


Potsdam


1 Potsdam Castlescape UNESCO World Heritage



Over a period of almost four hundred years, the best builders and artists fashioned, from stone and the natural environment, a unique complex on behalf of the rulers of Prussia. During the 19th century, landscape gardener Peter Joseph Lenné used the castle parks and created a great cultural landscape along the banks of the River Havel. Since 1990, the Castles of Potsdam have been a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In addition to the Park and Castle of Sanssouci, the New Palace, the Marble Palace and Castle Cecilienhof attract large numbers of visitors.

www.spsg.de

2 Historic City Centre and the Potsdam Biosphere



Lying between the city gates and the banks of the Havel, the city of Potsdam invites you to stroll around its centre. Many brick buildings in the Dutch Quarter which was built between 1734 and 1742 are home to cafes and shops. The Neuer Markt is regarded as one of the best-preserved Baroque squares in Europe. The House of Brandenburg Prussian History presents special exhibitions in the former coach house. The model village of Alexandrowka, which was dedicated to Tsar Alexander in 1827, is made entirely of wood. The Biosphere Hall on the nearby BUGA site beckons the visitor to sample its tropical environment.

www.postdam-tourism.com


3 Glienicke Bridge and Villa Schöningen



The Glienicke Bridge connects Berlin and Potsdam and once formed the dividing line between East and West. The steel bridge spanning the Havel was built in 1907 and served as a backdrop for agent exchanges. An exhibition in the nearby Villa Schöningen, which has been restored to its former magnificence, recalls the Cold War as well as the Partition and Reunification of Germany. The tower, constructed in 1843 to a design by Persius, was initially the residence of Field Marshal Schöningen, subsequently becoming a children's home in the time of the GDR. Today, it provides an opportunity to rediscover history and art.

www.glienicke-bruecke.de
www.villa-schoeningen.de


4 Potsdam, City of Film



Potsdam is a movie town with a century of tradition behind it. UFA and DEFA shot more than 2 000 films at the Babelsberg studios. Today not only Oscar-winning international feature films but also TV series such as "Good Times, Bad Times" are produced. From April to October the Babelsberg Film Park, which is located on the actual site, features attractions such as stunt shows and action movies to enthral the visitor. The Potsdam Museum of Film, which is housed in the Baroque Royal Stables in the city centre, brings tradition to life through shows and exhibitions.

www.filmpark.de
www.filmmuseum-potsdam.de

5 Schiffbauergasse Cultural Centre




Where steamships were once launched and hussars went through their drill routines artists today generate inspirational cultural experiences. The Hans Otto Theatre, with its striking red canopy is known for its classic as well as contemporary dramas. Alongside the independent culture scene and the theatre scene beckon. Since the Reunification this has revitalised buildings such as the riding stables, the laundry building and the engine house. The riverside park on the Tiefer See, with its pier and restaurants, also provides an opportunity to relax in the fresh air.

www.schiffbauergasse.de

Havelland


6 Brandenburg an der Havel



The origins of the State of Brandenburg lie on three islands in the Havel. The first documented mention of the city of Brandenburg was in the year 948. Where the Order of the Canons Regular of Prémontré commenced building work for their cathedral in 1165, the castle of a Slavic prince had once stood. The Cathedral Museum houses treasures dating back to the early history of the State. On the neighbouring island is the former Dominican monastery of St. Pauli. This is now the State Archaeological Museum and displays artefacts dating back to the Stone Age as well as serving as a venue for concerts and events.

www.stg-brandenburg.de
www.paulikloster.de


7 Castle and Park of Caputh



This idyllic country residence on the Havel is the only surviving palace of the Great Elector Friedrich Wilhelm. Construction of the castle commenced in 1662 and Caputh received the residence of his second wife, Dorothea. The castle museum shows life at court around 1700. Especially worth a visit is the summer dining room: King Frederick William I later decorated it with 7500 Dutch faience tiles. The adjacent small landscape garden was designed by Peter Joseph Lenné.

