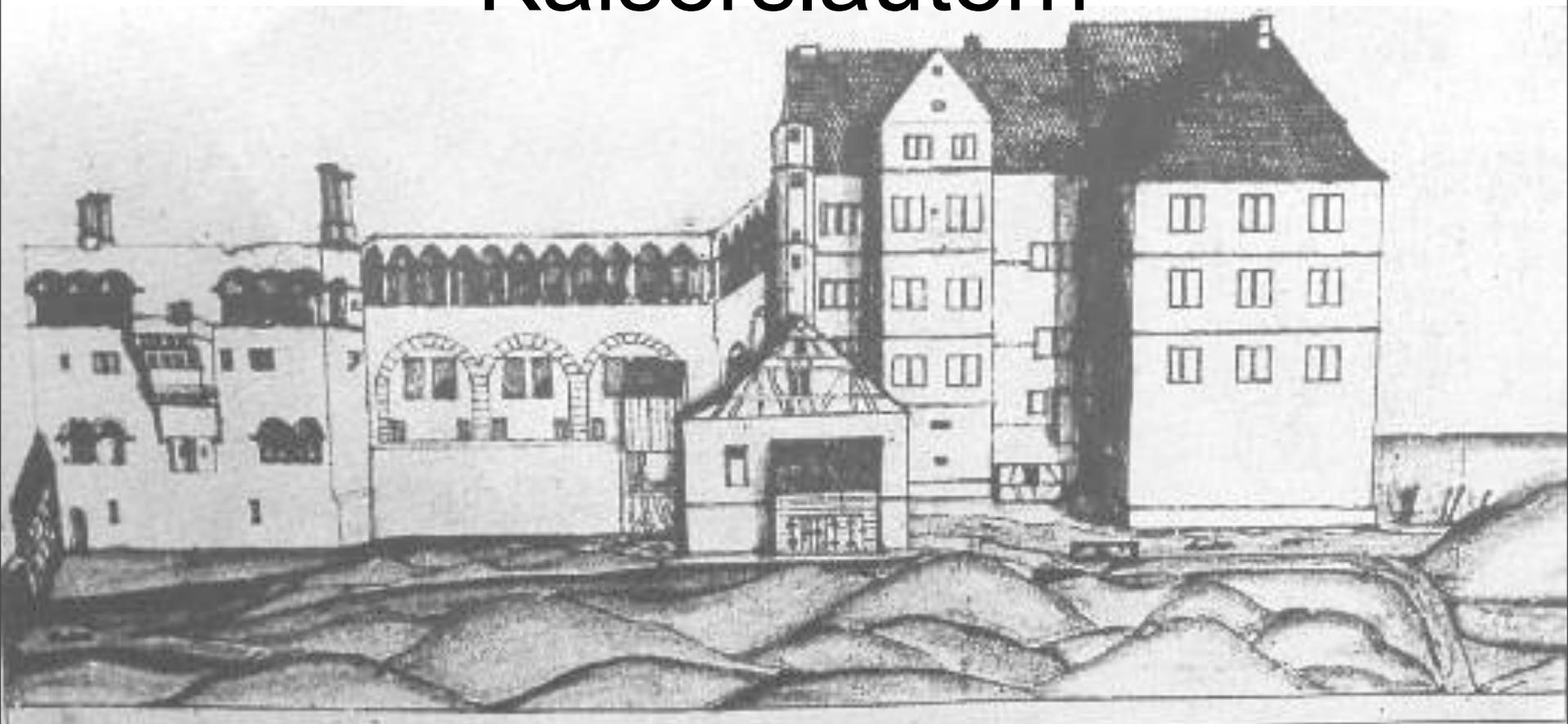


# Kaiserslautern



Zustand der Burg und des Casimirschlosses im Jahr 1740.

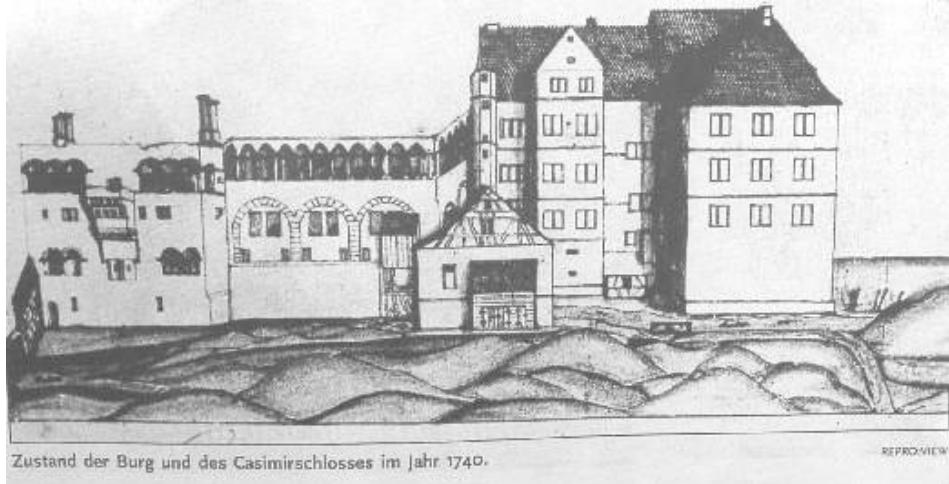
REPRO-VIEW

# Kaiserpfalz (Imperial Palace) and the Casimir Castle



Model of Imperial Palace

Kaiser  
Friedrich I  
Barbarossa  
built this  
palace in  
1152-1160.



