



BERLIN₂

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This is a personal 15 day trip map to Berlin by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
-	Zone 1: Mitte			
****	Marie-Elisabeth Lüders Building	Stephan Braunfels	Schiffbauerdamm 25	Built in 2003 as the parliamentary library. Beautiful massive tapered stairway. Not open to the public. See it in the sun, with clouds, or at night-changes every time. Tue-Sun (11-17)
****	Reichstag Dome	Norman Foster	Platz der Republik 1	Built in 1992 on top of the rebuilt Reichstag building. It symbolizes the reunification of Germany and that the people are above the government (parliament is underneath the stair). Mon-Sun (8-23). FREE admission but advance registration required.
****	"Brandenburger Tor" Gate	Carl Gotthard Langhans	Unter den Linden and Ebertstraße St.	Built in 1791 as a neoclassical triumphal arch. Only the royal family was allowed to pass through the central archway until 1919. Restored in 2002 after considerable damage in WW II.
****	Embassy of France	Christian Portzamparc	Pariser Platz	Built in 2013 as the French embassy in Berlin. On site, the building regulations around the Brandenburg Gate required the use of a stone basement, or concrete in this case, homage to the spirit of Karl Friedrich Schinkel, the architect responsible for the City Planning of Berlin. Mon-Wed, Fri (9-12), Wed (9-12/14-16.30)
****	DZ Bank Building	Frank Gehry	Pariser Platz 3	Built in 2000 as an office, conference, and residential building. The north facade is fairly rectilinear as there were strict limitations but the interior is spectacular in shape and form.
****	Berlin Holocaust Memorial	Peter Eisenman	Cora-Berliner-Straße 1	Built in 2005 with as a memorial of the Jewish victims of the Holocaust. 2,711 concrete slabs produce an uneasy, confusing atmosphere. The subterranean Information Centre exhibition can be visited Tue-Sun (10-7). FREE admission.
****	Lennéstraße Building	Petzinka Pink Architekten	Lennéstraße 1	Built in 2004 as a residential and office building. Important corner. Not public, only exterior. Impressive double facade.
****	Otto Bock	Gnädinger Architekten	Ebertstraße 15a	Built in 2009 as a health care exhibition center. Based on the idea of human muscle sections Gnädinger designed abstract, amorphous white aluminum facade panels. Thu-Sun (10-6). FREE admission.
****	Canadian Embassy Berlin	KPMB Architects	Leipziger Platz 17	Built in 2005 as the Canadian mission, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, offices and residential space. Interior better than exterior.
****	PANORAMAPUNKT	-	Potsdamer Platz 1	Amazing views and sunsets. Mon-Sun (10-6). General admission 5,50€, 4€ students.
****	Sony Center	Helmut Jahn	Potsdamer Platz	Built in 2000 as a building complex. The inside and outside represent the transition from the real to the virtual world. Amazing 102 m span of the central Forum. FREE Wi-Fi connection.
*	Parkside Apartments	David Chipperfield	Lennéstraße/Am Park	Built in 2004 as a 10 storey apartment building which forms the northern border of a new hotel, office and residential development.
****	Berlin Philharmonic Hall	Hans Scharoun	Herbert-von-Karajan-Straße 1	Built in 1963 to replace the old Philharmonic, destroyed by British bombers on 1944. Organic and futuristic aesthetic interpretation for the concert. Amazing interior that can only be visited for concerts. Completely worth the tickets.
****	Berlin State Library	Hans Scharoun	Potsdamer Straße 33	This new part was built in 1978 as the Kulturforum. It has more than 11M books. Very impressive interior that must be visited. Mon-Fri (9-21) Sat (10-19).
****	Neue Nationalgalerie	Mies van der Rohe	Potsdamer Straße 50	Built in 1962 as a modern art museum. Collection includes Munch, Kirchner, Picasso or Klee. Amazing building corners and structure. Tue-Fri (10-6) Sat-Sun (11-6). General admission 8€, 4€ students.
*	Debis Tower	Renzo Piano	Eichhornstraße 3	Built in 1997 as an office building. Although it has double curtain wall operating system and a natural cooling/heating system 'reduces primary



				energy consumption by 50% it is very ugly.
☆☆☆☆	Daimler Chrysler Complex	Richard Rogers	Linkstraße 3	Built in 1999 as a complex of 2 office buildings and another for housing and retail. The erosion of the blocks at their south-east corners allows daylight to penetrate the central courts.
☆☆☆☆	Bundesministerium für Umwelt Berlin	Jürgen Pleuser	Stresemannstraße 128-130	Built in 2011 as the Federal Ministry for the Environment. It integrates the old building of the former Prussian Ministry of agriculture from 1916 and remains of the "Berlin wall".
☆☆☆☆	Neue Kirche (Deutscher Dom)	Carl von Gontard	Gendarmenmarkt 1-2	Cathedral built in 1785 it has witnessed every event in the city's history. Amazing interior. Marble monument of Friedrich Schiller in front. Tue-Sun (10-18)
☆☆☆☆	Schauspielhaus	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Gendarmenmarkt	Built in 1821 as a theatre but its usage changed to a concert hall after WWII. Amazing interior and pipe organ. Tickets around 22€.
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Französischer Dom	Carl von Gontard	Gendarmenmarkt 1-2	Built in 1785 as the French Church of Friedrichstadt. Heavily damaged in WWII. Beautiful organ. Amazing panoramic view of Berlin from the tower. It also contains the Huguenot museum of Berlin. Mon-Sun (10-19). General admission 3€.
