

GERMANY

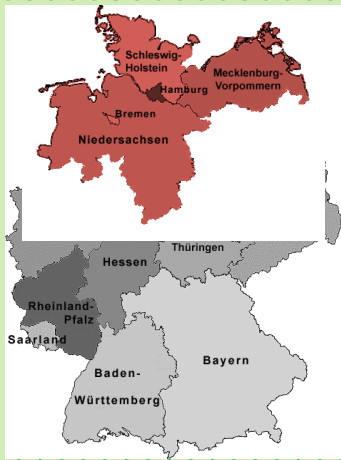
DEUTSCHLAND OR BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND



- North Sea, Denmark & the Baltic Sea to the north, Poland & the Czech Republic to the east, Austria & Switzerland to the south, France, Luxembourg, Belgium & the Netherlands to the west
- 357,000 km², 81 million people
- Berlin
- 16 states (Bundesländer), three of them are city-states, i.e. Berlin, Bremen & Hamburg
- 31.5 million foreign tourists

NORTHERN GERMANY

- Lower Saxony (Niedersachsen, Hanover), Schleswig-Holstein (Kiel), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schwerin), Bremen & Hamburg
- Flat landscape of North German Plain, hills & coastline of the North & Baltic Sea (Ostseeküste) & islands (Rügen & Usedom)



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Lower Saxony



Ostseeküste



Usedom



Rügen

WESTERN GERMANY

- North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen, Düsseldorf), Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz, Mainz) & Saarland (Saarbrücken)
- Rhine Valley & Moselle Valley (wine country & fruit growing)



CENTRAL GERMANY

- Hesse (Hessen, Wiesbaden) & Thuringia (Thüringen, Erfurt)
- Hilly rural areas (green heart of Germany, fields & forests), ancient Thuringian Forest (range of rounded mountains), Großer Beerberg (982 metres) & Wartburg Castle



EASTERN GERMANY

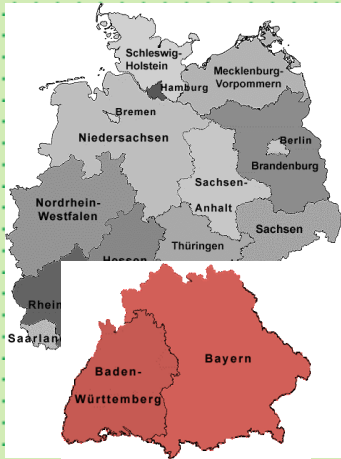
- Saxony-Anhalt (Sachsen-Anhalt, Magdeburg), Brandenburg (Potsdam), Saxony (Sachsen, Dresden) & Berlin
- Harz (low mountain range famous for historic silver mines), Saxon Switzerland



SOUTHERN GERMANY

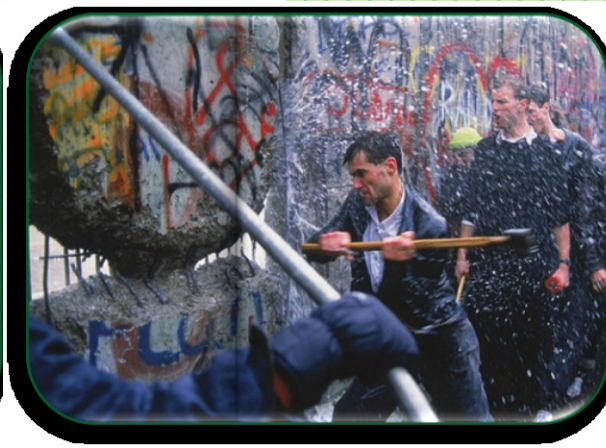


- Baden-Württemberg (Stuttgart) & Bavaria (Bayern, Munich)
- Black Forest (Schwarzwald), Franconian Switzerland (Fränkische Schweiz), Franconian Lake District, Bavarian Forest, Bavarian Alps (Bayerische Alpen, Zugspitze 2,962 m) & Lake Constance (Bodensee), Neuschwanstein Castle (19c, Neo-Romanesque)



BERLIN

- Banks of rivers Spree & Havel (crossing of two important historic trade routes, first documented in 130)
- Capital of Brandenburg, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, Weimar Republic & Third Reich
- Large parts destroyed in 1943-45 air raids & during Battle of Berlin
- After War – East Berlin & West Berlin (West German exclave, Berlin Wall, 1961–1989, 1990 reunification)



BERLIN

- City Hall (Rotes Rathaus, 1860s)



- Reichstag (seat of Parliament)



- Brandenburg Gate (18c triumphal arch)



- Charlottenburg Palace (17c, extensive gardens)



BERLIN

- Unter den Linden
 - Embassies (British, Hungarian, or Russian)
 - State Opera, Cathedral of Saint Hedwig, Humboldt University
 - Palace Bridge (Schlossbrücke, connects Unter den Linden with Museum Island)



DRESDEN

- Home to many Saxon princes & kings (many buildings & art collections testify to their extreme wealth)
- ¾ of historical centre destroyed by allied bombing in 1945
- Church of Our Lady (Frauenkirche) – severely damaged, remained in ruins for many years
- Topped with gold cupola donated from the UK, historic centre was also rebuilt



NUREMBERG

- Typical German city
- Old Town (restored after bombing)
- Imperial Castle (Kaiserburg) – important residence of Holy Roman Emperors
- Documentation Centre & Courtroom 600 (venue of Nuremberg Trials)