Zustand der Burg und des Casimirschlosses im Jahr 1740.

Imperial Palace and Casimir Castle.  
The castle was added on in the  
1600's by Count Casimir.



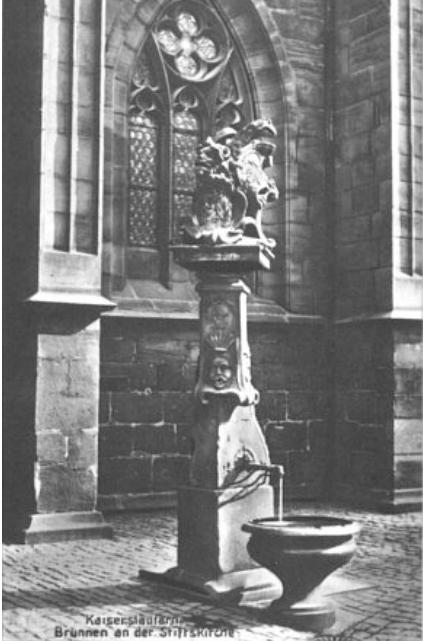
All that  
is left of  
the  
walls of  
the  
Palace  
and  
Casimir  
Castle.



# Stiftskirche



Front view of the oldest church in Kaiserslautern. This started out as a monastery under Kaiser Friedrich I Barbarossa.



Beautiful fountain with 3 arms representing the Empire, Palatinate (Pfalz), and city. What it looked like until 1938, on the left,



# St. Martinsplatz and Church

The stones on this post are pieces of old buildings that once stood here. The magnificent entrance arch is one of the remarkable features of the Rettigsches Haus, which was built in the middle of the 18th century. The archway contains the coat of arms of the Rettig family. The radish, (German: Rettich), in the lower part of the shield is a play on the name. Above this, a stag's head shows that the owner was a Forstmeister (Master Forester).



St. Martin's church was built in the 1300's as a Catholic monastery. When Napoleon came through here in the early 1800's, he made an entrance on the side of the church and used it as a stable.

# Little Church and Spinnrädl



Kleine Kirche was built between 1711 and 1717 as a Lutheran church.

The Spinnrädl, (Spinning Wheel), was built in 1740 and is the only remaining half timbered building in the city. To the left of it is a small gate which used to lead into the Jewish Quarter.



# Fruchthalle and World War I Memorial

The Fruchthalle, “Fruit Hall”, was built between 1843 and 1846 copying the Palazzo Medici in Florence, and was used as a market hall.



The Memorial was built to commemorate 4,000 members of an infantry regiment who died in World War I.

(C) 2004 Tom Galvin

# Pfalztheater and the Pfalzgalerie

The Pfalztheater  
(Palatinate Theatre)  
is next to City Hall  
and has two marble  
masks representing  
an African King and a  
fallen angel.



The Pfalzgalerie  
(Gallery of Art) was  
built between 1875  
and 1890.



# Theodor Zink Museum and the Wadgasser Hof



Wadgasser Hof , on the right, was a hospital in the Medieval Ages with a farm that grew spices and medicinal herbs. In 1619, it became Count Ludwig's residence.

On the left, the museum was built in 1817 as an inn, where the stagecoach to Mainz stopped. Later it became a bakery. Inside the museum is a wonderful model of the medieval city of Kaiserslautern.



# Synagogenplatz



The Jewish synagogue was built in 1848/9. The Nazis demolished it on Kristallnacht in 1938. The mayor of Kaiserslautern used an excuse for a parade route, to buy it and tear it down.

In 2002, two wall fragments were built with 192 names of the Kaiserslautern citizens killed in the Holocaust.



“Think, contemplate....first buildings, then people.”

# Kaiserbrunnen



Kaiser Barbarossa and Kaiser Habsburg top the fountain. Other symbols are depicted like the soccer ball for the Red Devil's and the mouse for the sculptor, Professor Gernot Rumpf, who created the fountain in 1987.



The mythical bird creature, the Elwedritsche, is seen all over the Pfalz (Palatinate) in fountains and ceramics.



The immigrant's ship for the many people who immigrated to America.

