometer long pedestrian area with concerts and theaters.
3. Altes Schloss (Old Palace) – The Old Palace with its beautiful inner courtyard in the Renaissance style. Built around 1553-1570 as a Renaissance palace created by Albrecht Dürer as well as Blasius and Martin Beham; rebuilt 1948-1970; today, Württemberg State Museum. Summer concerts, theater performances and the aesthetic opening of the Christmas Market take place in the Renaissance inner courtyard.
4. \*Neues Schloss & Schlossplatz (New Palace and Palace Square) – The New Palace reflects a lot of French influence. It was begun in 1746 by Leopoldo Retti, continued by Philippe de La Guépière from Paris and from 1805 to 1807 completed by Nikolaus von Thouret. Then it became a noble residence. Rebuilt 1958-1968. Today, in the central building, it houses the rooms for the representatives of the State Parliament; in the side wings the Inland Revenue and Cultural Ministries. Schlossplatz with Jubilee Column erected in 1841 for the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in the reign of King Wilhelm I, since 1863 "Concordia" by Hofer; two fountains

dating from 1863. AS it leads up to the “Small Palace Square” (pedestrian precinct called Kleiner Schlossplatz) there is a large statue by Calder, the “Mobile” and other sculptures by Hrdlicka and Hajek.

5. Markthalle Stuttgart (Market Hall) – One of the most beautiful market halls in Germany. Built 1912-1914 in the Art Nouveau style instead of the old vegetable hall as a food exchange and market; Frescoes by Gref and Habich. Daily fresh offers of flowers, fish, meat, vegetables and fruit as well as exotic fruits and spices. Small restaurant and gallery on the first floor with a view over the colorful scene below.
6. Alte and Neue Staatsgalerie (Old and New State Gallery Stuttgart) – Old State Gallery 1838-1843, Architect G.G. Barth). Art from the Middle Ages up to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, old German, Italian, Dutch paintings and sculpture from Classic up to Impressionist; graphic collection. New State Gallery (1979-1984 Architect J. Sterling). Is recognized today as one of the main works of “Postmodern architecture”. Art from the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: Modern Classic: Matisse, Picasso, Beckmann, Schlemmer. Art from 1945 onwards: Beuys, Newman, Pollock, Kiefer, Paik. Archive Sohm, Oskar Schlemmer archives, Will Grohmann archive. Appealing inner courtyard with sculptures, rooms displaying permanent collections with overhead lighting and alternating exhibition rooms.
7. Stiftskirche (Stuttgart’s City Church) – This collegiate church was built on the site of a Roman basilica from the 12<sup>th</sup> Century by Hanslin and Aberlin Jorg 1433-1531 as a late Gothic nave church (rebuilt 1950-1959); West Tower is over 60m high; Grave of Ulrich the Founder and relieves of Wurttemberg’s nobles.
8. \*Rathaus (City Hall) – Its market façade, dominated by a 60m high tower, is the work of the architects H. P. Schmol and Paul Stohrer. The back of the building was restored after heavy war damage. Every noon the Glockenspiel in the tower peals Swabian folk songs. The city administration, represented by the Lord Mayor and eight mayors, employs almost 15,000 people, of which about 1,000 work in the City Hall itself. The council is composed of 60 honorary city councilors.
9. Fernsehturm (TV Tower) – The first TV tower in the world to be built of reinforced concrete. Built in 1954-1956 by the architects Leonhardt, Gutrod and Heinle it stands 217m high with its 4 level “basket” with restaurant and sightseeing platform at 150m above the ground as well as a further restaurant and terrace at the foot of the tower. A modern Stuttgart landmark.
10. Museum am Lowentor (Dinosaur Museum) – Diagonally opposite the Nordbahnhof railway station, on the edge of Rosenstein Park, is the “Museum am Lowentor” situated, which was opened in 1985. Here, the world famous collection of prehistoric fossils from South West Germany is on show. Especially spectacular are those of the dinosaur and the giant frog

(batrachian) from the Triassic Age, the outstandingly well preserved ocean saurier from the Jurassic Sea, the mammals from the Tertiary Age and the Ice Age. In the amber cabinet are many unique encrustations of animals.

11. Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde – Museum Schloss Rosenstein (State Natural History Museum – Museum Palace Rosenstein) – The palace in the Rosenstein Park houses the biological exhibition. It offers an overview of the complex lives, habitats and evolution of the living organisms from plants up to humans. One of the rooms is dedicated to those animals which

have become extinct under human influence. The native animals and plants are shown in their natural environment. Pride of place in the “ocean” is a 13m (43ft) long whale.

12. Wilhelma: Der Zoologisch-Botanische Garten Stuttgart (Wilhelma Zoo) Germany’s only zoological-botanical garden, one of the most beautiful in Europe. Laid on for King Wilhelm I of Württemberg in 1842-1853 as a Mauritian garden: more than 8,000 animals of a 1,000 species, exemplary enclosures and glass-houses, famous orchid collection, giant magnolias, aquarium with crocodile hall and the famous coral fish collection, modern ape house, bear compound, walk-through aviary, walk-through farm with see and touch pens. Approximately 1.8 million visitors pass through this most frequented sight in Baden-Württemberg each year.

13. Hohenpark Killesberg – (Killesberg Park) Flower splendor and the “steaming Zuegle” make the elevator park Killesberg an unmistakable park system in Stuttgart. There are children’s playgrounds, an animal meadow (petting zoo); a small train; cafes; restaurants, and an open-air swimming pool. The park is the only large and well received example of horticultural art of the 1930s.