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES

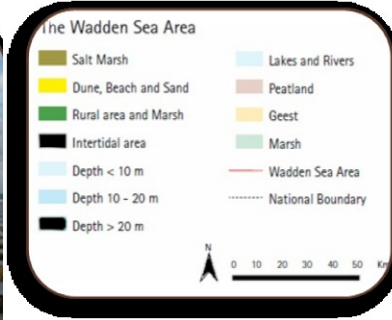
- 49 cultural sites, three natural sites
- One transboundary with Denmark & Netherlands, one with Poland, one with UK, one with Slovakia & Ukraine, one with Austria, France, Italy, Slovenia & Switzerland



WADDEN SEA



- Largest unbroken system of intertidal sand & mud flats in the world (10,000 km²)
- Between north-western coast of Europe & Frisian Islands (Wadden Sea Islands)
- From Den Helder (Netherlands), past river estuaries (Germany) to Skallingen (Denmark), 500 km
- Shallow body of water with tidal flats and wetlands, rich in biodiversity & transitional habitats
- Tidal channels, sandy shoals, sea-grass meadows, mussel beds, mudflats, marshes, beaches, dunes
- Numerous plant & animal species (seals, harbour porpoise, migratory birds)



HISTORIC CENTRES OF STRALSUND AND WISMAR

- On Baltic coast, founded in 13c, major trading centres of Hanseatic League in 14-15c
- 17 & 18c – became Swedish administrative & defensive centres for German territories
- Buildings of Brick Gothic – using fired brick (bricks shaped in different decorative forms)
- Stralsund – several brick cathedrals, Town Hall, houses for residential, commercial & crafts use
- Wismar – preserved medieval harbour basin

Stralsund



Wismar



HANSEATIC CITY OF LÜBECK



- Leading city of Hanseatic League (commercial & defensive confederation of merchant guilds & their market towns that hold monopoly over trade of Baltic & North Sea), founded in 12c & prospered until 16c
- Old Town – medieval appearance with old buildings & narrow streets
- Cathedral (13c), Church of Virgin Mary (Marienkirche, 13c), Hospital of the Holy Spirit (Heilig-Geist-Hospital, 13c), Holstentor & Burgtor (15c), Salzspeicher (salt stored before shipment to Baltic ports, 16-18c)



Saint Mary



Town Hall



Hospital



Holstentor



SPEICHERSTADT AND KONTORHAUS DISTRICT WITH CHILEHAUS

- Two urban areas in the centre of port city of Hamburg
- Speicherstadt – on group of narrow islands in the Elbe (1885-1927, historic ensemble of port warehouses)
- 15 huge warehouse blocks, ancillary buildings & connecting network of streets, canals & bridges
- Kontorhaus district – 8 very large office complexes (1920s-1940s, to house port-related businesses)
- Modernist Chilehaus office building – one of most outstanding complexes within the district



TOWN HALL AND ROLAND ON THE MARKETPLACE OF BREMEN

- Old Town Hall – Gothic style, 15c (after Bremen joined Hanseatic League)
- Large windows, high gable, decoration of facade (17c, statues representing emperor & prince electors)
- Ground floor – one large hall with oak pillars, upper floor – main festivity hall, underground – wine cellar (one hall with stone pillars)
- Statue of Roland – symbol of market rights & privileges of free, imperial city of Bremen (5.5 m, 1404)



MUSEUMSINSEL (MUSEUM ISLAND), BERLIN

- Five museums on Museum Island (1824-1930, collections trace development of civilizations through ages)
- Old Museum (Altes Museum, collections of antiquities), New Museum (Neues Museum, Egyptian, Prehistory & Early History, bust of Nefertiti, 2009), Old National Gallery (Alte Nationalgalerie), Bode Museum (sculptures, late Antique & Byzantine art), Pergamon Museum (reconstructed monumental buildings – Pergamon Altar, Market Gate of Miletus, Ishtar Gate of Babylon)



BERLIN MODERNISM HOUSING ESTATES

- Siedlungen - 6 housing estates, testify innovative housing policies (Weimar Republic - 1910-1933)
- Building reform movement (to improve housing & living conditions for people with low incomes)
- Novel approaches to town planning, architecture & garden design (technical & aesthetic innovations)
- Tuschkastensiedlung (Paintbox Estate), Siedlung Schillerpark, Hufeisensiedlung (Horseshoe Estate), Wohnstadt Carl Legien, Weiße Stadt (White City), Ringsiedlung (Ring Estate)





PALACES AND PARKS OF POTSDAM & BERLIN



- Potsdam to Berlin-Zehlendorf, 5 km² of parks & 150 buildings (banks of River Havel & Lake Glienicke), region of rivers, lakes, & hills, ensemble of architecture & landscape gardening, 1730-1916
- Potsdam – residence of Prussian kings (1918), New Garden, Park of Babelsberg & other grounds
- Sanssouci, New & Linstedt Palace, Charlottenhof, Alexandrowka (Russian colony), Bornstedt (artificial Italian village), Klein-Glienicke (artificial Swiss village), etc.



