THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS
Committee on Design

ORIGINS OF MODERNISM

Berlin, Dessau and Potsdam

2013 AIA COMMITTEE ON DESIGN Fall Conference
September 22 – 28, 2013 | Berlin, Germany

The AIA Committee on Design would like to acknowledge the following sponsor for their generous support of the 2013 AIA Committee on Design Fall Conference, Origins of Modernism: Berlin, Dessau and Potsdam

AIA Committee on Design

The Committee on Design (COD) was founded to promote design excellence among members of the AIA, the broader design community, and the public at large, both nationally and internationally. In realizing our mission, we promote a range of activities intended to encourage a dialogue on the art of building. Our goals are to:

examine and promote knowledge of contemporary design issues

compare current design and historic precedents

learn from the contrast or progression of ideas

advocate leadership roles for architects within the fields of design and planning

2013 NATIONAL ADVISORY GROUP

MARLENE IMIRZIAN FAIA, CHAIR

STEVE ALSPAUGH AIA, CHAIR ELECT

KEVIN WILOCK AIA, SECRETARY

LORI KREJCI AIA, TREASURER

MIKE MENSE FAIA, PAST CHAIR

2013 NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRS

JAMES CHILDRESS FAIA, COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE CHAIR

- TANIA SALGADO AIA, CITY GUIDES AND HONOR AWARDS RECEPTION CHAIR
- ANDY KING AIA, MEMBER SLIDE SHOW CHAIR
- ANN THOMPSON, WEBSITE CHAIR

PHILIP LAIRD FAIA, CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP CHAIR

JAMES C LORD II AIA, HONORS AND AWARDS CHAIR

- TOM HOWORTH FAIA, GOLD MEDAL COMMITTEE CHAIR
- DOUG BENSON AIA AND PAUL MANKINS FAIA, FIRM AWARD COMMITTEE CO-CHAIRS
- JOHN SNYDER AIA, TWENTY FIVE YEAR AWARD COMMITTEE CHAIR
- ROBERT MILLER FAIA, INSTITUTE HONORS FOR COLLABORATIVE ACHIEVEMENT COMMITTEE CHAIR
- DONALD HENKE AIA, HONORARY FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE CHAIR

BRUCE BLAND, NATIONAL AIA STAFF COORDINATOR FOR COD

2013 FALL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

MARLENE IMIRZIAN, FAIA
2013 CHAIR, AIA COMMITTEE ON DESIGN

PETER LIZON, FAIA
CONFERENCE CO-CHAIR

JAMES R. KELLER, AIA
CONFERENCE CO-CHAIR

TANIA SALGADO, AIA
FALL CONFERENCE GUIDE CHAIR

Origins of Modernism: Berlin, Dessau and Potsdam

AIA Committee on Design

Thank you to our destination management partners

BUREAU MULLER - SÖNKE MAGNUS MULLER
WITH BARBARA HOIDN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND THANKS

PROF. HARTMUT DORGERLOH
PREUSSISCHE SCHLÖSSER UND GÄRTEN FOUNDATION

BÜRLENT DURMUS
JEWISH MUSEUM BERLIN

CHRISTINE EDMAIER
BERLIN CHAMBER OF ARCHITECTS

CHARLOTTE FRANK
SCHULTES FRANK ARCHITEKTEN

TIM HEIDE
HEIDE & VON BECKERATH

BRITTA JRGENS
DEADLINE ARCHITEKTEN

THOMAS KAUP
BERLIN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

DR. THOMAS KHLE
BERLINISCHE GALERIE

MANFRED KHNE
BERLIN SENATE DEPARTMENT FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