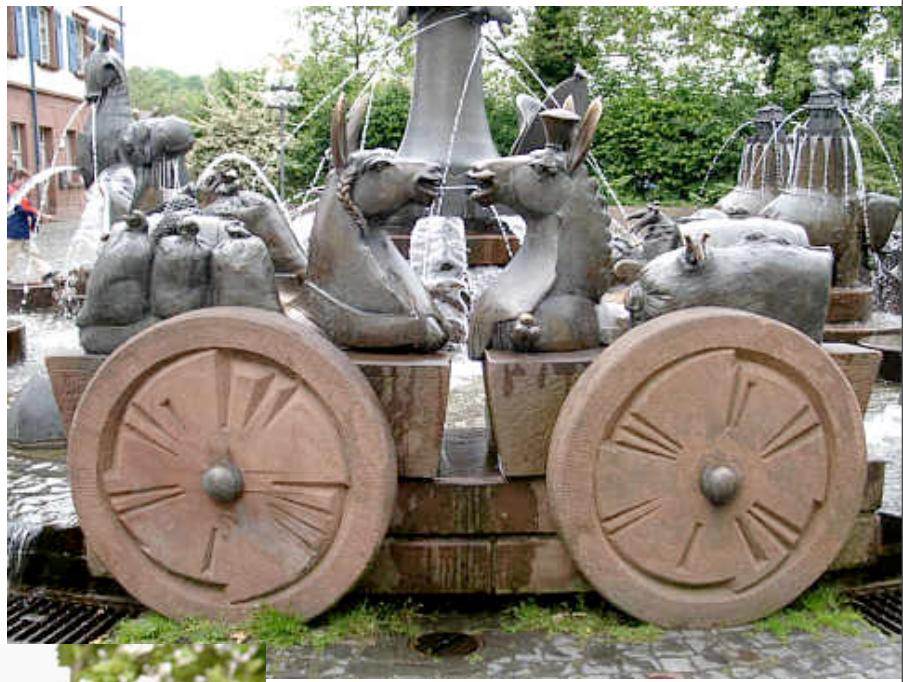
The Opel motor represents the factory located here.



The fish is the legendary favorite dish of Kaiser Friedrich's and is now on the city's coat of arms.



The Pfaff sewing machine also represents the factory located here.



The Owl stands for the symbol of wisdom for Kaiserslautern's long tradition as a city of schools.



The donkey and the horse represent the former freight and transport animals.

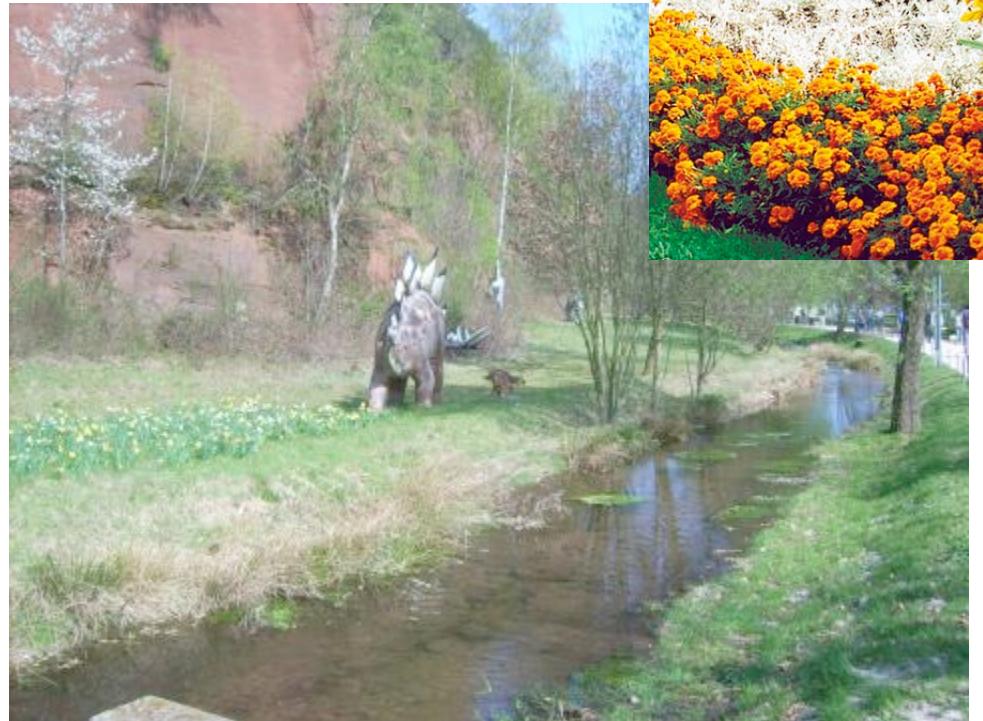
# Humbergturm and Gartenschau



In honor of Bismark, “father” of Germany, this tower was built in 1898, has 163 steps, and is 117 ft tall.



The Garden show with the dinosaurs has the river Lauter running through it.



# The Wildpark on the Betzenberg and the Kaiserslautern Zoo



The Wildpark, to the left, is in part of the largest continuous stretch of forestland in Germany, the Pfälzerwald. There are 62 acres for preserved and protected wildlife which were once found in these ancient hunting grounds.



The lion above, and the zebras, to the right, are found in the Kaiserslautern Zoo located in Siegelbach. It has about 360 wild and domestic animals.