New Garden



Park Babelsberg



Babelsberg Palace



Sanssouci



Cecilienhof Palace



Charlottenhof Palace & Park

MUSKAUER PARK / PARK MUŻAKOWSKI

- Extensive landscape park, Lusatian Neisse valley (5.6 km², border between Poland & Germany, 1815-1844)
- Blends with surrounding farmed landscape (use of local plants to enrich qualities of existing landscape)
- Extends into town of Muskau – green passages created urban parks; extraordinary simplicity
- Also features reconstructed castle, bridges, forested areas & arboretum



LUTHER MEMORIALS IN EISLEBEN AND WITTENBERG

- Places associated with lives of Martin Luther & his fellow-reformer Melanchthon
- Wittenberg – Luther’s room & Melanchthon’s house
- Castle church (where Luther posted his “95 Theses” in 1517 that launched the Reformation)
- Eisleben – house where Luther was born (1483) & died (1546)



Melanchthon's house

Luther's house



Wittenberg – Castle church



Luther



Melanchthon

GARDEN KINGDOM OF DESSAU-WÖRLITZ



- Landscape design & planning of Enlightenment (18 century)
- English landscaped parks & gardens, modified areas of agricultural land
- Wörlitz, Lusium & Georgium Castles (1770-1780s), Riesigk, Wörlitz & Vockerode Churches (1800s)



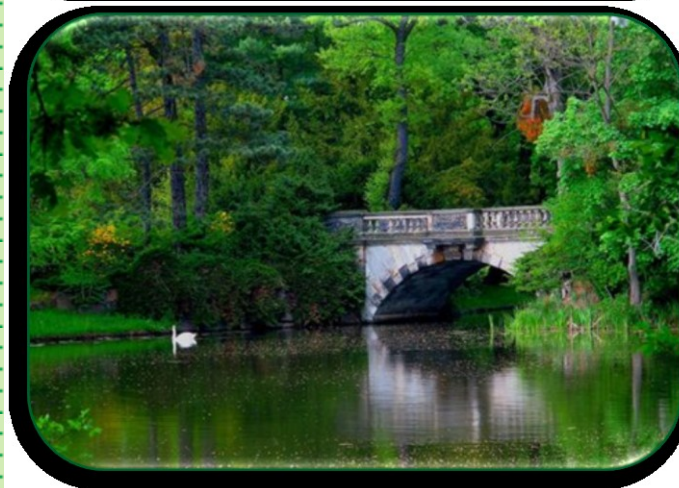
Wörlitz



Luisium



Georgium



COLLEGIATE CHURCH, CASTLE AND OLD TOWN OF QUEDLINBURG

- Coronation of Henry I (876-936, first German King from Saxonian dynasty) → capital of East Franconian German Empire (“metropolis of the Reich” of first German state), flourishing trading town (Middle Ages)
- Originated from castle village & several separate settlements
- Town wall (1330), timber-framed medieval buildings, Church of Saint Servatius (basilica floor plan, 11/12c, crypt with cross vaults, capitals, tombs & murals)

Castle & Church



MINES OF RAMMELSBERG, HISTORIC TOWN OF GOSLAR AND UPPER HARZ WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

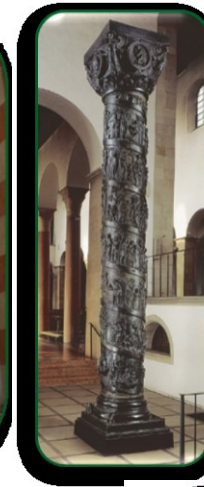
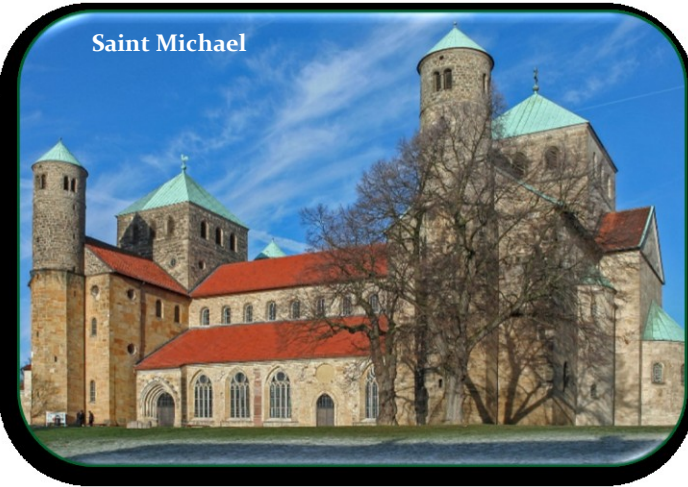
- Rammelsberg – large mining & metallurgical complex for non-ferrous metals in Europe (silver, copper, lead & tin, existed since ancient times), in continuous use since Middle Ages
- Upper Harz mining water management system – developed over 800 years (to help extracting ore)
- Complex system of artificial ponds, channels, tunnels & underground drains
- Goslar – Hanseatic League, historic centre (perfectly preserved, 1,500 timber-framed houses, 15-19c)



ST MARY'S CATHEDRAL AND ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH AT HILDESHEIM

- Benedictine abbey Church of Saint Michael – one of key medieval monuments of art (1010-1020)
- Symmetrical plan with two apses (Ottonian Romanesque), wooden ceiling, painted stucco-work, bronze doors & Bernward bronze column (1020, spiral decor – scenes from New Testament)
- Cathedral of Saint Mary – rebuilt after 1046 fire, original crypt, nave, bronze doors (1015, events from the book of Genesis & life of Christ)

Saint Michael



Saint Mary



FAGUS FACTORY IN ALFELD

- Ten-building complex, built around 1910, design of Walter Gropius
- Serves all stages of manufacture, storage & dispatch used by shoe industry (still operational)
- Innovative use of walls of vast glass panels combined with reduced load-bearing structure