☆☆☆☆	Galeries Lafayette	Jean Nouvel	Friedrichstraße 76-78	Built in 1995 as a shopping mall. The project was a part of the revitalization of Friedrichstrasse (street for luxurious shopping and entertainment) before WWII, but was defunct as a border zone used by the military. Very impressive glass courtyard.
☆☆☆☆	The Royal Library	Paul Emanuel Spieker	Bebelplatz 1	Built in 1874 as a library building for the Humboldt-Universität. During 1933 the Nazi burnt books on Bebelplatz. Now is the Juristische Fakultät (Faculty of Law). Mon-Fri (9-21), Sat (9-17)
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Neue Wache	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Unter den Linden	Built in 1817 as a guardhouse for the troops of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Used as a war memorial since 1931. Inside Käthe Kollwitz's sculpture Mother with her Dead Son exposed to the rain, snow and cold. Mon-Sun (10-18).
-	Zone 1.1: Mitte- Lustgarten/ Museum Island			
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Deutsches Historisches Museum	Johann Arnold Nering and leoh Ming Pei (expansion)	Unter den Linden 2	Located in the Zeughaus, built in 1730. Expansion built in 2003. Devoted to German history. Mon-Sun (10-6). General admission 8€, 4€ students.
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Berlin Cathedral	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Am Lustgarten	Built in 1822 as the largest church in the city. Tours of the crypt, organ, or dome require registration in advance. The view from the dome walkway shows the Museum Island, the synagogue, Gendarmenmarkt, the Reichstag, and the Rotes Rathaus. General admission 7€, 4€ students. Mon-Sat (9-20), Sun (12-20)
☆☆☆☆	Altes Museum	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Am Lustgarten	Built in 1830 as one of the most important works of Neoclassical architecture. Amazing staircase. Collection includes classical antiquities. Tue-Sun (10-6). General admission 10€, 5€ students.
☆☆☆☆	Am Kupfergraben 10	David Chipperfield	Am Kupfergraben 10	Built in 2007 as a gallery occupying the footprint of the preceding building destroyed in the war. Amazing interior light. Tue-Fri (10-6) Sat (11-4).
☆☆☆☆	Bode Museum	Ernst von Ihne	Am Kupfergraben	Built in 1904 and looks as if it was rising from the river Spree. Beautiful opulent staircases. Collection includes sculptures, Byzantine Middle Ages, the Italian Gothic, and the early Renaissance art, and coins and medals. Tue-Sun (10-6) General admission 10€, 5€ students.
-	Zone 1.2: Mitte- North			
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Jacob-und-Wilhelm-Grimm Zentrum	Max Dudler	Geschwister-Scholl-Straße 1/3	Built in 2009 as the new central library of the Humboldt-Universität of Berlin. The green desks and lamps are designed by the architect too. Amazing courtyard views from the 4th floor. Mon-Fri (8-24) Sat-Sun (10-18).
☆☆☆☆	JOH3 Apartments	J. Mayer H.	Johannisstraße 3	Built in 2012 as a multi-unit structure with a green interior courtyard. Unique façade. Neighborhood icon.
☆☆☆☆☆☆	Oranienburger Straße	-	Oranienburger Straße	The street is popular with tourists and Berliners for its nightlife with numerous restaurants and bars. Formerly a centre of Jewish life in Berlin. Don't miss Kunsthaus Tacheles (an alternative art center and night club) and the Synagogue.
☆☆☆☆☆☆	New Synagogue	Eduard Knoblauch and Friedrich August Stüler	Oranienburger Straße 28-30	Built in 1866 as the main synagogue of the Berlin Jewish community and the largest in Germany. Inaugurated in the presence of Count Otto von Bismarck (President of Prussia). Amazing interior. Museum general admission €5, €4 students. Dome 3€, €2,5 students. Mon-Thu, Sun (10-18), Fri (10-15)
☆☆	Research & Sports Hall	Scheidt Kasprusch Architekten	Hessische Straße 1-2	Built in 2011 as a research-coliseum for Humboldt University Berlin.
☆☆☆☆	Slender - Bender	deadline - office for architectural services	Hessische Strasse 5	Built in 2004 as renovation of an existing building. Attempt to reconcile conservative urban planning with contemporary architecture. Amazing interior worth visiting.
-	Zone 1.2: Mitte- Alexander Platz			
☆☆☆☆	Rotes Rathaus (Red City)	Hermann Friedrich	Rathausstraße 15	Built in 1869 as Berlin's City Hall. Rebuilt after WWII. Mon-Fri (9-18)



	Hall)	Waesemann		
☆☆	St. Marienkirche Church	Carl Gotthard Langhans (dome)	Karl-Liebkecht-Straße 8	Built in 1325 as an early Gothic hall church. Dome was built in 1790 by the architect of the Brandenburg Gate. "Dance of Death" fresco from 1485. 2€ donation is required. Mon-Sun (10-18)
☆☆☆☆	Fernsehturm Berlin	Hermann Henselmann and Jörg Streitparth	Panoramastraße 1A	Built in 1969 as a television tower. With its height of 368 meters, it is the tallest structure in Germany. The revolving restaurant (Wed to Sun from 7pm) Dinner with Piano-Live-Music. General admission must be paid) and the Observation tower can be visited. Mon-Sun (10-midnight). General admission 12.50 €.
☆☆	Berliner Congress Center (BCC)	Hermann Henselmann and Kerk-Oliver Dahm	Alexanderstraße 11	Built in 1963. Influenced by contemporary Mexican murals, the building was given a monumental, multicolored frieze by Walter Womacka. Interesting architectural details. Restored in 2004.
