CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES



Aachen Cathedral (1978) Aachen Cathedral was the very first site to be granted UNESCO World Heritage status in Germany, and with good reason: built in around 790 to 800, the cathedral is of world importance in terms of the history of art and architecture, and is one of the great examples of church architecture. The final resting place of Charlemagne, it was also where German emperors were crowned for 600 years.



Speyer Cathedral (1981) The imperial cathedral in Speyer, officially known as the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. Stephen, is the town's most prominent landmark. Laid out in the form of a Latin cross, it is one of Germany's largest and most important Romanesque buildings, and was intended to be no less than the largest church in the western world when building work began in 1030.



Pilgrimage Church of Wies (1983) The Pilgrimage Church of the Scourged Saviour at the foot of the Alps is considered a perfect example of Bavarian rococo architecture. Around one million visitors come here every year from all over the world - to look marvel, pray, attend services, enjoy the summer concerts and, of course, for



quiet contemplation

St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim (1985) As outstanding examples of early-Romanesque architecture both churches symbolise the heyday of religious art in the Holy Roman Empire, exemplify the creative skill of Bishop Bernward and are blessed with a wealth of famous historical art treasures





Carolingian Westwork and Civitas Corvey (2014) The former Benedictine monastery of Corvey, in Höxter Westphalia is an historical art treasure of inestimable value. The former imperial Abbey with its nearly 1,200 year history is regarded as one of the most important monastic foundations in medieval Germany.



Naumburg Cathedral (2018) The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul ranks among the most important cultural monuments of the European High Middle Ages. It is especially renowned for its west choir featuring the twelve sculptures of the cathedral's founders. The founder statue of Uta, created by the Naumburg Master, is an icon and known as "the most beautiful woman of the Middle Ages"

OLD TOWNS



Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987) Lübeck, the undisputed Queen of the Hanseatic League, was founded in 1143 as "the first western town on the Baltic coast" and provided a shining example for all the Hanseatic towns and cities along the Baltic. The medieval old town is one of the foremost examples of brick Gothic architecture and reflects Lübeck's illustrious past as an early centre of international trade.



Town of Bamberg (1993) A centre of imperial and episcopal power for almost a thousand years, and often referred to as the Rome of Franconia, Bamberg stands on seven

hills surrounded by beautiful countryside. Dominated by its imperial cathedral, the town is a unique and superbly maintained masterpiece of urban design, uniting medieval and baroque architecture.



Collegiate Church, Castle and Old Town of Quedlinburg (1994) Quedlinburg, which enjoys an idyllic location on the Romanesque Route, was an important royal and imperia



Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl (1984) In Brühl, a small town in the Rhineland, architecture, sculpture, painting and garden design have been brought together to create a first-class work of art. A fine example of a German rococo ensemble, Augustusburg Palace and Falkenlust hunting lodge, along with their baroque gardens, have been inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage list.



Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin (1990/1992/1999) The beautiful city of Potsdam is part of an extraordinarily rich and attractive landscape: expansive parks, majestic tree-lined avenues and some 150 buildings from the 18th to the 20th century all combine to make an outstanding cultural treasure, extended to include architectural

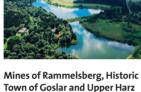


monuments in neighbouring Berlin.

Wartburg Castle (1999) Large, imposing and steeped in history: high above the town of Eisenach sits Wartburg Castle. One of the best-preserved medieval German fortresses and almost 1,000 years old, it is possibly Germany's most famous castle, and

INDUSTRIAL





Water Management System (1992/2010) Reminders of Germany's earliest industrial heritage: documenting around 1,000 years of mining history, the Mines of Rammelsberg on the outskirts of the beautiful old town of Goslar were once the largest interconnected repositories of copper, lead and zinc ore in the world. Energy for the as supplied by the Upper Harz water management system, the world's



Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Cultural Landscape (2019) The crossborder mining region is the only landscape in the world that presents the complex epochs of ore mining from the 12th to the 20th century and their global influences. Above and below ground mines, ore processing, landscapes and mountain towns contribute to strengthen the understanding of history and its relevance.





