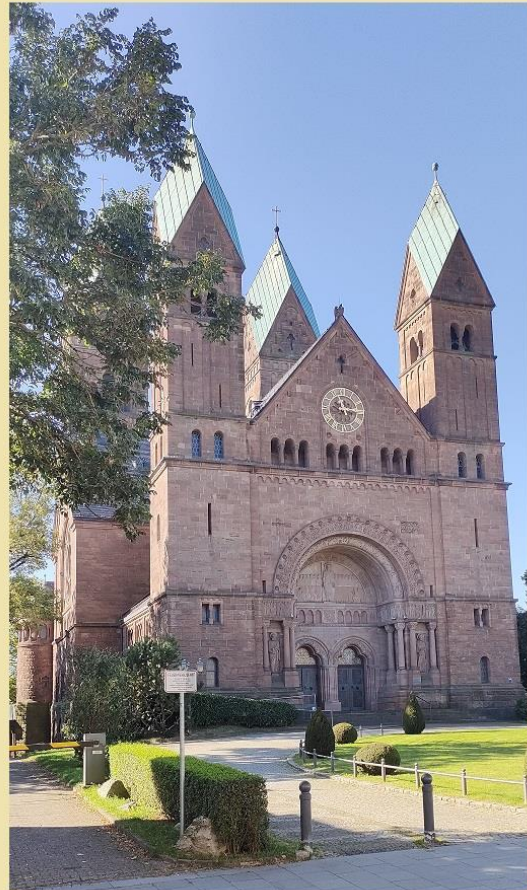


Day Sixteen





1908

Einweihung Erlöserkirche | Dadiation of the Church of the Redeemer
 17. Mai 1908, Fotografie (Reproduktion), Thomas Heinrich Voigt,
 Stadtlarchiv Bad Homburg



Schloss und Schlosspark Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe

Aus der mittelalterlichen Hohenburg wurde Ende des 17. Jh. die barocke Residenz der Landgrafschaft Hessen-Homburg, die in einen weitläufigen Schlosspark eingebettet ist. Ab 1866 nutzten die deutschen Kaiser das Schloss als Sommerresidenz.



WELCOME TO STATE PALACES AND GARDENS HESSE

State Palaces and Gardens Hesse have been looking after unique historical monuments within the State since 1946. Some of these have been recognised by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) as being part of mankind's cultural heritage.

Our task, as enshrined in law, is to preserve the treasures of our joint cultural heritage spanning 2,000 years. We conserve and look after a total of 48 palaces, gardens, parks, monasteries, castle ruins, structural gems and individual works of art. We conduct research on them and incorporate them into regional development.

We invite you to explore this historical heritage with us. We hope you will enjoy your encounters with the history of the State of Hesse!

EXHIBITION

FROM LANDGRAVIATE SEAT TO IMPERIAL PALACE

Rulers and their court household live and work in Homburg Palace and Palace Park in a world that resembles a mini cosmos. From 1622 to 1866, the Palace serves as the seat of government of the landgraves of Hesse-Homburg. From 1866 to 1918, it is used as a secondary residence of the Prussian kings and later German emperors.

The residence and spa town gets the spa designation "Bad" from 1912.

The Palace in Bad Homburg houses the only authentically preserved apartments in Germany of the nation's last imperial couple. The exhibition recounts who lived in which wings of the building and how the court household was organised.

What is the Palace's importance for life within the imperial world of the time? And what happens to the emperor and the palace in 1918 and in the years that follow? Join us on this journey through time to rediscover the residential palace and its European connections.

WILLIAM II. BAD HOMBURG AND THE WORLDS IN WHICH HE LIVES

After 1866, Homburg Palace regains its splendour with the arrival of the Hohenzollern dynasty. The only authentically preserved imperial apartments in Germany today still testify to this. Bad Homburg becomes the preferred meeting place for William II and his family.

Members of the European nobility also visit the town. The future British monarch King Edward VII makes the "Homburg" (a soft men's hat) a globally renowned form of headwear. Bad Homburg's Fürstenbahnhof is elevated to a representative station building for royalty. The palace with its facilities and gardens forms along with the spa park and architecture the city's focal point.

The outbreak of war in 1914 brings the imperial age in Homburg to an abrupt end. In 1918, the emperor flees to the Netherlands in exile and abdicates. His attempts to restore the monarchy fail. Even his hope that the National Socialists would be in favour of it bursts asunder. William II dies at Huis Doorn in 1941. The worlds in which the last German emperor lived have been presented there since 1918. Bad Homburg Palace followed suit some time later.



Weißer Turm

White Tower

Der Weiße Turm ist das Wahrzeichen der Stadt Bad Homburg und ragt als Landmarke weit über die Dächer des Schlosses hinaus. Er ist als Hauptturm der mittelalterlichen Vorgängieranlage einer der ältesten Baureste, die in den barocken Schlossbau integriert wurden.

The White Tower, the landmark of the City of Bad Homburg, rises high above the palace's rooftops. As the main tower of the previous medieval castle, it is one of the oldest structural remains to be integrated into the Baroque palace complex.