☆☆	Kino International	Josef Kaiser	Karl-Marx Allee 33	Built in 1963 is one of the examples of socialist architecture. The simple plan of the building is combination of two rectangles: 38x35m.
☆☆☆☆	Netherlands Embassy	OMA	Klosterstraße 50	Built in 2004. Traditional city planning guidelines demanded the new building to complete the city block. The building is a combination of obedience (fulfilling the block's perimeter) and disobedience (building a solitary cube).
-	Zone 1.3: Mitte- Tiergarten			
☆☆	NRW Landesvertretung	Karl-Heinz Petzinka	Hiroshimastraße 12-16	Built in 2002 as NRW (North Rhine-Westphalia) representative office in Berlin (embassies of Japan and the United Arab Emirates beside). Built mainly of wood, steel and glass to represent local materials of that area.
☆☆☆☆	Bauhaus Archives and Museum	Walter Gropius	Klingelhöferstraße 14	Built in 1976 as a museum devoted to the research and presentation of the history and influence of the Bauhaus (1919-1933), the most important school of architecture, design and art in the 20th C. Collection includes architecture, furniture, ceramics, metalwork or photography. Wed-Mon (10-5). Admission Sat-Mon 7€, Wed-Fri 6€.
☆☆	CDU Headquarters	Karl-Heinz Petzinka	Klingelhöferstraße 8	Built in 2000 as the offices of the CDU (Christian Democratic Union) political party, Angela Merkel and her members of staff. Beautiful winter garden.
☆☆☆☆	Mexican Embassy	Teodoro González de León	Klingelhöferstraße 3	Built in 2000 as the new embassy of Mexico. Amazing white concrete structure. Mon-Fri (9-17)
☆☆☆☆	Tiergarten Park	Peter Joseph Lenné	Straße des 17. Juni 100	Landscape project designed in the 1830s. It houses many parliamentary and governmental institutions, such as Bundestag in the Reichstag building and the new German Chancellery. The residence of the German President, Schloss Bellevue and the Carillon. Great on Sundays.
☆☆☆☆	Berlin Victory Column	Heinrich Strack	Straße des 17. Juni/ Großer Stern	Built in 1873 to commemorate the Prussian victory in the Danish-Prussian War. The entire column, including the sculpture, is 66.89 m tall. Top can be visited Mon-Sun (9.30-6.30). General admission 2,20€.
☆☆☆☆	Interbau Flats	Walter Gropius	Händelallee 3-9	Built in 1956 for the International Building Exhibition "Interbau". 4 semi-detached dwellings.
☆☆☆☆	Hansaviertel Flats	Alvar Aalto	Klopstockstraße 30-32	Built in 1957 as part of the Interbau Exhibition rehabilitation program.
☆☆☆☆	Haus der Kulturen der Welt (Congress Hall)	Hugh Stubbins	John-Foster-Dulles-Allee 10	Built in 1957 as a gift of America to the International Building Exhibition in 1957. It works as contemporary arts center and forum. Impressive round roof that only rests on two points. Mon-Sun (10-7).
☆☆	Soviet War Memorial	Mikhail Gorvits	Straße des 17. Juni	Erected in 1945 to commemorate the 80K soldiers who died during the Battle of Berlin. The soldier's arm position symbolizes the Red Army's putting down of the Nazi German state.
☆☆	Fire and Police Station	Sauerbruch Hutton Architects	Elisabeth-Abegg-Straße 2	Built in 2004 as an extension to 19th c structure (originally part of the Prussian customs and tax authorities' complex).
☆☆	Berlin Central Station	Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner (GMP)	Europaplatz 1	Built in 2006 as the city's main railway station after the old one was destroyed during WWII.
-	Zone 1.4: Mitte- West/North			
☆☆	AEG High Tension Factory	Peter Behrens	Huttenstraße 12-19	Built in 1910 with the intention to give architectural dignity to a workplace. Huge span. Only exterior.
☆☆	Humboldtthain Flakturm	-	Hochstraße, Hochstraßenbrücke	Built in 1940 as a defensive tower during the Nazi period. Now it's abandoned but interior can be visited. Tickets at Brunnenstraße 105. Tue-Sun 3 pm (90 min long). Admission 10 €.
☆☆	The Schillerpark Settlement	Bruno Taut	Oxforder Strasse	Built in 1920s it was the first metropolitan housing project in Berlin during the Weimar Republic (period of experimentation and social reform). The façade's red brick was inspired by Dutch architecture by J.J.P. Ouda. Rebuilt in 1951 by Max Taut (brother of Bruno Taut) bwt 1954-1959 due to damages caused by WWII.
-	Zone 2: Prenzlauerberg/Mitte-East Mauerpark			
☆☆☆☆	Mauerpark Flea Market	-	Gleimstraße 55	Uber popular street market on Sundays. Remains of the wall at the Jahn Stadium. Memorial to the wall and people trying to jump over it.
☆☆☆☆	Kapelle der Versöhnung (Chapel of Reconciliation)	Rudolf Reitermann & Peter Sassenroth	Bernauer Straße 4	Originally built in 1894 and severely damaged in a bombing raid from 1943. The Berlin Wall (1961) passed directly in front of the church. Destroyed in 1985 because it allowed free speech against the regime.



				It became a symbol and a new church was built in 1999. Tue-Sun (10-5).
