Excursions to the Sites of the Bauhaus and Modernism

A group travel planner

Visit the Sites of the Bauhaus and Modernism!
The UNESCO World Heritage Sites and the Sites of Bauhaus Modernism
The Bauhaus shaped an era and ushered in the idea of functional design and modern construction. Although it started in Germany, the influence of the Bauhaus has spread worldwide. To this day, the dream of a Gesamtkunstwerk—a complete work of art that synthesises fine and applied art, architecture and design, dance and theatre—continues to provide impulses for our cultural creations and living environments.

The year 2019 marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Bauhaus. Established in Weimar in 1919, the Bauhaus relocated to Dessau in 1925 before being closed under pressure from National Socialists in Berlin in 1933. Despite existing for just 14 years, the influence of the legendary Bauhaus—School of Design persists today.

Under the motto “Rethinking the World”, the centenary of the Bauhaus will be celebrated widely, both at its three historical sites in Berlin, Dessau and Weimar and beyond. Modernism as a design approach has left its mark on many places in Germany, and these traces continue to stimulate discussion about the designability of our living conditions. This celebration doesn’t just focus on the Bauhaus as a historical institution, but the allure of an idea that transcends both time and borders. The centenary is being marked by an extensive programme of exhibitions and events about architecture and design, art and cultural history, and education and research. Classical icons and controversial sites, key buildings and less well-known settings, individual buildings and housing estates—the spectrum ranges from authentic Bauhaus locations and UNESCO World Heritage Sites to buildings that exemplify early and post-war modernism. With this brochure, we invite you to discover and tour the sites of the Bauhaus and modernism in Germany.

Welcome to the world of the Bauhaus—on the trail of modernism!
Phases of the Bauhaus

1900–1918
The roots of the Bauhaus.

1919–1925
Bauhaus Weimar.
An assembly of high calibre artists, architects and creative people

1925–1932
Bauhaus Dessau.
A new location, a modern building—and a face of its own

1932–1933
Bauhaus Berlin.
From political repression to inner emigration

Bauhaus ideas after 1934.
Bauhaus around the world—yesterday, today, tomorrow

The Bauhaus was founded in Weimar by Walter Gropius on 1 April 1919. Walter Gropius created the Weimar State Bauhaus from the merger of the former Großherzoglich-Sächsische Kunstschule (Grand Ducal Saxonian School of Arts) and the Großherzoglich-Sächsische Kunstgewerbeschule (Grand Ducal Saxonian School of Arts and Crafts). The high calibre artists Gropius appointed as masters at the Bauhaus in Weimar included Gerhard Marcks, Lyonel Feininger, Johannes Itten, Paul Klee, Oskar Schlemmer, Wassily Kandinsky and László Moholy-Nagy. Walter Gropius called for a new beginning: Art should once again serve a social role, and there should no longer be a division between the crafts-based disciplines. The Bauhaus relied on a pluralistic educational approach and the individual development of students’ artistic talents. Everyone was to be allowed to study at the Bauhaus in Weimar, irrespective of their educational background, gender or nationality. The ultimate goal of the educational programme was a “synthesis of art”, as Gropius called it, that would integrate all the Bauhaus workshops. Little by little, a pragmatic, functional approach prevailed at the Bauhaus. Numerous design classics were created, such as the famous Bauhaus lamp by Jucker and Wagenfeld. In the new elections of 1924, the right-wing Thüringer Ordnungsbund party gained a majority in the state’s legislative assembly, forcing the Bauhaus to move to Dessau in 1925.

In Dessau, the Weimar “State Bauhaus” became the Bauhaus—School of Design. In the aspiring industrial city of Dessau, the Bauhaus found the ideal environment for designing models for industrial mass production. The new unity of art and technology—which is still the basis for the school’s international reputation—only achieved its full potential in Dessau, starting with the famous Bauhaus Building that opened in 1926, the stylistically influential use of lowercase lettering, and the founding of the Bauhaus GmbH. With the Masters’ Houses that Gropius designed, Dessau had the most prominent artists’ colony of the day—known far beyond the borders of Germany. In 1928, Gropius handed over the director’s post to Hannes Meyer, and in 1930 the position changed again, making Ludwig Mies van der Rohe the last director of the Bauhaus.

On 30 September 1932, the Bauhaus was dissolved following the NSDAP’s victory in Dessau’s 1931 municipal elections. Under the direction of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, the Bauhaus moved to Berlin-Steglitz. But on 11 April 1933, the building was searched and sealed by the police and the SA, and 32 students were arrested. Due to repressive political measures by the National Socialists and drastic cut in funding, it was nearly impossible for the school to carry out any of its work. Therefore, the teaching staff dissolved the Bauhaus on 20 July 1933. The brief and dramatic Berlin phase led many Bauhausers into “inner emigration” or actual emigration.

The Bauhaus ideas went well beyond the school’s existence—in particular through the work of its teachers and students and through new and established networks both at home and abroad. Many students and masters of the Bauhaus emigrated to the USA. In 1937 László Moholy-Nagy founded the New Bauhaus in Chicago. Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe achieved great prestige in the US as influential professors and architects. In Israel, Bauhaus architecture fused with Mediterranean forms. The of Bauhaus ideas to Japan and Mexico has been clearly demonstrated, but this rarely had an impact on the design of architecture and products. In the Soviet Union, the concept of modernism was sacrificed in favour of socialist classicism after 1932. After the Second World War, the ideas of the Bauhaus were taken up in both German states. For the Federal Republic of Germany, the most prominent example is the Academy of Design (HfG) in Ulm, which began its work in 1953 and existed until 1968. In the GDR, too, ideas and concepts of the Bauhaus continued to have an impact, including at architecture and design academies such as the Kunsthochschule Berlin-Weißensee, which was founded in 1946 by artists close to the Bauhaus.
Thuringia

“From Thuringia to the world”: Everything that would later revolutionise architecture, design and art throughout the world began in Weimar in 1919. There are still many traces today that recall this early phase of the Bauhaus—including the Haus am Horn, the Bauhaus’s first architectural achievement; the village church in Gelmeroda that was frequently portrayed by Lyonel Feininger; Walter Gropius’s Auerbach and Zuckerkandl Houses, and the former Bauhaus pottery workshop in Dornburg.

Sites of Modernism

bausch Museum Weimar
With the bauhaus museum weimar, a new precinct dedicated to Weimar modernism is emerging. The new building for Weimar’s Bauhaus museum, which has been in existence since 1995, affords the space needed to present the Klassik Stiftung Weimar’s unique Bauhaus collection, which currently comprises 13,000 objects and documents. The revamped presentation of the world’s oldest Bauhaus collection opens on 6 April 2019 with the slogan “The Bauhaus Comes from Weimar”.