www.spsg.de

8 Island of Werder (Havel)

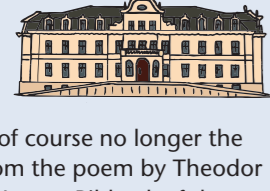


The town name "Werder" means "land surrounded by flowing water". More than a thousand years ago fishermen discovered this island which is located directly in the path of the Havel's current. Right up to the present day the historic heart of the town, dating back to the seventeenth century, has been a popular destination for visitors who approach from across the water. After the fishermen had gone, the history of this sunny spot was stamped by vintners and fruit farmers. Thanks to the sandy soil that quickly absorbs any heat, apples, pears, plums and cherries all thrive particularly well on the slopes. The popularity of the wines is evident from the annual tree blossom festival.

www.werder-havel.de

Havelland

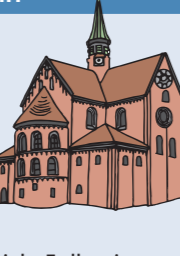
9 Ribbeck – Castle, Church and Pear Tree



The famous pear tree is still growing next to the church – even though it is of course no longer the legendary tree from the poem by Theodor Fontane about "Mr. von Ribbeck of the Manor of Ribbeck in Havelland". The well-maintained Ribbeck village green is flourishing once more: the newly-refurbished castle houses a top restaurant, a museum and exhibitions. In the Old Distillery the descendants of Ribbecker landlords offer fine spirits they have distilled themselves – including, of course, from pears.

www.ribbeck-havelland.de

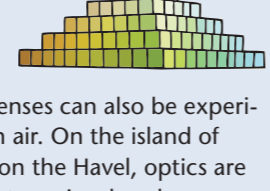
10 Monastery of Lehnin



The monastery, founded in 1180, was the most important outpost of the Cistercian Order in Mark Brandenburg. Its strikingly austere basilica was built of red brick. Following secularization in 1542 the monastery was used as a hunting lodge for the Electors, it subsequently fell into decay and in the period up to 1877 underwent detailed restoration. Today, the Lulse-Henriette Foundation of the Evangelical Church operates from here. Fans of classical music come to the monastery church each year to enjoy the Lehnin Summer Music Concerts.

www.klosterkirche-lehnde.de

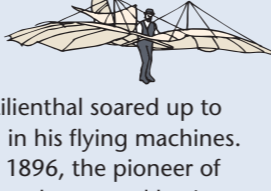
11 Rathenow Optics Park



This uniquely original park in Rathenow proves that the world of light beams and lenses can also be experienced in the open air. On the island of Schwedendammer on the Havel, optics are combined with nature via a hands-on approach. In addition to a giant telescope and a lighthouse, there are pyramids of colour and plantations reflecting the visible light spectrum to explore. The town of Rathenow boasts a tradition going back to Düscher, the optician who, in 1801, invented the multiple grinding machine. Historical exhibits are on show in the Optical Museum at the Cultural Centre.

www.optikpark-rathenow.de

12 Otto-Lilienthal Memorial, Stölin



It was in the Rhinower mountains near Stölin that Otto Lilienthal soared up to 250 metres aloft in his flying machines. In the summer of 1896, the pioneer of aviation plunged to the ground having attempted a flight from 110-metres high Gollenberg and succumbed to his injuries. An exhibition inside a passenger plane recalls the courageous achievements of Lilienthal. He'd been transferred to Stölin in 1989 has been christened the "Lady Agnes" – Agnes was the wife of Lilienthal. A number of couples have already said "I do" here.

www.otto-lilienthal.de

13 Manor of Borsig



In the 19th century Albert Borsig, the locomotives king from Berlin, established an agro-industrial model farm in Gross Behnitz, bringing the railways and the steam plough into the countryside. Today the listed complex is resplendent in its new glory, surrounded by a picturesque park. In the former lodging house a magnificent hotel has emerged, the cafe and restaurant await the visitor on what is probably the most beautiful lakeside terrace in the Havelland. The manor house also has stylish rooms available and hosts a number of different events.

www.landgut-borsig.de


14 Fortress of Eisenhardt Belzig



High above the spa town of Bad Belzig on the Brücksbüsch stands its dominating emblem: the Fortress of Eisenhardt. The oldest part, the 33-metre high keep, dates from the 12th Century. It is known as the "Butter Tower" – allegedly, in addition to stones and oil blood, butter was also used in its construction. This forbidding edifice now houses a museum, the registry office, art galleries and a hotel. In August, it forms the backdrop for a medieval spectacle featuring knights, ballad singers and witches.