Messel Pit Fossil Site (1995) With more than 40,000 finds to date the Messel Pit is one of the world's most productive fossil sites, documenting dramatic changes to the biosphere during past geological periods. It reveals the wonders of evolution around 48 million years ago.



Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz (2000) As the first English-style landscape garden in mainland Europe, the 18th century Garden Kingdom of Dessau Wörlitz unites garden design and architecture in perfect harmony. Here you'll find manor houses, more than 100 buildings of varying sizes and a range of sweeping parks and gardens, all spread over an area of 140 square kilometres on and around the banks of the rivers Elbe and Mulde.



Bingen and Rüdesheim form the southern gateway to the Upper Middle Rhine Valley, which runs for around 65 kilometres to Koblenz. With the beauty remains one of Europe's biggest tourist attractions



Muskauer Park / Park Mużakowski (2004) Prince Hermann von Pückler Muskau - bohemian, travel writer and landscape gardener of great renown designed Muskauer Park, one of the most beautiful landscaped gardens in the world, in the early 19th century. Covering around 830 hectares, it is made up of a number of smaller parks on either side of the German-Polish border, each with its own character.

CULTURAL AND CON-TEMPORARY HISTORY





Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (1986) Founded as Augusta Treverorum in 16 BC, Trier is Germany's oldest town and a true monument to history. Historical buildings of international standing, remarkable churches and magnificent Roman remains all make a visit to this romantic city on the Moselle an



unforgettable experience.





Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987/2005/2008/2021) The Roman Limes: border, but also contact zone between Romans and "barbarians". Its archaeological traces are still visible in Germany today.

The Rhine formed the Lower Germanic Limes as a "wet border", reinforced and monitored by watchtowers, forts, legionary camps and the Roman Rhine fleet. Overall, the Lower Germanic Limes was about 250 miles long, 137 of which are in Germany The Upper Germanic-Raetian Limes is the longest archaeological monument in Europe and also one of the most

impressive. In Germany it marks the former Roman border fortifications between the Rhine and the Danube over a total of 340 miles. In this section of the border, the world power of the time secured its empire with forts. watchtowers, ramparts and moats,

walls and palisades The adjoining Danube Limes formed another "wet border". In addition to military facilities, World Heritage also includes sites such as baths, amphitheaters and civilian settlements. The western section of the Danube Limes over a length of 373 miles received the World Heritage title, around 125 of which are in Germany.





Museumsinsel (Museum Island) Berlin (1999) The unique collection of galleries and museums on Berlin Museum Island, with its five temple like buildings, houses treasures from 6,000 years of human history. Located in Berlin's historical centre, the complex is the centrepiece of the city's museum network and is Europe's largest cultural investment project.



Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (2004) It is one of the most beautiful town halls in Germany: the magnificent facade is a textbook example of the Weser Renaissance architecture typical of northern Germany. Along with the Roland statue, the city's very own "statue of liberty", it still stands as a reminder of the pride that the locals have for their city, their freedom and their sovereignty



Berlin Modernism Housing Estates (2008) Appearing between 1913 and 1934, Berlin's six Modernist housing estates, with their promise of "light, air and sunshine" for residents, provided a welcome antidote to the gloomy tenement buildings of Wilhelmine Germany. Their clean lines made them hugely influential in 20th century architecture and town planning



Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps (2011) Nine pile dwellings are located on the shores of Lake Constance in Baden-Württemberg. Nine more are listed in Upper Swabia, south of Augsburg and at Lake Starnberg. Together with 93 further sites in France, Italy, Austria Switzerland and Slovenia. they represent an archaeological legacy that dates back almost 7,000 years



Margravial Opera House Bayreuth (2012) The Margravial Opera House is regarded as a triumph of 18th century baroque theatre design. Visitors find the splendour of its interior simply awe-inspiring. The most beautiful baroque theatre remaining in Europe it was built by Giuseppe Galli-Bibiena and his son Carlo. the most famous theatre architects of their day.



UNESCO World Heritage in Germany



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The UNESCO World Heritage Sites Association Germany is the

representative body of the combined German World Heritage Sites and their affiliated tourist organizations. The association was founded 2001 in Quedlinburg aiming to increase awareness of Germany's World Heritage sites and to improve low-impact and specialised tourism to heritage sites on a sustainable scale.

