



BERLIN  
I love you



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
<b>Zone 1: Mitte</b>				
***	Futurium	Richter Musikowski	Alexanderufer 2	The Futurium, completed in 2017, is a building for exhibitions and events in the heart of Berlin - embedded between the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (ministry for education and research), the Spreebogen (Spree Riverbend) and the Humboldthafen (Humboldt port), the main station and the Charité Hospital. The Haus der Zukunft (house of the future) creates its own sculptural identity in this ensemble. On the two main sides of the Futurium two public spaces are defined by setting back the building. Folding the building up to create urban high points makes the Futurium a striking appearance between the Spree River and the elevated railway. Check events <a href="https://futurium.de/en/">https://futurium.de/en/</a>
****	Marie-Elisabeth Lüders Building	Stephan Braunfels	Schiffbauerdamm 25	This new building, inaugurated in 2003, owes its name to the social politician and women's rights campaigner Marie Elisabeth Lüders. Alongside the Parliamentary Library and specialist scientific service providers it also accommodates a Wall memorial open to the public. Parts of the Berlin Wall have been rebuilt here to commemorate the division of the city along the former route of the Wall. Together with the Federal Chancellery and Paul-Löbe-House, Marie-Elisabeth-Lüders House also forms part of "Federal Row", an architectural symbol of German unity. Beautiful massive tapered stairway. Check it out in the sun, with clouds, or at night, the building changes every time. Tue-Sun (11am-5pm)
*****	Reichstag Dome	Norman Foster	Platz der Republik 1	The transformation of the Reichstag is rooted in four related issues: the Bundestag's significance as a democratic forum, an understanding of history, a commitment to accessibility and a vigorous environmental agenda. As found, the Reichstag was mutilated by war and insensitive rebuilding. The reconstruction takes cues from the original fabric; the layers of history were peeled away to reveal striking imprints of the past - stonemason's marks and Russian graffiti - scars that have been preserved as a 'living museum'. 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 staircase). FREE admission but advance registration required. Mon-Sun (8am-11pm)
*****	Brandenburger Tor Gate	Carl Gotthard Langhans	Unter den Linden and Ebertstraße St.	Brandenburg Gate was built in 1791 as a neoclassical triumphal arch. Only the royal family was allowed to pass through the central archway until 1919. Almost two years after the Berlin Wall was erected, John F. Kennedy delivered one of the most famous addresses of his presidency to a crowd of more than 120,000 gathered outside West Berlin's city hall, just steps from the Brandenburg Gate. It was restored in 2002 after considerable damage in WW II. Its design is based on the Propylaea, the gateway to the Acropolis in Athens, Greece, and is consistent with Berlin's history of architectural classicism.
***	Embassy of France	Christian Portzamparc	Pariser Platz	The French Embassy in Germany, destroyed in 1945, is rebuilt on its enlarged historic site on the famous Pariser Platz next to the Brandenburg Gate. In the very heart of the capital, the recomposed site is extremely crammed between huge and long walls of adjoining buildings planned in 1996 for the competition. The crucial question was how to integrate the numerous services of the Embassy in such a confined space without "suffocating" the site. Christian de Portzamparc teamed up with Elizabeth de Portzamparc for the

				reception spaces and Régis Guignard for the landscaping to win the commission for the project in 1997. Completed in 2013, the French embassy in Berlin 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 (9am-12pm), Wed (9am-12pm/2-4.30pm)
*****	DZ Bank Building	Frank Gehry	Pariser Platz 3	The DZ Bank Building, completed in 2001, is a mixed-use building comprised of a commercial component, housing the Berlin headquarters of DZ Bank and a residential component consisting of 39 apartments. The commercial component of the building is oriented towards Pariser Platz and the Brandenburg Gate, and the residential component is oriented towards Behrenstrasse. The north facade is fairly rectilinear as there were strict limitations but the interior is spectacular in shape and form. A glass canopy covers the main entry to the building from Pariser Platz. A high-volume foyer immediately inside the main entry offers a view into the building's large interior atrium, which features a curving glass ceiling and a curving glass floor.
**	Academy of Arts	Günter Behnisch	Pariser Platz 4	The Academy of Art in Berlin (Akademie der Künste) founded in 1696 took his place on Pariser Platz between 1907-1937. In 1937 the Nationalists came to power and evacuated the building to locate the offices of the Chief Inspector. The new Academy building is a clear exception, standing out as an exclamation which proclaims freedom of the arts. The old building and the new one in the front are connected by flights of stairs, ladders and bridges that offer visitors a lot of different views and surprising perspectives. Great views of the Brandenburg figure from the terrace of the club level. Mon-Sun (10am-7pm)
*****	Berlin Holocaust Memorial	Peter Eisenman	Cora-Berliner-Straße 1	The design, completed in 2005, begins from a rigid grid structure composed of 2,711 concrete pillars, or stelae, each 95 centimeters wide and 2.375 meters long, with heights varying from zero to 4 meters. The pillars are spaced 95 centimeters apart to allow only for individual passage through the grid. Each plane is determined by the intersections of the voids of the pillar grid and the gridlines of the larger context of Berlin. A slippage in the grid structure occurs, causing indeterminate spaces to develop. These spaces condense, narrow, and deepen to provide a multilayered experience from any point. The subterranean Information Centre exhibition can be visited Tue-Sun (10am-7pm). FREE admission. Tue-Sun (10am-7pm)
*****	Mall of Berlin	TCHOBAN VOSS Architekten	Leipziger Pl. 12	This address on Leipziger Platz, steeped in tradition, marks the erstwhile location of the famous Wertheim department store and was the subject of a competition from which nps tchoban voss emerged as victor in 2002. The masterplan references the original block perimeter development and lends the plot a single façade, a new network of thoroughfares and concise orientation for the covered piazza - invokes the former Wertheim atrium in light-filled - in the main axis opposite the venerable palace-like Bundesrat. In terms of urban planning and commerce, the shopping centre creates the necessary structural connection between the shopping and entertainment quarter west of Potsdamer Platz and the high-end boutiques along Friedrichstraße. The use of the piazza's western gatehouse as a hotel and a proportional increase in living quarters are stand-out features of the building complex, which brings both a vibrant atmosphere and a mutual enrichment of functions. The facades on Leipziger Straße, Wilhelmstraße and Voßstraße, as well as the piazza, borrow elements from the original Wertheim building and reinterpret them in a contemporary manner.
****	Otto Bock	Gnädinger Architekten	Ebertstraße 15a	OTTO BOCK was 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. Gnädinger's design approach is a courageous step within Berlins rigid public design policy, which advocates regular geometries and the use of stone and glass. Within the immediate neighborhood of Richard Rogers, Helmut Jahn, Hans Kollhoff, Renzo Piano and gmp buildings this remarkable 'dynamic cube' stands for an authentic individuality. FREE admission. Thu-Sun (10am-4pm)
***	Canadian Embassy Berlin	KPMB Architects	Leipziger Platz 17	Located at the junction of Leipziger Platz and Postdamer Platz where a portion of the Berlin Wall still stands, the new Canadian Embassy is one of several initiatives in the city's third wave of reconstruction. The design, completed in 2005, participates in the reconstruction of the original octagonal wall of Leipziger Platz, and conforms to the stringent planning and design guidelines set out by the District Office of Central Berlin which dictated a stone exterior with punched windows, and 22 meter setbacks. The complex is home to the Canadian

				mission, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, offices and residential space. Interior better than exterior.
*****	Kollhoff-Tower	Hans Kollhoff	Potsdamer Platz 1	The Kollhoff-Tower stands on the northern edge of the Potsdamer Platz district. The building bears the name of Berlin architect Hans Kollhoff, a member of the international team of architects, headed by Renzo Piano, who designed the 19 buildings for the new Potsdamer Platz district. After four years of construction, the Kollhoff-Tower was completed in 1999. Soaring 25 storeys high, the building creates a dynamic interaction between height and volume as its step-like façade tapers to a slender peak. The roofs of the broad lower wings of the building are covered with grass. Don't miss PANORAMAPUNKT. Amazing views and sunsets. General admission €7,50, €6 students. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Sony Center	Helmut Jahn	Potsdamer Platz	Sony Center was built in 2000 as a building complex. The inside and outside represent the transition from the real to the virtual world. The spatial dynamics and variety is contrasted by a minimal and technological attitude. Light, both natural and artificial, is the essence of the design. Sony Center is luminous, not illuminated. Façades and roof act as a fabric, which moderates the natural and artificial light. They become a screen. With its characteristics of transparency, permeability to light, reflection and refraction, there is a constant change of images and effects during day and night, effecting not only the appearance but also maximizing the comfort and minimizing the use of resources. FREE Wi-Fi connection.
*	Parkside Apartments	David Chipperfield	Lennéstraße/Am Park	Parkside Apartments, completed in 2004, are so named due to their exclusive location directly on the Tiergarten park in the centre of Berlin. The ten-storey apartment building forms the northern border of a new hotel, office and residential development – Beisheim Center on Potsdamer Platz. The building accommodates 36 apartments. All apartments have balconettes and generous loggias. The 9th floor apartments are maisonettes, the upper floors of which provide access to the roof terrace with its far-reaching views over the Tiergarten park and the city of Berlin.
*****	Berlin Philharmonic Hall	Hans Scharoun	Herbert-von-Karajan-Straße 1	Hans Scharoun is a well known German architect best known for his design of the Berlin Philharmonic concert hall in Berlin, Germany. Completed in 1963, Scharoun's organic and futuristic aesthetic interpretation for the concert was a replacement for the previous Philharmonic that was destroyed in WWII. Scharoun's design was fairly straightforward that focused on placing music at the center of his design, both conceptually and physically. From the center, the music would be amplified and filtered throughout the auditorium. The amazing interior can only be visited during concerts.
****	Kunstgewerbemuseum	Rolf Gutbrod	Matthäikirchplatz	Kunstgewerbemuseum was built in 1985 as the museum for the Decorative Arts. The museum is conceived as a 'constructed landscape' and the trees dotted around the side make reference to the adjacent Tiergarten park. While the building has a closed appearance from the outside, it welcomes visitors on the inside with an open stairwell and generous exhibition spaces. It houses world-famous examples of European arts and crafts, including magnificent reliquaries made of gold and precious gemstones, exquisite vases of glass and porcelain, finely embroidered textiles, ornate inlaid furniture, and classic examples of modern industrial design. General admission €8, €4 students. Tue-Fri (10am-6pm), Sat-Sun (11am-6pm)
****	Gemäldegalerie	Heinz Hilmer	Matthäikirchplatz	The Gemäldegalerie is an art museum built in 1998. It holds one of the world's leading collections of European paintings from the 13th to the 18th centuries. The building consists of 72 rooms providing a two-kilometer (1.25 mi) floor. It was first opened in 1830, and the current building was completed in 1998. It is located in the Kulturforum museum district west of Potsdamer Platz. The building consists of 72 rooms providing a two-kilometer (1.25 mi) floor. Upstairs the rooms flow around a large central hall, described by the museum as a "meditation hall". The hall sometimes displays sculpture, but is mostly empty, allowing easy crossing between rooms. General admission €10, students €5. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm), Thu (10am-8pm)
**	Österreichische Botschaft	Hans Hollein	Stauffenbergstraße 1	The Embassy, built in 1996 and restored in 2001, is conceived as a building which unites the reception area, with its experience of a tall glass-covered interior entrance hall, the complex representational functions, the specific private living quarters of the Ambassador's residence, the Embassy's offices, the consulate, the Cultural Forum and the service and staff areas. The significant appearance of the building's form and material signals the start of the Embassy Quarter in general and the individuality of Austria in particular. The three-part design constitutes sections which are pushed one into the other from outside in. The focal points of the pre-patinated copper ellipses

				visually signals the entryway. This prominent location is underlined by the free sculptural building volume juxtaposed with a rectangular form. Mon-Fri (9am-12pm) Wed (9am-12pm/4-6pm)
*****	Grand Hyatt Berlin	Rafael Moneo	Marlene-Dietrich-Platz 2	Designed by Spanish architect José Rafael Moneo and Swiss interior designer Hannes Wettstein, Grand Hyatt Berlin is a modern luxury hotel located in Potsdamer Platz that features powerful architecture and an innovative design. The hallmark of this five-star hotel is its clean-cut lines, first-class natural materials and modern art. While the layout of rooms in the Grand Hyatt Berlin offers no surprises, the design of the rooms does: within the limitations of hotel rooms, the Hyatt Berlin's introduced some novelties in the connection between the bedroom and the bathrooms.
****	Berlin State Library	Hans Scharoun	Potsdamer Straße 33	The Berlin State Library is one of the largest libraries in Europe, and one of the most important academic research libraries in the German-speaking world. The Haus Potsdamer Straße branch, built in 1978, is the newer building in the Kulturforum on Potsdamer Straße in West Berlin, designed by Hans Scharoun with substantial participation by Edgar Wisniewski. It was renovated from 1999 to 2001. The building is currently being further redeveloped into a modern research library as a companion to the Haus Unter den Linden and will house the collection from 1946 onwards. It has more than 11M books. Very impressive interior. Mon-Fri (9am-9pm) Sat (10am-7pm)
*****	Neue Nationalgalerie	Mies van der Rohe	Potsdamer Straße 50	The Neue Nationalgalerie (New National Gallery) at the Kulturforum is a museum for modern art in Berlin, with its main focus on the early 20th century. It is part of the National Gallery of the Berlin State Museums. The museum building and its sculpture gardens were designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and opened in 1968. The collection features a number of unique highlights of modern 20th-century art. Particularly well represented are Cubism, Expressionism, the Bauhaus and Surrealism. The collection owns masterpieces of artists like Pablo Picasso, Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, Joan Miró, Wassily Kandinsky and Barnett Newman. The design of the building, despite its large site, allows for the display of only a small part of the collection, and the displays are therefore changed at intervals. During necessary renovations, the Neue Nationalgalerie is closed since January 2015.
*	Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin	James Stirling	Reichpietschufer 50	The Berlin Social Science Center was designed by James Stirling and Michael Wilford and was completed in 1988. It is the largest non-housing complex in the IBA (Internationale Bauausstellung) program. Stirling's concept was to create "a friendly, non-bureaucratic place" that looked more like a college than an office building. The implementation of this idea took place in a complex of buildings grouped around the former Imperial Insurance Office by August Busse in 1894. The new buildings reference well-known typologies including a hexagonal campanile, a long building with gallery and street facade, a Greek Stoa and a fortified castle.
**	Shell Haus	Emil Fahrenkamp	Reichpietschufer 60	Shell Haus was built in 1932 as a classical modernist architectural masterpiece. During the Second World War Shell-Haus was used by the naval high command and the cellars were converted into a makeshift hospital. Shell-Haus has several high profile fans including the acclaimed German film director Wim Wenders – who featured the building in his 1970 debut Summer in the City – and the architect Meinhard von Gerkan, who said that for him it was the most beautiful building in Berlin.
*	Debis Tower	Renzo Piano	Eichhornstraße 3	Following a competition won in 1992, the dormant wasteland of Potsdamer Platz in the newly reunified capital of Germany, Berlin, was entirely renovated based on a Renzo Piano Building Workshop-designed masterplan. Debis Tower, built in 1997 as an office building, stand as sentinels at the entrance to the new neighbourhood and an innovative gallery gives a modern twist to the retail promenade. It has a double curtain wall operating system and a natural cooling/heating system that reduce primary energy consumption by 50%.
***	Daimler Chrysler Complex	Richard Rogers	Linkstraße 3	Daimler Chrysler was 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. The ratio of glazing areas to solid wall construction is determined by the orientation and analysis of heat losses and solar gains. Whereas the north-east and north-west façades have comparatively little glazing in order to minimise heat loss during the winter months, the south-west and south-east elevations are generously glazed, with living areas opening onto the garden courtyard.
*	Parkkolonnaden	Giorgio Grassi	Gabriele-Tergi-Promenade	The Park Kolonnaden is a great architectural complex built from 1997 to 2000. The overall design follows the zoning plan drafted by Grassi, who won the competition in 1993. The complex consists of five buildings, of which the central ones adopt building type H. As in