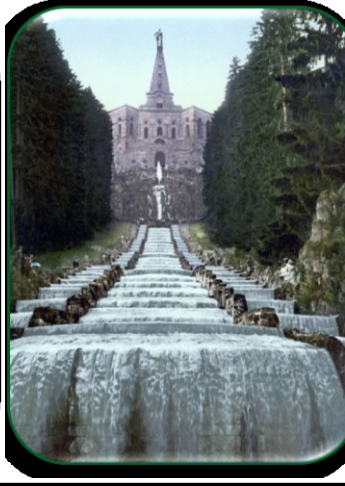
CAROLINGIAN WESTWORK AND CIVITAS CORVEY

- Imperial Abbey of Corvey – Benedictine abbey (840s-1792, dissolved, converted into prince-bishopric)
- 1803 – secularised → some buildings rebuilt into palace, abbey church rebuilt Baroque
- Westwork (west front) of abbey – two bare-stone towers (only standing structure from Carolingian era, fortified monastery district – preserved as archaeological remains)



BERGPARK WILHELMSHÖHE

- Landscape park in Kassel (2.4 km² – largest European hillside park, started 1696 & took about 150 years)
- Baroque style of French garden, later re-arranged into English landscape park
- Stretches up to Karlsberg Mountain, Hercules monument on the top, water runs down in 350-m long Grand Cascade (from Hercules monument to Wilhelmshöhe Castle)
- System of channels & waterways feeds series of waterfalls, rapids, Grand Fountain, lake & ponds



WARTBURG CASTLE

- Fortress of the Landgraves of Thuringia
- Hovering app 400 metres above countryside, forest surroundings, in many ways “the ideal castle”
- Some original sections & ornamentation from 12c, current appearance – 19c reconstructions
- Symbol of the nation past & present



CLASSICAL WEIMAR

- 18/19c – attracted many writers & scholars (Goethe & Schiller) → remarkable cultural flowering →
- Reflected in high quality of many buildings & parks in the surrounding area
- 12 buildings & ensembles – landscape Park on the Ilm + Roman House, Goethe House & Garden, Church of Saints Peter and Paul (Herderkirche, 1525), Goethe House & Schiller House (1700s), Dowager's Palace, Duchess Anna Amalia Library (over mil books, 2,000 medieval & early modern manuscripts), Belvedere Castle & Park (Orangery), Ettersburg Castle & Park, Tiefurt Castle & Park, Historic Cemetery with Princes' Tomb (burial chapel Fürstengruft) & tombs of Goethe & Schiller



Schiller's house



Roman house



Goethe garden house



Belvedere



Fürstengruft



BAUHAUS AND ITS SITES IN WEIMAR AND DESSAU

- 1919-1933 – Bauhaus School (based first in Weimar, then in Dessau) – new architectural & aesthetic concepts & practices
- Professors (Gropius, Meyer, Moholy-Nagy & Kandinsky) – Modern Movement (shaped architecture of 20c, new materials – reinforced concrete, glass, steel + methods – skeleton construction, glass facades)
- Former Art School, Applied Art School & Haus am Horn (Weimar), Bauhaus Building & 7 Masters Houses (Dessau)

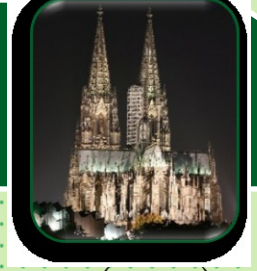


ZOLLYEREIN COAL MINE INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN ESSEN

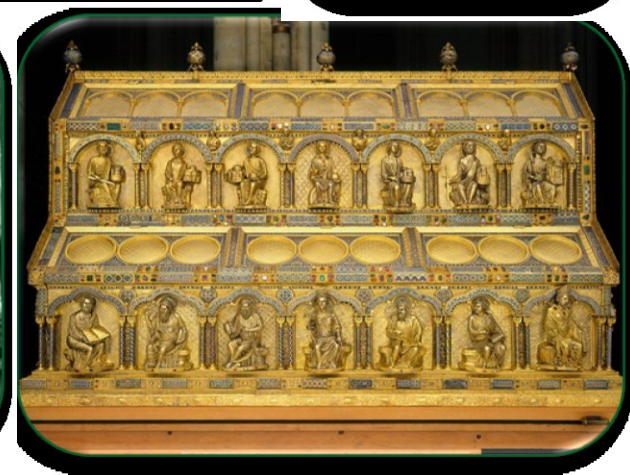
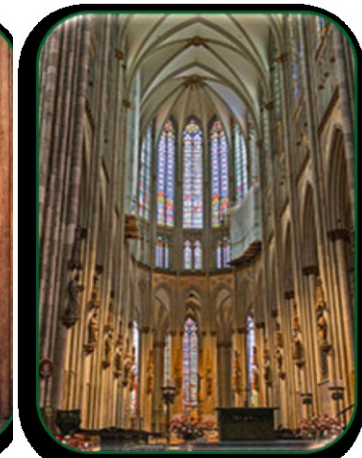
- Complete infrastructure of historical coal-mining site + some 20c buildings
- Evidence of evolution & decline of industry over past 150 years



COLOGNE CATHEDRAL



- 1248-1880, in several stages, kept absolute fidelity to original plans
- High Gothic five-aisled basilica (144.5 metre long), prominent transept (87 m wide) & tower (157 m)
- High altar, carved oak choir stalls (1300s), painted choir screens (1330s), 14 statues on pillars in choir (1300), stained-glass windows, tombs 12 archbishops (976-1612)
- Gero Crucifix (10c) in Chapel of the Holy Cross & Shrine of the Magi (largest reliquary in Europe)



CASTLES OF AUGUSTUSBURG AND FALKENLUST AT BRÜHL

- Augustusburg – built by Clemens August of Bavaria, Prince-Elector & archbishop of Cologne (1725, on foundations of medieval castle)
- 3 brick wings (rough-cast rendering) & 2 adjoining orangeries (south oratory, north service buildings)
- Large English park & ornamental garden (flowerbeds, 4 fountains, Mirror Pool with fountain & cascade)
- Falkenlust hunting lodge – small rural building