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Upper Middle Rhine Valley (2002) of nature, breathtaking panoramic views and an incredible wealth of castles and palaces overlooking sundrenched vineyard slopes, the valley







Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch (1991) The King's Hall at the former Lorsch Abbev in Hessen is a late Carolingian construction, probably built in the middle of the 9th century under Louis the German. Together with the other buildings and archaeological remains of the medieval abbey complex, the building was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site as the last remaining section of the Carolingian abbey still visible from above ground.



Maulbronn Monastery Complex (1993) Over a period of around 400 years, the monks built a remarkable monastery at Maulbronn. which became a distinguishing feature of the surrounding landscape. Today, this former Cistercian abbey is not only the most complete and best-preserved monastic complex north of the Alps, it is also a particularly fine example of medieval architecture.



Cologne Cathedral (1996) There have been churches on the site of Cologne Cathedral since the 4th century. However, it was not until 1248 that this city on the Rhine became home to one of the foremost cathedrals in the Christian world – a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. When it was completed in 1880, it was the tallest building in the world.



Monastic Island of Reichenau (2000) Three Romanesque churches from the 9th to the 11th century attest to the significance of the former Benedictine abbey on the Monastic Island of Reichenau in Baden-Württemberg. Founded in 724, it quickly developed into one of the most important monasteries in southern Germany. The monastic tradition car still be seen today in the unique religious festivals and processions that take place on the island.

historical layout and over 1,300 timberframed houses from a period spanning six centuries, Quedlinburg is a fine example of a beautifully preserved





Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar (2002) The grandeur and riches of the Hanseatic League in the 14th century could hardly be more vividly illustrated than in the historic centres of Stralsund and Wismar. Both towns boast virtually unchanged medieval layouts and extensively preserved architectural heritage from the brick Gothic period.



Old Town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof (2006) Regensburg, the town of emperors and kings, offers mpressive perspectives of around

2,000 years of history. The centre has over 1,500 listed buildings; of these, 984 form the "Old Town with Stadtamhof" ensemble

CASTLES AND PALACES



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Würzburg Residence with the Court **Gardens and Residence Square** (1981) Würzburg Residenz Palace is generally considered the purest and most remarkable of all baroque palaces in Germany. Built between 1720 and 1744 and enhanced by the magnificent gardens between 1765 and 1780, it exemplifies a glittering era and is one of the most spectacular

royal palaces in Europe.

foremost pre-industrial water management system for the mining industry. medieval town.





the UNESCO World Heritage list. Today. they are a cultural attraction, themed discovery park and science centre rolled into one.



industrial monument to be inscribed in

in Essen (2001) In its day, shaft XII at the Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen was the world's largest and most modern coal-mining facility and a leading example of the development of heavy industry in Europe. Today, with its Bauhausinfluenced design, the mine is a triumph of modern industrial architecture and a

centre for art and culture



from 1911 to designs by Adolf Meyer and Walter Gropius, the subsequent star architect of the Bauhaus school, the Fagus Factory is widely regarded as the first truly modernist structure.

The Water Management System of Augsburg (2019) The Water Manage ment System of Augsburg documents the 800-year-development of the urban water supply: from the separation of drinking water from water for domestic use in the Middle Ages to the use of hydropower as fuel and the continued use of old traditions by applying new technologies nowadays.



Primeval Beech Forests of the **Carpathians and the Ancient Beech** Forests of Germany (2007/2011/ **2017)** They are really the original inhabitants of Europe: without human intervention. beech trees would still cover large areas of continental Europe. Today, unspoilt lowland beech forests are found nowhere else in the world but in Germany. The Ancient Beech Forests of Germany UNESCO World Natural Heritage site therefore offers a fascinating, romantic and incredibly diverse picture of the original European landscapes. This transboundary extension now stretches over 12 countries.