www.belzig.com

15 Ziesar – Fortified Bishop's Palace



The "Bishop's Cap" is visible even from the distance. It crowns the 35-metre high keep of the Fortress of Ziesar. It was in the very well-preserved Brandenburg Bishop's Fortress that the bishops resided between 1327 and 1560, enjoying comfortable living conditions with underfloor heating. The museum in the palace showcases centrepieces from the history of the church in Brandenburg during the Middle Ages. Displayed in the "JerusalemSaal" as well as other rooms are "Paths to the Heavenly City". The chapel is decorated with colourful wall paintings on the theme of Paradise.

www.burg-ziesar.de

16 Flaeming-Skate®




Covering a distance of more than 200 kilometres, broad tracks of finest asphalt up to 3 metres in width snake their way through the landscape of the Low Fläming and the Baruth glacial valley. Nowhere in Europe is it possible to coast through the landscape, non-stop, in quite so relaxed a fashion as here. Flaeming Skate is also a paradise for touring cyclists. All along the way there are inviting rest areas, inns, hotels and guest houses providing the opportunity for a relaxing stopover.

www.flaeming-skate.de

Fläming


17 Museum Village Baruther Glashütte



Glass has been produced in Glashütte for almost 300 years. The glass-makers' settlement established in 1716 reached its zenith with the production of frosted glass in the 19th century. Today glassmakers are on hand to show visitors how glass can be manipulated at a temperature of around 1 250°C and invite spectators to have a go themselves. The museum in the New Smeltery ("Neue Hütte") provides information on equipment and products such as the thermos flask. Other artisans and craftsmen have also settled within this nationally acknowledged heritage environment.

www.museumsdorf-glashuette.de


18 Monastery of Zinna



The sound of William Baeß's restored organ attracts music lovers to summer concerts at the Monastery of Zinna. The Concert Chamber has also undergone restoration (that is, the Monastery Church itself). The vast pier basilica, made from granite, was erected by monks of the Cistercian Order in the 13th century. The abbots' chapel and the New and Old Abbey reflect the chequered history of the former monastery. The monastery's distillery features alcoholic beverages with high percentage proofages, such as the "Zinnaer Klosterbruder".

www.kloster-zinna.net


19 Castle Rabenstein



Towering above the village of Raben is the Fortress of Rabenstein situated on the so-called "Steiler Hagen". It was built in the 12th century to watch the road and was once considered impregnable. The 30-metres high keep which is said to be haunted by a damsel of the castle, offers a magnificent panoramic view over the High Fläming. Today the castle, with its great hall, chapel and torture chamber, are used as a youth hotel, museum and restaurant. Every year historic festivals featuring jugglers, jesters and other artists are held as well as Christmas markets.

www.burgrabenstein.de

20 Wünderdorf – Town of Bunkers and Books



The former air defence towers known as "the concrete cigars" rear their heads in silent warning. Wünderdorf was where, between 1910 and 1994, not only an infantry training school but also the High Command of the Wehrmacht as well as the Western Group of Soviet armed forces were stationed – the garrison museum and an exhibition have been set up to provide information on these topics. Accompanied tours of the bunkers are held which take the visitor to a depth of up to 20 metres below ground level. Booksellers and antiques have moved into some of the arsenals and set up the first "book town" in Germany.

www.buecherstadt.com


21 Plattenburg in Bad Wilsnack



The Plattenburg is the largest and the oldest moated castle in northern Germany. First mentioned in contemporary documents in 1319, the castle was the summer residence of a number of bishops. The "Bishop's Wing", together with the Great Hall, features rich embellishments dating back to the late Renaissance period. Today the castle is a museum and cultural centre for the Prignitz District. The bakehouse and brewery invite the visitor to partake of food and drink. Each year at the start of summer a medieval caste spectacle is held.

