

1 Sit on the wooden bench opposite the Ratsmädel commemorative plaque. Listen and collect conversations from the people that you hear around you. They could be... STORIES... WORDS... DESCRIPTIONS... Use them to make an imaginary dialogue between **Helene Böhlau**'s* most famous literary sisters, Therese and Marie.

*Helene Böhlau (1859-1940) was one of the most important writers of her time, known for her short stories with vivid descriptions and strong female characters. Her Ratsmädel story series were inspired by sisters Therese and Marie, the daughters of

Weimar Burgermeister Friedrich Kirsten.

3 Find a place to sit and write a travelogue like Johanna Schopenhauer* describing what you... SEE... HEAR... DISCOVER...

Johanna Schopenhauer (1766-1838) was the first German woman to publish without a pseudonym. After arriving in Weimar she began to publish her travelogues inspired from trips she made with her family through Western Europe. 4 Maria Pawlowna gifted six fountains to the city of Weimar.

*Gabriele Stötzer (1953 -) is one of the most important artists of East Germany who resisted against the oppositional art scene of the GDR. After reunification, she designed the project seminar, Performance Art at the University of Erfurt which specialised in

expanding everyday movements to more fluid, finite and process-oriented expressions.

2 Follow Gabriele Stötzer's* ritual of everyday movement.

... RUN

...JUMP

... CLIMB

Use your body to connect with the space around you.

... CRAWL

...TIPTOE

...JUMP AGAIN

Can you find the five that are listed on the map?



*Maria Pawlowna (1786-1859) was the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach and a patroness of art, science and social welfare. Throughout her life, her talents in art, literature and music were highly praised and she helped restore the artistic scene in Weimar.

5 Create a viewfinder with your hands.

Using the impressionist observation style of Mathilde Freiin von Freytag-**Loringhoven,*** look through it and take a mental picture of the...

LIGHT...

TEXTURE...

SHADOWS...

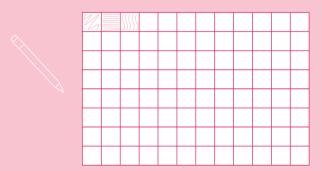
DETAILS.

*Mathilde Freiin von Freytag-Loringhoven (1860–1941) studied painting at the Grand-Ducal Saxon Art School in Weimar and later became a lecturer and art critic. She was an advocate of impressionism, a painting style that depicts the changing qualities of light through small yet visible brush strokes.

6 What repeating details or textures can you see around you?

LINES... DOTS... CURVES... SHADOWS...

Add them to the grid by shading in some of the squares and create your own **Gunta Stölzl*** pattern.



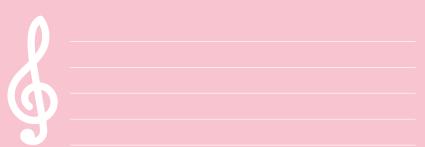
Gunta Stölzl (1897 –1983) was a German textile artist and played a fundamental role in the development of the Bauhaus school's weaving workshop. Applying ideas from modern art to weaving, her textile work is thought to typify the distinctive style of Bauhaus textiles.

7 Be a composer like **Duchess Anna Amalia*** and create a musical composition. Sit on the bench and write the natural sounds you hear onto the musical stave.

THE RUSTLING LEAVES...

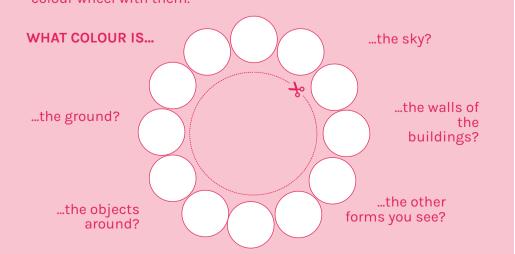
THE BIRDS...

THE WIND...



*Anna Amalia von Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel (1739–1807) was Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and acted as regent, patron and composer. Having a personal love of the arts, she spent time in Rome and Naples where she ran a musical académie (salon). The Pompeian bench commemorates this trip.

8 Find colours around you and complete Gertrud Grunow's* colour wheel with them.



*Gertrud Grunow (1870-1944) taught Harmonisation Theory at the Bauhaus School which aimed to use all of one's senses equally and harmoniously when identifying sounds, colours and movement.