Augustusburg

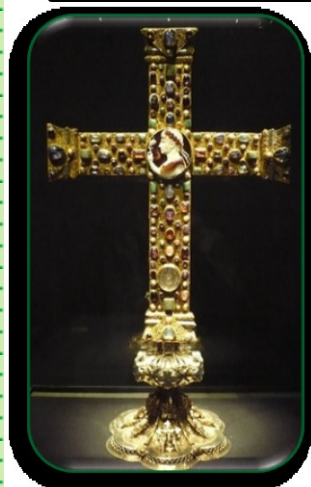


Falkenlust



AACHEN CATHEDRAL

- Palatine Chapel of the Emperor Charlemagne – core of Cathedral (octagonal plan roofed with cupola, 790-815, Charlemagne buried – 814)
- Gothic choir & series of chapels added (marble columns, bronze doors, mosaic, open-arched windows)
- Cathedral Treasury – Cross of Lothar (1000, from gold, inlaid with precious stones), reliquary-bust of Charlemagne (silver & gold), sarcophagus containing the body of Charlemagne (marble)



UPPER MIDDLE RHINE VALLEY



- 65 km long stretch of Middle Rhine Valley with castles, historic towns & terraced vineyards
- Associated with history & legend, strong influence on writers, artists & composers
- Important trade route since prehistoric times, string of small settlements along the banks
- Increasing wealth → core region of Holy Roman Empire → many castles built → Thirty Years' War → many in ruins (40 hill top castles & fortresses, Burg Katz, Stolzenfels, Marksburg, Rheinstein,

Gutenfels

Pfalzgrafenstein

Kaub



Rheinstein



Stahleck



Stolzenfels



Marksburg



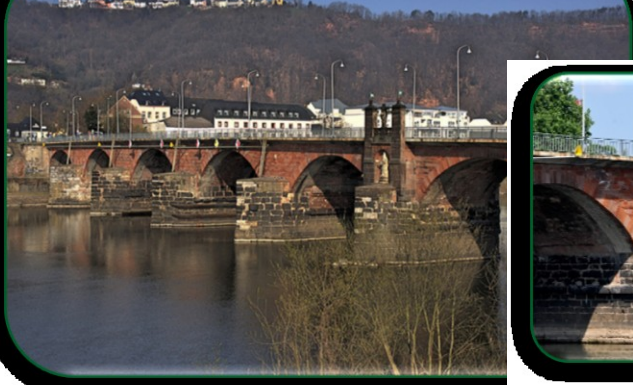
Bacharach



ROMAN MONUMENTS, CATHEDRAL OF ST PETER AND CHURCH OF OUR LADY IN TRIER

- Roman colony on Moselle River (from 1c), great trading centre, one of capitals of Tetrarchy (3c)
- Seat of prefects of Gaul, Germania, Britannia & Hispania, seat of vice-emperor of Western Empire
- 1 & 2c – Moselle Bridge, Barbara Baths, Porta Nigra (fortification & palace → two-storey church – 11c)
- 4c – Imperial Baths, Aula Palatina (Basilica of Constantine, 70 m long throne hall of Emperor Constantine)
- Cathedral of Saint Peter (4c, when Constantine made Christianity tolerated & supported religion in his Empire, unites elements of all the periods – classical, medieval & modern times, relic of the Holy Robe of Jesus said to be worn at his crucifixion). Church of Our Lady (Liebfrauenkirche. 12c)

Römerbrücke



Porta Nigra



Imperial Baths



Constantine Basilica



Cathedral



Liebfrauenkirche



VÖLKLINGEN IRONWORKS

- Symbol of human achievement during First & Second Industrial Revolutions (19 & beg of 20c)
- Appearance from 1930s, gone out of production 1986



MESSEL PIT FOSSIL SITE



- Richest site in the world for understanding living environment of the Eocene (57-36 mil years ago)
- Discovered through mining activities around 1900, serious scientific excavation started 1970
- Area preserved → subject of important paleontological research → unique information about early stages of evolution of mammals (fossils rich in quantity & diversity, over 1000 species of plants & animals – full skeletons, feathers, skin, hair & stomach contents of animals)



ABBÉY AND ALTENMÜNSTER OF LORSCH

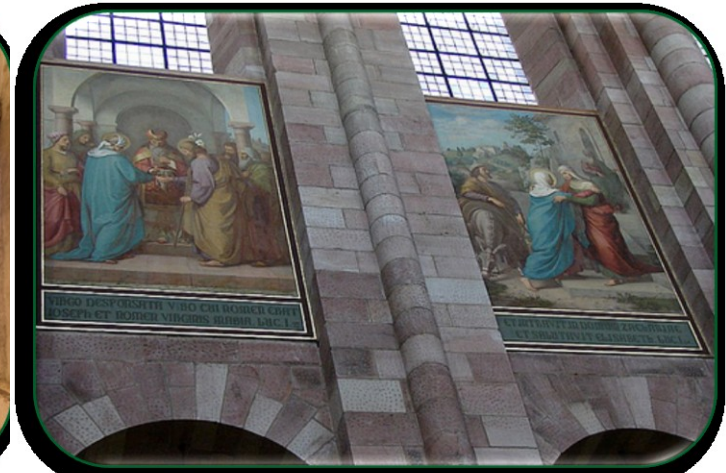
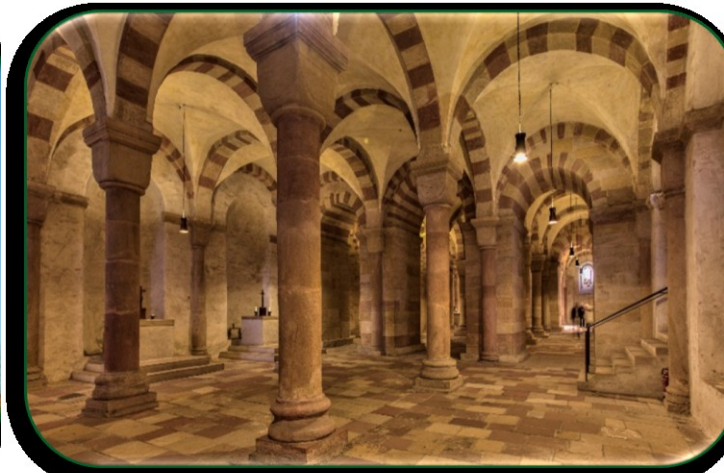
- Former Imperial Abbey, one of most renowned monasteries of Carolingian Empire
- Ruined but among most important pre-Romanesque buildings in Germany
- Its chronicle – fundamental document for early medieval German history (in Lorsch Codex, 1170s)
- Königshalle or Aula Regia – entrance hall, 9c, sculptures & paintings