DR. CHRISTA KLIEMKE
HAUS RUPENHORN FOUNDATION

FLORIAN KOEHL
FAT KOEHL

CARSTEN KROHN

CAROLA LOTZENBURGER
DAVID CHIPPERFIELD ARCHITECTS

ANNE MAIER
HAUS DER KULTUREN DER WELT

PHILIP OSWALT
BAUHAUS FOUNDATION DESSAU

KRISTIEN RING
AA PROJECTS

DR. DIETER SCHOLZ
STAATLICHE MUSEEN ZU BERLIN - NEUE NATIONAL GALERIE

DR. JULIA WALLNER
GEORG KOLBE MUSEUM

UTE WEILAND
ALFRED-HERRHAUSEN-GESELLSCHAFT
DEUTSCHE BANK

THANK YOU TO OUR ARCHITECT FIRM HOSTS

AEDES PFEFFERBERG

ARNOLD UND GLADISCH

BARKOW LEIBINGER

DAVID CHIPPERFIELD ARCHITECTS

GRUENTUCH ERNST

JURGEN MAYER H.

KLEINE METZ ARCHITEKTEN

KLEIHUES + KLEIHUES

LEON WOHLHAGE WERNIK

NÄGELI ARCHITEKTEN

SAUERBRUCH HUTTON

ZANDERROTH ARCHITEKTEN

Table of Contents

Letter from Marlene Imirzian, FAIA.. 2

Letter from Peter Lizon, FAIA..... 3

Conference Speaker Bios..... 4

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Conference Schedule At-A-Glance..... 11

Conference Schedule.. 13

TOUR SITES

Regional Map..... 24

DINING RECOMMENDATIONS

Restaurants near Gendarmenmarkt..... 79

Message from the Committee on Design 2013 National Chair

Marlene Imirzian, FAIA
Marlene Imirzian &
Associates Architects

2013 AIA Committee
on Design Chair

Dear COD Members,

It is my honor and pleasure to serve as the AIA Committee on Design (COD) Chair for 2013. This year is the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the COD! The COD was one of the first committees established by the AIA in 1963 as the Committee on Aesthetics, subsequently changed to be Committee on Design. Each year COD establishes a thematic focus for the year's conferences. This year our topic of focus is Modernism: Origins, Regionalism, and Continuing Inspiration. Modernism is today, decades after it was first introduced as a conceptual approach to architecture, still potently apparent in much contemporary work, writing, and discussion.

At our spring conference in Palm Springs, CA in May 2013 our topic was Modernism: Regionalism and Continuing Inspiration. At that conference we saw modernism as a language, demonstrated in important regional work of architects such as William Krisel, Albert Frey, John Lautner, and Don Wexler, and very much used today in innovative new buildings by Marmol Radziner and others. At that conference we introduced an innovative new program, the Design Legacy Video Series. This is an annual video of a small group of highly recognized design leaders in a discussion of one topic. The inspiration for the video series is the iconographic videos done of Charles and Ray Eames, which provide a unique capture of design thinking in an informal intimate venue. The videos are intended to be widely available for viewing from the COD web site to all AIA members, and to the public through the AIA national web site. The inaugural video was filmed in Palm Springs, California at the conclusion of the regular conference and includes design leaders from California speaking on Modernism in Architecture.

Germany offers a rich legacy of the origins of modern architecture and its continued impact particularly in current housing strategies in Berlin. At this conference we will trace the origins of modernism at the turn of the 20th century in Berlin, Dessau, and Potsdam. We will visit iconic buildings of the 1950s international style and examine pressing questions of modernization after reunification in 1990. We will see the contemporary work of architects doing highly recognized work in Berlin who have been influenced by modernism's principles, and visit examples of residential development at all scales representing new thinking about ways of living in Berlin. We have included visits and options to experience music and art in Berlin, where the visual and performing arts are integral component of the modern movement. I look forward to your participation and welcome you to this conference!