www.plattenburg.de

22 Holy Sepulchre Religious Foundation



For over 700 years nun and religious have lived and worked at the Holy Sepulchre. The convent was founded in 1287 by Cistercian nuns and was subsequently converted into a religious foundation for women. Today it invites guests to stay in the convent or in the Wulfenhausen and to practise contemplation. The convent complex has been preserved almost completely with cloister, Stations of the Cross, refectory and brick walls. The Convent Church and Chapel are used as venues for evening concerts. In summer concerts are also staged in the park.

www.klosterstift-heiligengrabe.de

23 Fortress of Lenzen



From the 800 year old castle tower the visitor cannot only look down on the Elbe meadows but can rest his gaze on four German States simultaneously. The tower houses the Museum of Local History and is the site for exhibitions. The medieval fortress, once built on the remains of a fortified Slavic building, is known as the "eco-fortress" or "Ökoburg" in German. It is here that environmental groups pursue their projects in the adjacent Nature Park and learn about the relationship between man and nature in the water meadow landscape. The Castle Hotel is particularly popular with cyclists.

www.burg-lenzen.de

24 Rühstädt – village with the greatest number of storks in Germany

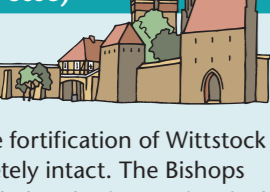


Rühstädt has been the "European stork village" ever since 1996. Each year in the spring sees the return of more than 70 storks from their wintering grounds to breed and raise their young. Keeping a weather eye aloft, the village has adapted itself to an influx of tens of thousands of visitors each year. The Stork House and the Visitor Centre for Nature Conservation (NABU) provide information on the life of the white stork in the Elbe water meadows. A video transmitter has been set up to enable visitors to watch a pair of storks on the roof of the station.

www.storchenclub.de

Prignitz

25 Amtsturm Museum of the Thirty Years War, Wittstock (Dosse)



The 32-metre high Amtsturm is the last witness of the fortification of Wittstock to survive completely intact. The Bishops of Havellberg resided in the former fortified Bishop's Palace at the confluence of the Dosse and the Glinae from 1271-1548. Today the impressive tower houses the "Museum of the Thirty Years War", the relentless march of which even Wittstock was unable to halt, even though the town was protected by a solid brick wall that has survived intact to this day.

www.mdk-wittstock.de

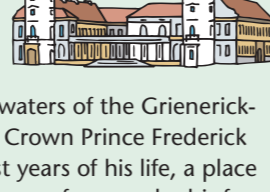
26 Museum of Fashion – the Castle of Meyenburg



Far away from the capital cities of fashion and the prestigious boutiques, a surprise awaits the visitor in the shape of Germany's first fashion museum. Josefine Edle von Krepl has chosen the Castle of Meyenburg to showcase the most interesting items from her collection which is made up of more than 3 000 items. The 350 dresses, stylishly presented with all their accessories, date from the period 1900 to 1970. The Neo-Renaissance castle, built in 1865 over the remains of a medieval castle, also accommodates a museum where visitors can obtain information about the history of the region and the former owners of the estate.

www.modemuseum-schloss-meyenburg.de

27 Castle of Rheinsberg



With its two towers, the Castle of Rheinsberg appears to rise directly from the waters of the Grienericksee. This is where Crown Prince Frederick spent the happiest years of his life, a place where he could escape from under his father's thumb. His younger brother, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, shaped castle and its gardens in the style of early classicism and created a unique European "Court of the Muses", which was immortalised in the works of Theodor Fontane and Kurt Tucholsky and which continues to weave its magic spell right up to the present day, especially in the summer concerts.

www.spsg.de


28 Ruins of the Monastery of Himmelfort ("Heaven's Gate")



Traditionally in Germany, Father Christmas himself conducts his seasonal operations through his Christmas post office at "Himmelfort" – in English "Heaven's Gate". Throughout Advent, Santa's helpers are kept busy responding to the letters sent in. Himmelfort, nestled in an idyllic situation between four Havel lakes, got its name from the Cistercian monastery. All that remains of the foundation itself are ruins such as the nave walls and the west wall – a romantic backdrop for markets and festivals. The choir of the monastery church was converted into the village church in the 17th century.