SPEYER CATHEDRAL

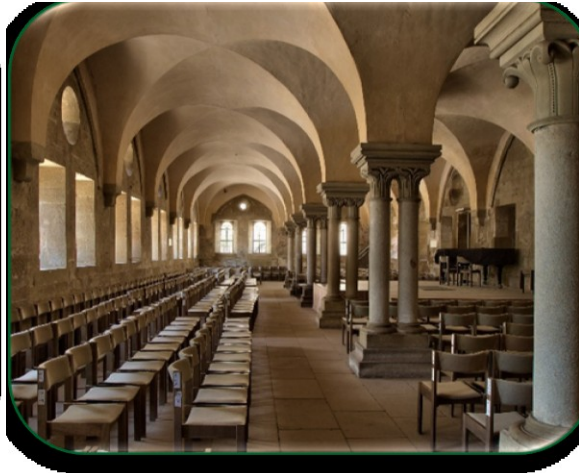


- Basilica with four towers & two domes & biggest Romanesque church in the world
- Found as flat-ceiling basilica (Conrad II, 1030), rebuilt as first & largest vaulted church in Europe (11c), first with gallery that encircles the whole building, arcades added during renovations
- Burial place of German emperors for almost 300 years
- Size & richness of sculptures – one of most significant Romanesque monuments in Europe



MAULBRONN MONASTERY COMPLEX

- Most complete & best-preserved medieval monastic complex north of the Alps
- Cistercian Monastery – 1147, fortified walls, main buildings – 12-16c
- Main monastery church (12c), hospital, chapel, refectories, cellar, auditorium, cloisters, hall, forge, bakery, inn & mill (13c), most fortifications (14c)



WÜRZBURG RESIDENCE WITH THE COURT GARDENS AND RESIDENCE SQUARE

- Baroque palace – one of largest & most beautiful in Germany, surrounded by wonderful gardens (under support of prince-bishops Lothar Franz & Friedrich Carl von Schönborn, 18c)
- One of most brilliant courts of Europe, sculptors & stucco-workers from Italy, Flanders & Munich



TOWN OF BAMBERG



- Early medieval plan & many surviving ecclesiastical & secular buildings of medieval period
- Henry II, Duke of Bavaria, became King of Germany in 1007 → Bamberg seat of bishopric
- Old Town Hall (14c, middle of Regnitz, accessible by two bridges), Cathedral (11c, 4 grand towers), Old Palace (bishop residence, 16-17c), Klein-Venedig (Little Venice, fishermen's houses, along Regnitz, 19c)
- Smoked Rauchbier, 9 breweries, most famous – Schlenkerla (brewery & tavern)

Cathedral



Altes Rathaus



Old Palace



Klein-Venedig



MARGRAVIAL OPERA HOUSE BAYREUTH

- Masterpiece of Baroque theatre architecture (1745-1750)
- Court opera house located not within palace but as urban element in public space
- Internal layout & design of foyer & stage area incl all original materials & decoration preserved
- Bell-shaped auditorium of tiered loges built of wood, lined with decoratively painted canvas



OLD TOWN OF REGENSBURG WITH STADTAMHOF

- Exceptional example of medieval trading centre (Roman, Romanesque & Gothic buildings)
- Meeting place of Imperial Assemblies, seat of Imperial Diet general assemblies (until 19c, remains of 2 imperial Palatine palaces from 9c)
- Patrician towers, Old Bridge (12c), Old Chapel (Alte Kapelle, 9c), Lower Monastery (Niedermünster, 9c), Higher Monastery (Obermünster, 1010), Cathedral (Dom, 1275-1634), Church of Saint James (12c), abbey church of Saint Emmeram (13c, 1809 – converted into palace for the prince of Thurn and Taxis)



PILGRIMAGE CHURCH OF WIES

- Alpine valley in Bavaria, oval plan, 1745-1754, architect Dominikus Zimmermann
- Pilgrimage church – perfect masterpiece of Bavarian Rococo art
- Unique feature – harmony between art & countryside



MONASTIC ISLAND OF REICHENAU

- Lake Constance, preserves traces of Benedictine monastery (724)
- Centre of remarkable spiritual, intellectual & artistic influence
- Churches of Virgin Mary and Marcus, of Saints Peter and Paul, of Saint George (9-11c, elements of Carolingian, Ottonian & Salian architecture)
- Monumental Ottonian murals of miracles of Christ in Saint George (10c)

