



weimar

Cultural City of Europe

Parks and Gardens in Weimar

 English



Thuringia
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Walking in Historical Parks and Gardens

Weimar's charm emanates from its parks and gardens. The classical summer residences are well worth a visit at any time of year and are the favorite places of both locals and tourists. You can follow along the paths of the dukes and duchesses, of visionaries and creative gardeners, and discover Weimar's landscaping gems.

Located on the periphery of Weimar's lively historic center, the Park on the Ilm River is part of an expansive green landscape along the banks of the Ilm River. Unforgettable views and a multitude of diverse shrubs and trees dotted with historic park structures enable visitors to embark to the historic origins of this English garden. To the south of the Ilm Park, the Belvedere Ducal summer residence offers both baroque and English gardens, an orangery, a labyrinth, and a hedge theater. At the Tiefurt Estate, the breathtaking view from the mansion opens out into the Ilm River valley, and the paths lead downhill through the meadows and majestic groups of trees towards the riverbank.

Last but not least: While the Holzdorf Estate on the outskirts of Weimar exhibits the modernist landscaping style of the 20th century, the Biedermeier Garden of the Kirms-Krackow House literally invites visitors to have a cup of tea in the garden house in the spirit of the 19th century. Both are worth a visit! Take time to explore Weimar's parks and gardens, enjoy the tranquility of nature, and discover a few of Weimar's quiet hiding places.



BELVEDERE PALACE PARK

Belvedere Palace Park



The grounds, originally landscaped in the strict, French style, were later largely transformed into an English garden. In addition to the original "leisure gardens" and the orangery – a winter haven for the valuable orange trees – there is a Russian garden, a hedge theater, and a labyrinth.

Tip: Belvedere Palace and Orangery

Park on the Ilm River



Goethe had a major influence on the planning of this landscape park. The classical and post-classical eras are clearly preserved here, and the views are typical for the English garden style. The highlight of classicist architecture is the Roman House, a summer residence built for Duke Carl August. Nowadays, locals and tourists alike come here to relax and enjoy nature.

Tip: Roman House, Tempelherrenhaus, Goethe's Garden House



TIEFURT MANSION ESTATE

Tiefurt Mansion Estate



Anna Amalia's younger son Prince Constantine began the landscaping at the estate. When his mother moved her summer residence to Tiefurt, she continued where he left off. The park and its charming structures became a beloved venue for cultural events amongst the intellectual society and far away from court etiquette.

Tip: Tiefurt Mansion

Ettersburg Palace Park



A gem of 18th and 19th century Thuringian landscaping: The Palace Park features the "Pücklerschlag", a beautifully landscaped, long forest meadow. A forest trail originally cleared 250 years ago has been restored as the "Zeitschneise" ("Time Lane") and leads from Ettersburg Palace to today's Buchenwald Memorial.

Tip: Ettersburg Palace



ETTERSBURG PALACE PARK

Goethe's Garden "am Stern"



When Goethe moved into his garden house, he remodeled the grounds to suit his own requirements. He planted fruit trees and landscaped the garden to include vegetable plots, flower beds, climbing roses, seating areas, and winding paths. The "Stone of Good Fortune" that he had placed at the north end of the garden is said to be a memorial to his friendship with Charlotte von Stein.



GOETHE'S GARDEN "AM STERN"



GARDEN AT GOETHE'S RESIDENCE

Garden at Goethe's Residence

Goethe's partner of many years and later wife, Christine Vulpius, spent many hours in this garden, which supplied the household with fresh produce and flowers. Occasionally, Goethe used it for botanical experiments. Today, the garden largely reflects the plantings of 1820.



GARDEN AT KIRMS-KRACKOW HOUSE

Garden at Kirms-Krackow House



Biedermeier gardens and florists: During the Goethe- era, the Kirms-Krackow House became one of the most important meeting places for Weimar society close to royal circles. Privy councillor Franz Kirms belonged to the florists who readily exchanged reports in conversations and the journals of the day about their success in breeding flowers.

Historical Cemetery

Weimar's Historical Cemetery is part of the UNESCO World Heritage ensemble "Classical Weimar" and portrays a unique cultural era from the 19th century until the present day. The cemetery was festively consecrated in 1818 as the new burial ground and is one the most important and frequently visited cemeteries in Germany. Its comprehensive design and importance as a place of remembrance for "Classical Weimar" and the so-called "Silver Era" make the cemetery an integral part of Weimar's history.