				the bourgeois buildings of the past, the main facades overlook to the "urban" (Köthener Straße) with shallow courts, halls, porches, steps and cafes. The formal unity of the whole is ensured by the height of the eaves uniform, from the walls in facing brick, with stone slabs yellow sandstone and, in particular, from the facades with rectangular openings arranged in a strict geometric pattern.
***	Bundesministerium für Umwelt Berlin	Jürgen Pleuser	Stresemannstraße 128-130	The Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety was built in 2011. It integrates the old building of the former Prussian Ministry of agriculture from 1916 and remains of the Berlin Wall. The ministry was established on 6 June 1986 in response to the Chernobyl disaster. The then Federal Government wanted to combine environmental authority under a new minister in order to face new environmental challenges more effectively. The listed building and the adjacent new construction contain 300 workplaces since the redevelopment.
***	Neue Kirche (Deutscher Dom)	Carl von Gontard	Gendarmenmarkt 1-2	The New Church, built in 1785, has witnessed every event in the city's history. Amazing interior. Marble monument of Friedrich Schiller in front. The church is not a cathedral in the actual sense of the word, as it was never the seat of a bishop. In 1943 the New Church was almost completely destroyed in the bombing of Berlin in World War II and was subsequently rebuilt from 1977 to 1988. After being heavily damaged during the bombing of Berlin in World War II, reconstruction was completed 1988; the church now serves as a museum. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	Konzerthaus Berlin	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Gendarmenmarkt	The Konzerthaus Berlin is a concert hall built in 1821 as a theatre. It operated from 1818 to 1821 under the name of the Schauspielhaus Berlin, later as the Theater am Gendarmenmarkt and Komödie. It became a concert hall after the Second World War, and its name changed to its present one in 1994. The exterior, including many of the sculptures of composers by Christian Friedrich Tieck and Balthasar Jacob Rathgeber, is a faithful reconstruction of Schinkel's designs, while the interior was adapted in a Neoclassical style meeting the conditions of the altered use. Amazing interior and pipe organ. Tickets around 22€.
*****	Französischer Dom	Carl von Gontard	Gendarmenmarkt 1-2	The French (Reformed) Church of Friedrichstadt was built in 1785, although it was subsequently expanded. After being heavily damaged during World War II, the church was rebuilt and continues to offer church services and concerts. Today, it is used by its congregations, and for conventions of the Evangelical Church in Germany. The public observation deck of the domed tower offers a panoramic view of the downtown area. There is a restaurant in the basement underneath the sanctuary. The tower also contains the Berlin Huguenot museum. General admission €3. Mon-Sun (10am-7pm)
***	Galeries Lafayette	Jean Nouvel	Friedrichstraße 76-78	Galeries Lafayette was built in 1996 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. The spatial strategy creates a synergy, a dynamic between the office spaces and the retail space: the store space expands toward the sky (natural light) and into the ground (a way of introducing architecture, light and a point of reference into the parking garages). It is about giving visitors a sense of the building's large dimensions, vertically and horizontally. Very impressive glass courtyard.
***	The Royal Library	Paul Emanuel Speker	Bebelplatz 1	The Berlin University which was founded in 1810 and renamed as Humboldt University in 1949 initially possessed no library of its own. Literature was provided by the Royal Library (today: the Berlin State Library, Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation). Soon an own library for the students of the University became inevitable and consequently the University Library was founded in 1831. Housing 1,668 volumes in 1832, it did initially not have a rather substantial collection. Its accession budget was low and it was subordinate to the Head of the Royal Library. After their takeover in 1933, the Nazis orchestrated a burning of books very near to the University Library, on the 'Bebelplatz'. But its holdings remained unscathed and thus it shelves today a considerable number of copies of those books which were destroyed. In 2003 the holdings of the university departments of Mathematics, Physics, Information Science, Chemistry, Geography and Psychology merged in the Science Branch Library at the Erwin-Schrödinger-Zentrum (ESZ) in Berlin-Adlershof. Now this building belongs to the Juristische Fakultät (Faculty of Law). Mon-Fri (9am-9pm), Sat (9am-5pm)
****	Neue Wache	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Unter den Linden	Dating from 1816, the Neue Wache was designed by the architects Karl Friedrich Schinkel and Salomo Sachs. It is a leading example of German Greek Revival architecture. Originally built as a guardhouse for the

				troops of the crown prince of Prussia, the building has been used as a war memorial since 1931. King Frederick William III of Prussia ordered the construction of the Neue Wache as a guardhouse for the Königliches Palais (Royal Palace), his palace across the road, to replace the old Artillery Guardhouse. He commissioned Schinkel, the leading exponent of Neoclassical architecture, to design the building: this was Schinkel's first major commission in Berlin. Inside you'll find Käthe Kollwitz's sculpture Mother with her Dead Son exposed to the rain, snow and cold. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
<b>Zone 1.1: Mitte- Lustgarten/ Museum Island</b>				
****	Deutsches Historisches Museum	Johann Arnold Nering and Ieoh Ming Pei (expansion)	Unter den Linden 2	The German Historical Museum, known by the acronym DHM, is a museum in Berlin, Germany devoted to German history. It describes itself as a place of "enlightenment and understanding of the shared history of Germans and Europeans". It is often viewed as one of the most important museums in Berlin and is one of the most frequented. It was built in 1730 and expanded in 2003. Multi-perspective perceptions aimed to encourage an understanding of the viewpoint of others in order to allow for a high level of reflection on history and culture in a time of the internationalisation of everyday life and the globalisation of work and commerce. General admission €10, €5 students. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Berlin Cathedral	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Am Lustgarten	Berlin Cathedral was built in 1905 as the largest church in the city. Berlin Cathedral has never been a cathedral in the actual sense of that term since it has never been the seat of a bishop. In 1940, the blast waves of Allied bombing blew part of the windows away. On 9 May 1967 the then still undivided Evangelical Church of the Union decided a committee for the reconstruction of the Supreme Parish and Cathedral Church, then located in East Berlin. In 1975, reconstruction started, simplifying the building's original design and demolishing the northern wing, the 'Denkmalskirche' – Memorial Church. 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, €5 students. Mon-Sat (9am-8pm), Sun (12pm-8pm)
***	Altes Museum	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Am Lustgarten	The Altes Museum was built in 1830 as one of the most important works of Neoclassical architecture. The museum building was built between 1823 and 1830 by the architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel in the neoclassical style to house the Prussian royal family's art collection. Along with the other museums and historic buildings on Museum Island, the Altes Museum was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1999. Since 1904, the museum has solely housed the Antikensammlung (Collection of Classical Antiquities). Since 1998, the Collection of Classical Antiquities has displayed its Greek collection, including the treasury, on the ground floor of the Altes Museum. General admission €10, €5 students. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Neues Museum	David Chipperfield	Bodestraße 1-3	The Neues Museum was built between 1843 and 1855 according to plans by Friedrich August Stüler, a student of Karl Friedrich Schinkel. The museum was closed at the beginning of World War II in 1939, and was heavily damaged during the bombing of Berlin. The rebuilding was overseen by the English architect David Chipperfield. Exhibits include the Egyptian and Prehistory and Early History collections, as it did before the war. The artifacts it houses include the iconic bust of the Egyptian queen Nefertiti. General admission €10, €5 students. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	James Simon Gallery	David Chipperfield	Bodestraße, 10178 Berlin	As a continuation of Friedrich August Stüler's forum architecture, the James-Simon-Galerie serves as the new entrance building for Museum Island, completing the ensemble between the Kupfergraben canal and Neues Museum. Together with the 'Archaeological Promenade', it forms the backbone of the master plan that was developed in 1999 and adopted as the basis for all further planning on Museum Island. The building is sited on a narrow strip of land where Karl Friedrich Schinkel's 'Neuer Packhof' administration building stood until 1938. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	Am Kupfergraben 10	David Chipperfield	Am Kupfergraben 10	The gallery building 'Am Kupfergraben 10', completed in 2007, is located on the Kupfergraben canal, a prominent site overlooking the Lustgarten and Museum Island in Berlin. It occupies the footprint of a building destroyed in World War II. A gap remained for decades, and just over twelve years after reunification, a private competition was held for a project that would complete the city façade facing the Neues Museum. It is a contemporary building that reacts to its immediate historic context, referencing the past without replicating it. The structure is made of reinforced concrete, while the façades are brick masonry interspersed with reconstituted stone with no visible

				expansion joints. A seemingly monochrome façade is achieved by using salvaged bricks ranging in colour from red to ochre, carefully cleaned and laid in English bond, and subsequently pointed and slurred in a single operation. Tue-Fri (10am-6pm) Sat (11am-4pm)
***	Bode Museum	Ernst von Ihne	Am Kupfergraben	The Bode Museum is one of the group of museums on Museum Island in Berlin. It was built in 1904 and looks as if it was rising from the river Spree. Originally called the Kaiser-Friedrich-Museum after Emperor Frederick III, the museum was renamed in honor of its first curator, Wilhelm von Bode, in 1956. Beautiful opulent staircases. True to the ethos of its founding director, Wilhelm von Bode, who believed in mixing art collections, it is now the home for a collection of sculptures, Byzantine art, and coins and medals. General admission €10, €5 students. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
<b>Zone 1.2: Mitte- North</b>				
*****	Jacob-und-Wilhelm-Grimm Zentrum	Max Dudler	Geschwister-Scholl-Straße 1/3	Jacob-und-Wilhelm-Grimm Zentrum was built in 2009 as the new central library of the Humboldt-Universität of Berlin. Towering 38 meters high, this part of the building thrusts itself into the silhouette of the cultural landscape created by the nearby museum island. The concentration of a majority of the building functions in this section allows room for a nearby opening in the fabric of Berlin's Dorotheenstadt, creating the space for a small forecourt along the S-Bahn viaduct. The green desks and lamps are designed by the architect too. Amazing courtyard views from the 4th floor. From the forecourt, one arrives in the centre of the elongated, two-story foyer, whose height lines up with the S-Bahn viaduct opposite. Mon-Fri (8am-12am) Sat-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	JOH3 Apartments	J. Mayer H.	Johannisstraße 3	Property development group Euroboden is realizing a unique residential building at Johannisstraße in Mitte, Berlin's downtown district. The sculptural design of the suspended slat facade draws on the notion of landscape in the city, a quality visible in the graduated courtyard garden and the building's silhouette and layout. The integrated design concept, which incorporates everything from façade to stairwells, elevators to apartment interiors, promises a unique spatial and living experience with an eye to high design.
*****	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, the street contains the restored New Synagogue. Another tourist landmark was the Kunsthaus Tacheles, an alternative art center and night club. After it was depopulated of its people, its largely middle class Jewish population having been murdered, a then abandoned Oranienburger Straße became popular with anarchists, young artists and was also known for its street prostitution, which is legal in Germany. The name is derived from the nearby town of Oranienburg.
****	New Synagogue	Eduard Knoblauch and Friedrich August Stüler	Oranienburger Straße 28-30	Once the Neue Synagoge was the biggest and most magnificent Jewish places of worship in Germany, and a confident expression of Berlin's established Jewish citizenry. Designed by Eduard Knoblauch in the Moorish style, it was built between 1859 and 1866. When Knoblauch became seriously ill, Friedrich August Stüler took over the construction. Stüler was a major Prussian figure at the time, a student of Karl Friedrich Schinkel and one of Berlin's foremost architects. With its ingenious spatial design and the sophisticated steel structure of its galleries and roof, the Neue Synagoge was an architectural wonder of its day. In the second world war, bombs almost completely destroyed the building. After the war there was only a small Jewish community in East Berlin. In 1958, the authorities demolished the main hall of the synagogue, saying that it was at risk of collapsing. Only the parts of the parts of the building facing the street remained as a memorial against war and fascism. The restored and modernised building opened in 1995, after German reunification. Instead of reconstructing the demolished building, only the façade and the gilded dome were restored. Museum general admission €5, €4 students. Dome €3, €2,5 students. Mon-Thu, Sun (10am-6pm), Fri (10am-3pm)
*	ARCOTEL Velvet	Eike Becker	Oranienburger Str. 52	This design hotel completed in 2004 is characterized by a ten-storey construction made of glass and metal designed by Philippe Starck & yoo berlin. The configuration was made by Eike Becker Architekten. Both the entryway and its projecting canopy are made of glass and are backlit with colored light. Together they have an almost baldachin-like character. The lobby, the reception area, the bar to the right, and the restaurant to the left (which can also be accessed from the street), have a generous, spacious feeling due to the almost double height of the ceilings. A play of light and images was initially planned for the evening hours. According to this idea, as soon as the guest

				shut the door of the room from the outside a projection screen would automatically unfurl just in front of the window like a taut curtain.
*	Research & Sports Hall	Scheidt Kasprusch Architekten	Hessische Straße 1-2	In 2009 the Ed. Züblin AG, with the concept of Scheidt Kasprusch Architekten, was able to obtain the competing award procedure for the construction of a research-coliseum for Humboldt University Berlin. In addition to a triple-field sports hall, the research facility also contains specifically equipped areas such as rooms for regeneration, rehabilitation, exercise, gymnastics and dance. The highly sensitive measuring and camera technology in every section of the hall requires heavy demands on low-vibration construction, soundproofing, coloring and surface. The horizontal arrangement of the solitary structure and the facade gives information on the interior spatial relation. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)?
***	Slender - Bender	deadline - office for architectural services	Hessische Strasse 5	Slender - Bender was built in 2003 as a house for one family, not on a green field, but on a narrow building in the middle of a city. Slender was awarded a distinction in the architecture prize berlin 2003. This house is an attempt to reconcile conservative urban planning with contemporary architecture. Amazing interiors. There is always more than one way to get from point A to point B because vertical and horizontal movement is organised circularly. This makes the space more dynamic and playful.
<b>Zone 1.2: Mitte- Alexander Platz</b>				
***	Rotes Rathaus (Red City Hall)	Hermann Friedrich Waesemann	Rathausstraße 15	The Rotes Rathaus was built between 1861 and 1869 from plans by Hermann Waesemann. The Neo-Renaissance building has several wings with round arches and three courtyards. A 74-metre-high tower completes the red brick ensemble. The building was severely damaged during the Second World War, but was rebuilt soon afterwards. Following the city's partition, the Rotes Rathaus served as the town hall for East Berlin, while on the other side of the wall, West Berlin's senate met at the Rathaus Schöneberg. In 1991, the Rotes Rathaus again became the seat of the united city's government, and the Mayor of Berlin also has his offices here. Mon-Fri (9am-6pm)
**	St. Marienkirche Church	Carl Gotthard Langhans (dome)	Karl-Liebknecht-Straße 8	Shortly after Berlin was granted town privileges in 1230, the building of the Marienkirche began. It was probably built some time after 1250 as a parish church for the newly established town – the exact date is not known. It was first mentioned in chronicles in 1292. Today, the Marienkirche is often associated with the Nikolaikirche, the remnants of the Franziskaner-Klosterkirche and the chapel of the Heilig-Geist-Spital, all of which were built in the earliest stages of Berlin's urban history. On foundations made of fieldstones, the church was built from red bricks in the local Brick Gothic style. It is a long hall church with three naves. Wide arches and arcades make the comparatively low-ceilinged church look bigger. Today, the church's centrepiece and main attraction, even for non-believers, is the fresco painting entitled Dance of Death. More than 22 metres long and 2 metres high, it is in the tower of the Marienkirche. Admission €2. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
*****	Fernsehturm Berlin	Hermann Henselmann and Jörg Streitparth	Panoramastraße 1A	The Berliner Fernsehturm or Fernsehturm Berlin was built in 1969 as a television tower. With its height of 368 meters, it is the tallest structure in Germany. It was intended to be both a symbol of Communist power and of the city. It remains a landmark today, visible throughout the central and some suburban districts of Berlin. In addition to its main function as the location of several radio and television broadcasting stations, the building – internally known as "Fernmeldeurm 32" – serves as a viewing tower with observation deck including a bar at a height of 203 metres, as well as a rotating restaurant. General admission must be paid and the Observation tower can be visited. General admission €22.50. Mon-Sun (10am-midnight)
****	Landgericht Berlin	Rudolf Mönnich	Littenstraße 12-17	The Landgericht Berlin is a regional court in Berlin, divided into two divisions for civil and criminal cases. During Berlin's division after World War II the Landgericht building in Berlin-Mitte also contained several city-related courts as well as the Supreme Court and the State Prosecutors Office of East Germany. Today, the chambers of the court are distributed over three sites in the city: civil cases are heard in the building of the former Landgericht III on Tegeler Weg in Charlottenburg and also at the seat of the former Landgericht I on Littenstraße in Berlin-Mitte.
**	Berliner Congress Center (BCC)	Hermann Henselmann and Kerk-Oliver Dahm	Alexanderstraße 11	The building complex was constructed in the early 1960's by architect Hermann Henselmann and focuses on functionality and transparency. The congress hall is easily recognisable by its aluminium cupola, which is also its largest function room with seats for a 1000-strong audience. Overall the congress hall has over 30 function rooms and 3000 sqm exhibition space. After a temporary closure in the 90's, the