St Peter & Paul



Saint George



Virgin Mary & Marcus



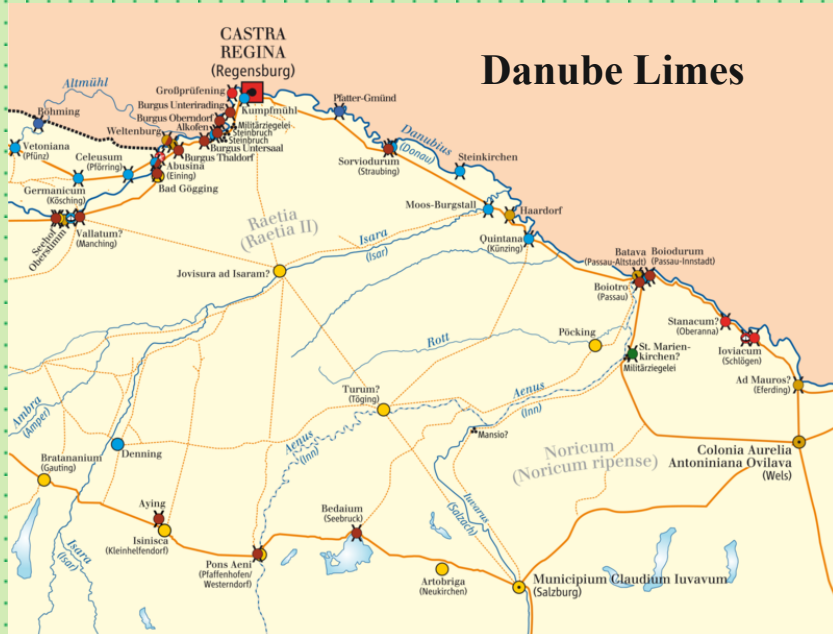
FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

- 2 century AD to defend Roman Empire from the 'barbarians'
- Limes Romanus – 5,000 km (from the Atlantic across Europe to Black Sea, Red Sea & across North Africa)
- Saalburg Roman Fortress near Bad Homburg
- Remnants of walls, ditches, forts, fortresses, watchtowers & civilian settlements
- 118 km long Hadrian's Wall (Hadrian, 122 AD), 60 km long Antonine's Wall (Antonius Pius, 142 AD)

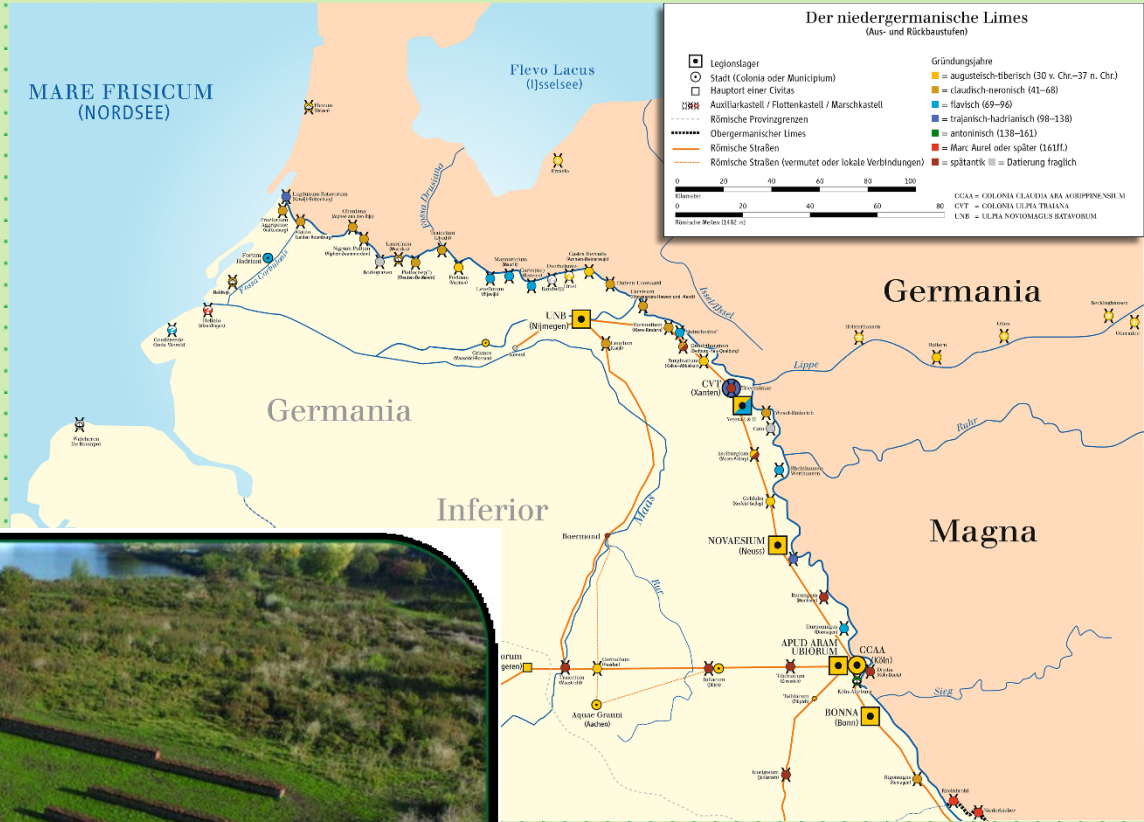


FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

- Upper Germania-Rhaetian Limes – between the rivers Rhine & Danube (Germania Superior, Rhaetia)
- Danube Limes – along the River Danube (Regensburg, Straubing & Passau)
- Lower German Limes – along the River Rhine