Message from the Committee on Design - Fall Conference Co-Chair

Peter Lizon, FAIA
2013 AIA COD Fall
Conference Co-Chair

James R Keller, AIA
2013 AIA COD Fall
Conference Co-Chair

Tania Salgado, AIA
2013 AIA COD Fall
Conference Guide Chair

The beginning of Modernism in Germany has roots in the Jugendstil (German Art Nouveau) of the end of the 19th Century. In 1907, the foundation of the Werkbund gave architects Hermann Muthesius, Henry van der Velde, Peter Behrens and Walter Gropius a common forum. Fagus Factory in Alfeld, built in 1911-16 by Gropius, showed a new direction for architecture.

Central to the development, teaching and dissemination of modern architecture was the School of Bauhaus founded in Weimar in 1919 under the leadership of Walter Gropius. The Bauhaus manifesto proclaimed that "the ultimate aim of all visual arts is the complete building."

In 1925 the Bauhaus left the building in Weimar, designed in 1904-11 by Henry van der Velde, and moved to Dessau. The new building, designed by Walter Gropius with Adolf Meyer, was streamlined, functional and assertively modern inside and out. Here, the former students were elevated to teaching positions: Herbert Beyer, Marcel Breuer, Hinnerk Scheper, Joost Schmidt and Gunta Solzl. The Chair of the Architecture Department, Hannes Meyer became Director of the school in 1928. Ludwig Hilberseimer taught town planning. Under Hannes Meyer's leadership the school was accused of becoming a nest of Bolsheviks. Meyer was forced out of the school and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe assumed the directorship in 1930. The Nazis closed the school in Dessau in 1932. Mies reopened the Bauhaus in Berlin, but within a year, in 1933, it was permanently closed. When Adolf Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany, Modernism was declared degenerate and all modernists were banned from public activity.

Berlin, the capital of Germany, provided a stimulating intellectual atmosphere for Gropius and fellow Werkbund members Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Erich Mendelsohn, Hugo Haring, Hans Poelzig, Bruno and Max Taut.

During its 14 years of existence, the Bauhaus succeeded in unifying the arts and revolutionizing the world of industrial design/mass production. Never before nor since has there been such emphasis on the coexistence of artist and craftsman, designer and technician. The influential instructors Gropius brought to the school included: Johannes Itten, Lyonel Feininger, Gerhard Marks, Oskar Schlemmer, Georg Muche, Paul Klee, Wassily Kandinsky, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy and Josef Albers.

The Bauhaus masters who escaped the persecution of Nazis also emigrated to the United States. Gropius, Breuer, Mies, Hilberseimer, Moholy-Nagy, Bayer and Albers settled in America where they profoundly influenced the building arts and architectural teaching. Their arrival was prefaced by the 1932 International Style Exhibition at MOMA organized by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson. For the American architects, this served as a catalyst to adopt the language of Modern Architecture.

The Committee of Design Fall Conference is designed to examine and learn this advancement and contribution to world architecture. We'll visit buildings and study the legacy of early German Modernism and the continuity of new work built in the capital since the reunification of Germany. City districts have changed appearance and composition, many buildings have been restored, rebuilt or erected – a great change has taken place. While Berlin architecture is the focus, the conferees will also travel to Dessau and Potsdam.

Peter Lizon

Conference Speakers

Thomas Kaup

Thomas Kaup, founder of Kaup + Wiegand Architekten, has been a member of the federal executive board of Bund Deutscher Architekten BDA since 2007 and was elected Chairman for Berlin in 2009. His goals are to build a vibrant platform for public debate on architectural quality, to enhance international relations and to improve the position of urban planners and architects as principal agents in the strive for building culture (Baukultur).

From 1991 to 2001 Kaup was coeditor and author for the magazine Arch+. He was a member of the Council of Urban Development Berlin and curator of the exhibition STADTWOHNEN presented at the 23 UIA World Congress of Architecture 'Transmitting Architecture' 2008 in Torino, Italy. Before establishing his office he worked for Fernando Domeyko in Brookline, Massachusetts and Thomas Herzog in München. In Berlin since 1987, he studied Architecture at Technical University, Berlin, then at Harvard and MIT.