				listed building was reopened in 2003 after extensive refurbishing under its new name bcc. The neighbouring 12-storey 'Haus des Lehrers' is a typical example of the post-war box-like architecture, and features with its 125 meters long, the building spanning wall frieze entitled 'Unser Leben' (Our Life) by Walter Womacka, one of the largest pieces of art in Europe.
**	Kino International	Josef Kaiser	Karl-Marx Allee 33	Kino International was constructed by Josef Kaiser und Heinz Aust in 1963. Kaiser just finished before the Kino Kosmos, also a film theater like the Kino International, located on Karl-Marx-Allee in former East Berlin. The Kino International hosted premieres until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and is now also part of the Berlinale Film Festival. The cinema Kino International was renovated 1990 and is now part of the "Yorck Kinogruppe". It's one of the examples of socialist architecture. Due to the predefined boundaries of the bar area, the floor plans of each story vary: the ground floor is 38x35 m and the second floor is 47x35 m. A characteristic open space with glass surfaces faces the street, while the side façades feature 14 relief sculptures by Waldemar Grzimek, Hubert Schiefelbein, and Karl-Heinz Schamal.
****	Netherlands Embassy	OMA	Klosterstraße 50	The Netherlands Embassy, completed in 2004, is a disciplined cube with equally disciplined irregularities which aims to facilitate a better understanding of Berlin, confronting divergent ideas about how the city, with its complexity, heaviness, opacity, and beauty, should build / rebuild. Traditional planning guidelines of the former West Berlin demanded that new buildings in the neighbourhood (the Roldandufer in Mitte) reflect the local 19th century architectural style. Planning officials in the former East Berlin were more open to innovation. As a result, OMA combined an obedient approach (strictly fulfilling the block's perimeter) with a disobedient one (building an isolated cube).
<b>Zone 1.3: Mitte- Tiergarten</b>				
**	NRW Landesvertretung	Karl-Heinz Petzinka	Hiroshimastraße 12-16	The State Representation Building, built in 2002 as the NRW (North Rhine-Westphalia), is the representative office in Berlin (embassies of Japan and the United Arab Emirates beside). It is a seat of the representative of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia at the federal government. It was built mainly of wood, steel and glass to represent local materials of that area. Concrete was only used in the basement and for the stairwells.
****	Bauhaus Archives and Museum	Walter Gropius	Klingelhöferstraße 14	In 1919, architect Walter Gropius founded the Bauhaus in Weimar as an art school. He adopted the principles and methods of Henry van de Velde's Kunstgewerblichen Institut (Institute of Applied Arts). Inspired by the masons' guilds of the Middle Ages, masters and students attempted to combine art and craftsmanship. The educational institution focused on a new form of building that broke with the historicism of the imperial era. In 1960 Hans Maria Wingler founded the Bauhaus Archive and in 1976 the museum opened. This institution is 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. Free admission. Wed-Mon (10am-6pm)
*	Residential Building	Peter Cook and Christine Hawley	Lützowplatz 3	The building commissioned by the Internationale Bauausstellung (IBA) was amongst some of the last apartment blocks to be constructed in 1989. The thirteen apartments were developed as part of the public funding program and as such had to comply with the un-negotiable financial and legislative constraints of social housing. The Western and most public facade of the building uses the Berlin tradition of the glazed winter garden to extend the living area of the apartments. Beneath the vaulted roof are two studio apartments whose internal volume incorporates the arc of the roof profile.
*	Wohnhaus	Mario Botta	Lützowplatz	Built as part of the International Building Exhibition in 1987 and is a residential building. The thirteen apartments were developed as part of the public funding programme and as such had to comply with the un-negotiable financial and legislative constraints of social housing. Considered a masterpiece, it is the only building realized by Botta in Berlin.
**	CDU Headquarters	Karl-Heinz Petzinka	Klingelhöferstraße 8	The CDU (Christian Democratic Union) federal office and some of the CDU associations in Germany have been housed in the Konrad-Adenauer-Haus in Berlin since 2000. The division's duties also include preparing speeches and other texts for the party leaders and the general secretary. It was designed by Petzinka, Pink and Partners. A glass hall rises from a series of plinths, containing a winter garden whose temperature and noise levels are regulated. This, in turn, is

				incorporated into another building resembling the hull of a ship. Beautiful winter garden.
****	Mexican Embassy	Teodoro González de León	Klingelhöferstraße 3	The new Embassy of Mexico is located on Klingelhöferstraße and was completed in 2000. Along the street frontage the white façade is dominated by a series of 18m high vertical blade beams that are angled in repose and curvilinear in formation, framed by a vast portal structure. Where the two planes of the blade walls overlap, the minor one tucks behind the major one to form the entrance vestibule. The gaps between the blade beams produce remarkable transparency, yet seen at an angle they create a solid visual barrier, developing a monumental dynamic. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
**	Ökohaus	Frei Otto	Corneliusstraße 11	Built in 1987 as an experimental collective housing project in Berlin for the International Building Exhibition (IBA) of 1984-1987. Frei Otto imagined a green vertical cocoon called Ökohaus [Eco House] in which inhabitants were to build their own "nests" in nearly total autonomy. It is one of Frei Otto's least known projects, yet a masterpiece and radical consequence of his groundbreaking thinking on adaptability. Despite its stiff and raw appearance, the deliberately open structure was to be customized by the inhabitants themselves.
*****	Tiergarten Park	Peter Joseph Lenné	Straße des 17. Juni 100	Tiergarten Park, a landscape project designed in the 1830s, covers a spreading 210 hectares, nearly 519 acres – slightly more than Hyde Park. In the late seventeenth century, Friedrich III, then Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia, turned the former royal hunting grounds just outside the city into a "park for the pleasure of the general population". Since then, Tiergarten Park has been re-designed a number of times, most substantially between 1833 and 1838. 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	Work on the column began in 1864. Designed by Heinrich Strack, the column was initially intended to celebrate Prussia's victory in the Second Schleswig War against Denmark that same year. By the time the column was finished in 1873, Prussia was also celebrating victories in the Austro-Prussian War in 1866, and the Franco-Prussian War from 1870 to 1871. In the wake of those military successes, the Kingdom of Prussia successfully united Germany as an imperial power under the Prussian crown. The Wars of German Unification, as these three wars are known in Germany today, were originally commemorated by a column of three segments topped with a bronze sculpture. The bronze reliefs and mosaic frieze decorating the columned plinth also recount the story of founding the German Empire. The Victory Column survived the Second World War largely unscathed. In the mid-1980s, it was then restored and is now listed as a heritage site. General admission €2,20. Mon-Sun (9.30am-6.30pm)
*****	Hansaviertel	Several	Altonaer Straße	The Hansaviertel is a small locality between Großer Tiergarten park and the Spree river within the central Mitte borough of Berlin. It was almost completely destroyed during World War II, but was rebuilt from 1957 to 1961 as a housing estate project by international master architects like Alvar Aalto, Egon Eiermann, Walter Gropius, Oscar Niemeyer, Sep Ruf etc., called Interbau. At the time, Hansaviertel provided an unique opportunity for city planners to rebuild a whole area from scratch. The initial task was to loosen the development in the central parts of the city, to basically de-centralise it and make more room for green areas. But the Cold War began and Berlin was stuck in the middle of the conflict.
*****	Hansaviertel Flats	Alvar Aalto	Klopstockstraße 30-32	Aalto was one of fifty-three internationally renowned architects from fourteen countries who were invited in 1955 to design a block of flats for the 1957 Interbau Exhibition. The drawings for his first 'Vorprojekt Haus 19' are dated February 1955, and show a twelve-storey block with an asymmetrical ground plan and ten apartments per storey 'Vorprojekt Haus 15', had a different site and orientation. Again twelve storeys high, the house was divided into two wings with entrances from the intermediate courtyard. The prefabricated concrete units are clearly visible in the facades, which have dominating balconies that Aalto thought of as a kind of open atrium. The idea was to provide each flat with some of the contact with nature that the single-family house offers. The smallish flats are set around the living room and the adjoining atrium balcony.
*****	Interbau Flats	Walter Gropius	Händelallee 3-9	In 1956, Walter Gropius was invited to design and construct a residential housing complex for the International Building Exhibition "Interbau." In Hansaviertel neighborhood east of the city of Berlin, would take place this exhibition would be inaugurated in 1957 with the intention of showing the modernization and reconstruction of Germany

				after the Cold War, Walter Gropius design an apartment block like a project done in 1930 except for some variations. The building was on the ground, in the repetition of houses than seventy square meters in conjunction with a circulation module. All of this cluster is a eleven-storey block to form a free volume with a slight curvature, which in turn attaches volumes circulations. The building would almost all the principles of the modern movement.
*****	Haus der Kulturen der Welt (Congress Hall)	Hugh Stubbins	John-Foster-Dulles-Allee 10	An open and cosmopolitan forum for contemporary arts and dialogue, the Haus der Kulturen is home to every form of art from all over the world. As a contribution to the IBA international architecture exhibition in 1957, the American architect Hugh Stubbins built the Kongresshalle directly beside the Spree as a symbol of the friendship between the United States and Germany and a forum for free expression of opinions. Its most striking feature was its roof, which seemed to float in thin air and led to the nickname of 'pregnant oyster'. However, due to structural damage, part of the roof collapsed in 1980, and the building was not restored until 1987, in time for Berlin's 750 year anniversary. The impressive round roof only rests on two points. Mon-Sun (10am-5pm)
***	Soviet War Memorial	Mikhail Gorvits	Straße des 17. Juni	The Soviet War Memorial in the Tiergarten was 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. The site was designed by the sculptors Lev Kerbel and Vladimir Tsigal and the architect Nikolai Sergiyevski. The highest pillar at the centre of the colonnades bears an eight-metre-tall statue of a Red Army soldier. His rifle is slung over his shoulder to signify that the war is over. He holds his left hand over the graves of more than 2000 soldiers. The cemetery is a green lawn behind the colonnades.
**	Embassy of Switzerland	Diener & Diener	Otto-von-Bismarck-Allee 4A	The palace, rebuilt in 2000, is the remaining fragment of a grand complex destroyed by the end of World War II, partly through bombing, and partly through ill-judged urban planning. Its present context, alone in a park, is therefore quite different to the way in which it was originally planned. Diener & Diener's intervention, the construction of accommodation and offices, extends the palace with a monolithic concrete block; the radically different architecture creates a contemporary dialogue between old and new. The new building does not appear to stand as an autonomous volume but as a wing developed in close correlation and formal interaction with the existing building. Mon-Fri (9am-12pm)
**	Fire and Police Station	Sauerbruch Hutton Architects	Elisabeth-Abegg-Straße 2	The new 2006 station housing the police and fire departments for the government district of Berlin is an extension to a now free-standing 19th-century structure. The single-banked rear wing of the building serves as a backbone for the extension that nestles against the sheer brick wall almost like a luminous 'floating' body. The space underneath the new building provides covered parking for the various police station and fire brigade vehicles, whilst the yard accommodates the necessary maneuvers of the large fire engines. The facade of the extension is made of large glass shingles that celebrate the formal and material contrast between an existing Berlin building fragment and its new extension.
***	Berlin Central Station	Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner (GMP)	Europaplatz 1	Berlin Central Station, completed in 2006, is the central hub for all rail traffic in the capital. Here inter-city and regional trains connect with Berlin's local rail, underground, tram and bus network. There are two main levels for train traffic and three connection and business levels. However, it is interesting to note that the concept of a "cathedral of transport" was not quite able to be realised in accordance with the wishes of the architect Meinhard von Gerkan. For example, he had planned on having a vaulted roof but this had to give way to a flat roof. The 321 metre long glass hall for rails running east to west is crossed by the 160 metre long and 40 metre wide concourse where rails are running north to south.
***	50Hertz Headquarter Berlin	LOVE architecture and urbanism	Heidestraße 2	The new 50Hertz Headquarter, completed in 2013, is located in Berlin's inner city. It is adjacent to the Museum of Contemporary Art and the "Am Hamburger Bahnhof" cultural zone. The design creates rooms that accommodate the company's desire to adapt its corporate culture towards more open, flexible, team-oriented work. The integration of outdoor workspaces into the deep building structure supports various utilization concepts, each of which offers a different workflow, workspace quality and atmosphere. Each layout features a unique blend of concentration areas, informal communication zones and garden zones (outdoor workspaces).
***	The Hamburger Bahnhof Museum für Gegenwart	Josef Paul Kleihues	Invalidenstraße 50-51	The museum's name refers to the building's original function as one of the first terminal stations of the rail system in Germany. It opened