FRONTIERS – THE LOWER GERMAN LIMES



PRIMEVAL BEECH FORESTS OF THE CARPATHIANS AND THE ANCIENT BEECH FORESTS OF GERMANY

- Outstanding examples of ongoing post-glacial biological & ecological evolution of ecosystems
- Pure stands of European beech across variety of environmental conditions (all altitudinal zones from seashore up to forest line in mountains)
- Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians (293 km² of Slovakian & Ukrainian beech forests)
- Ancient Beech Forests of Germany (five forests totalling 44 km²)



PREHISTORIC PILE DWELLINGS AROUND THE ALPS

- Serial property of 111 small individual sites
- **Germany 18 sites**, Austria (5), France (11), Italy (19), Slovenia (2) & Switzerland (56)
- Remains of prehistoric pile-dwelling (stilt house) settlements
- Built from around 5000 to 500 BC on the edges of lakes, rivers & wetlands
- Well-preserved & culturally rich archaeological sites (study of early agrarian societies in the region)



THE ARCHITECTURAL WORKS OF LE CORBUSIER

- ... an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement
- Franco-Swiss architect; 17 projects in different countries (Argentina, Belgium, France, Switzerland, India, Japan)
- Stuttgart – Maisons de la Weissenhof-Siedlung (21 bldngs, Mies van der Rohe – in charge of the project)



CAVES AND ICE AGE ART IN THE SWABIAN JURA

- Six caves, southern Germany, used as shelter about 33,000 to 43,000 years ago
- Carved statuettes (female, cave lions, mammoths, horses, etc.), musical instruments, tools, etc.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL BORDER COMPLEX OF HEDEBY AND THE DANEVIRKE

- Hedeby – remains of trading town – traces of roads, buildings, cemeteries and harbour (Viking Era, 1-2 millennia BC)
- Danevirke – line of fortification



NAUMBURG CATHEDRAL

- Dom of St Peter and St Paul
- 1028-1044, Romanesque style; Gothic additions; 16 century – became Protestant
- West choir – donor portrait statues of 12 cathedral founders (Stifterfiguren)



ERZGEBIRGE/KRUŠNOHOŘÍ MINING REGION

- Serial property, CR 5 sites, Germany 22 sites
- Mines, mining landscapes, technical monuments, mining towns, etc.



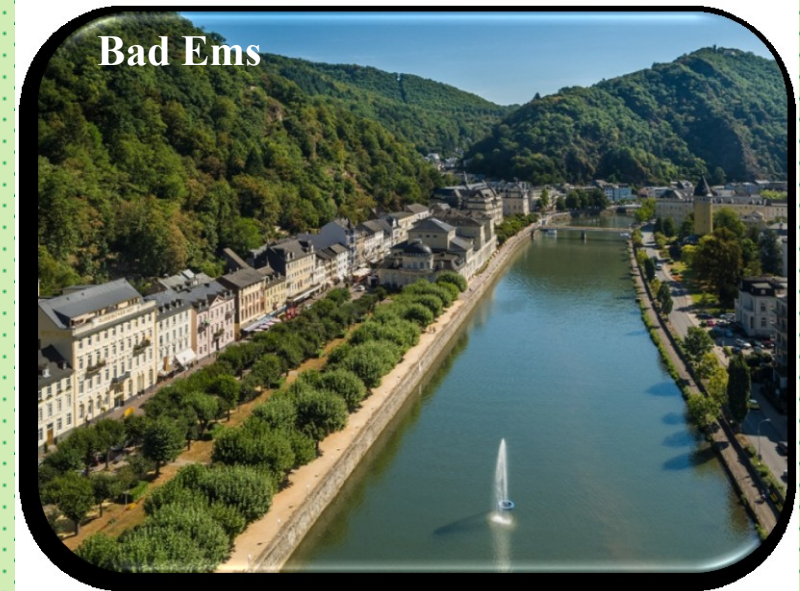
WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF AUGSBURG

- Augsburg & surrounding area, testimony to importance & history of water management
- 22 technical-architectural cultural objects – flowing water canals, waterworks, water tower, waterworks, wells & 10 historic hydroelectric power plants



THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE

- Serial property of 11 spas
- Bad Ems, Baden-Baden, Bad Kissingen



MATHILDENHÖHE DARMSTADT

- Darmstadt Artists' Colony – group of Jugendstil artists & buildings in Mathildenhöhe where they lived & worked
- 1899-1944, Art Nouveau; Josef Maria Olbrich House



SHUM SITES OF SPEYER, WORMS AND MAINZ

- Serial property – ShUM stands for initials of Hebrew names of Speyer, Worms & Mainz
- **Speyer** Jewry-Court, synagogue, remains of religious school & underground mikveh (ritual bath); **Mainz** – Old Jewish Cemetery; **Worms** Synagogue (post-war reconstruction of 12-century synagogue), community hall (Rashi House), 12-century mikveh & Old Jewish Cemetery



JEWISH – MEDIEVAL HERITAGE OF ERFURT

- Old Synagogue, Mikveh & Stone House
- Illustrate life of local Jewish community & its coexistence with Christian majority
- End of 11 and mid-14 century



MORAVIAN CHURCH SETTLEMENTS

- Four towns in four countries (Denmark, Germany, USA)
- Herrnhut
- Architectural character based on ideals of the Moravian Church adapted to local conditions
- Active congregation present → living Moravian heritage



Vogtshof



Widow's House



SCHWERIN RESIDENCE ENSEMBLE

- 19 c – Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
- 38 elements – Residence Palace, manor houses, cultural & sacred buildings
- Neo-Renaissance, Neo-Baroque, Neo-Classical with influences from the Italian Renaissance



**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION**