

1

Wartburg

Schwalbacher Straße 51, 65183 Wiesbaden

The curved, light-coloured sandstone façade of the Wartburg (1906) was commissioned by the Wiesbaden Male Choral Society. The five-panel relief frieze above the second floor depicts the famous Minnesängers' Contest in the Tannhäuser saga and was produced by Höppli, a company based in Wiesbaden.



2

Pressehaus

Langgasse 21, 65183 Wiesbaden

Built by the architects Lang, Wolff & Hertel, the 'Pressehaus' (1909) of the local daily newspaper is a veritable 'newspaper palace'. A copper statue created by Philipp Modrow towers above the central gable. The male figure raises a book, thus, in a figurative sense, pointing out the value of enlightenment.



3

Kaiser-Friedrich-Therme spa

Langgasse 38–40, 65183 Wiesbaden

The first municipal public bathhouse in Wiesbaden was opened by Emperor Wilhelm II in 1913, the year marking his 25th anniversary on the throne. Today, the Kaiser-Friedrich-Therme spa with its striking painted frieze by Hans Völcker and ceramics by Josef Vinecký is considered a landmark of Art Nouveau in Wiesbaden.



4

Palast Hotel

Kranzplatz 5–6, 65183 Wiesbaden

The former Palast Hotel in the immediate vicinity of the Kochbrunnen fountain opened in 1905. Three architects realised the impressive building with its six-storey Art Nouveau façade. The magnificent glass dome spanning the inner court's winter garden has been preserved to this day.



5

Drei-Lilien-Quelle

An der Drei-Lilien-Quelle, 65183 Wiesbaden

The Drei-Lilien-Quelle is located at the back of the Schwarzer Bock Hotel. Visitors have to ring the doorbell to gain access. From 1905, the spring supplied the bathhouses of the town's spa hotels with thermal water. The room was decorated with yellow and blue tiles in a more austere style of Art Nouveau.



6

Muschelsaal (Shell Hall)

Kurhaus, Kurhausplatz 1, 65189 Wiesbaden

The Kurhaus (1907) is one of Wiesbaden's landmarks. On the south side of the building is the Muschelsaal, or Shell Hall, with its magnificent Art Nouveau decorations. The former Garden Hall is impressive for its wall paintings created by Fritz Erier and its elaborate shell reliefs.



7

sam – Stadtmuseum am Markt city museum

Marktplatz 3, 65183 Wiesbaden

Located in the historical market cellar, the museum offers an overview of Wiesbaden's city and regional history with a special focus on Art Nouveau, amongst other things. As an expression of ideas championed by the Lebensreform, or life reform, movement, Art Nouveau continued to characterise the cityscape and society until the early 1930s – in some instances from the cradle to the grave.



8

F.W. Neess Art Nouveau Collection

Museum Wiesbaden, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 2, 65185 Wiesbaden

The Neess Collection is a *Gesamtkunstwerk*. More than 500 exhibits show a first-class cross-section of all genres of Art Nouveau. The museum building also features architectural elements of the art movement, with a ceiling painting by Hans Völcker and sculptures by Arnold Hensler.



9

Lutherkirche (Luther Church)

Sartoriusstraße 16, 65187 Wiesbaden

The Lutherkirche, or Luther Church, (1910) is one of sixteen churches built in Wiesbaden between around 1880 and 1914. Its rich Art Nouveau interior – from the ceiling paintings and mosaics to the stained glass windows – makes the building by architect Friedrich Pützer a jewel of Wiesbaden Art Nouveau.



10

'Etagenlandhaus' Art Nouveau villa

Dambachtal 20, 65193 Wiesbaden

The multi-storey villa in Dambachtal, completed by architect Friedrich Wilhelm Werz in 1902, is an architectural gem. Contemporaries affectionately referred to it as the 'Etagenlandhaus', or 'multi-storey country house', due to its wooden balconies and trellises. The reference to the landscape is emphasised by the floral fresco created by Hans Christiansen.



11

Weißes Haus (White House)

Bingertstraße 10, 65191 Wiesbaden

The 'Weißes Haus', or 'White House', was built in 1901/02 by architect Josef Beitscher. It combines architecture, sculpture and painting, making it one of the first pure Art Nouveau buildings in Germany. From 1986 to 2019, it was home to the Art Nouveau collection of Ferdinand Wolfgang and Danielle Neess.



12

Mourning Hall

Südfriedhof Wiesbaden, Siegfriedring 25, 65189 Wiesbaden

In 1909, a mourning hall was built near the entrance to Wiesbaden's Südfriedhof, or South Cemetery, under the supervision of August O. Pauly, with a crematorium that went into operation in 1912. Hans and Hanna Völcker were responsible for painting the interior of the mourning hall and Wilhelm Ohly for the reliefs on the façade.



13

Art Nouveau tombs

Nordfriedhof, Hellkundweg 83, 65193 Wiesbaden

Inaugurated in 1877, the Nordfriedhof, or North Cemetery, is Wiesbaden's second largest cemetery. Not only the upper crust of the Wilhelminian era are buried here. Many tombs are elaborated in the Art Nouveau and Historicist styles.

14

Sektellerei Schloss Henckell

Biebricher Allee 142, 65187 Wiesbaden

The magnificent building of Schloss Henckell, today Henckell Freixenet, in what is now Wiesbaden's district of Biebrich was created for Otto Henckell, the sparkling wine manufacturer, by architect Paul Bonatz in 1909. Inside the building, reliefs and glass panels dedicated to wine bear witness to the Art Nouveau style.