				as the terminus of the railway line between Hamburg and Berlin in December 1846. Despite several renovations to the building, the Hamburger Bahnhof could not keep pace with the increasing volume of traffic on the rails, and it closed in 1884. Over the next twenty years it would be used for residential and administrative purposes before it was finally re-designated as an exhibition hall in 1904, fittingly as a museum of transport and construction. General admission €14, €7 students. Tue-Fri (10am-6pm), Sat-Sun (11am-6pm), Thu (10am-8pm)
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Zone 1.4: Mitte- West/North				
*	Abspannwerk Scharnhorst	Hans Heinrich Müller	Sellerstraße 16-26	The Scharnhorst substation is a former substation of the former Berlin electricity supplier Bewag built in 1929 and an icon in German Expressionism. Despite being born in the same era, Expressionism embodies an entirely different architectural sensibility to other proto-modernist movements like the Bauhaus. Its complex forms marked the creation of what we know as the modern metropolis and became one of the iconic architectural styles of the Roaring Twenties. The building was used by Bewag until 1984 to transform the electrical energy supplied to Berlin. The lighting control room was located in the attic, from which the Berlin street lighting was monitored and controlled.
***	AEG High Tension Factory	Peter Behrens	Huttenstraße 12-19	The turbine hall for the AEG in Berlin-Moabit –on the corner of Hutten Street –of 1909 represented the culmination of Peter Behrens' efforts to give architectural dignity to a workplace. Glass and iron took over a workshop of an industrial plant, with an enormous span (28.16 yd.; 25.6 m). Behrens achieved a plastic effect and a dynamic form of construction of the trusses, which were pulled towards the outside, as well as through the tapering iron trusses and the glass areas which were drawn towards the inside. In particular, the monumental shape of the façade with corner pylons, which could not be considered a necessity for construction, and which were built with a thin ferro-concrete shell, caused criticism among younger architects.
*	Gustav-Adolf-Kirche	Otto Bartning	Herschelstraße 14	Gustav Adolf Church is a reinforced concrete structure that was built from 1932 until 1934. With his designs for prefab churches and workers' apartments, the German architect Otto Bartning broke with tradition to imagine a utopian future. Rather than go into exile as many other progressive German artists and architects did following the Nazis' rise to power – or indeed go to work with Hitler's architect, Albert Speer – Bartning kept a low profile, honing his church architecture
**	Deutsche Oper	Fritz Bornemann	Bismarckstraße 35	The Deutsche Oper Berlin is an opera company built in 1961. It is currently the second largest opera house and also home to the Berlin State Ballet. The original building on the site, also an Opera House, built in 1912 was destroyed by a RAF air raid on 23 November 1943. After the war, in what had now been called West Berlin, the company, again called Städtische Oper, used the nearby Theater des Westens; its opening production was Fidelio, on 4 September 1945. Its home was finally rebuilt in 1961 but to a much-changed, sober design by Fritz Bornemann. The opening production of the newly re-named Deutsche Oper, on 24 September, was Mozart's Don Giovanni. Check performances <a href="http://www.deutscheoperberlin.de">http://www.deutscheoperberlin.de</a>
***	Humboldthain Flakturm	-	Hochstraße, Hochstraßebrücke	Humboldthain Flak Tower is a large landscaped park in the Gesundbrunnen area of north Berlin, built in the 1870s to commemorate the 100th birthday of the Prussian polymath and explorer Alexander von Humboldt. In addition to an open-air swimming pool, rose and sculpture garden, vineyard and several playgrounds, its main attractions are the two historic flak towers at the top of a World War II air-raid shelter, a monstrous concrete structure from the early 1940s that offers a singular view of the north of Berlin. The flak towers were built by personal order of Adolf Hitler in 1940. After the war, French soldiers took down all but two of these defensive structures. The two northern towers were spared because demolition was considered too dangerous. Today, Humboldthöhe is completely covered in trees. Volkspark Humboldthain (People's Park Humboldthain) is open 24/7. The Berliner Umwelten museum offers a variety of tours of the city's subterranean bunkers, including the one in Humboldthain. The registration desk is opposite the park on Brunnenstraße, next to the subway entrance. Tue-Sun 3 pm (90 min long). Admission €10.
***	The Schillerpark Settlement	Bruno Taut	Oxfordstrasse	Located in Berlin's up-and-coming cool kiez, Wedding, Siedlung Schillerpark, designed by Bruno Taut was built between 1924 and 1930. This housing estate derives its name from the nearby parkland, Schillerpark, which was the first public green space in Berlin. Following the example of modern baked brick-architecture of Holland, Taut based the design on the red-brick houses famous in this region. 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).
<b>Zone 2: Prenzlauerberg/Mitte-East Mauerpark</b>				
*****	Mauerpark Flea Market	-	Gleimstraße 55	Directly next to the Mauerpark in Prenzlauer Berg there is a flea market, where the stalls are primarily run by private dealers rather than professional sellers. The range of wares on offer is accordingly diverse. You won't find well-ordered displays of antiques here, instead the neighbourhood comes together to browse through old records and sell household items, clothes, musical instruments and bicycles. If the legendary Berlin attitude can ever be found at home, then it's in the Mauerpark on Sundays. In addition to the flea market and karaoke, the Mauerpark also attracts a great many visitors on other occasions. At Easter, families from Prenzlauer Berg hide Easter eggs in the grass and walk through the park while the children look for them.
*****	Kapelle der Versöhnung (Chapel of Reconciliation)	Rudolf Reitermann & Peter Sassenroth	Bernauer Straße 4	The Chapel of Reconciliation was originally built in 1894 and severely damaged in a bombing raid from 1943. The Berlin Wall (1961) passed directly in front of the church. It was finally destroyed in 1985 because it allowed free speech against the regime. The cross on the tower fell off the church when it was blown up and the members of the church hid it from the Soviets until the end of the Cold War. Four years later in 1989, the Wall fell. It became a symbol and a new church was built in 1999. The chapel unites architectural and ecological modernity with remembrance, standing as a triumph against its predecessor's destruction. Its memorial and reconciliation roles are recognised by the chapel being part of Berlin Wall Memorial. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
**	Ackerstraße 29	Tchoban Voss Architekten	Ackerstraße 29	The residential building in the Ackerstraße is part of a vivid area in Berlin-Mitte. Little nice stores, cafes and restaurants are forming a very special authentic urban area. This four-storey building completed in 2016 with an additional stacked storey is presenting its elaborate façade cladding on three exposed sides. Burnt in a circular kiln the bricks have a bright beige colouring. Massive elements of white architectural concrete give the surface of the building a particular structure serving as window cladding. The vertically and horizontally aligned windows in different sizes are absorbing and reflecting the heterogeneous character of the neighbourhood.
***	Tchoban Foundation (Museum for Architectural Drawing)	Tchoban Voss Architekten	Christinenstraße 18a	The private Museum for Architectural Drawing was built in 2013 by collector Tchoban. It shows three exhibitions annually (from its own collection as well as loans from international cooperation partners). The striking construction is extended from a fire-wall and latches onto a row of typical old Berlin houses. The Museum for Architectural Drawing is a four-storey solid corpus with a glass floor stacked on top. The profile of the four floors is reminiscent of casually piled up blocks. The building's silhouette is created by a regression and progression of façade elements, and demonstrates a freedom of form that relates to the conventions of the neighbouring historic Berlin buildings and yet is unorthodox and minimalist in its gesture. General admission €5, students €3. Mon-Fri (2-7pm) Sat (1-5pm)
***	Linienstraße 40	Bundschuh Baumhauer	Linienstraße 40	Sited amidst architect Hans Poelzig's heritage-protected urban ensemble, L40 is a collaborative design completed in 2010 by artist Cosima von Bonin and Roger Bundschuh, initiated by the Verein zur Förderung von Kunst und Kultur am Rosa-Luxemburg-Platz e.V. Its monolithic, sculptural form is expressed in exposed black concrete. It features dramatic angles and black, monolithic forms. Interesting point between sculpture and architecture.
***	Contemporary Building in Berlin	BCO Architekten	Linienstraße 23	Contemporary Building in Berlin was completed in 2011 as a zero-energy apartment building (98% heat recovery). The facade is entirely executed in a single colour, with subtle differences in texture and shade contriving to match and sample the look and feel of the existing neighbourhood. The plaster, doors, window frames, blinds, garden stairs and all fixtures and fittings are painted stone gray to match the facade. This rigorous monotone composition also conceptually underlines the tight building envelope required by a zero-energy building. Don't miss the gallery on the 1st floor.
*	Theater Babylon	Hans Poelzig	Rosa-Luxemburg-Straße 30	Located in the Mitte district of what later became East Berlin, the Babylon Kino opened on 11th April 1929. The main facade of the building contains an apartment block styled in a sleek 'modern' style with sweeping horizontal bands that lead to corner balconies. The great cinema and theatre was designed with a simplistic styled auditorium that is plain and has no decorative features. The cinema survived the World War II intact and after the war, during the Soviet Communist

				period, it became the premier house for showing films by Sovexport and films made in the DDR. Mon-Sun (10am-12pm)
<b>Zone 3: Kreuzberg</b>				
*****	Topography of Terror Museum	Ursula Wilms	Niederkirchnerstraße 8	A place where terror is tangible, a place of remembrance and a warning from history, the "Topography of Terror" exhibition is located on the site where between 1933 and 1945 the principal instruments of Nazi persecution and terror were located: the headquarters of the Gestapo, the high command and security service of the SS, and from 1939 the Reich Security Main Office. The present structure was built in 2010. 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). FREE admission. Mon-Sun (10am-8pm)
****	Wohnhof Block 2	Zaha Hadid	Dessauer Straße 34-40 / Stresemannstrasse 105-109	This is one of Zaha Hadid's projects which was realized before she became famous. It was built in 1993-1994. The structure is a residential building with an acute-angled corner on the corner of Stresemannstrasse and Dessauer Strasse. Hadid designed oblique wall constructions which were shifted towards each other. The eight-storey building is cladded with bronze, which results in changing light reflections. Because it was financed as social housing, the corresponding requirements had to be complied with. This made it particularly difficult to demand the demonstration of new forms of housing. The architect was unable to realize her ideas and resigned before the Berlin authorities.
*	Berlin Anhalter Bahnhof	Franz Schwechten	Askanischer Platz	The Anhalter Bahnhof is a former railway terminus in Berlin built in 1880. During WWII it was used to deport some 55,000 Berlin Jews (1/3 of total population). Once one of Berlin's most important railway stations, it was severely damaged in World War II, and finally closed for traffic in 1952. After lying derelict for more than eight years, with some tracks and signals still in situ, demolition was begun on 25 August 1960 and completed by 27 August despite considerable public outcry. Part of the centre portion of the façade was allowed to remain standing.
*	Berlin Tempodrom	Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner (GMP)	Möckernstraße 10	The new Tempodrom building at the Anhalter Bahnhof is one of the boldest buildings of recent years. The Tempodrom was founded on 1 May 1980, initially as a small circus tent on Potsdamer Platz, when Irene Moessinger spent her inheritance to realise a lifelong dream. It then moved to the Tiergarten and became famous for its concert and theatre programmes, characterised by an imaginative mix of genres. In particular, the Heimatklänge attracted large numbers of visitors every year. When Germany's government moved to Berlin in the 1990s, the Tempodrom had to make way for the new buildings. While the new Tempodrom was being constructed, the tent moved to a temporary site near Ostbahnhof from 1999 to 2001. The new building at Anhalter Bahnhof echoes the tent shape of the original Tempodrom, with a white, reinforced concrete roof structure reminiscent of the bold expressionist architecture of the 1920s. Check performances <a href="http://www.songkick.com/venues/29648-tempodrom">http://www.songkick.com/venues/29648-tempodrom</a>
****	The Feuerle Collection	John Pawson	Hallesches Ufer 70	The Feuerle Collection is a new museum in Berlin completed in 2016. Located in a former telecommunications bunker which was renovated by the British architect John Pawson, The Feuerle Collection juxtaposes international contemporary artists such as Cristina Iglesias, Anish Kapoor and Zeng Fenzhi, among others with Imperial Chinese furniture and Southeast Asian art. The museum encourages a conversation between different time periods and cultures, offering an alternative perception of the antique, which creates a new perspective on the artworks and leads viewers through a synesthetic experience. A visit to The Feuerle Collection can be arranged by appointment only.
**	Hebbel Theater	Oskar Kaufmann	Hallesches Ufer 32	Hebbel Theater was built in 1908 as an Art Nouveau theater. Its importance includes being an early and unique work of the famous Oskar Kaufmann who, after this building, established his fame as a theater architect. The theater was included into an existing block development. The construction and decoration of the building are mostly limited to necessities and mainly serve the purpose of the construction. Mon-Fri (3-7pm)
**	Haus des Deutschen Metallarbeiter-Verbandes	Erich Mendelsohn	Alte Jakobstraße 149	The House of the German Steelworkers Union was built in 1929 and it's now used as the administrative center of the trade union IG Metall Berlin-Brandenburg-Saxony. It not only served as the trade union's headquarters, but was also intended to symbolise their socio-political commitment. It has a curved façade at the front of the elongated building complex and the flag pole with the trade union flag above the main façade is in the form of a demonstrator at the head of a protest march. During the end of World War II it was destroyed by fire and in 1952 the house was renovated. Today, the building almost

				looks like it did in 1930. It is still a trade union building and the headquarters of the IG Metall District Management for Berlin, Brandenburg and Saxony.
**	St.Agnes Kirche	Werner Düttmann	Alexandrinstraße 118-121	St.Agnes Kirche was built in 1967 as a church. It is an iconic Brutalist building with massive concrete blocks and exposed surfaces that reveal the grains of original wood casts. The centerpiece of a post-war urban revitalization effort, St. Agnes sits among a series of social housing blocks, which overall speak to the visionary intersections of architecture, design, economics, functionality and urban planning that undergirded Modernist ideals. Düttmann, who was Senate Building Director of West Berlin during the 1960s, was influential in the city's regenerative development and an advocate for low-density housing. He also designed the famed Akademie der Künste and the Brücke-Museum in Berlin. Tue-Sun (11am-6pm)
*****	Jewish Museum	Daniel Libeskind	Lindenstraße 9-14	In 1987, the Berlin government organized an anonymous competition for an expansion to the original Jewish Museum in Berlin that opened in 1933. The program wished to bring a Jewish presence back to Berlin after WWII. In 1988, Daniel Libeskind was chosen as the winner among several other internationally renowned architects; his design was the only project that implemented a radical, formal design as a conceptually expressive tool to represent the Jewish lifestyle before, during, and after the Holocaust. The building's zigzag shapes and sharp angles are disguised in titanium and zinc. Amazing void spaces inside. Admission for permanent and special exhibitions €8, students €3. Mon (10am-10pm) Tue-Sun (10am-8pm)
***	Kreuzberg Tower	John Hejduk	Besselstraße 5	The Kreuzberg Tower was part of the 1987 International BauAufstellung (IBA) Program. The German program continues to support innovative architecture and design through built and unbuilt projects. In 1987 the IBA invited noted architects and designers to envision new low and middle income housing for West Berlin. Hejduk's project is composed of a 14 story tower with two separate 5 story wings. The neutral colored tower and wings feature green geometric shapes attached to the facades. These extrusions serve as balconies and sun shades for the low income housing units. Completed in 1988, this building a rare example of his built work.
**	GSW Headquarters	Sauerbruch Hutton Architekten	Charlottenstraße 4	The GSW Headquarters building, a real estate company of private property, was the first skyscraper to be built in Berlin after the fall of the Wall in 1989. The rehabilitation of this urban space, a set of five separate volumes, combines fragments of the city in a three-dimensional composition that allows an office tower built in 1950 can be reintegrated into context. The idea of the historical growth conglomerate is collected and promoted as a model of urban development. For renovation and expansion architectural, structural and one urban solutions were used, as well as innovative concepts of mechanical engineering based on natural ventilation. Sauerbruch Hutton Architects designed the expansion and renewal of complex GSW Headquarters in Berlin that was completed in 1999.
*****	Checkpoint Charlie	-	Friedrichstraße 43-45	Located on the corner of Friedrichstraße and Zimmerstraße, it is a reminder of the former border crossing, the Cold War and the partition of Berlin. The barrier and checkpoint booth, the flag and the sandbags are all based on the original site – and are a popular subject for photos. It's no wonder that Checkpoint Charlie is one of the sights of Berlin that you really should see. The name Checkpoint Charlie comes from the NATO phonetic alphabet (Alpha, Bravo, Charlie). After the border crossings at Helmstedt-Marienborn (Alpha) and Dreilinden-Drewitz (Bravo), Checkpoint Charlie was the third checkpoint opened by the Allies in and around Berlin. Checkpoint Charlie was the setting for many thrillers and spy novels, from James Bond in Octopussy to The Spy Who Came In From The Cold. The small building that was here is now located in the Allied Museum.
***	Checkpoint Charlie Museum Building	Peter Eisenman	Friedrichstraße 43-45	The Checkpoint Charlie Museum was originally designed in 1985 as a residential building and part of the International Building Exhibition (International Bauausstellung or IBA) in 1987. The appearance of the building at Checkpoint Charlie thrives on interaction of a differing square grid, the meridian and the streetscape. Since the land is situated on the border of two different urban patterns, the excise wall and the Berlin Wall, it is symbolized as the red ribbon in the facade of the 19th Century. General admission €14.50, €9.50 students. Mon-Sun (9am-10pm)
***	Quartier Schützenstraße	Aldo Rossi	Schützenstraße 8	Aldo Rossi's used the historical urban structure of the division of land into small plots as his concept for Quartier Schützenstrasse. The individualized houses signal individual plots but the total number of facades exceeds the number of houses standing independently of each other. While two of the buildings are reserved exclusively for