Tip: Ducal Vault, Russian Orthodox Chapel



HISTORICAL CEMETERY

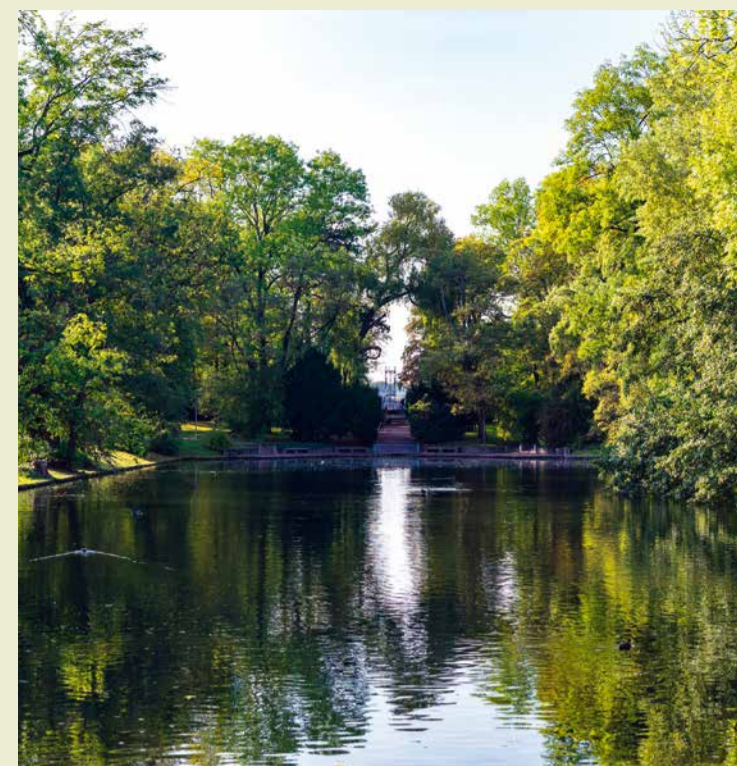
Herder Garden



The space behind the parsonage of the City Church St. Peter and Paul was once used for gardening by pastors and teachers. The famous theologist and philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder lived in the house with his large family when he was superintendent in Weimar. The garden was especially important to Herder's wife, Caroline Herder.



HERDER GARDEN



WEIMARHALLE PARK

Weimarhalle Park



The garden of Goethe's contemporary, the publisher Friedrich Justin Bertuch, dates to the baroque period and was integrated into the urban planning concept of the public park that was developed during the 1920s. The modern park included athletic fields, a festival lawn, several leisure areas and a large outdoor swimming pool. As a comprehensive garden monument, it is unique in the state of Thuringia. The Weimarhalle Park connects the recreational area with the historic center of the city. The park's large reflecting pool offers a relaxing sanctuary in the heart of town.



GARDEN AT THE HOUSE AM HORN

Garden at the House am Horn

When the House am Horn was built in 1923, the garden was simultaneously landscaped. With its terraces, it is rather technically oriented. When the garden was refurbished in 2019, the gardeners of the Klassik Stiftung Weimar restored it according to the plans for the exhibition of 1923.



HOLZDORF ESTATE

Modernist Sites

Holzdorf Estate



The grounds of Holzdorf Estate belong to the most significant garden monuments of Modernism in Thuringia. Established by the industrial magnate Dr. Otto Krebs as a venue for the arts in the 1920s, even today the park comprises formal and sweepingly landscaped garden areas in the popular style of that era. It is a gem for culturally interested and nature-loving visitors, a peaceful retreat, and an ecological paradise.

The Buchenwald Memorial. The Monument with a bell tower



On the south slope of Ettersberg Hill, the GDR leadership commissioned a monumental ensemble to be built from 1954-58, that would be visible over a long distance. It is dedicated to the partisans who joined the resistance to the nearby concentration camp of Buchenwald and connects the mass graves of the camp to a circular walking path: passing by seven relief steles that recount the prisoners' struggling and suffering, it leads downhill along the "Street of Nations" to three large circular graves. The "Stairway of Freedom" leads up to the world-famous group of figures by the sculptor Fritz Cremer that portrays the liberation of the concentration camp. The memorial is the largest monument in Europe built in remembrance of those who died at a concentration camp. It served as a national monument during the GDR period, meant to legitimize the SED's entitlement to lead the government. But its monumental size also reflects the extent of the crimes committed in Buchenwald.



BUCHENWALD MEMORIAL, CIRCULAR GRAVE AND BELL TOWER



Gastronomy



Public transport



Ilm River Valley Cycle Route