☆☆☆	Tchoban Foundation (Museum for Architectural Drawing)	SPEECH Tchoban & Kuznetsov	Christinenstraße 18a	Built in 2013 as a private museum of collector Tchoban. It shows three exhibitions annually (from its own collection as well as loans from international cooperation partners). Mon-Fri (2-7) Sat (1-5). General admission 5€.
☆☆☆	Linienstraße 40	Bundschuh Baumhauer	Linienstraße 40	Built in 2010 as a residential and commercial building. It features dramatic angles and black, monolithic forms. Interesting point between sculpture and architecture.
☆☆☆	Contemporary Building in Berlin	BCO Architekten	Linienstraße 23	Built in 2011 as a zero-energy apartment building (98% heat recovery). Gallery on the 1st floor.
Zone 3: Kreuzberg				
☆☆☆☆	Topography of Terror Museum	Ursula Wilms	Niederkirchnerstraße 8	Built in 2010 located where the leadership of the SS and the WWII Reich Security Main Office and Gestapo where. The Berlin Wall ran along the south side of the street and was never demolished (the section adjacent to the Topography of Terror site is the longest extant segment). Mon-Sun (10-8). FREE admission.
☆☆	Berlin Anhalter Bahnhof	Franz Schwechten	Askanischer Platz	Built in 1880 as a train station. During WWII it was used to deport some 55,000 Berlin Jews (1/3 of total population). Closed in 1952, only the façade ruins stand nowadays.
☆☆	Berlin Tempodrom	Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner (GMP)	Möckernstraße 10	Built in 2002 as an event venue. It was constructed on the site of the old Anhalter Bahnhof.
☆☆☆☆	Jewish Museum	Daniel Libeskind	Lindenstraße 9-14	Built in 2001 in a "zigzag" form which is established through a process of connecting lines between locations of historical events that provide structure. Amazing void spaces inside. Mon (10-10) Tue-Sun (10-8). Admission for permanent and special exhibitions 7€. Regular 5€.
☆☆☆	Kreuzberg Tower	John Hejduk	Besselstraße 5	Built in 1988 as a rare example of his built work. Postmodernism icon that envisions new low and middle income housing for West Berlin.
☆☆	GSW Headquarters	Sauerbruch Hutton Architekten	Charlottenstraße 4	Built in 1999 as part of the renovation of the Gemeinnützige Siedlungs und Wohnbaugenossenschaft GSW. Amazing façade colors at sunset.
☆☆☆☆	Checkpoint Charlie	-	Friedrichstraße 43-45	The name was given by the Western Allies to the Berlin Wall crossing point between East and West Berlin during the Cold War. The small building that was here is now located in the Allied Museum.
☆☆☆	Quartier Schützenstraße	Aldo Rossi	Schützenstraße 8	Built in 1998 as a collage of icons and archetypes in a colorful block. Very curious concept, the total number of façades exceeds the number of houses standing independently of each other.
☆☆	Mossehaus	Erich Mendelsohn	Schützenstraße 18-25	Built in 1923 as an office building, corner added by Mendelsohn. Interiors were designed by Richard Neutra.
Zone 4: Friedrichshain / Berlin Wall Area				
☆☆☆	Volkspark Friedrichshain Park	Johann Heinrich Gustav Meyer	Am Friedrichshain + Friedenstraße	Park built in 1848. WWII had a dramatic impact upon the park. The Nazi military constructed Flak towers and bunkers in 1941. Beautiful Märchenbrunnen (fountain of fairy tales) by Ludwig Hoffmann is one of the park's few elements that survived WWII.
☆☆	Berlin Velodrom	Dominique Perrault	Paul-Heyse-Straße 26	Built in 1999 as an indoor track cycling arena for Berlin's (unsuccessful) application for the Olympic Games 2000. Amazing steel roof spans 142 m. Mon-Fri (9-18)
☆☆☆☆	Berlin Wall	-	Mühlenstrasse	Built in 1961 this is the longest preserved part in Berlin. It served to prevent the massive emigration and defection that marked Germany and the communist Eastern Bloc during the post- WWII period.
☆☆☆	Wohnhaus Schlesisches Tor	Alvaro Siza Vieira	Schlesische Straße 1-8	Built in 1983 as a large public housing block. Known by the name Bonjour Tristesse scrawled clandestinely on its facade.
☆☆☆☆	NHow Hotel	NPS Tchoban Voss	Stralauer Allee 3	Built in 2011 as a hotel. Huge cantilever with a mirrored underside. Amazing interior design.
☆☆☆	Labels 2	HHF Architects	Stralauer Allee 12	Built in 2010 as new center for fashion. Design concept responds to the architecture of the adjacent building. Event area and restaurant on the ground floor. Amazing staircase.
☆☆☆	Futuro House	Matti Suuronen	Blockdammweg & Köpenicker Chaussee	Built in 1968 as a prefabricated house of which 96 units were built and which could even be delivered right to your home via helicopter. . Over 26 feet in diameter. It can be seen from across the river. Please respect private property.
Zone 5: Charlottenburg				
☆☆	Weltkugelbrunnen or World Fountain	Joachim Schmettaus	Breitscheidplatz (Europa Center)	Built in 1983 and constructed as part of the architectural redevelopment of Breitscheidplatz between 1982 and 1984.
☆☆☆☆	The Gedächtniskirche or Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church	Franz Schwechten	Breitscheidplatz	Built in the 1890s and badly damaged in a bombing raid in 1943. Currently the remains of the church are being renovated. New building by Egon Eiermann was erected in 1963. Mon-Sun (9-7). FREE Tours (30 min) daily from 1.15-3 (start at Hall of Remembrance, old tower). Donations are welcome.