				residential apartments the rest provide for a mixture of residential and commercial use. Built in 1998 as a collage of icons and archetypes in a colorful block, the total number of façades exceeds the number of houses standing independently of each other.
*	Philip Johnson Haus	Philip Johnson	Friedrichstrasse 200	Philip-Johnson-Hause was designed as an office building after winning Philip Johnson profession's most important award, the Pritzker Architecture Prize. The house was finished in 1997, it was one of Philip Johnson's last built designs. The house was to be part of an "American Business Center" located where the Check Point Charlie border control plant was until 1991 when it was demolished. Buttress-like structural bodies clad in natural stone create a tower-like ensemble which is linked up with glass walkways. On the ground floor, walkways from all sides of the building form a cross and lead into the central atrium which is spread over three floors and covered with a 12 meter high glass roof. The offices within the building are set up in two parallel zones and enclose two inner courtyards.
**	Mossehaus	Erich Mendelsohn	Schützenstraße 18-25	The corner of the original building (by Cremer & Wolffenstein) housing the headquarters of Berlin newspaper tycoon Rudolf Moss was damaged in the First World War. Mendelsohn, responsible for a number of streamlined buildings in Berlin in the 1920s, was commissioned to reconstruct and enlarge the building. Mendelsohn grafted a new corner and top onto the existing, conventional structure. Mendelsohn's buildings explored the dynamic of movement; while they became increasingly influenced by modernism, they retained their distinctive expressive qualities. The emphasized horizontal lines and celebrated curved corner give the building an aerodynamic feeling, helping the building to seem elongated in perspective. The building was damaged in World War II and was renovated in 1992-93 (Peter Kolb, Bernd Kemper, Dieter Schneider) as the center of a new publishing district. Interiors were designed by Richard Neutra.
<b>Zone 4: Friedrichshain / Berlin Wall Area</b>				
***	Volkspark Friedrichshain Park	Johann Heinrich Gustav Meyer	Am Friedrichshain + Friendenstraße	Berliners have been able to relax in Volkspark Friedrichshain since 1846. The idea of the park came from Peter Joseph Lenné. It was to be Berlin's first park open to the public. Parts were gradually added to it: the Märchenbrunnen with ten statues from Grimm's fairy tales was completed in 1913. After the second world war two bunkers were demolished and filled with rubble. This resulted in two hills that are covered in greenery and offer a view of Friedrichshain and Prenzlauer Berg. The Nazi military constructed Flak towers and bunkers in 1941. In 1950, an open-air stage was built, which is now an open-air cinema in summer. 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	The project is linked to the reunification of the two Germanys. It relates to the desire of a city, Berlin, and its ability to become a sports venue to be nominated for the Olympic Games in 2000, which finally took place in Sydney, Australia. The winning project submitted by French architect Dominique Perrault proposes a risky experiment to combine the old existing building with the new architectural image that wished to present to the city. The idea of Dominique Perrault and his team was to create a garden, an orchard of apple trees to attract the stroller and when the two buildings sunken discover approaches on earth, with approximately one meter in height above ground, one round and the other rectangular. It was completed in 1999. Amazing steel roof spans 142 m. Mon-Fri (9am-6pm)
*****	Berlin Wall	-	Mühlenstrasse	Berlin was a divided city for nearly thirty years – a city with a wall running through its very heart. From 13 August 1961 until 9 November 1989, the Berlin Wall divided the city into East and West Berlin. The East Side Gallery is the longest surviving section of the Berlin Wall. In 1990, more than 100 artists from over 20 countries decorated this stretch of the hinterland wall with their art works. The most famous is undoubtedly the work known as the "Fraternal Kiss", depicting a kiss between Russian leader Leonid Brezhnev and East Germany's SED Party Chairman Erich Honecker.
*	IBA Seniorenwohnhaus	Otto Steidle	Köpenicker Straße 191-193	The building at Köpenicker Straße 191-193 is located in "Strategy Area SO 36". The primary goal of the IBA was the reactivation of historical city structures and the inclusion of old buildings. IBA Seniorenwohnhaus was built in 1987 as a senior citizens home on a previously existing building. Otto Steidle redesigned the existing substance to improve housing conditions: openings in the firewall Kopenickerstrasse 190 and apartments at the firewall with windows to the courtyard and a shop on the ground floor in order to improve the care of the residents.

***	Wohnhaus Schlesisches Tor	Alvaro Siza Vieira	Schlesische Straße 1-8	Bonjour Tristesse is a social housing project designed in 1983 by Portuguese Architect Álvaro Siza Vieira. Located in Berlin, the project was Siza's first built work outside of his native country. Siza's design offers a meaningful precedent in urban densification, demonstrating a delicate balance between contextual awareness, creative freedom, and progressive vision. The seven-story structure strongly exhibits the contextual nature of Siza's work, which is well-known for its sensitivity to surroundings. The most prominent characteristic of the design is its continuous, curving facade that joins the adjacent buildings and effectively completes the corner of the block. The project became known as Bonjour Tristesse ("hello sadness" in French) for the graffiti marking that appeared on the uppermost portion of the facade in the late 1980s.
*	Oberbaum City	Schweger Assoziierte	Bahnhof Warschauer Straße	Originally built in 1908 as the NARVA light-bulb factory. In 2000 it was restored. The factory buildings were rebuilt retaining their listed facades and complemented with a new building continuing the ground plan structure of the district. The five storey tower floats over the old building. It has a twin-shell glass facade, glows at night and is reminiscent of the glowing Narva cube on the same site. Offices for service companies are now housed on the factory levels, along with other businesses and homes, and the new building on the ground floor also houses retail facilities. The glass top-up with its double facades is reminiscent of the formerly glowing Narva cube as a landmark of this urban district.
****	NHow Hotel	NPS Tchoban Voss	Stralauer Allee 3	A four-storey block with a mirrored underside juts out from the top of a Berlin hotel, 25 metres above the ground. The huge cantilever comprises the upper floors of the eleven-storey NHow Hotel, which was designed by German architects NPS Tchoban Voss in 2011. The end of the cantilever is fully glazed whilst the underside is clad in polished aluminium, creating a mirror that reflects the hotel roof below. Aligning with the existing storehouses the four-star "nhow Berlin" Music Hotel by the Spanish nh-group is located between the River Spree to the south and Stralauer Allee to the north containing 310 rooms and two restaurants, a convention center including a ballroom, and offering a spa area and an underground car park.
***	Labels 2	HHF Architects	Stralauer Allee 12	The new center for fashion, Labels Berlin 2, was built in 2010. Design concept responds to the architecture of the adjacent building. The interior spaces of this historical building are strongly characterized by the repetition of arched windows used in the facade. This motif became one of the starting points for the design of the project. The load-bearing structure of this new building, Labels Berlin 2, is constructed in exposed concrete. Event area and restaurant on the ground floor. Amazing staircase.
*	Sonnenhof Building Complex	Erwin Gutkind Goodchild	Marie-Curie-Allee, Delbrück and Bietzkestraße	Berlin Lichtenberg Sonnenhof was built in 1925-27 as a big housing complex. Goodchild showed here how to make the mass housing attractive. Here originated 266 apartments, shops facing the street and a daycare inside the block, which has been preserved until today in this function. Houses are created without a backyard and rear buildings.
*	Berolina Haus	Peter Behrens	Treskowallee 112	Berolinahaus is the name of a built 1929-1932 residential building on Alexanderplatz Square. Designed by architect Peter Behrens, in 1975 was designated German national heritage, it is one of the most representative buildings of the beginnings of the modernity. The emerging Nazism and the Great Depression halted the further implementation of the project. The Berolina House was one of the first German buildings planned as a visible reinforced concrete framework. For the laying of foundations, the subterranean waters had to be pumped during three years and a tough concrete housing of 1.20 metres thickness were placed into the sandy land.
***	Funkhaus Berlin	Franz Ehrlich	Nalepastraße 18	The Funkhaus is not an all-night disco - funk means radio in german-rather, it's a colossal East German structure that used to be the largest radio-broadcasting site in the world. The Funkhaus was built in 1951 at a time when Berlin was carved up by Allied powers. East and West Berlin had just begun a decades-long competitive tradition of who could make their part of the city look more prosperous. Radio was emerging as a battleground for political ideology and the Deutsche Democratic Republic needed a way to compete with broadcasts coming from the West. The halls and lobbies of the Funkhaus are built with limestone that came from the destroyed Reich Chancellery. The wide staircases are made out of three parts wood, stone, and carpet to capture the different sounds made by footsteps. The floors and walls are made of old-growth Russian timber- now some of the rarest material in the world.

***	Futuro House	Matti Suuronen	Blockdammweg & Köpenicker Chaussee	The Futuro House, is a round, pre-fabricated house designed by Matti Suuronen, of which about 100 were built during the late 1960s and early 1970s. The distinctive flying saucer like shape and airplane hatch entrance has made the houses popular among collectors. The Futuro is composed of polyester plastic and fiberglass, measuring about 3 meters high and 8 meters in diameter. The Futuro house was a product of post-war Finland, reflecting the period's faith in technology, the conquering of space, unprecedented economic growth, and an increase in leisure time. It was designed by Suuronen as a ski cabin that would be "quick to heat and easy to construct in rough terrain." The end result was a universally transportable home that had the ability to be mass replicated and situated in almost any environment.
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#### Zone 5: Charlottenburg

*	Weltkugelbrunnen or World Fountain	Joachim Schmettau	Breitscheidplatz (Europa Center)	The Weltkugelbrunnen (English: World Fountain) is a water feature opened on the 12 August 1983. There was an open competition for the design of the fountain which was won by Berliner Joachim Schmettau. He had assistance from his colleague sculptor Susanne Wehland. The main part consists of several carved blocks of red granite, which form an approximately hemispherical base with the diameter being 8.5 meters. It is arranged in a pool of 16 meters in diameter. In the symbolic globe characters from different cultures are depicted.
****	The Gedächtniskirche or Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church	Franz Schwechten	Breitscheidplatz	In honour of Wilhelm I, the first German Kaiser, his grandson Wilhelm II planned a magnificent church, which was built by Franz Schwechten between 1891 and 1895 in the Neo-Romantic style. With five spires, the bombastic design reflected the tastes of the time and that of the Kaiser. Air raids in 1943 damaged the church so badly that the top of the main spire broke off and the roof collapsed. At the end of the war, the Allies were unwilling to rebuild it, since it had been a symbol of excessive national pride. As a compromise, the architect Egon Eiermann integrated the ruin in his design for the new church. The present church was completed between 1959 and 1961. The design consists of concrete honeycomb elements with stained glass inlays. Inside the octagonal nave, the stained glass produces a rich blue light and an atmosphere of meditative calm. FREE Tours (30 min) daily from 1.15 to 3pm (start at Hall of Remembrance, old tower). Donations are welcome. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)
****	Bikini Berlin	UAU Collectiv	Budapester Str. 38-50	Bikini Berlin, completed in 2014, is the first concept mall in Germany, with exciting boutiques, flagship stores and restaurants. You can find high-quality fashion and shoes here, as well as modern design – not the big chains. There are around 20 wooden modules known as pop-up boxes, where shops and young start-up businesses can temporarily present their products. In January 2018 a new food market opened at Bikini Berlin – the KANTINI. Thirteen food stalls designed as modular counters by star designer Werner Aisslinger are the centerpiece of the area.
**	The Kant Dreieck	Josef Paul Kleihues	Fasanenstraße 81	The building built in 1995 houses offices and commercial space. The 11 story, 56 meter tall tower is designed on a square module with a steel cube on top of a stone cube, placed alongside a five story triangular glass structure that relates in scale to the neighboring buildings. A strong contrast between the two cubes is provided by the white metal cladding, with exposed cross bracing, and the gray stone cube of gneiss, a crystalline type of slate; the square window pattern unifies the cubes. The lower section, triangular in plan, has a curved facade on its long side generated by the line of the adjacent "S" Bahn rail line.
****	Ludwig Erhard Haus	Nicholas Grimshaw	Fasanenstraße 85	This competition-winning design houses the German Chamber of Commerce and the local Federation of Industrialists, giving Ludwig Erhard Haus both civic identity and a self-financing commercial development. The steel-clad building was completed in 1998 and is comprised of fifteen steel arches of progressively differing spans that create a ribcage that undulates in height. The unusual shape responds to exacting building restrictions while maximising use of the site. Inside, vast, open-plan floor plates are supported by the ribcage and a series of slender, fire-resistant steel hangars, with an expansive boulevard at ground level creating a central public thoroughfare. Amazing courtyard elevators.
*	Concert Hall of the Hochschule für Musik	Paul G.R. Baumgarten	Hardenbergstraße 33	Built in 1955 as a concert hall and it was one of the first major buildings after the Second World War in West Berlin. In terms of style, Baumgarten paid little attention to the neighboring older buildings. Instead, he focused on lightness and transparency. For example, the concert hall on Hardenbergstrasse is preceded by a two-story glazed low-rise building (foyer). Its floor-to-ceiling windows

				directly adjoin each other and are only separated by narrow metal profiles. In the middle of the foyer there is a wide, covered portal with four entrances. Beautiful at night when the transparency of the building illuminates the street. Check performances <a href="http://www.mh-freiburg.de/veranstaltungen/">http://www.mh-freiburg.de/veranstaltungen/</a>
*	MetaHaus	Heinrich Müller	Leibnizstraße 65	The building was built in 1928-29 as a decentralized implementation and transformer station for power supply in the district of Charlottenburg. Constructed in steel frame with superior red brick facade. It is a typical example of the Bewag industrial architecture of the 1920s. An Extension was added in 1951-53. Shutdown in the 1980s. Between 1999 and 2001 the house was converted into a design center by architects Petra and Paul Kahlfeldt.
*	Hohenzollernplatz Church	Fritz Höger	Hohenzollernplatz	Hohenzollernplatz Church was built in 1934 as a Protestant church and is a major work of German expressionist architecture. It was seriously damaged in 1943 by a high-explosive bomb. It was completely restored by 1991. The basic structure of the church is a concrete skeleton, clad by the façades, finely structured on the long sides and of even masonry on the narrow sides, all in clinker brick. The interior of the huge nave is structured by 13 girders of ferroconcrete, which end as pilasters on the ground. Starting from the entrance in the west the girders give the impression to taper towards the east. The ogival form of the girders grants the interior a kind of Gothic, very modern though, appeal. This form evoked certain mysticism, which is unusual for the rather sober Protestant church architecture of those years. Apr-Nov Tue, Thu, Fri (2-6pm), Wed-Sat (11am-1pm), Sun (9.30am-12.30pm)
*	Apartment building Wilmersdorf	Hans Scharoun	Hohenzollerndamm 35	Built in 1930 as a residential building and the target group of which were married couples without a family and bachelors with high professional demands. The building consists of two parallel discs which are half a storey added to today and they are separated by an atrium. Remarkably, Scharoun creates an organic connection between the street-side wings on the corner through the balconies, which protrude like a hinge. The amazing building corner is reminiscent of the buildings of Erich Mendelsohn.
*	Woga-Komplex	Erich Mendelsohn and Jürgen Sawade	Lehniner Platz	Woga-Komplex was built in 1931 as an urban ensemble. It represents a combination of cultural sites, shops and residential buildings. The complex is stylistically associated with the New Objectivity. Main building is the Schaubühne, former Kino Universum. During the war the theater was badly damaged. In the 1970s, there is extensive renovation work, which triggered fierce debate among the public and professionals.