Romanische Halle

Romanesque Hall

Die vom Hofarchitekten Louis Jacobi entworfene Halle wird 1901 unter Wiederverwendung romanischer Doppelkapitelle aus dem 12. Jahrhundert an den Bibliotheksflügel angebaut. Acht von ihnen stammen aus dem 1810 abgebrochenen Teil des Kreuzgangs des Klosters Brauweiler bei Köln.

The hall, designed by court architect Louis Jacobi, is added to the Library Wing in 1901 by reusing 12th-century Romanesque double capitals. Eight of them originate from a section of the cloister, demolished in 1810, at Brauweiler Abbey near Cologne.





William II dressed as a musketeer for a ball.



Victoria Louise, Emperor William II's only daughter, playing with her dachshund in Cadinen (now known as Kadyny). She is wearing a sailor suit.



The Dutch royal couple in Bad Homburg
Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry of the Netherlands visit Bad Homburg in April 1913. The postcard shows the German and Dutch royals leaving the Church of the Redeemer. Royal highnesses pictured in front of buildings in Bad Homburg were popular subjects for postcards during the imperial period.



Begrüßung des Herzogs von Cumberland
durch Kaiser Wilhelm.

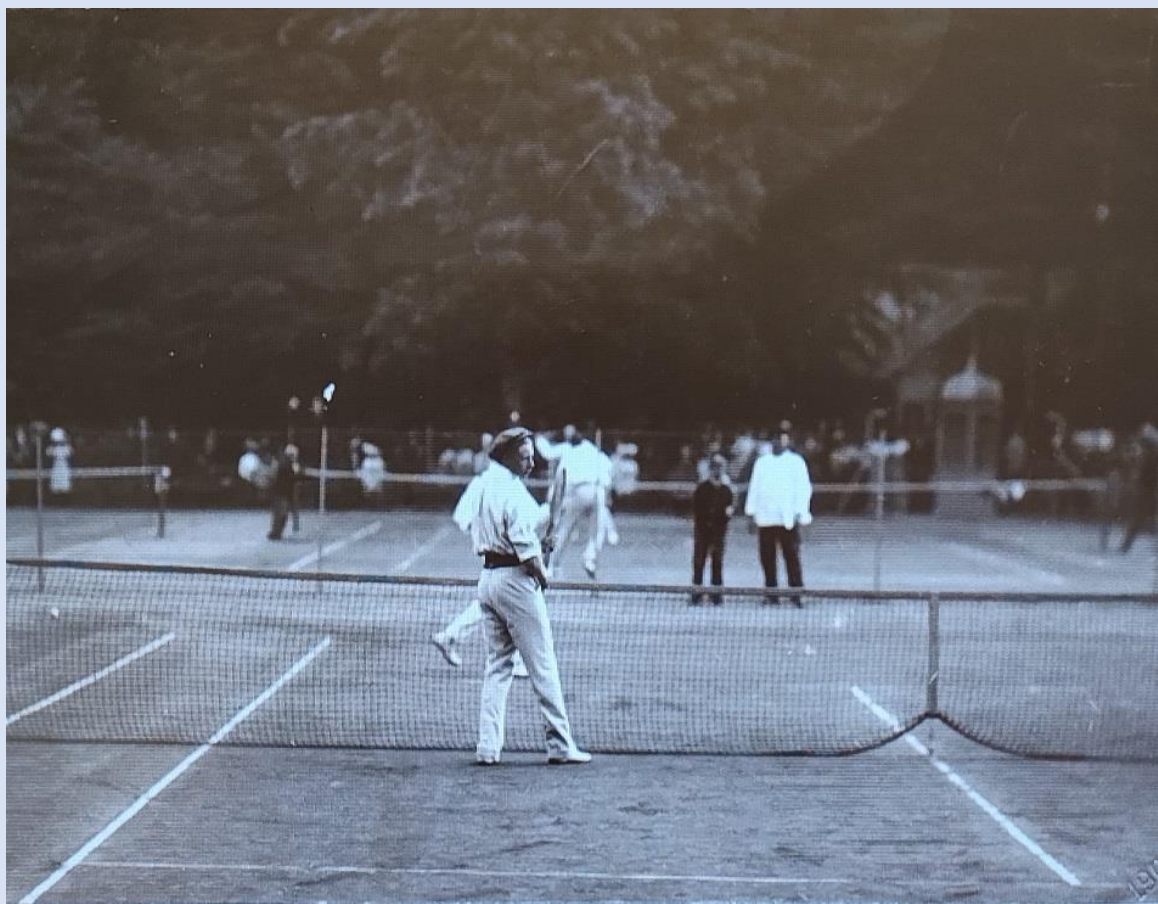
Emperor William II and the Duke of Cumberland

The photograph provides a fascinating insight into political life in Bad Homburg. The *Deutsche Volkszeitung* newspaper describes the meeting between Emperor William II and the Duke of Cumberland on 10 April 1913 as "an act of great significance in the history of the nation".

The Duke's visit takes place not only to mark the betrothal of his son, Prince Ernst August of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg and the only daughter of William II, Princess Victoria Louise. It also signals reconciliation between the two dynasties following the Prussian annexation of Hanover in 1866.



William II (on the bench) and Rear Admiral Johannes von Karpf (left edge of picture) with the English crew on "Meteor (I)" while participating in the Cowes Regatta (Isle of Wight).



Crown Prince William at the Officers' Tennis Tournament in Homburg's spa park in 1902.