



O1 PALAIS BARTELS The light blue façade was brought here from a building in *Berliner Strasse* when it was widened.

02 MUSEUM INDUSTRIEKULTUR

The family of Friedrich Engels built two middle-class townhouses in *Engelsstrasse* (No. 10 in 1775 and No. 6 in 1776) with local features and in the late baroque style. No. 10, with original furnishings, is part of the industrial heritage museum (*Museum Industriekultur*), which includes the Museum of Early Industrialization, unique in Germany. In the small park (*Engelsgarten*), stand Alfred Hrdliçka's sculpture *Die starke Linke* ("The strong left") and a statue of Friedrich Engels, a gift from the people of China.

o3 OPERA HOUSE Built in 1905 and reconstructed after the Second World War, the opera house was renovated in 2008 in the 1950s style and with mod-

ern technology. It is used for performances by Wuppertal's world-famous Dance Theatre (*Tanztheater Wuppertal Pina Bausch*).

O4 TONY CRAGG'S SCULPTURE I'M ALIVE Tony Cragg, a sculptor who lives in Wuppertal, also created the Sculpture Park *Waldfrieden (Hirschstrasse*12), which is well worth a visit.

os BARMEN TRAIN STATION This listed building, built of coquina stone in the neo-classical style between 1912 and 1914, was once used for receptions.

Today it is a location for events.

of RIVER BANK OF THE WUPPER The newly created balcony over the Wupper (Wupperbalkon) offers views onto the river.

O7 BERGISCH SYNAGOGUE AND GE- MARKER KIRCHE A special feature is that these two places of worship share the same plot of land. The synagogue

is near the site of the old synagogue in Barmen, burned down in 1938. Its consecration in 2002 was the first time that the President of Israel attended the opening of a synagogue in Germany.

O8 BRONZE SCULPTURE This bronze sculpture is a reminder of the "Barmen Theological Declaration" by the protestant Confessing Church against the influence being exerted by National Socialism. It was signed in the *Gemarker Kirche* in May 1934.

09 FOUNTAIN ON JOHANNES-RAU-

PLATZ This sculpture with running water, created by Bert Gerresheim in 1979, tells the story of Wuppertal in 700 bronze figures and with 26 representations in relief. The square is named after Johannes Rau – Mayor of Wuppertal, Prime Minister of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, and then President of the Federal Republic of Germany.



10 GESELLSCHAFT CONCORDIA This impressive building of the civic organization *Concordia* was built in 1900.

11 TOWN HALL Reminiscent of a palace, this dates from 1908 to 1921. The figures on the left and right are *Rhenania* for the Prussian Rhine Province,



and *Barmenia* for Barmen. The statues on the roof symbolize the eight tasks of a municipality.

12 WUPPERTAL BREWERY Built in 1882 as an indoor swimming pool, this brewery has served its own beer since 1997. Its unusual atmosphere makes it popular for celebrations.

13 HALL OF FAME ON GESCHWISTER-SCHOLL-PLATZ The Barmen Art Society initiated the construction of this building to display artworks and in honour of the German emperors Wilhelm I and Friedrich III. Modelled on the *Reichstag* in Berlin, it had a glass dome, took three years to build and was officially opened in 1900 by the emperor Wilhelm II. Used today for events, it is the home of the *Von der Heydt-Kunsthalle*. The square is watched over by a statue of Bismarck with Clio, the muse of heroic deeds and history.

14 HUSCH-HUSCH Husch-Husch
("shoo off!"), whose real name was
Peter Held, was a familiar figure – a
quick-tempered pedlar and tradesman
known for arguments with townspeople and brushes with the law. This
bronze statue was created by Klaus J.
Burandt in 2014.

15 SPHERICAL FOUNTAIN The work of Friedrich Werthmann, a sculptor from Düsseldorf, this fountain at the end of Werth was inaugurated in 1978. Jets on the inside surfaces of two stainless steel hemispheres create a fine spray. The fountain serves as the sun and reference point in an astro-trail that was established in 1988. From October to March, the Barmer Lichterzauber (Magic Lights of Barmen), with 211 spheres and almost 20,000 LEDs, illuminates Barmen's pedestrian zone.

16 WERTHER BRÜCKE The steel construction of this bridge dates from 1902. The station of the suspension monorail is a reconstruction based on the original art nouveau building.