#### Zone 5.1: Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf

*	ICC Berlin	Ralf Schüler and Ursulina Schüler-Witte	Messedamm 22	The Internationales Congress Centrum Berlin (abbreviated ICC Berlin), located in the Westend locality of the Berlin borough of Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf, is one of the largest conference centres in the world. ICC Berlin opened in 1979 (three years after the opening of the Palace of the Republic), and its architects were Ralf Schüler and Ursulina Schüler-Witte. It is 320 metres long, 80 metres wide and 40 metres high. It is a landmark of post-war German architecture. The current ICC is contaminated by asbestos.
*	Haus des Rundfunks & Großer Sendesaal	Franz Poelzig	Masurenallee 8-14	The Haus des Rundfunks ("Broadcasting House"), built in 1929, is the world's oldest self-contained broadcasting centre. The building contains three large centrally located broadcasting spaces, which are shielded from street noise by the surrounding office wings. It is used today by local ARD broadcaster Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg (RBB) to make programmes carried by its Inforadio, Kulturradio, and Radio Berlin 88,8 channels. The building's large broadcasting spaces are occasionally also used to host concerts. It is thus especially noteworthy that the building still offers ideal conditions for broadcast production today. At the time, Hans Poelzig had almost no examples to emulate but he developed ideas which are still valid today: the office and editorial rooms are located in the outer areas of the building, thereby surrounding the three large studio complexes.
*	Georg Kolbe Museum	Ernst Rentsch	Sensburger Allee 25	Georg Kolbe Museum was built in 1929 as the apartment and studio of the sculptor Georg Kolbe, a friend of the architect. It then became The Georg Kolbe's museum in 1950. The permanent exhibition centres on Kolbe's own work including sculpture and painting, and that of a number of his closest contemporaries is also displayed. Georg Kolbe (1877-1947) was the most successful German sculptor of the first half of the twentieth century. His expressive sculptures dating from the 20's reflect the spirit of the times in the European art metropolis Berlin, conveying a vivid image of the era they were produced in. Admission €7, students €5. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)

*****	Unité d'Habitation	Le Corbusier	Flatowallee 16	The Swiss architect Corbusier, who had previously completed unités d'habitation (residential units) in Marseille (1947-1952) and Nantes-Rezé (1953-1955), was also involved, creating the design for the new unité d'habitation, Berlin style. Due to the size of the new residential complex, the "olympischer Hügel" (Olympic Hill) next to the Olympic Stadium on the edge of Grunewald Forest was selected as the site. The construction phase lasted from 1956 to 1958. The high-rise building, with a height of 52.94 metres (174 ft), a length of 141.20 metres (463 ft) and a width of 22.96 metres (75 ft), contains 530 apartments, each with between one and five rooms. In 1979 they were turned into owner-occupied apartments. Along with a large store on the ground floor, there is also the washhouse, which serves as a cinema and the club apartment, which is used to hold exhibitions – amongst other things. Residents are very nice and if you ask politely they may show you their home.
***	Olympiastadion Berlin	Werner March/Albert Speer	Olympischer Platz 3	Work began on the Olympiastadion in 1934 in preparation for the 1936 Summer Olympics. It had a capacity of 100,000 and was designed by the architect Werner March. Its clear geometric lines were inspired by the sporting arenas of ancient times. The British military occupation used the northern part of the Reichssportfeld as its headquarters until 1949. Because everything but the upper tier is set below ground level, the stadium does not look as imposing from the outside as some of the other buildings constructed during the Nazi era. Today, it is a venue for open-air concerts in its woodland surroundings. Tours are available Mon-Fri (9am-7pm) Sat (10am-6pm) Sun (10am-2pm). Admission 7€. Mon-Fri (9am-7pm) Sat (10am-6pm) Sun (10am-2pm)
*	Waldbühne Berlin	Werner March	Glockenturmstraße 1	Opened in the summer of 1936 and located in the west Berlin Charlottenburg district beside the 110,000-seat (today 74,475-seat) Olympic Stadium. The huge 21,000 seat Waldbühne (Forest Stage) is an open-air amphitheatre. It was designed by architect Werner March who also designed the Olympic Stadium. The theatre was built as part of the Olympic complex on the request of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. Since World War II it has been used for a variety of events, including boxing matches, film showings and classical and rock concerts. Mon-Sun (8am-8pm)
*	Villa of Dr. Sternefeld	Erich Mendelsohn	Heerstraße 107	Built in 1924 as a private house and the doctor's office. Cubic L-shaped plastered building with a flat roof, deeply cut window hinges placed at a corner and a striking entrance. Illumination of the windowless attic over a small courtyard.
*****	Teufelsberg Abhörstation Abandoned	-	Teufelsbergchaussee	Teufelsberg (German for Devil's Mountain) is a man-made hill. This abandoned spy station was built in 1958 over a Nazi college that couldn't be destroyed after the end of World War II by the US. Used to spy on Soviet and East Germany communications. "Unofficial" tours now have an admission fee since it became a popular spot for graffiti painters. It's difficult to find this place but views are totally worth it. The site of the former field station is now fenced off and is currently being managed by an organisation which charges 5 to 10 euros for public access.
***	Siemensstadt Housing Estate	Walter Gropius	Goebelstraße and Jungfernheideweg	Siemensstadt is a large housing estate from the early 1930s built in the style of the Neues Bauen, or New Architecture. It was a joint project by the architects Walter Gropius, Otto Bartning, Fred Forbat, Hugo Häring and Paul R. Henning, along with Hans Scharoun, who also provided the urban planning. They were part of a collective known as "Der Ring", so the settlement is sometimes also called the "Ringsiedlung" (Ring Estate). The housing estate was conceived to provide dwellings of minimal size for Siemens employees with low incomes. The flats all shared a standardised layout and uniform room sizes. Scharoun's master plan for the development envisioned a north-south alignment of multi-story linear housing blocks as a loosely structured city pervaded by greenery.
<b>Zone 6: Lichtenberg</b>				
*	Barnim-Gymnasium	Bangert und Scholz	Ahrensfelder Chaussee 41	Barnim-Gymnasium was built in 1995 as a school. Starting from a free form, which was geometrized into a circle, two structures are arranged on a round plateau with a radius of 82.124 m and a height of approx. 1.25 m above ground. The southeast is oriented to Ahrensfelder Road and includes the school functions which westernmost sports functions. Between the buildings, the playground, which opens north of stone columns limited to landscape unfolds. Mon-Fri (7am-4pm)
****	Landhaus Lemke House	Ludwig Mies van der Rohe	Oberseestrasse 60	The Landhaus Lemke private residence by Mies van der Rohe exudes the crisp, clean and formal aesthetics that are characteristic of his architectural proclivity. Built in 1933 for Karl and Martha Lemke, the house is rich with history and encompasses a storied past. His philosophy of the courtyard house is developed here. His current

				research and developing philosophy of the courtyard house is elegantly illustrated in the design of the Lemke residence, and remains his only realized example of this typology. It would also mark his final project in Germany before emigrating to the United States in 1938. Built of solid masonry construction, the design is simple and functional, while simultaneously incorporating a harmonious balance of interior and exterior spaces. Amazing detailing on the window framing system. As it is a gallery today it is open on a regular basis. General admission €5. Tue-Sun (11am-5pm)
*	Buschallee Housing complex	Bruno Taut	Buschallee Street	Along the Buschallee, between Berlins districts Hohenschönhausen and Weißensee the Taut-Settlement was erected in the 1920s after plans of Bruno Taut in the style of the Neues Bauen (closely related to the New Objectivity). This is the ensemble starting at the corner Hansastrasse/Buschallee in eastern direction. It is not completed yet, the building is ca. 100 metres longer and the images for that are still waiting in our archive. Furthermore we also documented the Ensembles in western direction from the crossing Hansastrasse.
*	Wohnstadt Carl Legien	Bruno Taut	Erich-Weinert-Straße	The Carl Legien Housing Estate was named after the first chairman of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund [German General Trade Unions Association] founded in 1919. Of all six settlements, it offers the strongest contrast to the densely built housing estates of the Wilhelminian Era. Taut, therefore, placed emphasis on a concentrated multi-storey construction and designed a metropolitan settlement with four- to five-storey houses. Taut designed rows of houses, fringes of blocks and garden spaces in a semiopen space arrangement. The individual flats clearly orientate themselves away from the street and towards the back gardens crossing Erich-Weinert-Straße. This is emphasised by the use of colour: the fronts facing the streets are painted a sunny yellow, which optically broadens the narrow streets, while the backyards form colour schemes of their own.
<b>Zone 7: Tempelhof</b>				
*	Kottbusser Damm	Bruno Taut and Hinrich & Inken Baller	Kottbusser Damm 2-3	The Kottbusser Damm forms part of the border of the Berlin districts Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg and Neukölln. The residential development along the Kottbusser Damm was built during the Wilhelminian period and has hardly been modernized or renovated over the years. Originally built in 1911 as a residential block which included a cinema in the lower stories, this building was restored in the 80s. The front is Taut's style, however, the back is Hinrich & Inken Baller. If you get a chance to explore the back of the building, do because it's very interesting.
*	Corner building	Hinrich & Inken Baller	Fraenkelufer + Admiralstrasse	A whole terrace of buildings on Fraenkelufer, designed as part of the 1987 IBA (Internationale Bauausstellung) by Hinrich and Inken Baller, 1982-84. The 1987 IBA was conceived as an ongoing design and research project, running from 1979 to approximately 1989. Restored in 1984 and originally built as a residential building. The Ballers proposed two new additions to restore and complete the perimeter that would also act as gateways to an interior garden. A third infill building was made to the perimeter at the corner of Fraenkelufer and Admiralstrasse. The new additions align with the height and mass of existing buildings.
*	Apostolische Nuntiatur	Dieter G. Baumewerd		The Apostolic Nunciature to Germany was built in 2001 as an ecclesiastical office of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. The office of the nunciature has been located in Berlin since 1925, in union with the new Apostolic Nuncio to Prussia until 1934. Between 1920 and 1925 the nunciature was held in personal union by the Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria, seated in Munich. With the unconditional surrender of Germany in 1945 the diplomatic ties were interrupted and reestablished for West Germany only in 1951, then in Bonn. In 2001 the nunciature moved again to Berlin. The building complex includes the residence of the nuncio and a chapel next to the diplomatic mission. The modern and externally very sober held investment is comprised of two four storey buildings, which are set at right angles and connected by a glass joint.
*	Tempelhof Airport	Friedrich Dyrssen and Peter Averhoff	Platz der Luftbrücke	At the beginning of the 1920s, Tempelhof airport was built on the site. It was 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. After the airport closed in 2008, the city of Berlin reclaimed the 386-hectare open space and one of the world's largest buildings in a central location for public use. Today, the area has a six-kilometre cycling, skating and jogging trail, a 2.5-hectare BBQ area, a dog-walking field

				covering around four hectares and an enormous picnic area for all visitors.
***	Schwerbelastungskörper	Dyckerhoff & Widmann AG	Dudenstraße and General-Pape-Straße	<p>Under the direction of his architect Albert Speer, Hitler wanted to redesign Berlin as "Germania", the capital of the new German world capital. During the planning, the stability and load-bearing capacity of the Berlin construction site was tested. By building the heavy load-bearing body, the city received a gigantic structure weighing over 12,000 tons in preparation for Hitler's triumphal arch. The structure was 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. After the Second World War, measurement tests were still being carried out on the pressure chamber until it was entered onto the list of historic buildings in 1995.</p> <p>Tue-Wed (2-6pm), Thu (10am-6pm), Sun (1-4pm)</p>

#### Zone 8: Steglitz-Zehlendorf

*	Paul Gerhardt Kirche	Hermann Fehling	Hauptstraße 47	<p>Paul Gerhardt Kirche, built in 1962, It stands right next to the baroque Schöneberg village church and forms a building ensemble with other parish buildings that leads to the Catholic St. Norbert Church. The original church was designed by architect Friedrich Schultze and was one of the few pure Nouveau churches in Berlin but got seriously damaged during the war. The tower had lost its dome helmet, but remained otherwise intact and determined the silhouette of Schöneberg until the late 1950s. The Paul Gerhardt Church was rebuilt between 1958 and 1962 based on designs by Hermann Fehling and Daniel Gogel. Mon-Sun (10am-7pm)</p>
***	Bierpinsel	Ursulina Schüler-Witte	Schloßstraße 17	<p>The Bierpinsel (aka The Beer Brush), completed in 1976, is an iconic example of the german Brutalism craze. Originally designed to resemble a tree, the science fiction-like structure rises vertiginously to 47m from the ground, offering a panoramic view of the city. Ordinarily equipped with a restaurant and a night club, the building closed many times and became a monument to Berlin's sweet and sour urban decay until some recent somewhat onerous restorations. Reopened in 2010 under the name "Turmkunst," the tower was decorated by famous street artists like Honest and Sozyone Gonzales, giving it a fresh pop-art makeover.</p>
*	Row Houses	Hans and Wassili Luckhardt	Schorlemer Allee	<p>From 1925 Wassili and Hans Luckhardt opted for a more rationalist style of architecture, which also shows up in the furniture they designed. The Luckhardts' most important joint architecture projects in Berlin include the row houses on Schorlemer Allee (1925-1930). In 1955 Wassili Luckhardt was a founding member of the architecture department at the Akademie der Künste in Berlin.</p>
*	Berlin-Dahlem Botanical Garden and Botanical Museum	Adolf Engler	Königin-Luise-Straße 6-8	<p>The very first botanical garden of Berlin is actually the fruit and kitchen garden of the City Palace. In the 17th century, a kitchen garden is created in the Schöneberg district, becoming part of the Friedrich-Wilhelms University. This has evolved into the Botanical Garden. In 1880, the Herbarium presents its first exhibition. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Berlin Botanical Garden is relocated to Dahlem. Its counterpart, the Botanical Museum, opens its doors to the inquisitive in 1905. It relies on the work of scholar Alexander von Humboldt, who has collected more than 60,000 plants on research trips. Post war reconstruction happens in the 1980s, and the incorporation of the free University House in 1996 leads to the building's present state. The Botanical Museum demonstrates the detailed construction of plants and history of flora. General admission (Gardens and museums) 6€, 3€ for students. Cash only. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm), depends on month</p>
*	Department of Physics	Henning Larsen	Arnimallee 14, Freie Universität Berlin	<p>In 1964, an extension of the Freie Universität in Berlin was the subject of an international competition. Henning Larsen won 2nd prize and was subsequently asked to design the first phase (25,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of a total extension of the Institutes of Physics of Freie Universität. The building holds classrooms, laboratories for theoretical and experimental physics, library, auditorium and canteen. The design is based on a grid system in 2 and 3 storeys with a simple and rational system of corridors. Placed on both sides of an old plane tree avenue the physics buildings are connected by two pedestrian bridges across the avenue. The buildings have structural concrete frames and are clad in light grey fire resistant aluminium panels. Mon-Fri (9am-10pm) Sat-Sun (10am-8pm)</p>
****	Campus buildings of the Freie Universität Berlin	Georges Candilis, Alexis Josic, Shadrach Woods with Manfred Schiedhelm	Kaiserswerther Str. 16-18	<p>Founded in 1911, it established several institutes in Dahlem. Freie Universität's central campus consists of building ensembles within walking distance of each other (about 1.5 km radius). The planners oriented themselves along the type of campus found in the United States - a novelty in post-war Germany. The first independent</p>