Address: Stéphane-Hessel-Platz 1, 99423 Weimar
Website: ↘ klassik-stiftung.de/bauhausmuseumweimar.de

Haus Am Horn, Weimar
The Haus Am Horn, designed by Georg Muche, was built by the Bauhaus workshops and the architectural office of Walter Gropius in 1923 as a model home for the first big Bauhaus Exhibition. It is the first built example of Bauhaus architecture.

Info: Can be visited as part of a Bauhaus city tour
Address: Am Horn 61, 99425 Weimar
Website: ↘ hausamhorn.de

Main building of the Bauhaus University Weimar and former School of Arts and Crafts
The main building, used today by various faculties of the Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, was renovated in 1904/05 under the aegis of Henry van de Velde, with a second phase of construction following in 1911. With this school building, Van de Velde celebrated the unity of form and function in exemplary fashion. The building of the former School of Arts and Crafts was built from 1905 to 1906 according to plans by Henry van de Velde for the Großherzoglich-Sächsische Kunstgewerbeschule (Grand Ducal Saxonian school of arts and crafts) and used between 1919 and 1925 by the Weimar State Bauhaus. Today it houses the Faculty of Art and Design and is a teaching building for the Bauhaus-Universität Weimar.

Info: Can be visited as part of a guided Bauhaus walk
Address: Geschwister-Scholl-Straße 8, 99423 Weimar
Website: ↘ uni-weimar.de

Neues Museum Weimar
With a permanent exhibition about the pioneers of the Bauhaus, from the Weimar painting school to Henry van de Velde, the museum makes direct reference to the new bauhaus museum weimar (reopening on 6 April 2019 with the permanent exhibition “Van de Velde, Nietzsche and Modernism around 1900”).

Address: Jorge-Semprún-Platz 5, 99423 Weimar
Website: ↘ klassik-stiftung.de

Bauhaus Ceramics Workshop, Dornburg
The former Bauhaus ceramics workshop that Walter Gropius established in 1920 continues day to accommodate a functioning pottery business. Many of the most important German ceramicists of the 20th century received their training here.

Info: Visits are possible upon request
Address: Max-Krehan-Straße, 07774 Dornburg
Website: ↘ keramik-museum-buergel.de

Factory owner’s mansion
Schulenburg House, Gera
The mansion, built in 1913/14, is one of the few complete works of art by Henry van de Velde that has been preserved to this day. Schulenburg House houses a private museum with a globally important collection of book designs by Van de Velde.

Info: Tours through the house given regularly
Exhibitions and music events
Address: Straße des Friedens 120, 07548 Gera
Website: ↘ haus-schulenburg-gera.de

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↗ bauhaus.thueringen-entdecken.de
The ideas behind modernism were developed and tested in many locations and institutions in Saxony-Anhalt—in Dessau, Magdeburg and Halle as well as in Leuna, Stendal and Wittenberg. It was in Dessau that the Bauhaus had its heyday, and it was there that Walter Gropius, in 1925–1926, erected the Bauhaus building, which was to become an icon of modernism. This was where art and technology were to merge into a new unity, and it was here, in numerous Bauhaus buildings, that the essential idea of the Bauhaus was articulated: to help form a modern society.
Sites of Modernism

Bauhaus Building and Masters’ Houses, Dessau-Roßlau
In 1925 the Bauhaus moved from Weimar to Dessau. Here Gropius constructed the world-renowned school building (1925–1926). The Masters’ House settlement (1925–1926) Gropius constructed for the Bauhaus teachers became one of the most important artists’ colonies of modernism. Artists such as Paul Klee, Wassily Kandinsky, Oskar Schlemmer, Lyonel Feininger, Anni and Joseph Albers, and Georg Muche used to live here. Since 2014 the ensemble has been complemented by the new Masters’ Houses of Gropius and Moholy-Nagy.

Lyonel-Feininger-Galerie, Quedlinburg
The museum and exhibition house is devoted to the work of Lyonel Feininger and, with the collection of Bauhausdr. jur. Hermann Klump, has one of the world’s most important collections of Feininger’s graphic prints. The collection is complemented by works by other artists of classic modernism. Address: Schloßberg 11, 06486 Quedlinburg Website: ‣ feininger-galerie.de

Pietzteritz Workers’ Housing Estate, Lutherstadt Wittenberg
The Pietzteritz workers’ housing estate was built by city planner Georg Haberland and architect Otto Rudolf Salvisberg in 1916 with the goal of creating an attractive, unified workers’ housing settlement with consistent construction quality. For of Expo 2000, Pietzteritz was faithfully renovated, making it the first car-free settlement in Germany.

Hermann Beims Estate, Magdeburg
The Hermann Beims estate is one of the most expansive architectural landmarks in Europe and one of the most significant examples of social housing in Germany. It owes its existence to erstwhile mayor of Magdeburg Hermann Beims, who, together with his municipal planning directors, the visionary architects Bruno Taut and Johannes Göderitz, designed a general development plan for Magdeburg.

Laubenganghäuser (Houses with Balcony Access), Dessau-Törenten
These five residential buildings are “real” Bauhaus buildings: they originate from the architectural department established at the Bauhaus in 1927, and were developed as an act of collective planning under the management of the second director, Hannes Meyer. Meyer’s motto “necessities, not luxuries” was also pursued in the Laubenganghäuser. Hannes Meyer (UNESCO World Heritage List), the Anton House, a prototypical row house built as SieTö II, and the Steel House, which was created as a material experiment.

Bauhaus Museum Dessau
The new museum opens in 2019, comprehensively showcasing for the first time the second largest Bauhaus collection in the world, with some 40,000 exhibits from the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation. Starting from the historical objects, stories will be told about the Bauhaus in Dessau. Subjects include daily school life, the networks, the workshops, the productions, the advertising, the role of women, clothing and style and craftsmanship. The new building will be inaugurated with the exhibition “Versuchsstätte Bauhaus. The Collection”.

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Contact and service
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39104 Magdeburg
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tourismus@img-sachsen-anhalt.de
‣ sachsen-anhalt-tourismus.de

Explore modernism

Walking tour of the Dessau-Törenten Estate
The walking tour through the estate designed by Walter Gropius (1926–1928)—which was conceived as a testing ground for new models of social housing—leads past various types of house. Special highlights include visits to a model apartment in the Laubenganghäuser by Hannes Meyer (UNESCO World Heritage List), the Anton House, a prototypical row house built as SieTö II, and the Steel House, which was created as a material experiment.

Website: ‣ bauhaus-dessau.de

Deaconess Cloister, Elbingeorede
The main building of the Deaconess Cloister in Elbingeorede was built 1932–1934 by Godehard Schwethelm. He called the building in Elbingeorede “his dearest child.” Its design and execution are characterised by a meticulous dependence on the New Architecture.