Wadden Sea (2009/2014) The diversity of the Wadden Sea landscape on the North Sea coast makes it a unique habitat for countless species of plants and wildlife. This UNESCO World Natural Heritage site covers an area of around 11,000 square kilometres and includes the three Wadden Sea National Parks of Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, Hamburg and Denmark plus the Wadden Sea conservation area in the **Netherlands**



Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe (2013) Covering 240 hectares in the north Hessen city of Kassel, baroque Wilhelmshöhe Park is designed in the style of an English landscape garden and is Europe's largest hillside park. Together with Wilhelmshöhe Palace, it forms a unique whole that combines culture, nature and landscape architecture in perfect harmony

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Luther Memorials in Eisleben and

Wittenberg (1996) Even today, some 500 years after the Reformation and the beginning of the modern era, the atmosphere of those times can still be felt in Eisleben and Lutherstadt Wittenberg. This is where you'll find unique Luther memorial sites such as the house where the Church reformer was born, the house where he died, the monastery where he lived and the church to which he nailed his 95 theses





Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar. Dessau and Bernau (1996/2017) As a university of design, the Bauhaus School revolutionised 20th century art and architecture around the world. Today the original buildings in Weimar, Dessau and Bernau, along with a range of museums and exhibitions, provide an insight into a movement that still seems innovative today.



Classical Weimar (1998) For centuries. Weimar in Thuringia was at the centre of intellectual life in Germany: the city experienced its heyday in the early 19th century when it was home to no fewer than three of Europe's leading intellectuals - Goethe, Schiller and Herder. The Classical Weimar ensemble is testimony to the

enlightened, courtly but also civic

culture of the period around 1800.



Speicherstadt and Kontorhaus District with Chilehaus (2015) This is where the roots of the modern European city of Hamburg lie: the historical Speicherstadt and Kontorhaus district with the famous Chilehaus are synonymous with Hamburg's rise as a global trading power. Having survived the years without damage or alteration. it is a vibrant cultural quarter today.



The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding **Contribution to the Modern** Movement (2016) For their groundbreaking concept and architecture two of the houses in the Weissenhof housing estate, built 1927, were elevated to the status of a UNESCO World heritage site, together with Corbusier's works in six other countries.



Caves and Ice Age Art in the Swabian Jura (2017) The oldest figurative mobile art objects and musical instruments are dated to about 40,000 years before present. They have been discovered in caves that are situated in the river valleys of Ach and Lone in the Swabian Jura. As an ensemble, the caves, their surrounding landscape and the archaeological objects represent one of the most significant heritage sites of human cultural and evolutionary history worldwide



Hedeby and the Danevirke (2018) Hedeby was a major trading centre during the Viking age and is surrounded by the Danevirke, an extensive defensive system of earthworks and ditches. The remains are located at the historic isthmus between the narrow inlet of the Schlei and the lowlands of the North Sea in the north of Schleswig-Holstein.



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(2021) The first Jewish World Heritage in Germany shows constructural innovation and outstanding erudition: stony testimonies – synagogues, cemeteries and ritual baths (mikvaot) - together with the religious traditions, bear witness to the heyday of the ShUM cities in the Middle Ages.







The Great Spa Towns of Europe (2021) The series includes eleven historic spa towns in seven states, including Bad Ems (Rhineland-Palatinate), Baden-Baden (Baden-Württemberg) and Bad Kissingen (Bavaria). Together they particularly embody the European spa phenomenon, which experienced its heyday between 1700 and the 1930s. To this day they are important places of health, distraction and conviviality.



(2021) From 1901 to 1914 the Mathildenhöhe, the highest elevation above the city of Darmstadt, was one of the most important centers of modern art and architecture in Europe and the whole world. The ensemble of Wedding Tower, Exhibition Hall, Artists' Colony Museum, Plane Tree Grove and artists' houses forms a decisive conjunction in the development towards Modernism in architecture, art, design and the shaping of a new living environment.