				structure to be completed on campus was the Henry Ford building, funded by the Ford Foundation. To that point, the university was housed in several older structures around the neighborhood, including the Otto Hahn building, which houses the Department of Biochemistry to this day. Thanks to further donations from the United States, Freie Universität was able to construct several new central building complexes including the Benjamin Franklin university clinic complex. Mon-Fri (9am-10pm) Sat-Sun (10am-8pm)
****	Free University Library	Norman Foster	Habelschwerdter Allee 45	The University's mat-like campus was designed by Candilis Josic Woods Schiethelm and was hailed as a milestone in university design when the first phase was completed in 1973. The facade was designed by Jean Prouvé, following Le Corbusier's 'Modulor' proportional system. The new library, completed in 1997, occupies a site created by uniting six of the university's courtyards. Its four floors are contained within a naturally ventilated, bubble-like enclosure, which is clad in aluminium and glazed panels and supported on a tubular steel frame with a radial geometry. A translucent inner membrane filters daylight and creates an atmosphere of concentration, while occasional transparent openings allow glimpses of sunlight. Nicknamed 'The Berlin Brain'. Mon-Fri (9am-10pm) Sat-Sun (10am-8pm)
*	Siedlung Fischthalgrund	Heinrich Tessenow	Am Fischthal	Siedlung am Fischthalgrund was built in 1928 as a social housing after the ten-year anniversary of the charitable corporation for employee-homes (GAGFAH). The architects of the settlement were Hans Gerlach, Ernst Grabbe, Wilhelm Jost, Fritz Keller, Alexander Klein, Arnold garlic, Paul Mebes and Paul Emmerich, Hans Poelzig, Erich Richter, Emil elm, Fritz Schopohl, Paul Schmitthenner, George Steinmetz, Karl Weißhaupt and Gustav Wolf and Heinrich Tessenow as coordinator. With the participation of the Reichsforschungsgesellschaft, the architects were given a precise program with regard to the costs and size of the houses, whereby the official aim should be to keep the interest and rent charges of the residents within limits with smaller buildings, while at the same time meeting the "cultural needs of medium-sized companies".
*	Siedlung Onkel-Toms-Hütte	Bruno Taut, Hugo Häring, Otto Rudolf Salvisberg	Onkel-Tom-Strasse and Argentinische Allee	Siedlung Onkel-Toms-Hütte was built between 1926 and 1932 as a social housing complex. The housing estate that Taut created was created on a 12-hectare site. There are 1100 multi-family homes divided up in to three storeys and detached into two types. Back in the twenties, Taut anticipated his buildings' degradation over time and allowed for this in his design so that, unlike most other ageing housing estates, they look as modern, warm and comfortable now as they must have when first erected. Today, the multi-storey buildings include the German residential housing companies, the row houses are privately owned.
*	Adolf Sommerfeld Residences	Richard Neutra and Erich Mendelsohn	Onkel Tom Strasse	The quartet of small houses Richard Neutra designed in 1922 are located on Onkel Tom Strasse in Zehlendorf, a quiet, leafy, well-to-do Berlin suburb. Known as the Adolf Sommerfeld Residences, they were named after the rather eccentric developer who built them. Neutra designed these compact dwellings while his employer, Erich Mendelsohn, was working in Palestine. The four exemplify how Neutra could animate a potentially stolid, solid, white cube: a type pretty much the antithesis of his later command.
***	Haus Perls	Ludwig Mies van der Rohe	Hermannstrasse 14-16, Berlin-Zehlendorf	Haus Perls/Fuchs was built in 1913 for the art collector and lawyer Hugo Perls, in a typical Schinkel style. Mies van der Rohe also designed the new garden hall in 1928, for the new owner Eduard Fuchs, which already resembles Mies van der Rohe's modernistic style. Addition in 1928. Sold to Bruno, a physicist, after Fuchs fled to Paris to escape the Nazis, who stole Perls' collection and library. The home was restored by the German architect Dietrich von Beulwitz.
***	Haus Lewin	Peter Behrens	Waldsängerpfad 3	In 1930, Kurt Lewin, a renowned experimental psychologist, and his wife Gertrude hired Marcel Breuer to remodel the house originally designed by Peter Behrens (architectural mentor to Gropius). Together the two creators revised Behrens original plans and designed custom furniture for the dining room, study, bedrooms and kitchen. House Lewin impresses with its asymmetrical proportioning of interpenetrating cubes and a functional floor plan, which was designed "to express the simplicity of its essence according to the residents' disposition," as Behrens himself explained. Comparable to the modular principle used by Gropius at the Dessau Masters' Houses, geometric bodies such as cuboids and cubes interlock to create a variable architecture that clearly expresses the "division of the floor plan into the external appearance".
*	Strandbad Wannsee	Martin Wagner and Richard Ermisch	Wannseebadweg 25	The Strandbad Wannsee is an open-air lido on the eastern shore of the Havel and the largest inland lido in Europe, with a beach that is 1,275 metres long and 80 meters wide. While Wagner was responsible

				for the whole ensemble and its arrangement, Ermisch took care of the architecture. Construction commenced in 1929, and opening of the new buildings was already one year later, in 1930. The complex consists of four large two-storeyed buildings, arranged in a row along and close to the hill flank parallel to the beach line. General admission €5.50, €3.50 students. Sat-Sun (8am-9am)
***	Zentrale Tierlaboratorien	Gerd Hänska	Krahmerstraße 6	Built in 1981 as the veterinary laboratories of the Freie Universität. Part of a series of standalones for the Free University Berlin. The martial exterior is reminiscent of a naval ship or the Star Destroyer in Star Wars and stands in an oppressive relationship to the use of the lab for animal tests. Nicknamed the "Mouse Bunker" as a consequence. However, every special feature has its use, for example the blue tubes which resemble cannon tubes serve for air supply and the triangular windows for indirect daylight. Since 2010 the jobs have gradually been outsourced, parts of the building closed, strongly in need of modernization, contaminated by asbestos, since 2010 demolition/new building planned.

#### Zone 9: Treptow-Köpenick

**	Hufeisensiedlung Britz	Bruno Taut	12359 Berlin	The Hufeisensiedlung ("Horseshoe Estate") is a housing estate in Berlin, built in 1925-33. It enjoys international renown as a milestone of modern urban housing. On July 7, 2008, it was awarded UNESCO World Heritage status as one out of six Berlin Modernism Housing Estates. Closely linked to the heart of Berlin, the development combines a unique architectural style with the social ideal of a terraced garden home for everyone. The Horseshoe Estate housed 3,000 members of GEHAG, a building society set up in 1924 by Germany's trade unions, with the assistance of the Social Democratic party, and headed by party member, architect and planner Martin Wagner. They selected as their architect Bruno Taut, a committed socialist and utopian architect, obsessed with the chromatic properties of applied colour and tinted glass. Low budgets meant there wasn't much of the latter, so Taut concentrated his energies on outlining these simple, ordered, brick-built modernist flats in increasingly wild and dramatic colours. They were then let or sold to members of the GEHAG, usually trade unionists, usually skilled workers.
****	Krematorium Baumschulenweg	Axel Schultes	Kieffholzstraße 221	Krematorium Baumschulenweg was built in 2013 as a crematorium. In lending shape to freedom and necessity, the intensity, the texture of a Maghreb mosque comes closest to meeting the task: a Piazza Coperta, a place in the middle of this cenotaph, where many can assemble and yet the individual is shielded; a catalyst for all our feelings. In this room - 5000 years young - the columns with their capitals of light establish the only reference left to us: a cosmological contrast between populated stacks of clay and the sun with its light. Mon-Fri (9am-3pm)
*	Photonic Centre	Sauerbruch Hutton Architects	Carl-Scheele-Strasse 16	The Photonics Centre, completed in 1998, is 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. The buildings are clad with undulating glazed facades, which differ in construction to reflect the different activities behind them. Blinds and louvres of different colours set behind the facades appear to 'clad the buildings with a varying spectrum of colour'. The Hall is a single-storey building consisting of a flexible production space, 7.5m high, for large-scale experiments. The concrete roof slab is supported by steel columns set back 2m inside the perimeter to accommodate the undulations of the facade. This comprises double-glazed units in an anodised-aluminium glazing system, faceted at the mullion posts and fixed back to extruded aluminium wind-posts.
*	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	Kusus + Kusus architekten's BBI-Info Tower at the Capital Airport in Berlin is designed to be a recognizable element for the airport that will "serve the whole region and far beyond the boundaries of the construction site beyond." Rising 31 meters, the tower is a welcoming sight for visitors approaching by land or passengers on plane. The tower, completed in 2007, is a series of isosceles triangles that, on each level, are rotated six degrees counter-clockwise. Upon reaching the top, there are two observation decks, an encased platform and an open deck.
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	<b>Zone 11: Potsdam</b>	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	For almost 500 years, this place has been the home of Potsdam's city administration. The first town hall was built here in 1524, but it was completely destroyed only twelve years later in the town's worst fire on June 24, 1536. A second town hall was built soon after. This second building was in use until 1722, when the growing town demanded a larger, more representative building. This third town hall, a frame house with a wooden steeple was used for thirty years, but soon, it was too small too. Frederick the Great, who ordered the construction of a new, fourth town hall had a way larger building in mind, but Mr. Windelband, one of the town's most popular Bakers intervened and eventually was allowed to keep his house, thus limiting the space for the new town hall. The new town hall building was complete in 1755 by architect Johann Boumann. It is the one we still see today. In 1750, architect von Knobelsdorff built a baroque house at the right side of the square's east front. The renowned architect never lived in the house, but until this day, it bears his name. Built in the baroque style to a design by Palladio for the Palazzo Angarano in Vicenza that was never executed. Museum. General admission 5€. Tue-Fri (10am-5pm) Sat-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	Nikolaikirche Church	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Am Alten Markt	The Protestant St. Nicholas Church is one of the most significant examples of architecture of German classicism. Beginning in 1828 it was built in accordance with plans of Karl Friedrich Schinkel in cooperation with his disciples Ludwig Persius and August Stüler. Its floor plan looks like a Greek Cross, where one cross arm is extended by a half-round apse. The portal is underpinned by four pillars and is reminiscent of an antique temple. Beautiful views from the rooftop. General admission €5. Mon-Sun (9am-7pm)
*	Stadtschloß City Palace	?	Alter Markt	The Berlin Palace was built in 1662 as Frederick the Great's winter residence. From the 15th century to the early 20th century, the Berliner Schloss was a royal and imperial palace and served mostly as the main residence of the Electors of Brandenburg, the Kings of Prussia, and the German Emperors. Severely damaged in 1945 and demolished in 1961. Demolished by the East German government in the 1950s, the palace is currently being rebuilt, with completion expected in 2020. The reconstructed palace will be the seat of the Humboldt Forum, a museum for world culture which is a successor museum of the Ancient Prussian Art Chamber, which was also located in the 19th century Berlin Palace.
****	Französische Kirche Church	Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff and Jan Bouman	Gutenbergstraße 77	The little French Church at the eastern edge of the Bassinplatz square is reminiscent of the Pantheon in Rome and captivates the viewer with its elliptical form. Two allegorical figures from the sculptor Friedrich Christian Glume stand at the column-adorned portal: Caritas (love, charity) and Spes (hope). The interior design of the church goes back to Schinkel. The parish has once again been able to enjoy the sound of the Grüneberg organ, whose restoration was completed at the end of 2002. The church was built in 1752-53 for the French Reform parish of Potsdam, following plans from Knobelsdorff. It is practically the only building from the former French Quarter which survived World War II. March-October Mon-Sun (1.30-5pm)
*****	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. Known as the Holländerhäuser ("Dutch houses"), they were built for Dutch immigrants by the architect Jan Bouman between 1734 and 1742. They make up the largest exclusively Dutch housing development outside the Netherlands. Well preserved and refurbished, they are now the core of a popular area in the historic centre of Potsdam. You can find arts and crafts shops, galleries, workshops, antique dealers and cosy cafés throughout the district, as well as two museums.
***	Nauener Tor Gate	Johann Gottfried Büring	Hegelallee and Friedrich-Ebert-Straße	Nauener Tor is one of three preserved gates in Potsdam. It was built in 1755 and is one of the first examples of English Gothic Revival architecture in Continental Europe. The first Nauener Tor was built around 1720 about 400 meters away from the current site. The second gate was built in 1733 at the current site. In 1755 the gate was rebuilt in its present form by the architect Johann Gottfried Büring who worked off a sketch by Frederick II. Originally there was a city wall connecting the Nauen Gate with the other two gates, the Jägertor and the "small" Brandenburg Gate. Today the three Potsdam gates are connected by a promenade instead of a city wall.

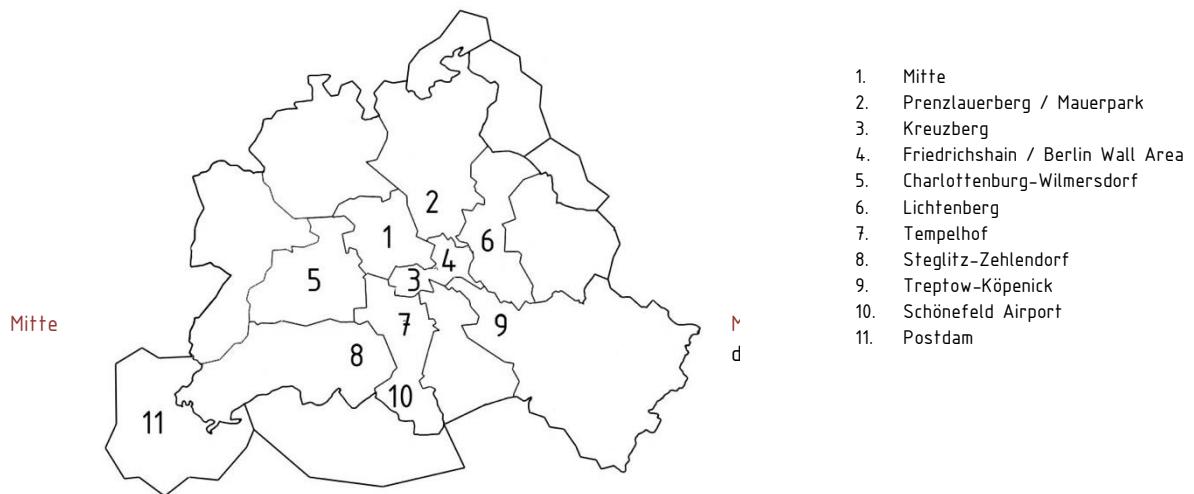
***	Jägertor Gate	-	Hegelallee	Built in 1733 on the northern border of the second Baroque city expansion Jägertor is the only one of the formerly seven city gates, which is still preserved in the original. The gates were partly starting points of the road network to the nearest cities in the Mark Brandenburg. However, these were not the attachment, but should prevent the desertion of the soldiers and the smuggling of goods. The Jägertor stands on the 1668-lined avenue to the Electoral Fasanerie, which has been built by the Great Elector Friedrich Wilhelm I. used this avenue as a connection to his Jägerhof. The decorative crowning of the gate represents a scene of the then very popular par force hunt. In 1869, the city wall was demolished. Since then, the gate is free.
*****	Brandenburg Gate	Carl von Gontard and Georg Christian Unger	Luisenplatz in Potsdam	Not to be confused with the famous Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, this gate in what is now downtown Potsdam is 18 years older than its famous namesake. The reason for the name is the same in both cases: the roads starting at both Brandenburg gates used to lead to the town of Brandenburg. A first, wooden gate was erected here in 1733, but later, in 1770, King Frederick the Great had a new, more prestigious gate built. Just a couple of years earlier, Frederick the Great was one of the winners of the Seven Years War, establishing Prussia as a new European super power. Now, the Brandenburg Gate was to become Frederick's Triumphal Arch. It was designed after the Arch of Constantine in Rome but it sure has its own characteristics, especially since it has been designed by not one but two architects: The side facing the town was designed by Carl von Gontard, while his scholar Georg Christian Unger designed the side facing the country.
***	Friedenskirche Church	Ludwig Persius	Am Grünen Gitter 3	The Church of Peace in Potsdam is a Protestant church, commissioned by the art and culture loving Prussian king Frederick William IV. in 1845. The church was built in the so-called Marly Garden, itself a part of the palace gardens of Sanssouci in Potsdam. After a brief construction period of only 3 years, the Church of Peace was consecrated on September 24th 1848. The completion of minor and adjoining buildings continued until 1854. Construction plans for the Church of Peace were provided by the royal architect Ludwig Persius. He passed away the year the laying of the foundation stone took place, the architect Friedrich August Stüler thereupon being entrusted with the completion of the project. The design of the church is based on a medieval copperplate depicting the church of San Clemente in Rome. Mon-Sat (11am-5pm), Sun (12-5pm) Nov-March Tue closed
*****	Chinese House	Johann Gottfried Büring	Am Gruenen Gitter	The Chinese House was built in 1764 as a pavilion to adorn Frederick the Great flower and vegetable garden. The garden architect was Johann Gottfried Büring, who between 1755 and 1764 designed the pavilion in the then-popular style of Chinoiserie, a mixture of ornamental rococo elements and parts of Chinese architecture. The unusually long building time of nine years is attributed to the Seven Years' War, during which Prussia's economic and financial situation suffered significantly. Only after the end of the war in 1763 were the chambers inside the pavilion furnished. After a conversion in 1789, only the hexagonal windows show the Oriental character of the former outbuilding. It houses a Meißen and east Asian porcelain exhibit. General admission 1€.
*****	Sanssouci Palace	Georg Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff	Maulbeerallee	On a small rise covered with vineyard terraces near Potsdam, Friedrich had his Sanssouci summer palace constructed in 1745 -1747. This was not merely a summer residence and his favourite place to stay. It also became a personal sanctuary, a place where he retreated in times of difficulties to relax in the company of his dogs. Friedrich was reluctant to have even minor repairs on the palace. Sanssouci was his private refuge and, as he said, "should only last my lifetime". Rococo style and pre-Romantic idea of harmony between man and nature. When he died, Friedrich wanted to be interred at Sanssouci Palace in a crypt on the uppermost terrace of the vineyard, close to where his much-loved greyhounds were buried. Don't miss: The Temple of Friendship, The Chinese House (by Johann Gottfried Büring) and The Dragon House. General admission €12, €8 for students. Pictures 3€. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	Orangery Palace	Friedrich August Stüler and Ludwig Ferdinand Hesse	An der Orangerie 3-5	The Orangery Palace was the last and largest palace built in Sanssouci Park. Built in 1864 by Frederick William IV, the "Romantic on the throne," the imposing structure has plant halls, a central palace, sculptures, fountains, arcades, and terraces evoking a Mediterranean flair. Orangery Palace in Sanssouci Park was conceived as the high point of a so-called "Road of Triumph" leading up to the Belvedere on Klausberg. The palace includes royal halls with marble statues, a servants' lodging, and two halls to accommodate potted plants. During the long phase of construction, the king contributed numerous designs, and employed several architects including Ludwig Persius, August