☆☆☆☆	Ludwig Erhard Haus	Nicholas Grimshaw	Fasanenstraße 85	Built in 1991 to house the Berlin Stock Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce and the local Federation of Industrialists. Unusual and



				futuristic building in the heart of Berlin. Amazing courtyard elevators.
-	Zone 5.1: Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf			
★	ICC Berlin	Ralf Schüller and Ursulin Schüler-Witte	Messedamm 22	The Internationales Congress Centrum Berlin (ICC Berlin) was built in 1979. It is a landmark of post-war German architecture.
★★★★	Unité d'Habitation	Le Corbusier	Flatowallee 16	Built in 1957 as a modernist residential housing derived from Le Corbusier's visionary 1922 city plan, known as Ville Contemporaine. Residents are very nice and if you ask politely they may show you their home.
★★★★	Olympiastadion Berlin	Werner March/Albert Speer	Olympischer Platz 3	Built in 1936 as a sports stadium. After WWII, the British military occupation used the northern part of the Reichssportfeld as its headquarters until 1949. Tours are available Mon-Fri (9-7) Sat (10-6) Sun (10-2). Admission 7€.
★★★★	Teufelsberg Abhörstation Abandoned	-	Teufelsbergchausee	Built in 1958 over a Nazi college that wasn't destroyed after WWII. Spy listening station. Daytime is better. "Unofficial" tours for 7€.
★★★★	Siemensstadt Housing Estate	Walter Gropius	Goebelstraße and Jungfernheideweg	Built in 1929 as a nonprofit residential community in which architects such as Scharoun, Fred Forbat, Otto Bartning, Walter Gropius, Paul Rudolph Henning, and Hugo Häring participated. Collectively they called themselves 'The Ring'.
-	Zone 6: Lichtenberg			
★★★★	Landhaus Lemke House	Ludwig Mies van der Rohe	Oberseestraße 60	Built in 1932 as a private residence. His philosophy of the courtyard house is developed here. Amazing detailing on the window framing system. As it is a gallery today it is open on a regular basis. Tue-Sun (11-17). General admission 5€.
-	Zone 7: Tempelhof			
★	Tempelhof Airport	Friedrich Dyrssen and Peter Aeverhoff	Platz der Luftbrücke	Originally built in 1927 as a "world airport" but also to serve as a propagandistic expression of the Nazi regime's self-image. Berlin Airlift Memorial displays the names of the 39 British and 31 American pilots who lost their lives during the operation.
★★★★	Schwerbelastungskörper	Dyckerhoff & Widmann AG	Dudenstraße and General-Pape-Straße	Built in 1941 as an experiment to study the feasibility of the ground to build a huge victory arch in the future which never happened.
-	Zone 8: Steglitz-Zehlendorf			
★★★★	Bierpinsel	Ursulina Schüler-Witte	Schloßstraße 17	Built in 1976, it contained restaurants and a night club. Since 2010 an exhibition of street-art takes place both in and around the tower.
★	Berlin-Dahlem Botanical Garden and Botanical Museum	Adolf Engler	Königin-Luise-Straße 6-8	Built in 1910 in order to present exotic plants returned from German colonies. Beautiful Victoria pavilion. General admission (Gardens and museums) 6€, 3€ for students. Cash only. Mon-Sun (9-5), depends on month.
★★★★	Free University Library	Norman Foster	Habelschwerdter Allee 45	Built in 1997 as the new Philological Library of the Freie Universität. Nicknamed 'The Berlin Brain'. Amazing light on its interior. Fabricated from Corten steel. Mon-Fri (9-10) Sat-Sun (10-8)
★★★★	Zentrale Tierlaboratorien	Gerd Hänska	Krahmerstraße 6	Built in 1981 as the veterinary laboratories of the Freie Universität.
-	Zone 9: Treptow-Köpenick			
★	Photonic Centre	Sauerbruch Hutton Architects	Carl-Scheele-Strasse 16	Built in 1998 as a base for research into optics, opto-electronics and laser technology. It includes two new buildings: the 'Amoeba' and the 'Hall', connected by an underground tunnel. Interesting color composition.
★	Meininger Hotel Berlin Airport	Petersen Architekten	Alexander-Meissner-Straße 1	Built in 2012. Famous for its colorful façade. If you get the chance check the rooftop on the 5th floor.
-	Zone 10: Schönefeld Airport			
★★★★	BBI Infotower	Kusus + Kusus Architekten	Schönefelder Allee	Built in 2007 as a observation tower that provides views of the "growing" new airport complex which is currently being developed. Designed to be a recognizable element for the airport. It raises 31 m welcoming visitors. The tower is a series of isosceles triangles that, on each level, are rotated six degrees counter-clockwise.
-	Zone 11: Potsdam			
		Potsdam is the capital city of the German federal state of Brandenburg. It was the residence of the Prussian kings and the German Kaiser, until 1918. Around the city there are a series of interconnected lakes and unique cultural landmarks, in particular the parks and palaces. Potsdam developed into a centre of science in Germany from the 19th century. Today, there are three public colleges, the University of Potsdam and more than 30 research institutes in the city.		
★★★★	Altes Rathaus (Old City Hall)	Jan Bouman	Am Alten Markt 9	Built in the baroque style in 1753 to a design by Palladio for the Palazzo Angarano in Vicenza that was never executed. Museum Tue-Fri (10-5) Sat-Sun (10-6). General admission 5€.
★★★★	Nikolaikirche Church	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Am Alten Markt	Built in 1849 as an Evangelical church. Beautiful views from the rooftop. General admission 5€. Mon-Sun (9-7).
★	Städtischloß City	?	Alter Markt	Built in 1662 as Frederick the Great's winter residence. Severely



	Palace			damaged in 1945 and demolished in 1961. Now being reconstructed.
☆☆☆☆	Französische Kirche Church	Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff and Jan Bouman	Gutenbergstraße 77	Oval church built in 1752 for the French Reform parish of Potsdam. Reminiscent of the Pantheon in Rome. Französische Kirche Church
☆☆☆☆	Dutch Quarter	Jan Bouman	Mittelstraße 8	Built from 1733 to 1740 as a neighborhood in Potsdam consisting of 134 red brick buildings in the Dutch style. Considered as Europe's largest collection of Dutch-style houses outside the Netherlands.
☆☆☆☆	Nauener Tor Gate	Johann Gottfried Büding	Hegelallee and Friedrich-Ebert-Straße	Built in 1733 close to the Dutch Quarter. Its users were the military and merchants, craftsmen and administrations.
☆☆☆☆	Jägertor Gate	-	Hegelallee	Built in 1733, the Hunter's Gate is the oldest of Potsdam's three preserved gates. It is named for the royal hunting grounds that used to be right beyond the gate. Apparently, the name of the architect has been lost in time.
☆☆☆☆	Brandenburg Gate	Carl von Gontard and Georg Christian Unger	Luisenplatz in Potsdam	Built in 1771 after the Seven Years' War victory. Its prototype was the Arch of Constantine in Rome. It has two completely different sides, designed each by an architect. Carl von Gontard designed the city side, his pupil, Georg Christian Unger, the field or countryside-facing side.
☆☆☆☆	Friedenskirche Church	Ludwig Persius	Am Grünen Gitter 3	Built in 1854. The structure resembles a High Italian monastery. The Kaiser Friedrich Mausoleum was added to the north side in 1888. Mon-Sat (11-17), Sun (12-17) Nov-March Tue closed
☆☆☆☆	Chinese House	Johann Gottfried Büding	Am Gruenen Gitter	Built in 1764 as a pavilion to adorn Frederick the Great flower and vegetable garden. It houses a Meißen and east Asian porcelain exhibit. Tue-Sun (10-5). General admission 1€.
☆☆☆☆	Sanssouci Palace	Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff	Maulbeerallee	Built in 1747 as King Frederick's private residence. Rococo style and pre-Romantic idea of harmony between man and nature. Tue-Sun (10-6). General admission 12€, 8€ for students. Pictures 3€. Beautiful gardens, don't miss: The Temple of Friendship, The Chinese House (by Johann Gottfried Büding) and The Dragon House.
☆☆☆☆	Orangery Palace	Friedrich August Stüler and Ludwig Ferdinand Hesse	An der Orangerie 3-5	Built in 1864 as part of a plan for a high street or triumph street which never materialized. Tue-Sun (10-6) Nov-April closed. General admission 4€, 3€ for students. Orangery Tower 2€.
☆☆☆☆	Neues Palais	Johann Gottfried Büding, Heinrich Ludwig Manger and Carl von Gontard	Sanssouci Park	Built in 1769 as the last great Prussian baroque palace. Now is part of the Potsdam University (Faculties of Philosophy, Institutes of Mathematics and Sports). Out of the 200 palatial rooms, some 60 can be viewed. Sat-Thu (9-4). General admission 6€.
☆☆☆☆	Charlottenhof Castle	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Geschwister-Scholl-Straße 34a	Built in 1829 for the royal couple Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm IV and Elisabeth. General admission 4€. Tue-Sun (10-5).
☆☆	Roman Baths	Karl Friedrich Schinkel and Ludwig Persius	Park Sanssouci (NE of Charlottenhof Castle)	Built in 1840 in an Italian country house style. Tue-Sun (10-5). General admission 3€.
☆☆☆☆	Potsdam Biosphäre	Barkow + Leibinger	Georg-Hermann-Allee 99	The Biosphere and Flower Pavilion were constructed for the German Horticultural Show 2001 Potsdam in the vicinity of the Sanssouci Palace. It's a tropical botanical garden with over 20,000 plants. General admission 11.50 €, 9.80€ for students. Mon-Fri (9-6) Sat-Sun (10-6).
☆☆☆☆	Belvedere on the Pfingstberg Palace	Ludwig Persius F. August Stüler L. Ferdinand Hessian	Pfingstberg Mt.	Built in 1863 out from Friedrich Wilhelm IV's sketches. The building fell into disrepair, but was repaired by a group of local residents. Mon-Sun (10-6) Closed March and Nov. General admission 4€, 3€ students.
☆☆☆☆	Temple of Pomona	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	South of the Belvedere.	Built in 1840 in honor of the goddess of fruit trees and gardens. It was intended as a present to Oesfeld's wife. It was Schinkel's first work (he was 19). Interior can be visited Sat-Sun (3-6).
☆☆	Schloss Cecilienhof Palace	Paul Schultze-Naumann	Im Neuen Garten 1	Built in 1917 as the last palace built by the Hohenzollern family that ruled Prussia and Germany until 1918. It was the location of the Potsdam Conference in 1945, in which the leaders of the Soviet Union, the UK and US took decisions of post WWII. Now it's a hotel.
☆☆☆☆	The Marble Palace	Carl von Gontard and Carl Gotthard Langhans	Im Neuen Garten 10	Frederick William II chose this space for the building of his summer residence (1787-93). Tue-Sun (10-4). General admission 5€, 4€ students.
☆☆☆☆	Gothic Library	Carl Gotthard Langhans	Mangerstraße and Behlertstraße	Built in 1792 as part of the New Garden (Neuer Garten) in the style of a Gothic chapel. Its collection was burnt during a bomb attack.
☆☆☆☆	Alexandrowka Colony	Peter Joseph Lenné	Alexandrowka 2	The Alexandrowka colony was created in 1826-27 upon the request of Frederick Wilhelm III in memory of his deceased friend Czar Alexander I. The artist's village was built in the ground plan of a hippodrome, within which a St. Andrew's Cross is laid. The village consists of 12 yards, one warden's house at the point of intersection, a royal mansion, and a Russian Orthodox chapel (1829) on the neighboring Kapellenberg hill in the north.
☆☆☆☆	Hans Otto Theater	Gottfried Böhm	Schiffbauergasse 11	Built in 2006 as the new theater. Amazing views from the side across the river. Mon-Sat (10-18) Sat (10-2).
☆☆☆☆	Babelsberg Castle	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Park Babelsberg 11	Built in 1849 as the summer residence of Emperor William I and his wife. Currently under restoration.
☆☆☆☆	Einstein Tower	Erich Mendelsohn	Telegrafenberg	Built in 1920 as an astrophysical observatory to house research on



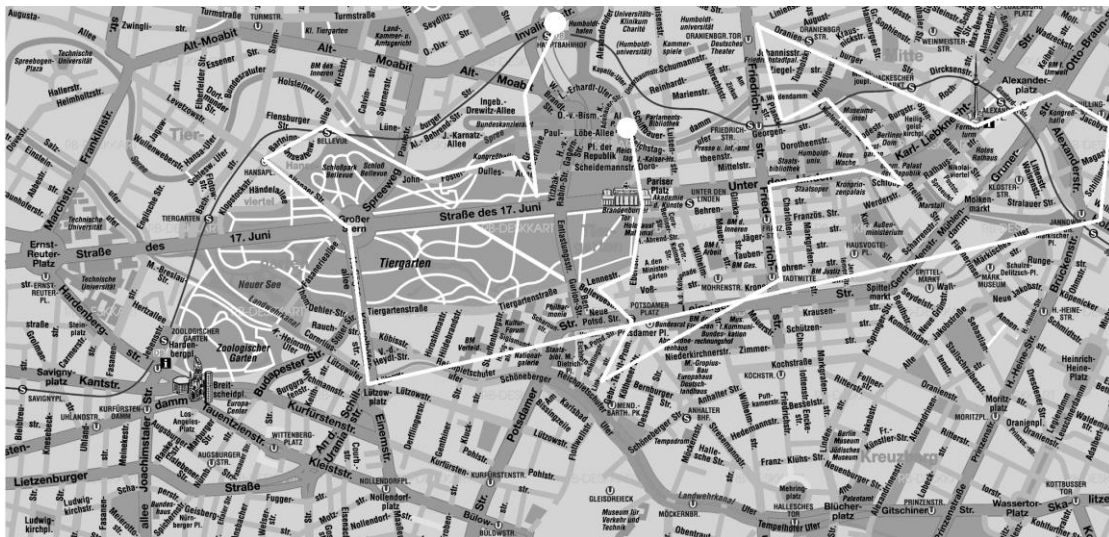
			the theory of relativity. Visiting the building from the outside is possible at all times during the day. Pre-registration for the interior.
۶۶۶۶	Potsdam Park Sanssouci railway station	-	Sanssouci Park Am Neuen Palais The Kaiserbahnhof is a monumental structure and the central building of the station built in 1905. On 16 June 2005, the station was reopened after restoration. The building is used as an academy for senior executives of Deutsche Bahn and is not publicly accessible, except for some periods.

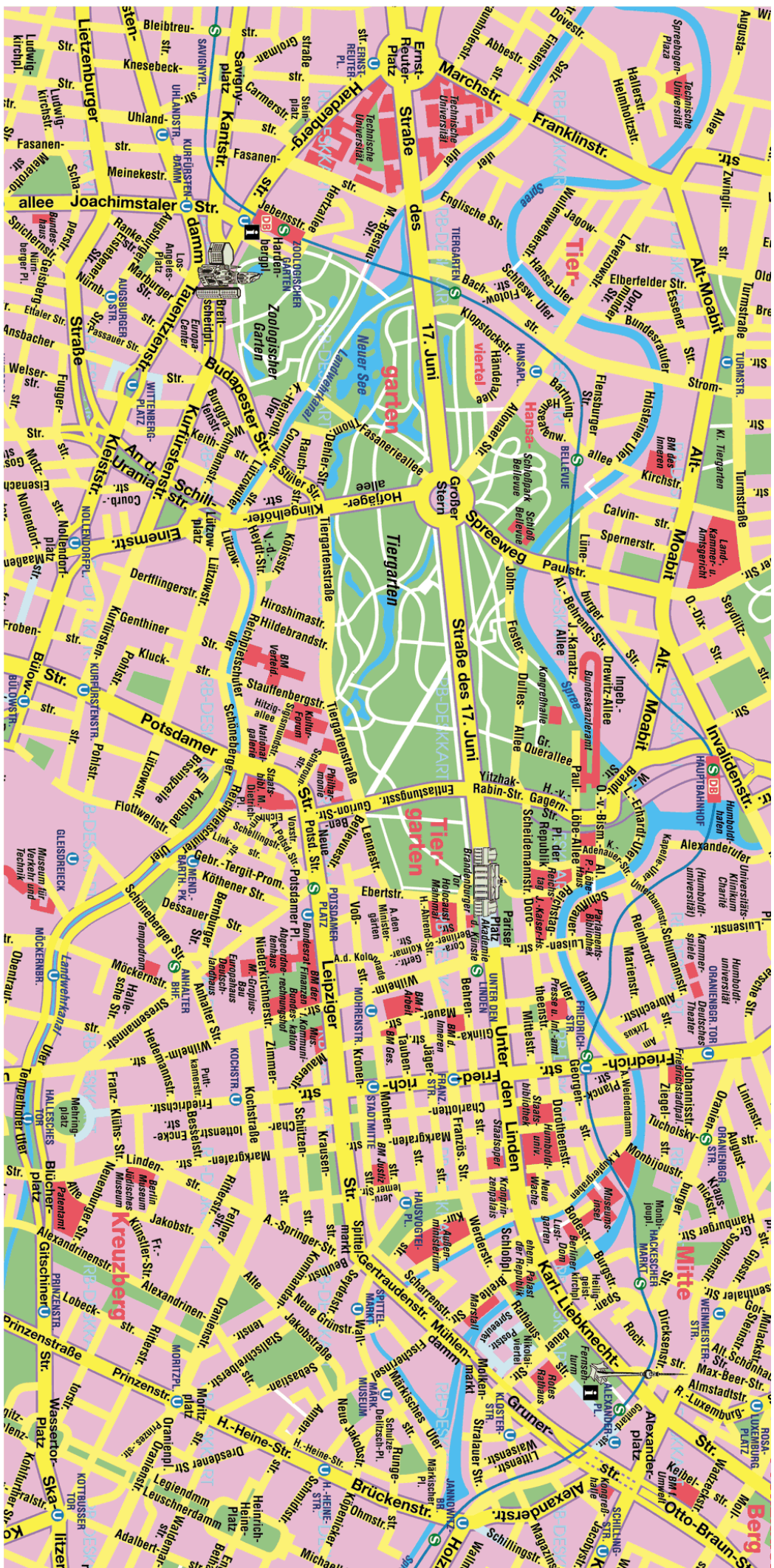
- ULR map: <http://goo.gl/maps/BdiQY>
- Subway map: <http://www.fahrinfo-berlin.de/Fahrinfo/bin/query.bin/dn?ujm=1>
- Note: Directions are given from North to South based on **importance and proximity** following this diagram.