Info: Tour of the building possible upon request
Website: ‣ mutterhaus-elbingeorede.de

Tour “Magdeburg and the Modern Age”
With its start into the modern age as “Stadt des Neuen Bauwillens” (city of the new will to build), Magdeburg transformed itself in the 1920s into a colourful town. Colourful building façades still characterise the cityscape today. The tour takes in historical examples of work by famous architects and urban planners like Bruno Taut, Carl Krayl, Johannes Göderitz and Albinmüller.

Website: ‣ visitmagdeburg.de

Photo: © Tillmann Franzen, tillmannfranzen.com. © VG Photo-Kunst, Bonn 2018

Photo: Kornhaus Restaurant (1929–1930)
Architect: Carl Fieger

Photo: Lyonel Feininger during his work here from 1929 to 1931.
Berlin

Many members of the Bauhaus and other proponents of the modern movement had close links to the capital city of the avant-garde. The large number of modernist buildings pays impressive testimony to this, including the residential buildings by Walter Gropius in the Siemensstadt estate, Mies van der Rohe’s Perls House and Lemke House, Bruno Taut’s Hufeisensiedlung (Horseshoe Estate), and the “am Rupenhorn” villa colony.

Sites of Modernism

Bauhaus-Archiv/Museum für Gestaltung
The Bauhaus-Archiv/Museum für Gestaltung (Walter Gropius, Alex Cvijanovic and Hans Bandel, 1976–1979) houses the world’s most comprehensive collection on the history of the Bauhaus. Its core is formed of the works bequeathed by numerous former Bauhaus members such as Walter Gropius, Herbert Bayer, Lucia Moholy and Georg Muche. Beginning in the spring of 2018, the Bauhaus-Archiv will be renovated and expanded by a new building. The centenary exhibition of the Bauhaus-Archiv/Museum für Gestaltung, entitled “original bauhaus”, will be shown in the Berlinische Galerie from 6 September 2019 to 27 January 2020.

Website: ↘ bauhaus.de

Hufeisensiedlung (Horseshoe Estate)
The Hufeisensiedlung (Bruno Taut and Martin Wagner, 1925–1930) was the first large-scale housing estate built in the Weimar Republic. The small streets with their interplay of façade colours, the estate’s old cherry trees and its informal character all make the UNESCO World Heritage Site an island amidst Berlin’s otherwise typical big-city development.

Info: Tours of the estate possible upon request
Address: Fritz-Reuter-Allee 44, 12359 Berlin
Website: ↘ hufeisensiedlung-berlin.de

Siemensstadt Housing Estate
The Siemensstadt Housing Estate (Hans Scharoun, Walter Gropius, Hugo Häring and others, 1929–1934) was built predominantly by architects who belonged to the avant-garde collective “Der Ring”. It combines a uniquely dense variety of manifestations of modernism in a small area.

Info: Thematic tours for groups possible upon request
Address: Goebelplatz 5, 13627 Berlin
Website: ↘ visitberlin.de

Hansaviertel (Hansa District)
Hansaviertel was constructed for the Interbau (International Building Exhibition) of 1957 by 53 architects from 13 countries, including various Bauhausler (among others, Walter Gropius and TAC—The Architects Collaborative). The quarter is regarded as a prime example of the modernist architecture and urban planning of the 1950s.

Info: Thematic tours for groups possible upon request
Address: Altonaer Straße 22, 10557 Berlin
Website: ↘ visitberlin.de

Lemke House (Mies-van-der-Rohe-Haus)
The residence built for the printing company owner Karl Lemke (Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1932–1933) is today a venue for exhibitions and events. With its L-shaped plan and wall-sized terrace windows, Mies van der Rohe had a space built that flows between indoors and outdoors—a jewel of the New Architecture movement in Berlin.

Info: Guided tours for groups possible upon request
Address: Oberseestrasse 60, 13053 Berlin
Website: ↘ miesvanderrohehaus.de

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The UNESCO World Heritage Sites of the Bauhaus and Modernism

Alfeld:
Fagus Factory
UNESCO 2011
Architects: Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer,
Built: 1911

Goslar:
Rammelsberg Mine
UNESCO 1992
Architects: Fritz Schupp and Martin Kremmer,
Built: 1936–1937

Berlin:
Modernism Housing
UNESCO 2008
Architects: Bruno Taut and Martin Wagner
Built: 1925–1926

Hamburg:
Chilehaus
UNESCO 2015
Architect: Fritz Höger
Built: 1922–1924

Stuttgart:
Le Corbusier House
UNESCO 2016
Architects: Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret
Built: 1927

Völklingen:
Völklingen Ironworks
UNESCO 1994
Various architects
Built: 1883–1976

Weimar:
Haus Am Horn,
Main building of the Bauhaus-Universität
and the former School of Arts and Crafts
UNESCO 1996
Architects: Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer,
Built: 1911

Essen:
Zollverein Coal Mine
Complex
UNESCO 2001
Architects: Fritz Schupp and Martin Kremmer
Built: 1930–1932

Explore modernism

On the trail of the Bauhausler in Berlin
In addition to including a visit inside Ludwig Mies van der Rohe's Lemke House, the tour follows the tracks of numerous Bauhaus graduates. With their independent, professional work in Schöneberg, Tempelhof and Wilmersdorf—as well as in Tiergarten, with the famous National Gallery—before and after the Second World War, these architects left behind important examples of modernism.

Website: ↘ artberlin-online.de
↘ visitberlin.de

Walter Gropius and his contemporaries

Greeneries and gardens have determined Berlin’s quality of life for the past 100 years. But is a modern lifestyle possible amidst this greenery? The architects of the 1920s designed groundbreaking examples of housing. This walking tour leads through Zehlendorf on the trail of Walter Gropius, Alfred Grenander, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Walter Peterhans, Richard Neutra and Bruno Taut. Not all of them were Bauhausler, but they did share a commonality: they were all gravitating towards the idea of functional, sober-modern and affordable construction.

Website: ↘ artberlin-online.de
↘ visitberlin.de

Building the Future—Berlin’s Hansa District
For the 1957 International Building Exhibition (IBA), Walter Gropius, Egon Eiermann and Max Taut realised their visions of modern housing and the green city. It is a counter-concept to Stalinalee in East Berlin, the foremost socialist prestige construction project of the day. This tour features exclusive apartment viewings within the area.

Website: ↘ artberlin-online.de
↘ visitberlin.de

The “Am Rupenhorn” Villa Colony
In the west of Berlin, at the transition from Charlottenburg to Spandau, the villa colony “Am Rupenhorn” seems like a small, world-class building exhibition. With Hermann Muthesius, Bruno Paul, Erich Mendelsohn, the Luckhardt brothers with Alfons Anker, and Bauhaus teacher Ludwig Hilberseimer, major representatives of the German architectural avant-garde built here. As part of the tour, a country house owned by the Luckhardt brothers can be visited, along with the grounds of the former Villa Lindemann by Bruno Paul (now Touro College).

Website: ↘ artberlin-online.de
↘ visitberlin.de

Hambur:
Chilehaus
UNESCO 2015
Architect: Fritz Höger
Built: 1922–1924

Dessau:
Bauhaus Building
and Masters’ Houses
UNESCO 1996
Architect: Walter Gropius
Built: 1925–1926

Dessau:
Laubenganghäuser
(Houses with Balcony Access)
UNESCO 2017
Architect: Hannes Meyer
Built: 1929–1930

Völklingen:
Völklingen Ironworks
UNESCO 1994
Various architects
Built: 1883–1976

Various architects
Built: 1883 – 1976

Weimar:
Haus Am Horn,
Main building of the Bauhaus-Universität
and the former School of Arts and Crafts
UNESCO 1996
Architects: Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer,
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Architect: Hannes Meyer
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Complex
UNESCO 2001
Architects: Fritz Schupp and Martin Kremmer
Built: 1930–1932

Alfeld:
Fagus Factory
UNESCO 2011
Architects: Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer,
Built: 1911
Brandenburg

The key building in Brandenburg's Bauhaus history is the Trade Union School of the General German Trade Union Federation (ADGB) in Bernau, which was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2017. Eminent architects such as Otto Haesler and Erich Mendelsohn as well as Bruno and Max Taut have all worked in Brandenburg. For the 2019 centenary, the federal state will focus on modernist buildings and the New Objectivity with various exhibitions at the Kunstmuseum Dieselkraftwerk in Cottbus.

Sites of Modernism

Bauhaus Monument of the Federal School Bernau
The Federal School of the General German Trade Union Federation, or ADGB Trade Union School for short, was built from 1928 to 1930 by Hannes Meyer and Hans Wittwer together with the Bauhaus building department and is a document that chronicles the unity of research, practice and teaching as it was aspired to at the Bauhaus. Bauhaus students were involved in the planning and construction of the school.

Info: Group tours possible upon request
Address: Hannes-Meyer-Campus 9, 16321 Bernau bei Berlin
Website: bauhaus-denkmal-bernau.de

Hat Factory in Luckenwalde (Mendelsohn Hall), Luckenwalde
The former hat factory (built by Erich Mendelsohn, 1887–1953) is considered an outstanding example of expressionist industrial architecture. Until 1923, four production halls, a boiler and turbine house and two connected gatehouses were built on this site. Undoubtedly the most striking building was the dyeing hall, which, with its shaft-like roof turret, resembled a hat.

Info: Tours for groups possible to a limited extent
Address: Industriestraße 2, 14943 Luckenwalde
Website: reiseland-brandenburg.de

Summer House for Albert Einstein, Caputh
In 1929, architect Konrad Wachsmann, a pioneer of serial construction, designed the summer house for the Einstein family using modern wood construction techniques. Many friends from all over the world came here to visit, including artists, scientists and several Nobel Prize winners, such as Max Planck and Max von Laue.

Info: Guided tours through the exhibition venue are offered for groups
Address: Am Waldrand 15–17, 14648 Caputh
Website: einsteinsommerhaus.de

Explore modernism

Mies van der Rohe Villas, Potsdam
Mies van der Rohe built three imposing villas on the shore of Potsdam’s Griebnitzsee. His debut work was the Villa Riehl (1907). From 1915 to 1917 he built the Villa Urbig, also known as the Churchill Villa because the British prime minister lived there in 1945, as a residence for the banker Franz Urbig. And the Villa Mosler (1924–1926) was commissioned by the bank director Georg Mosler. Today all three villas are privately owned.

Info: Walking tour of the villa colony Neubabelsberg: “Movie Stars, Villas, World History”
Website: potsdamtourismus.de

dkw. Kunstmuseum Dieselkraftwerk, Cottbus
The former diesel power station (1927–1928) was designed by Werner Issel in a style between late expressionism and New Objectivity. Today it is part of the Leibniz Institute for Astrophysics Potsdam (AIP) and serves as a scientific observatory.

Info: Guided tour on the Telegraphenber with visit inside the Einstein Tower possible upon request
Website: urania-potsdam.de
potsdamtourismus.de

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Saxony

The Free State of Saxony boasts many connections to the Bauhaus and modernism, including the Church of Reconciliation in Leipzig, Schminke House in Löbau or the garden city of Hellerau. Two great Bauhaus masters in particular have left their mark on Saxony: Josef Albers and Oskar Schlemmer. For the 2019 centenary, the federal state will pay tribute above all to the building culture heritage, and will build on existing presentations and cultural topics.

Sites of Modernism

Church of Reconciliation and Kroch Estate
The Church of Reconciliation, built by the architect Hans Heinrich Grotjahn, is one of the most important ecclesiastical buildings of the modernist movement in Germany. It was to be at the centre of the planned “Kroch Estate”, whose first construction phase was realised in 1929/30 in Gohlis-Nord.

Info: Tour “Modern Housing” in Leipzig as exemplified by the Kroch Estate
Website: ★ leipzig.travel

Schminke House, Löbau
The Schminke House (1932–1933) is one of the most remarkable residential houses of the 20th century and is regarded as being the most important private domestic building by Hans Scharoun. The curved main body, terraces, outside stairs and many porthole windows are reminiscent of a steamship, and the garden skilfully merges architecture and landscape.

Info: Private tours of the living spaces possible upon request
Address: Kirschallee 1 b, 02708 Löbau
Website: ★ stiftung-hausschminke.eu

Rabe House, Zwenkau
Built in 1930, the house is a residential building of international standing. Designed by Adolf Rading, the impressive house exhibits clear design stylistic idiom. The elaborate wall decorations and interior design originated with Oskar Schlemmer. Today the house is privately owned.

Info: Private tour of the house possible upon request
Address: Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 26, 04442 Zwenkau

Garden City of Hellerau, Dresden–Hellerau
The first German garden city was founded in 1908 by Karl Schmidt, an important exponent of the reform movement and co-founder of the Deutsche Werkstätten. The building ensemble for the Deutsche Werkstätten was a production facility of a new type, and it was just as important for the modernist movement as the Festspielhaus (Festival Theatre, 1911–1912) designed by Heinrich Tessenow.

Info: Tour of the Festival Theatre and the garden city of Hellerau
Contact: Deutscher Werkbund Sachsen
Website: ★ deutschen-werkbund.de ★ hellerau-gb.de

Grassimuseum, Leipzig
The Grassimuseum (Carl William Zweck and Hans Voigt, 1925–1929) is home to the Museum of Ethnography, the Museum of Applied Arts and the Museum of Musical Instruments of Leipzig University. The stately window in the main stairhall based on designs by the Bauhaus master Josef Albers (1927) is particularly notable.

Address: Johannisplatz 5, 04103 Leipzig
Website: ★ grassimuseum.de

Schocken Department Store (State Museum for Archaeology in Chemnitz)
The former Schocken department store (Erich Mendelssohn, 1929–1930) was one of three buildings that Erich Mendelssohn built for the department store chain Schocken. Its curtain wall and the horizontal bands of windows alternating with the façade cladding make the building an icon of modernism. Today the building houses the State Museum for Archaeology (smac).

Address: Stefan-Heym-Platz 1, 09111 Chemnitz
Website: ★ saxon-staatmuseum.de

Explore modernism

Photo: © Tillmann Franzen, tillmannfranzen.com

Photo: Schminke House (1932–1933) Architect: Hans Scharoun

Contact and service
Tourismus Marketing Gesellschaft Sachsen mbH Bautzener Straße 45–47 01099 Dresden Tel. +49 351–4917 0 info@sachsen-tour.de ★ sachsen-tour.de
Baden-Württemberg

Le Corbusier, Oskar Schlemmer, Johannes Itten and Max Bill—Baden-Württemberg is a setting for the action and the works of many famous pioneers of modernism and a centre of the New Architecture. The Weissenhof Estate in Stuttgart is considered a milestone in modern architecture. After the Second World War, the Hochschule für Gestaltung Ulm (Ulm School of Design), co-founded by Bauhausler Max Bill, extended Bauhaus history and lastingly influenced design education.

Sites of Modernism

Weissenhof Estate and Weissenhof Museum in the Le Corbusier House, Stuttgart
The Weissenhof Estate was built in 1927 as a building exhibition of the City of Stuttgart and the German Werkbund. Under the artistic direction of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 17 architects created an exemplary housing programme for modern big-city dwellers. Le Corbusier also designed two houses which, together with other buildings by the architect, were declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016.

Info: Tour of the Weissenhof Estate and the Weissenhofmuseum im Haus Le Corbusier
Address: Weissenhofmuseum, Rathenaustraße 1–3, 70191 Stuttgart
Website: weissenhofmuseum.de

Ulm School of Design (HfG)
When the Bauhausler Max Bill founded the Hochschule für Gestaltung Ulm in Baden-Württemberg in the 1950s, he created one of the most important design schools after the Bauhaus. The buildings of the former School of Design are among the most outstanding architectural examples from the young Federal Republic of Germany. Since 1979, the entire complex has been classified as a cultural monument of significant importance.

Info: Group tours of the HfG building and the HfG archive possible upon request
Contact: Ulmer Museen, info@ulmer-museum@ulm.de
Website: hfg-archiv.ulm.de

Dammerstock Estate, Karlsruhe
Designed by Walter Gropius, the Dammerstock housing estate is one of the most prominent examples of the New Architecture. The “Gebrauchswohnungen” (utility apartments) constructed at the end of the 1920s by three building societies were an alternative to the prevailing traditionalist trend of the time and set new standards for housing development.

Info: Tour of the district
Contact: KTG Karlsruhe Tourismus GmbH
Website: karlsruhe-tourismus.de

Explore modernism

Staatsgalerie Stuttgart
Stuttgart is the hometown of the Bauhaus master Oskar Schlemmer. The collection of the Staatsgalerie Stuttgart contains an array of important works by the renowned artist, as does the Archive Oskar Schlemmer. In the centenary year, thematic special exhibitions will be shown here.

Address: Konrad-Adenauer-Straße 30–32, 70173 Stuttgart
Website: staatsgalerie.de

Visits Inside Haus auf der Alb
Created by the Stuttgart architect Adolf G. Schneck (1929–1930), the Haus auf der Alb (House on the Swabian Jura) was originally a convalescent home. It is a rare example of the simple, transparent, functional and socially inspired architecture of the modernist movement.

Info: Group tours through the house possible upon request
Address: Hanner Steige 1, 72574 Bad Urach
Website: hausaufderalb.de

Zeppelin Museum Friedrichshafen
At the beginning of the 1930s, the building currently used by the Zeppelin Museum was built according to designs by the architect Karl Hagenmayer. Today it houses the world’s largest collection pertaining to airship travel, and it also shows periodic special exhibitions of contemporary art.

Info: Exhibition on the topic of the Bauhaus: “Idealstandard. Living Spaces of Contemporary Art” (26 October 2018 to 3 March 2019)
Address: Seestraße 22, 88045 Friedrichshafen
Website: zeppelin-museum.de

Contact and service
Tourismus Marketing GmbH
Baden-Württemberg
Esslinger Straße 8
70182 Stuttgart
Tel.: +49 711 218558 0
info@tourismus-bw.de
www.tourismus-bw.de

Photo: © Tillmann Franzen, tillmannfranzen.com. © VG Photo-Kunst, Bonn 2018
Hessen

With its pioneering project for “The New Frankfurt”, the state of Hesse was one of the main arenas of New Architecture in the 1920s. As a comprehensive social reform programme, a total of 12,000 apartments embodying a new housing culture and way of living were built in Frankfurt under Ernst May, the head of municipal planning. With the shift towards New Architecture, the standards for interiors also changed: with the Frankfurt kitchen, Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky designed a ground-breaking innovation for the Frankfurt housing estates.

Sites of Modernism

Ernst May House and Römerstadt Housing Estate, Frankfurt
The “New Frankfurt” project, under the direction of Ernst May and with developments including the Römerstadt and Heimatsiedlung housing estates, set standards for a new way of living. A model home in the Ernst May House, a restored row house in the middle of the “Römerstadt”, presents the urban and housing development of the New Frankfurt in exemplary manner, including the widely familiar “Frankfurt kitchen”, as part of a permanent exhibition.

Info: Tour of the Ernst May House and the Römerstadt housing estate (90 min.)
Website: ernst-may-gesellschaft.de

Bornheimer Hang Housing Estate, Frankfurt-Bornheim
This residential development was planned and implemented by the architect and urban planner Ernst May with the assistance of Herbert Boehm and carried out in multiple construction phases by the “AG für kleine Wohnungen” (Corporation for small dwellings) from 1926/27 to 1929 as part of the “New Frankfurt” housing project.

Info: Tour of the estate possible upon request
Website: ernst-may-gesellschaft.de

Deutsches Architekturmuseum, Frankfurt
The permanent exhibition presents a journey through time that explores German and international architectural history. In addition to some other pioneering objects, partial bequests of Bauhaus members Hannes Meyer and Mart Stam can be seen here.

Info: Exhibition “Neuer Mensch—neue Wohnung. The Architecture of New Frankfurt 1925–1933” from March to August 2019
Website: dam-online.de

Explore modernism

Museum Angewandte Kunst, Frankfurt
The city of Frankfurt am Main can look back on a distinguished design tradition that has consistently focused on functionality and tended towards a rigorous aesthetic—the same holds true of the “Frankfurt Kitchen”, designed by Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky. It changed the concept of home living and is considered a prototype of the modern fitted kitchen. Now for the first time, an example of the legendary kitchen will be shown in the permanent exhibition, alongside the extensive collection.

Info: Exhibition “Modernism am Main 1923–1933” (working title) from February to April 2019
Website: museumangewandtekunst.de

Loheland Women’s Colony, Künzell bei Fulda
In the first anthroposophical settlement in Germany, starting in 1919 women designed a place where learning, working and living would go hand in hand. Over time, some notable buildings were erected in the style of modernism. Today, the colony includes a Waldorf kindergarten, the RudolfSteiner School Loheland, a Demeter farm, the colony’s archive, a carpentry shop and a conference hotel with garden café.

Info: Tour of the facilities possible upon request
Website: loheland.de

Contact and service

HA Hessen Agentur GmbH
Konradinerallee 9
65189 Wiesbaden
Tel. +49 611 95017-80
info@hessen-agentur.de
hessen-agentur.de
Rheinland-Palatinate

Bauhaus artists such as Herbert Bayer, László Moholy-Nagy, Josef Albers and Joost Schmidt revolutionised the graphic design and communications design of their age with the “New Typography” or ‘Elementary Typography’ and had an impact throughout the world. In 2019, the Gutenberg Museum in Mainz is devoting attention to the influence of the Bauhaus in the field of printing, writing and type. In the centre of the old town of Mainz is one of the oldest printing museums in the world. Founded in 1900 by Mainz citizens, the Gutenberg Museum is dedicated to the “man of the millennium” Johannes Gutenberg and his inventions.

Ebertsiedlung, Ludwigshafen
The Ebertsiedlung, built between 1927 and 1930, was long regarded as a model in terms of technology and design. With its district heating, refined supply systems and generously proportioned apartments, its architects Hermann Trum, Wilhelm Schulter and Markus Sternlieb ensured comfortable living. In addition, communal facilities such as a nursery school and a food cooperative were available in public areas.

Kreuzenberger Winery, Kindenheim
The main building (1929) of the winery, created by Otto Prott, is a two-storey plastered building in the style of New Objectivity. As a rare and high-quality example of a consistently modern implementation of a traditional building type in the first half of the 20th century, the building stands as a cultural monument in the heritage list of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate.

Völklingen Ironworks, Saarland
Völklingen Ironworks (1883–1976) is the world’s only fully preserved blast-furnace complex from the golden age of industrialisation. Highlights include the vast blasting hall, the parklike premises and the charging platform.

Contact and service
TourismusMarketing
Rheinland-Pfalz Tourismus GmbH
Löhrstraße 105–105
56068 Koblenz
Tel.: +49 (0)261 915 20 0
info@gastlandschaften.de
gastlandschaften.de
Hailing from Rhineland and Westphalia, Henry van de Velde, Karl-Ernst Osthaus, Peter Behrens and Walter Gropius provided early impulses that were vital to the Bauhaus idea. The growing cities along the Rhine and Ruhr underscored their status through administrative buildings and housing developments in the style of the New Architecture. A highlight is the Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Essen. But “real Bauhaus” can also be found in NRW: In Krefeld, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe built not only the Verseidag building but also two villas for the businessmen Lange and Esters.

Düsseldorf Planetarium (later a concert hall)
Known today as the Tonhalle, Düsseldorf’s former planetarium (Wilhelm Kreis, 1925–1926) offers special concert experiences. The foyer is considered one of the most important examples of expressionism.

Northern Rhine-Westphalia
Hailing from Rhineland and Westphalia, Henry van de Velde, Karl-Ernst Osthaus, Peter Behrens and Walter Gropius provided early impulses that were vital to the Bauhaus idea. The growing cities along the Rhine and Ruhr underscored their status through administrative buildings and housing developments in the style of the New Architecture. A highlight is the Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Essen. But “real Bauhaus” can also be found in NRW: In Krefeld, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe built not only the Verseidag building but also two villas for the businessmen Lange and Esters.

Sites of Modernism

Lange House and Esters House, Krefeld
Lange House and Esters House (Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1927–1930) rank among the most important examples of the New Architecture in Germany and today host an art museum with changing exhibitions.

Info: Tours of the houses and the gardens, as of 2019 with a walk-through sculpture by the artist Thomas Schütte
Address: Wilhelmshofallee 91–97, 47800 Krefeld
Website: kunstmuseenkrefeld.de

Dye Works and Warehouse for the United Silk Weaving Mills Corporation, Krefeld
In 1931, Mies van der Rohe was commissioned to design a two-storey production and administration building for the weaving mill of Vereinigte Seidenwerke AG. In two separate construction phases in 1931 and 1935, the construction was carried out in collaboration with the technical department of Verseidag.

Info: Visit as part of a “Mies van der Rohe” tour of the Belgian Quarter
Address: Mies van der Rohe Business Park, Girmesgath 5, 47803 Krefeld
Website: mies-van-der-rohe.com, Stadtmarketing Krefeld krefeld.de

Zollverein Coal Mine Compound, Essen
The coal mining facility opened by the Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks-AG was long regarded as the most modern and aesthetically pleasing coal mine in the world (Fritz Schupp and Martin Kremmer, 1926–1932). It soon came to influence the design of other central conveying systems.

Experience: Guided tour “Zollverein architecture yesterday and today—classic modernism and its heritage”; visit to the Ruhr Museum
Address: Gelsenkirchener Straße 181, 45309 Essen
Website: zollverein.de

Explore Modernism

LWL-Museum für Kunst und Kultur, Münster
The central art museum of Westphalia, with its outstanding collection, will be showing the special exhibition “Bauhaus and America. Interactions” from 9 November 2018 to 10 March 2019.

Address: Domplatz 10, 48143 Münster
Website: lwl.org

Josef Albers Museum Quadrat Bottrop
The Bauhaus master Josef Albers was born in Bottrop in 1888 and devoted himself to painting and colour theory. The museum shows the artistic development of Josef Albers. The collection is complemented by a sculpture garden.

Address: im Stadtgarten 20, 46236 Bottrop
Website: quadrat-bottrop.de

Housing Development in the Ruhr District
Housing development represented a major innovation of progressive architects in the 1920s. Within the city limits of Duisburg alone, about 150 housing estates were created, including the Einschornsteinsiedlung, which was established entirely in the spirit of the New Architecture.

Contact and service
Tourismus NRW e.V.
Völklinger Straße 4
40219 Düsseldorf
Tel.: +49 211 91320-500
info@nrw-tourismus.de
nrw-tourismus.de

Guided tours of housing estates possible upon request
Website: duisburgkontor.de
Lower Saxony

The links between the state of Lower Saxony, the Bauhaus and its major figures extend well beyond Walter Gropius’s early work in Alfeld. Prime examples include the buildings by Otto Haesler in Celle, the above-ground buildings at the Rammelsberg Mine in Goslar (a UNESCO World Heritage Site), and the thermal power station in Wolfsburg. The most frequently sold Bauhaus product—the Bauhaus wallpaper—also has its roots in Lower Saxony.

Sites of Modernism

Fagus Factory, Alfeld
The Fagus Factory was built in 1911 by Walter Gropius and is globally regarded as a key work of modernism. With steel and glass architecture, the architect succeeded in giving a mid-sized company a completely new appearance that diverged from the usual tradition. For more than 100 years, Fagus shoe lasts have been produced in this factory, which is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Info: Group tours of the factory possible
Address: Hannoversche Straße 58, 31061 Alfeld (Leine)
Website: fagus-werk.com

Rammelsberg Mine
The above-ground buildings at the Rammelsberg World Heritage Site in Goslar (Fritz Schupp and Martin Kremmer, 1936) exemplify the New Architecture. The former ore mine strikingly documents the industrial culture of the region.

Info: Various guided tours, both above and below ground
Address: Bergtal 19, 38640 Goslar
Website: rammelsberg.de

Otto-Haesler-Museum, Celle
Otto Haesler (1880–1962) was one of the great master builders of the 20th century, with an international reputation. With a Bauhaus workers’ apartment preserved and furnished in its original condition, refugee accommodations from 1945, a laundry and bathhouse, and an extensive photo exhibition about life in a working-class Bauhaus housing estate, this museum is unique in all of Germany.

Address: Galgenberg 13, 29221 Celle
Website: otto-haesler-stiftung.de

Explore modernism

Bauhaus Tour: From Italian Garden to Glass School, Celle
At the edge of the old town of Celle, the walking tour leads to the buildings of the architect Otto Haesler. He was one of the first German architects to replace conventional brick construction with a steel frame. His housing estates for families with little income, along with the “glass school” and the “director’s residence”, served as models for modern architecture.

Website: celle-tourismus.de

Sprengel Museum in Hanover
With its emphases on German Expressionism and French Modernism, the museum is one of the leading museums of 20th- and 21st-century art. The exhibition on the Bauhaus photographer Umbo (1902–1980) honours an important former citizen of the city: in the chaos of and after the war, had Umbo’s path led him to Hanover. There he worked most notably for the Kestner Society.

Address: Kurt-Schwitters-Platz, 30169 Hannover
Website: sprengel-museum.de

Contact and service

TourismusMarketing
Niedersachsen GmbH
Essener Straße 1
30173 Hannover
Tel.: +49 511 270488-0
info@tourismusniedersachsen.de
reiseland-niedersachsen.de
In the 1920s, Hamburg's chief building director Fritz Schumacher had a lasting impact on construction activity in the Hanseatic city. His urban design work includes the Kontorhaus district as well as numerous plans for residential developments such as Dulsberg or the Jarrestadt estate in Winterhude. To this day they remain trendsetting for social housing. As a contemporary of Schumacher, the Altona building senator Gustav Oelsner created a comparable body of urban design and architectural work in what was then still a city independent of Hamburg.
Excursions to the Bauhaus

Suggested group tours in the Bauhaus centenary year

1. Discover Bauhaus
2. Examine art and domestic culture
3. Explore the avant-garde
4. Encounter design diversity
5. Visit Bauhaus in the west
6. Tour World Heritage Sites
7. Experience modernism in the north

1. Discover Bauhaus

Weimar, Gera, Dessau-Roßlau, Berlin and Bernau

Day 1: Birthplace of the Bauhaus

→ Travel to Weimar to the birthplace of the Bauhaus
→ “Bauhaus in Weimar” guided walking tour along selected buildings of modernism; the walking tour ends at the new bauhaus museum weimar
→ Guided visit to the bauhaus museum weimar
→ Optional attendance of an evening event as part of the Bauhaus Centenary
→ Overnight stay in Weimar

Optional programme components in Thuringia

→ Visit the collection and the special exhibition at the Neues Museum Weimar
→ Walking tour through Erfurt on the trail of the Bauhaus
→ Walking tour: Henry van de Velde and the Bauhaus artists in Jena
→ Visit the former Bauhaus ceramics workshop in Dornburg

Day 2: Paths to the Bauhaus

→ Morning: travel to Gera; walking tour with visit to the Schulenburg mansion
→ After lunch: onward journey to Dessau-Roßlau
→ Opportunity for a garden tour with guide in the Schloss Wörlitz in the Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz
→ Personal evening activities; overnight stay in Dessau-Roßlau

Optional programme components in Saxony-Anhalt

→ Visit the Lyonel-Feininger-Galerie in Quedlinburg
→ Walking tour of Halle (Saale) on the trail of Lyonel Feininger with visit to the Kunstmuseum Moritzburg
→ “Start into the modern age” with a sightseeing tour of Magdeburg
→ Private viewing of the Deaconess Cloister in Elbingerode
→ Tour of the Piesteritz Workers’ Housing Estate in Lutherstadt Wittenberg
Day 3:
Bauhaus in pure form
→ Morning tour of the Bauhaus building and the nearby Masters’ House ensemble
→ Lunch in the Kornhaus restaurant built by architect Carl Fieger
→ Afternoon visit to the Bauhaus housing estates in Dessau-Törten and the Laubenganghäuser with an expert tour guide
→ Onward journey to Berlin
→ Personal evening programme and overnight stay in Berlin

Day 4:
Bauhaus in the capital
→ Morning: city exploration on the trail of the Bauhausler in Berlin
→ Followed by a visit to the special exhibition in the Berlinische Galerie or another thematic exhibition for the centenary year
→ Afternoon: sightseeing tour with visit to selected housing estates like the Hufeisensiedlung and Siemensstadt, with an expert tour guide
→ Evening: optional visit to an event as part of the Bauhaus centenary year
→ Overnight stay in Berlin

Optional programme components in Brandenburg
→ Visit to the Einstein Observatory in Potsdam
→ Albert Einstein’s summerhouse in Caputh

Day 5:
Lived Bauhaus
→ After breakfast: an exclusive guided tour of the Mies van der Rohe House (Lemke House) with visit the current exhibition
→ Followed by travel to Bernau and tour of the Bauhaus Monument of the Federal School Bernau (UNESCO World Heritage Site)
→ Return travel

Tip:
You can find additional excursions in Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt, Berlin and Brandenburg on the websites of the respective state tourist organisations.