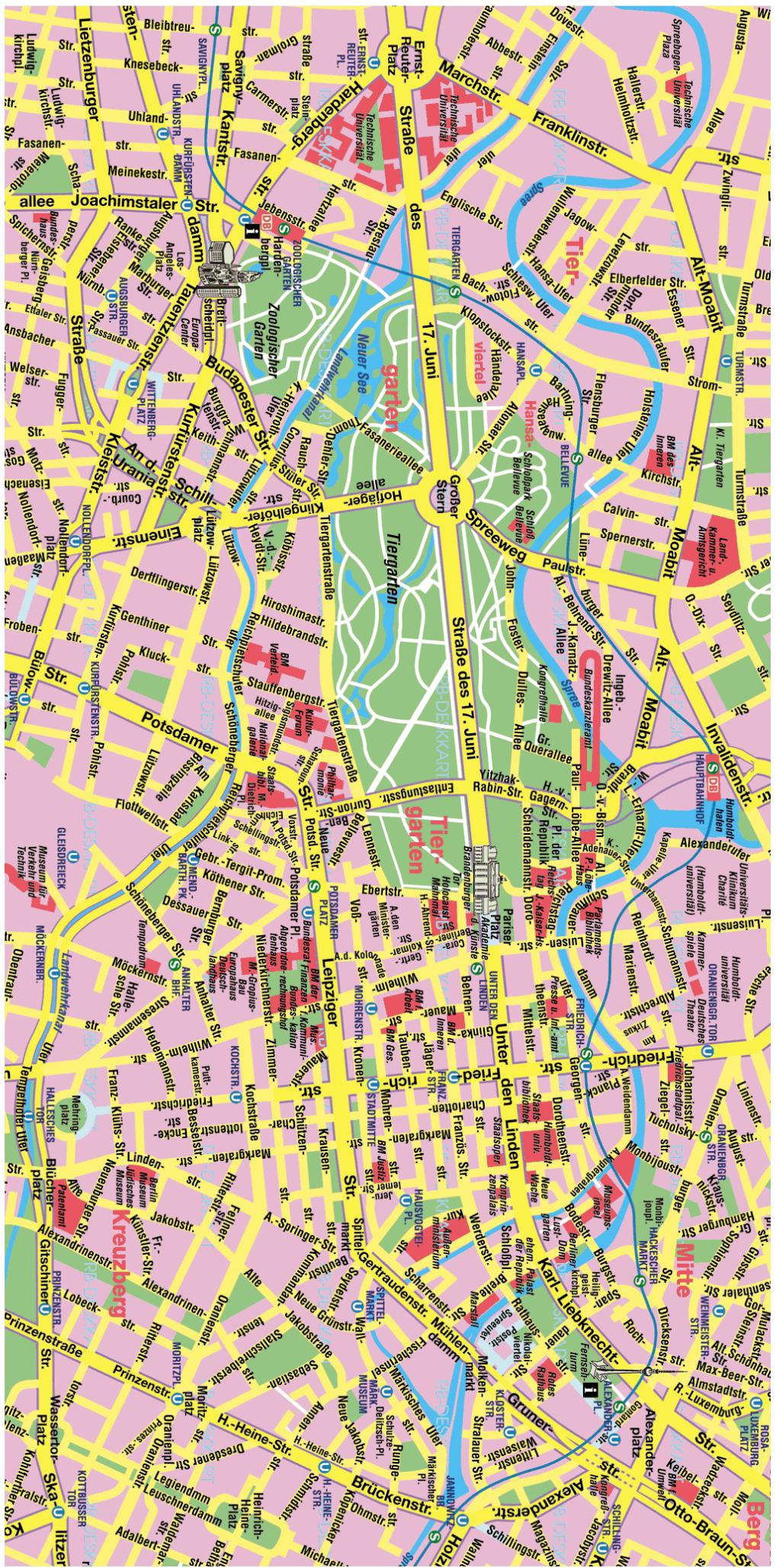
				Stüler, and Ludwig Ferdinand Hesse. General admission €4, €3 for students. Orangery Tower €2. Tue-Sun (10am-6pm) Nov-April closed
*****	Neues Palais	Johann Gottfried Büring, Heinrich Ludwig Manger and Carl von Gontard	Sanssouci Park	The New Palace is the largest 18th century structure in the Sanssouci park. It was built from 1763 to 1769 according to the plans of Johann Gottfried Büring, Heinrich Ludwig Manger, and Carl von Gontard, and served Frederick II as a palace for his guests. After the fall of the monarchy in 1918 and the abdication of the Kaiser, the Neues Palais became a museum. The interior furnishings were looted in 1945 by Soviet troops. Out of the 200 palatial rooms, some 60 can be viewed, among them the Grottaal (Grotto Hall), the Marmorgalerie (Marble gallery), and the guest apartments. The building is now part of the Potsdam University (Faculties of Philosophy, Institutes of Mathematics and Sports). Out of the 200 palatial rooms, some 60 can be viewed. General admission €6. Sat-Thu (9am-4pm)
****	Charlottenhof Castle	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Geschwister-Scholl-Straße 34a	The Charlottenhof Palace is one of the major works of Karl Friedrich Schinkel. It was built from 1826 to 1829 for the royal couple Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm IV and Elisabeth. It was erected on the foundations of an old manor house in the style of an Italian renaissance villa. Its name dates back to its former owner Maria Charlotte von Gentzkow. Inside the palace the living rooms of the princely couple can be seen with their original furnishings and decoration. General admission €4. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
*	Roman Baths	Karl Friedrich Schinkel and Ludwig Persius	Park Sanssouci (NE of Charlottenhof Castle)	The Roman Baths were built in 1840 in an Italian country house style. While still crown prince, Frederick William commissioned both Charlottenhof (1826-1829) and the Roman Baths (1834-1840). Coming up with numerous ideas and drawing many actual drafts, the artistically inclined heir to the throne had considerable influence on the plans of the architect, Karl Friedrich Schinkel. Charged with managing the actual construction was one of Schinkel's students, Ludwig Persius. The gardener's house (Gärtnerhaus) (1829-30) and the adjacent house for the gardener's helpers (Gärtnergehilfenhaus) (1832) were both built in Italian country villa style (Landhausstil). The individual buildings were largely inspired by Schinkel's second trip to Italy in 1828. General admission €3. Tue-Sun (10am-5pm)
***	Potsdam Biosphäre	Barkow + Leibinger	Georg-Hermann-Allee 99	The Biosphäre Potsdam (7,000 m <sup>2</sup> ) is an indoor tropical botanical garden located in the Volkspark Potsdam. The Biosphere and the Flower Pavilion were constructed for the German Horticultural Show of 2001. The garden contains approximately 20,000 tropical plants representing about 350 species, including orchids, epiphytes, and trees about 14 metres in height, including a palm grove and mangrove swamp. It also includes tropical crops, a waterfall, two lakes, and various types of tropical wildlife, including iguanas, snakes, spiders, frogs, geckos, and pheasants, as well as a butterfly house containing about 30 butterfly species. General admission €11.50, €9.80 for students. Mon-Fri (9am-6pm) Sat-Sun (10am-6pm)
***	Belvedere on the Pfingstberg Palace	Ludwig Persius F. August Stüler L. Ferdinand Hessian	Pfingstberg Mt.	Friedrich Wilhelm IV, known as the "romanticist on the throne", loved the view of the landscape and the palaces so much that in 1847 he had a romantic belvedere palace built - with indisputably the most beautiful view of Potsdam and the Havel lakes all the way to Berlin. Sadly, he did not live to see it completed in 1863. Based on Friedrich Wilhelm's plans, the architects Ludwig Persius, Friedrich August Stüler and Ludwig Ferdinand Hesse built it in the style of an Italian Renaissance villa. Its arcades, colonnades, galleries, courtyard pool and two viewing towers create a romantic atmosphere. After the Second World War, the site was a prohibited zone, not only because Soviet officers lived in the villas nearby, but also because it gave a clear view of the Berlin Wall and the barrier constructions between Potsdam and West Berlin, which was precisely what the East German authorities did not want. Thus, the Belvedere fell into neglect and obscurity, and no-one could enjoy the beautiful view. Not until reunification and extensive renovation was it restored to its former glory. General admission 4€, 3€ students. Mon-Sun (10-6) Closed March and Nov.
****	Temple of Pomona	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	South of the Belvedere.	The Temple of Pomona - Pfingstberg represents the young Karl Friedrich Schinkel's first constructed architectural design (he was 19). The structure with its rigorously classical forms was commissioned as a tea pavilion in 1800 by the prior owner of the vineyard, the royal Prussian privy councilor Carl Ludwig von Oesfeld. Built in 1840 in honor of the goddess of fruit trees and gardens. It was intended as a present to Oesfeld's wife. King Frederick William III purchased the property near the New Garden in 1817 and used the building for occasional visits by the royal family. Interior can be visited Sat-Sun (3-6pm). Sat-Sun (3-6pm)

*	Schloss Cecilienhof Palace	Paul Schultze-Naumann	Im Neuen Garten 1	Cecilienhof Country House, built from 1913–17 according to plans by Paul Schultze in the style of a country manor, was the last palace erected by the Hohenzollerns. Emperor William II had the residence constructed for his oldest son, Crown Prince William. Until 1945 it was the home of the crown prince and princess, William and Cecilie of Prussia, who had previously resided in the Marble House. 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	The Marble House is romantically situated on a terraced site directly on the lakeshore in the New Garden. King Frederick William II had the structure with its exterior accents of Silesian marble erected from 1787–93 as a summer residence. His architect Carl von Gontard thus created the first and only Prussian royal palace in the early Neoclassical style. The palace and garden served as a secluded retreat for the artistically inclined king, who had an enthusiasm for Rosicrucian ideas. The Marble House's interior decoration, designed by Carl Gotthard Langhans, among others, draws on design traditions founded in classical antiquity. Numerous marble fireplaces and ancient sculptures were acquired in Italy expressly for this palace. The interiors were also conceived to closely echo the pastoral setting, with, for example, the use of native woods to create exquisite intarsia and high-quality wooden floors. General admission €5, €4 students. Tue-Sun (10am-4pm)
*****	Gothic Library	Carl Gotthard Langhans	Mangerstraße and Behlertstraße	Gotische Bibliothek is a Gothic-style library located on the lake shore. This two-story pavilion was created by the same architects who were in charge of designing all New Garden buildings – Carl Gotthard Langhans and Andreas Ludwig Krüge. One floor of the library was dedicated entirely to French literature and another to German. It was built in 1792 as part of the New Garden (Neuer Garten). Unfortunately, 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	The Neues Theater am Seeufer, opened in 2006, is the ensemble's current home. The striking building with the shell-shaped roof has lovely views of the Tiefer See from its glass-enclosed foyer. The Hans Otto Theater also performs in the city's historic Reithalle venue, which is now used for experimental ideas and forms of theatre. In 1946, shortly after the war, the Brandenburg State Theatre was founded in Potsdam and renamed after actor Hans Otto a decade later. Otto had been persecuted and eventually murdered by the Nazi regime as a communist and trade unionist. Mon-Sat (10am-6pm) Sat (10am-2pm)
***	Babelsberg Castle	Karl Friedrich Schinkel	Park Babelsberg 11	Built in the English neo-Gothic style, Babelsberg Palace is located in Babelsberg Park on the banks of the Havel. Babelsberg Palace and its Park were built for Prince William of Prussia and his wife Princess Augusta of Saxony-Weimar. It served the royal couple for more than 50 years as a summer residence. The first palace built from 1833 to 1835, which only had the size of a small cottage, was created by the architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel. In 1840 Prince Williams duties of representation increased as he was appointed to the throne. As a result, the palace was extended by the architects Ludwig Persius and Johann Heinrich Strack at the client's request. After World War 2 the palace's furniture was lost due to looting. From 1949 the palace was used as an academy for political and legal sciences. Later it became a university for film and television.
****	Einstein Tower	Erich Mendelsohn	Telegrafenberg	The Einstein Tower, designed by the German architect Erich Mendelsohn, is one of the best-known examples of German expressionist architecture. Designed as an amorphous structure of reinforced concrete, Mendelsohn wanted the tower to represent as well as facilitate the study of Einstein's radical theory of relativity – a groundbreaking theorem of motion, light and space. It was built in 1920 as an astrophysical observatory to house research on the theory of relativity. Influenced by the work of expressionist artists of the time, such as the painter Wassily Kandinsky and designer Hermann Oberst, Mendelsohn began to search for new methods of construction that would allow expressional freedom. Visiting the building from the outside is possible at all times during the day. Pre-registration for the interior can be done with the link below.

***	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. The Wildpark station was built in 1868 on the new line linking Berlin to Magdeburg. At the beginning of the 20th century, after the opening of the bypass lines to Nauen (1902) and Jüterbog (1904), it was built a small rail hub. In 1909 the Kaiserbahnhof (see the section below) was inaugurated for the private use of Kaiser Wilhelm II. From 1950, after the division of Germany, the station functioned in the Berlin outer ring (Berliner Außenring), and for some years was served by a holiday express train from Saxony to the Baltic Sea. 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.
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- ULR map: <http://qoo.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.





## DIE ARCHITEKTEN 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 Zinsser und Hansstolff Platze, Hannover und Berlin
- 8 Luciano Baldessari, Malland
- 9 J. H. van den Broek und J. B. Bakema, Rotterdam
- 10 Gustav Hasseperflug, München
- 11 Raymond Lopez und Eugène Beaudouin, Paris
- 12 Hans Schwippert, Düsseldorf
- 13 Werner Düttmann, Berlin
- 14 Otto H. Senn, Basel
- 15 Kay Fisket, Copenhagen
- 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 Düttmann, Berlin
- 22 Alvar Aalto, Helsinki
- 23 Pierre Vago, Paris
- 24 Walter Gropius and 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, Copenhagen
- 30 Gerhard Weber, Frankfurt am Main
- 31 Alois Giebler und Hermann Mackler, Frankfurt am Main
- 32 Johannes Kahn, Frankfurt am Main
- 33 Wolf von Möllendorff und Sergius Rügenberg, Berlin
- 34 Sep Ruf, München
- 35 Günter Hönow, Berlin

NICHT IM RAHMEN DER INTERBAU GEPLANT

- 36 Klaus Kirsten I, Berlin
- 37 Klaus Kirsten II, Berlin
- 38 Bodamer und Berndt, Berlin

AUSSERHALB DES AUSSTELLUNGSCELÄNDENES

- 39 Bruno Grimmek, Berlin
- 40 Le Corbusier, Paris
- 41 Hugh A. Stubbins, Cambridge, Mass.