Harz Water Management System), Völklinge Hütte (Völklingen), J. Schumacher/Ruhrgebie Hütte (Völklingen), J. Schumacher/Ruhrgebie Tourismus (Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex), UNESCO-Welterbe Fagus-Werk / Andreas Bormann (Alfeld), Dominik Ketz (Upper Middle Rhine Valley), Astrid Roscher (Muskau Park), Nationalpark Hainich/Thomas Stefan (Primeval Beech Forests), Adam Schnabler (Wadden Sea), Museumslandschaft Hessen Kassel (Kassel), Tourist Information r (Trier Cathedral), Verein Deutsche Limes Straße e.V./Fotograf: Michael Schneidt (Upper Germanic-Raetian Limes), J. Morscheiser/LVR Amt für Bodendenkmalpflege im Rheinland (Lower Germanic Limes), Gäubodenmuseur Straubing/Fotograf: Bruno Mooser (Danube Limes). Fremdenverkehrsverein Lutherstadt Eisleben MansfelderLand eV. (Eisleben), H.R. Uthoff (Wittenberg), Weimar GmbH/Guido Werner (Bauhaus Weimar), Eberle & Eisfeld im Auftrag der Handwerkskammer Berlin (Bauhaus Bernau), Maik Schuck (Classical Weimar), Wolfgang Scholvien (Berlin Museum Island), Bremer Tourismus Zentrale/Krause (Bremen), Tina Merkau (Berlin Modernism Housing Estates), Regierungspraesidium Stuttgart/Landesamt für Denkmalpflege/W. Hohl (Prehistoric Pile Dwellings), Frahm (Bayreuth), Hamburg Tourismus GmbH/ Thomas Hampel (Hamburg), Weissenhof Museum/Brigida González (Stuttgart), S.M. Heidenreich/Landesamt für Denkmalpflege im Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart (Caves and Ice Age Art in the Swabian Jura), Ostseefjord Schlei/Zoellner (Hedeby and the Danevirke) Stance and The Water Management System of Augsburg), Jens Kugler (Erzgebirge, Krušnohoří Mining Cultural Landscape), Jürgen Ernst (Worms, Mainz), Klaus Venus (SchUM-Site Speyer), BLfD/David Laudien (Bad Kissingen), Dietmar Pohlmann (Bad Ems), Iris Geiger-Messner (Baden-Baden), Nikolaus Heiss (Mathildenhöhe Darmstadt) Map page: © DZT/Loki Lech (Aachen), Hans P. Szyszka, Erfurt (Alfeld), Florian Trykowski (Bamberg), Bayreuth Marketing & Tourismus GmbH (Bayreuth), Bernd Weingart (Berlin Museumsinsel), Ben Buschfeld (Berlin Siedlungen der Moderne). Eberle & Eisfeld im Auftrag der Handwerkskammer (Bernau) Bremen Tourismus BTZ (Bremen), DZT/Stadt Brühl/klickphoto.de (Brühl), Königsstuhl (Alte Buchenwälder), DZT/Jochen Keute (Dessau, Höxter, Maulbronn), DZT/H.R. Uthoff (Dessau-Wörlitz), Wartburg Stiftung (Eisenach) Fremdenverkehrsverein Lutherstadt Eisleber (Eisleben), Stiftung Zollverein/Matthias Duschner (Essen), Hirschler (Goslar), Hamburg Tourismus GmbH/Andreas Vallbracht (Hamburg), Stadt Hildesheim (Hildesheim) H. Schlaiß (Höhlen und Eiszeitkunst der Schwäbischen Alb), Museumslandschaft Hessen Kassel (Kassel), Stadt Köln (Köln), DUK Erik Hartung (Lower Germanic Limes), Verein Deutsche Limes-Straße e.V., Fotograf: Michael Schneidt (Upper Germanic-Raetian Limes), Straubinger Gäubodenmuseum/Fotowerbung Bernhard (Danube Limes), Stadt Lorsch (Lorsch), S.E. Arndt (Lübeck), Senckenberg Forschungsinstitut/Naturmuseum Frankfurt-Main (Messel), Stiftung Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau (Muskau), Willi Knopf (Upper Middle Rhine Valley), Rutkowski (Naumburg), DZT/Tourismusverband Pfaffenwinkel (Pfaffenwinkel), Pfahlbaumuseum (Prehistoric Pile Dwellings), Potsdam Tourismus GmbH (Potsdam), Jürgen Meusel (Quedlinburg), Stadt Regensburg Danevirke), Stadt Augsburg/Ruth Ploessel (The Water Management System of Augsburg),

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Fagus Factory in Alfeld (2011) Built

feeling of lightness.



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