2. Examine art and domestic culture
Leipzig, Chemnitz, Dresden, Löbau and Cottbus

Day 1:
Glass art by Josef Albers
→ Travel to Leipzig
→ Visit the Museum of Applied Arts in the Grassimuseum, remarks about the glass works of the Bauhaus master Josef Albers
→ Time for one’s own explorations
→ If desired, attend a concert in the Gewandhaus or a cabaret theatre
→ Overnight stay in Leipzig

Optional programme components
→ Tour “Modern Housing” in the Kroch Estate in Leipzig with visit to the Church of Reconciliation

Day 2:
Architectural icons and the first garden city
→ Onward journey to Chemnitz
→ Visit the State Museum for Archaeology in the former Schocken department store
→ After lunch in the museum café, onward journey to Dresden
→ Guided walking tour of the garden city of Hellerau with visit to the Festspielhaus
→ Personal evening programme and overnight stay in Dresden

Day 3:
Modern living and art in a power plant
→ Morning: travel to Löbau
→ Tour of the living spaces in Schminke House
→ Onward journey to Cottbus
→ Visit the current special exhibition in the former diesel power station and present-day museum for contemporary art
→ Return travel
3. Explore the avant-garde
Stuttgart, Ulm and Karlsruhe

Day 1: The modern metropolis reconceived
→ Travel to Stuttgart
→ Guided walking tour of the Weissenhof Estate with visit to the Weissenhofmuseum im Haus Le Corbusier
→ Afternoon visit to the collection and the special exhibition at Staatsgalerie Stuttgart
→ Overnight stay in Stuttgart

Day 2: Visiting the School of Design
→ Morning: travel to the former Hochschule für Gestaltung in Ulm
→ Tour of the academy with visit to an exhibition of the HfG archive
→ Walking tour of the medieval old town with its familiar fishermen’s quarter
→ Return trip to Stuttgart
→ Evening: optional visit to a music or theatre performance
→ Overnight stay in Stuttgart

Optional programme components
→ Visit the Haus auf der Alb in Bad Urach

Day 3: Forward-thinking housing
→ After breakfast: travel to Karlsruhe
→ Guided walking tour of the Dammerstock Estate
→ Afternoon visit to the ZKM Center for Art and Media or the Kunsthalle Karlsruhe
→ Return travel

4. Encounter design diversity
Frankfurt, Mainz and Kindenheim

Day 1: “The New Frankfurt”
→ Travel to Frankfurt
→ Visit the collection and the special exhibition in the Deutsches Architekturmuseum or in the Museum of Applied Arts
→ Individual lunch in the museum café
→ Afternoon visit to the Römerstadt housing estate; tour of the model home in Ernst May House and of the housing estate
→ Evening programme and overnight stay in Frankfurt

Optional programme components
→ Tour of the Bornheimer Hang housing estate in Frankfurt

Day 2: The “Elementary typography”
→ Morning: travel to Mainz
→ Visit the typography anniversary exhibition “Simply Grotesque” in the Gutenberg Museum
→ Travel to Kindenheim to the Kreutzenberger Winery; wine tasting in a cultural monument
→ Return travel

Optional programme components
→ Visit the Ebertsiedlung in Ludwigshafen
5. Visit Bauhaus in the west
Düsseldorf, Krefeld and Essen

**Day 1:**
With Mies van der Rohe in Krefeld
→ Travel to Krefeld
→ Explore the city on the trail of Mies van der Rohe in the Belgian Quarter with a visit to the former Versoedag buildings
→ Visit to the current art museum in Esters House and in Lange House, with a tour of the garden
→ Followed by a visit to the pavilion by Thomas Schütte in the direct vicinity
→ Onward journey to Düsseldorf
→ Evening: optional individual walking tour through the Tonhalle concert hall (former planetarium) with introduction to the event (dependent on the programme)
→ Overnight stay in Düsseldorf

**Optional programme components**
→ Visit the Josef Albers Museum Quadrat Bottrop
→ Visit the current special exhibition in the LWL-Museum für Kunst und Kultur, Münster

**Day 2:**
The most beautiful coal mine in the world
→ Morning: travel to Essen to the Zollverein Coal Mine Complex
→ Guided tour “Classic modernism and its heritage” in the imposing plant
→ Lunch in the Zollverein casino
→ Visit the collection and the current special exhibition in the Ruhr Museum
→ Return travel and overnight stay in Düsseldorf

**Optional programme components**
→ Housing estate tour “New Architecture in the Ruhr District” in Duisburg

**Day 3:**
Bauhaus and art
→ After breakfast: tour of an exhibition as part of the Bauhaus centenary year in the Kunstsamm lung Nordrhein-Westfalen or in the Museum Kunstpalast
→ After individual explorations, return travel

6. Tour World Heritage Sites
Hannover, Celle, Alfeld and Goslar

**Day 1:**
Building history in the state capital
→ Travel to Hanover
→ Architecture tour relating to historical architectural development in the state capital
→ Afterwards: visit a Bauhaus special exhibition in one of the participating Hanover museums
→ Optional visit to a music or theatre performance in Hanover
→ Overnight stay in Hanover

**Optional programme components**
→ Guided walking tour along the buildings of the architect Otto Haesler, with a visit to the Otto Haesler Museum
→ Lunch in Celle
→ Time for personal discoveries and explorations
→ Return trip to Hanover
→ Personal evening programme and overnight stay in Hanover

**Day 2:**
Living in the Bauhaus
→ Morning: travel to Celle
→ Guided walking tour along the buildings of the architect Otto Haesler
→ Lunch in Celle
→ Optional visit to a music or theatre performance in Hanover
→ Overnight stay in Hanover

**Day 3:**
Living world heritage
→ Morning: travel to Alfeld to the Fagus Factory UNESCO World Heritage Site
→ Guided tour of the factory with insights into the production process
→ Lunch in the Fagus Gropius Café
→ Onward journey to Goslar
→ Guided tour of the mine Rammelsberg (UNESCO World Heritage Site)
→ Return travel
7. Experience modernism in the north

Hamburg

Day 1: Art and brick expressionism
→ Travel to Hamburg
→ Guided tour of Hamburg with focus on the Kontorhaus district
→ Visit the special exhibition in the Hamburg Kunsthalle or in another museum in the context of the Bauhaus centenary
→ Time for personal exploration
→ Optional event in Hamburg
→ Overnight stay in Hamburg

Day 2: On the trail of modernism
→ Morning: travel to Altona
→ Guided stroll on the trail of building senator Gustav Oelsner in Altona
→ Lunch in Altona
→ Visit the Michaelsen House with its exhibitions
→ Return travel
## Overview of selected exhibitions marking the centenary

### Exhibitions and events 2018/2019

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<td>Projekt MIK / Mies van der Rohe in Krefeld e.V, in Thomas Schütte’s “pavilion” (April–October 2019)</td>
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<td>Documentation Centre of Everyday Culture of the GDR, Eisenhüttenstadt (7.4.2019 – 5.1.2020)</td>
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<td>“Wie wohnen die Leute?” (How do people live?) A City Lab on the reality of living in the estates of New Frankfurt</td>
<td>Historisches Museum Frankfurt (May–September 2019)</td>
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<td>Simply Grotesque</td>
<td>Gutenberg Museum, Mainz (6.9.2019 – 2.2.2020)</td>
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<td>Unknown Modernity</td>
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For 100 years of bauhaus, the three Bauhaus institutions that maintain collections – the Bauhaus-Archiv / Museum für Gestaltung in Berlin, the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation and the Klassik Stiftung Weimar – have joined with the German Federal Government, represented by the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media and the Federal Cultural Foundation, and eleven federal states to form a strong community – the Bauhaus Association 2019.