www.himmelfort.net


29 Neuruppin – the Home of Theodor Fontane



The most famous sons of Neuruppin are Theodor Fontane and Karl Friedrich Schinkel. The monastery church, the oldest building and landmark of the city, was reconstructed on the basis of Schinkel's ideas. The Old Grammar School, which Fontane attended, is impressive in its Baroque splendour. Today his birthplace is home to a pharmacy. The Museum of Neuruppin holds information on his life. Fontane was fond of describing the mountains of the Ruppín – here there is an added attraction, the Kunsterpignis Zoological Gardens. At the Fontane Thermal Spa the visitor can take a dip in the Ruppín Lake.

www.neuruppin.de


30 Principal Brandenburg and Federal State Stud, Neustadt (Dosse)



Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm II loved all things beautiful – including thoroughbred horses. His predecessors had relied on mules. In 1788 a royal stud was established in Neustadt (Dosse). The courtyards in the classical style and the mansion-like residence of the Master of Horse rank as gems of functional Prussian architecture. Thoroughbred horses have been bred here by the state right up to the present day. The Parade of the Stallions in September provides an opportunity for man and beast to show off their skills in front of thousands.

www.sbbhg.org

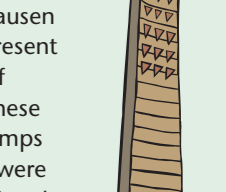
31 The Castle of Oranienburg



This castle gave the city its name. The estate was given by the Great Elector Friedrich Wilhelm to his wife Louise Henriette, Princess of Orange. Her son, Elector Frederick II, arranged for Oranienburg to be remodelled into one of the most splendid baroque palaces of Brandenburg. Works mainly by Dutch artists are on show in the Castle Museum. The treasures exhibited, which feature porcelain from Eastern Asia, ivory and silver artefacts, recall the pomp and ceremonial of state occasions.

www.spsg.de

32 Memorials of Sachsenhausen and Ravensbrück



The names Sachsenhausen and Ravensbrück represent the darkest chapter of German history. In these two concentration camps thousands of people were murdered by the National Socialists in Ravensbrück the majority of the victims were women. Under the auspices of the Brandenburg Memorials Foundation, the memory of the mass murders perpetrated by the Nazis in the concentration camps is kept alive. The original buildings house exhibitions with information about the victims as well as the perpetrators.

www.stiftung-bg.de

Ruppiner Land


33 The Brickyards of Mildenberg – the "Ziegeleipark"



Half of Berlin was built with bricks from Zehdenick. It was only in 1991 that production ceased in what was once the largest brickyard in Europe. At the Mildenberg Leisure Park installations such as ring kilns and steam engines are on view. Narrow-gauge railways transport visitors to see brickyards, workshops and open cast clay mining operations. Other things to see include a gallery and an adventure playground. Many visitors opt to travel by water - the park on the Havel also has a marina, yacht charter facilities and a restaurant.

www.ziegeleipark.de


34 Castle and Manor of Liebenberg



The Imperial Fountain Courtyard at the castle features a ensemble consisting of the Castle, the Inspector's House and a stone church, the entire complement of which has been faithfully restored to the original specifications. This is still the heart of the Manor. Encircling it is the Lenné Park with a neo-Baroque lakeside building, a High Ropes course and the farm shop which stocks a range of regional products. The estate offers opportunities for hunting as well as riding, holidaying, celebrating or literary events.

www.schloss-liebenberg.de


35 Linum – Village of the Storks



In the provision of water-towers crisscrossing the lowlands between Rhinluch and Havelluch there are not only tens of thousands of cranes but this is also the place where white storks come to take advantage of an abundance of food. Up to 18 pairs of storks nest annually in the village of Linum, which celebrates its Stork Festival at the beginning of the summer. The NABU Conservation Association has turned the old forge into a "Stork Ark". Visitors can obtain information about white storks, cranes etc. here and guided tours of the fine landscape are also available.

www.berlin.nabu.de/projekte/linum

36 Prenzlau



Prenzlau features some outstanding examples of North German red-brick Gothic architecture. St. Mary's Church, which was almost completely destroyed during the war, has been under reconstruction for decades. In the summer visitors can enjoy panoramic views of the Uckermark from its towers which rise to a height of over sixty metres. The Dominican monastery, with its Gothic tracings and wall murals, today houses the Cultural History Museum and serves as a cultural centre. In the summer impressive concerts take place in the gardens of the monastery.