1. Mitte
2. Prenzlauerberg / Mauerpark
3. Kreuzberg
4. Friedrichshain / Berlin Wall Area
5. Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf
6. Lichtenberg
7. Tempelhof
8. Steglitz-Zehlendorf
9. Treptow-Köpenick
10. Schönefeld Airport
11. Potsdam

Mitte Map: Directions are given following this diagram.





DIE ARCHITECTEN DES HANSAVIERTELS

- 1 Hans Ch. E. Müller, Berlin
 - 2 Günther Gottwald, Berlin
 - 3 Wassili Luckhardt und Hubert Hoffmann, Berlin
 - 4 Paul Schneider-Esleben, Düsseldorf
 - 5 Bezirksamt Tiergarten, Amt für Hochbau
 - 6 Willy Kreuer, Berlin
 - 7 Ernst Zissner und Hansrudolf Plarke, Hannover und Berlin
 - 8 Luciano Baldessari, Mailand
 - 9 J. H. van den Broek und J. B. Bakema, Rotterdam
 - 10 Gustav Hassenpflug, München
 - 11 Raymond Lopez und Eugène Beaudouin, Paris
 - 12 Hans Schwippert, Düsseldorf
 - 13 Werner Dittmann, Berlin
 - 14 Otto H. Senn, Basel
 - 15 Kay Fisker, Kopenhagen
 - 16 Max Taut, Berlin
 - 17 Franz Schuster, Wien
 - 18 Egon Eiermann, Karlsruhe
 - 19 Oscar Niemeyer, Rio de Janeiro
 - 20 Fritz Jaenecke, und Sten Samuelson, Malmö
 - 21 Werner Dittmann, Berlin
 - 22 Alvar Aalto, Helsinki
 - 23 Pierre Vago, Paris
 - 24 Walter Gropius und The Architects Collaborative (TAC), Cambridge, Mass., mit Wils Ebert, Berlin
 - 25 Klaus Müller-Rehm und Gerhard Siegmann, Berlin
 - 26 Ludwig Lemmer, Berlin
 - 27 Paul G. R. Baumgarten, Berlin
 - 28 Eduard Ludwig, Berlin
 - 29 Arne Jacobsen, Kopenhagen
 - 30 Gerhard Weber, Frankfurt am Main
 - 31 Alois Giefer und Hermann Mäckler, Frankfurt am Main
 - 32 Johannes Krahn, Frankfurt am Main
 - 33 Wolf von Möllendorff und Sergius Ruegenberg, Berlin
 - 34 Sep Rut, München
 - 35 Günter Hornow, Berlin
- NICHT IM RAHMEN DER INTERBAU GERIANT
- 36 Klaus Kirsten I, Berlin
 - 37 Klaus Kirsten II, Berlin
 - 38 Bodmer und Berndt, Berlin
- AUSSERHALB DES AUSSTELLUNGSGELÄNDES
- 39 Bruno Grimmek, Berlin
 - 40 Le Corbusier, Paris
 - 41 Hugh A. Stubbins, Cambridge, Mass.