www.prenzlau.de
www.dominikanerkloster-prenzlau.de


37 Eldorado Templin



"Adventures movie-style": This wild-west town sports a saloon and a music hall, a jail and a goldwash. A saddler, a blacksmith and woodcarver exposed the secrets of their craft to visitors; in the evening musicians and dancers show what they can do. In the animal shows birds of prey, horses and bison assume the main roles. Canoes and rafts can be used on the nearby Röddelinsel whilst horses and covered wagons are available for excursions. The Eldorado offers stylish accommodation for cowboys and Indians in the shape of forts, cabins and tipis.

www.eldorado-templin.de


38 Templin



The oldest and most important building in Templin actually encircles the heart of the town. The wall, 1735 metres long and attaining a height of 7 metres, was constructed from stone in the 14th century and even survived the devastating fire of 1735. After that the old quarter was rebuilt in the style of a colonial town, laid out on the basis of sixty right angles. Sightings to see on a stroll around the town include the Baroque Town Hall, the Church of St. Mary Magdalene and the shady places under the linden trees and in the cafes on the marketplace.

www.templin.de


39 The Monastery of Chornin



The Cistercian Monastery of Chornin, preserved as a ruin, lies in a romantic setting in a woody landscape formed by a terminal moraine not far from the Amtsee and is one of the most beautiful red brick gothic monuments in the Mark. Every year the Chornin "Summer of Music" takes place within its walls. Its classic concerts have been attracting thousands of music lovers for decades. The atmosphere that permeates the partially reconstructed nave is traditional whereas, outside in the monastery yard, there is more of an open-air atmosphere.

www.kloster-chornin.info

40 Niederflinow Ship Lift




Ever since 1934 this, the largest water lift in the world, has been helping ships to navigate a difference in height of 36 metres between the old Oder and the Oder-Havel canal in just five minutes. Visitors can either sit and watch the impressive operation from the outside or, for an insider view, opt to experience the sensation of being a passenger on a ship in the 85 metre long steel trough. However, the days of the technical supremacy of this monument will soon be over as an even larger lift is being created close by which will be capable of taking cargo ships with a length of up to 115 metres.

www.schiffsbauwerk-niederflinow.info

Barnimer Land

41 Eberswalde Zoo



Eberswalde Zoo is proud to call itself the "Best Small Zoo in Europe". Surrounded by mixed woodland, it is home to about 1 400 animals from five continents. These include wild boar, the animal adopted by Eberswalde as a heraldic emblem, as well as exotic specimens such as wild monkeys. The fallow deer and kangaroo enclosures are accessible to the public. "The family garden on the Finow canal also provides a recreational opportunity for the whole family with imaginative play areas and the largest pocket watch in the world.

www.zoo.eberswalde.de
www.familiengarten-eberswalde.de

42 Schorfheide Wildlife Park Gross Schönebeck



Carefully integrated into the landscape and covering 100 hectares in the north-west of the Schorfheide, the largest cohesive area of woodland in central Europe, is where this wildlife park is to be found. Seven kilometres of hiking trails have been installed to enable visitors to view big game animals such as elk and bison, predators such as wolf and lynx and rare breeds like the original Pomeranian sheep and Panie horses. Also featured are playgrounds, a petting zoo and a "village" with a regional bakery for when it's time to take a break.

www.wildpark-schorfheide.de


43 Bad Saarow



After 1905 the fishing villages of Saarow and Beeskow were transformed into the chic spa for the Berlin bourgeoisie. The curative properties of the boglands and medicated salt springs led to a change of name to "Bad (spa) Saarow" in 1923. Prominent authors, actors and sportsmen would come here to relax. Today, too, first-class tennis and golf facilities are available for sports enthusiasts. Saarow Fort Springs, Saarow Centre and the well-rare oases in the hotels are popular with visitors all the year round. In summer the Scharmützelsee – the sea of the Mark – is an inviting venue for swimming, sailing and boat trips.

www.bad-saarow.de


44 Castle Beeskow



Castle Beeskow, mentioned for the first time in official documents in 1272, is one of the four moated castles between the Schwielochsee and the Scharmützelsee. The walls are not only the symbol of the city, but also house a cultural centre which is used for a large number of diverse activities and also features a regional museum and a medieval dungeon in which instruments of torture are exhibited. The exhibitions of East German art have generated nationwide interest. Markets, theatre productions and concerts also help to bring the castle to life.

www.burg-beeskow.de


45 Documentation Centre on Everyday Life in the GDR, Eiserhüttenstadt



The establishment of the Steelworks Combitec in Eiserhüttenstadt in 1950 also gave the go-ahead for the construction of the "first socialist city in the GDR" – "Stalinstadt", as it was called or, since 1961, Eiserhüttenstadt. The documentation centre, housed in a kindergarten built in 1953, collects and puts on display the things that characterised everyday life in the GDR, from A (as in Afri-Aluminium) right through to Z (as in Zerkiva prams). There is also an apartment separate from the GDR centre which has been refurbished and can now be viewed in its original 1957 condition.

www.alltagskultur-ddr.de

46 Monastery of Neuzelle with Baroque Monastery Garden



"A Baroque marvel" and "a Bohemian oasis" are some of the names given to the abbey in Neuzelle. The gothic Cistercian monastery was remodelled in the 17th and 18th centuries by architects from Italy and Bohemia and decorated in the Baroque style. Even the orangerie and the garden are presented in Baroque splendour. Inside the exuberantly decorated collegiate church, gorgeous ceiling frescoes and 13 altars depict biblical history. In addition, there is a monastery museum in the restored cloisters.

www.kloster-neuzelle.de

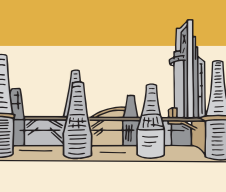
47 Frankfurt (Oder)



This town on the River Oder has always been a spiritual place: the Viadrina, founded in 1506 as the first university in Brandenburg, today brings together German and Polish students from both sides of the Oder. The cultural heritage is fostered in historic buildings. The Baroque Junkerhaus houses the Museum Viadrina. The Kleist Museum in the Garrison School is dedicated to Heinrich von Kleist. The Franciscan church functions as a concert hall. The beautifully restored stained glass windows of the Gothic Church of St. Mary reflect the story of the Bible in pictures.

www.frankfurt-oder-tourist.de

48 Museum Park Rüdersdorf



For more than 750 years the limestone that was used to build the Brandenburg Gate and the Castle of Sanssouci has been mined at the largest limestone quarry in Europe. The Museum Park, which covers 17 hectares, offers the chance to embark on exciting voyages of discovery, either on foot exploring nature trails or on a jeep tour. The impressive industrial monuments include the duct system and batteries of top loader kilns. In the house of bricks, there is the opportunity to find out about the geological features of the 240 million years old shell limestone.

www.museumspark.de

Seenland Oder-Spre

49 Buckow (Märkische Schweiz)



As long as 150 years ago the physician to Friedrich Wilhelm IV recommended the Prussian King to take a cure in Buckow. Today, the "Pearl of the Brandenburg Schweiz" is the only state-recognized health resort in Brandenburg. The area with its lakes and hills provides amenities to stimulate both body and soul. Bertolt Brecht, together with his wife, the actress Helene Weigel, spent three summers at lake Scharmützelsee and it was here that he wrote the "Buckow Elegies". The Brecht-Weigel-Haus is a museum and welcomes visitors to its "Summer of Literature".

www.buckow-online.de

50 Castle and Park of Neuhausen



This location bears testimony to the work of great Prussians: Chancellor von Hardenberg received the Manor of Quilitz from the King in token of services rendered. His heart is interred in the altar of the church. The church was designed by Schinkel, who was also responsible for the classical style of the castle. The park was designed by Lenné, and the Prince von Pückler. Now restored, the complex is used for recreational and cultural exchange purposes. A so-called "Kavaliershaus" serves as a centre for exhibitions, the coach house has become a hotel whilst the distillery and the orangerie have metamorphosed into restaurants.

www.schlossneuhardenberg.de