Christine Edmaier

Christine Edmaier studied architecture at the University of Arts in Berlin where she graduated in 1987. In 1985-86 she received a DAAD-fellowship for IUA Venice, Italy. 1987-1991 partnership with Christian Kennerknecht. In 1992, she founded her own studio for architecture and urban design in Berlin. 1996-1997 Visiting critic at Kunsthochschule Berlin-Weissensee. From 2003 – 2009 she was Chairman of BDA – Berlin (Association of Architects, Berlin). Since 2013 she is President of the Berlin Chamber of Architects.

Conference Speakers

Manfred Kühne

Manfred Kühne studied architecture in Kaiserslautern, and Berlin where he graduated with a diploma in 1987. In 1991 he received state examination from the Berlin Senate Department for Building and Housing and worked as a freelance urban planner in Berlin from 1991-1995. From 1995-1997 employed architect at the architecture workshop of the Senate department for Building and Housing, 1997-2001, Director of Urban Planning in the Hansa City of Stralsund, 2001-2008 Director of the Department for Preservation, Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development and since 2008 department head for Urban Planning and Projects in the Senate Department for Urban Development Berlin and is a member of SRL and DASL.

Carsten Krohn

Carsten Krohn studied architecture, history of art and urban design at the University of Arts, Berlin and the Technical University in Hamburg, and at the Columbia University in New York. He worked as project architect at the office of Sir Norman Foster, London and received his PhD degree for research on Buckminster Fuller. He is author of various publications, amongst them about Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier and Peter Behrens. He taught at the Technical University Karlsruhe, the Humboldt University Berlin, and TU Berlin. In 2010, he curated the exhibition The Unbuilt Berlin.

Conference Speakers

Kristien Ring

Architect, Curator and Author, Kristien Ring is the founder of AA PROJECTS Active Architecture Cultural Projects (2011. Kristien Ring is currently commissioned by the German Federal Foundation for Baukultur (Building Culture). She is the author of the publication "SELF MADE CITY" Berlin. Self-initiated Urban Living and Architectural Interventions," published in 2013. She has taught Architectural Design at the Technical University of Braunschweig and the Brandenburg Technical University-Cottbus. From 2005 to 2011, she was the founding Director of the DAZ German Center for Architecture in Berlin, and from 2001 to 2005 the co-founder and curator of the Gallery SuitcaseArchitecture in Berlin and has been a registered architect in Germany since 1998. Kristien is from Pittsburgh, PA, and has been living in Berlin since 1991. She studied architecture at North Carolina State University as well as at the Kunsthochschule Berlin-Weissensee.

Florian Köhl

FAT KOEHL ARCHITECTS is a Berlin based office founded by architect Florian Köhl in 2002. A major trait of the studios work is its search for ways of relating people through architecture with their urban surroundings. FAT KOEHL spearheaded efforts to elaborate alternative architectural production model on an all but stale Berlin housing market in the early 2000s. He was instrumental in the development of a new building approach--co--housing, which foresaw the major involvement of his clients in the building process and lead to a new type of architecture fusing a clients' creativity with the strong design vision of the architect. FAT KOEHL won the Berlin Architecture award in 2009. Florian Köhl researched and taught for several years at the Technical University of Berlin and the Bartlett School of Architecture London. He is a co-founder of the NBBA (Network of Co--housing Architects in Berlin), Teameleven and Instant City, Berlin. DipArch. Bartlett (UC London)

Conference Speakers

Tim Heide

HEIDE & VON BECKERATH is based in Berlin. Tim Heide and Verena von Beckerath are concerned with space as a challenge for projects in different fields and scales. The design process leads to an ongoing research involving architecture and society, sustainability and technology. Applying both conceptual and rational thinking, projects are informed by structural and formal clarity. Their work covers urban design, architectural projects, interior design and conceptual studies. In treating every project in its formal, cultural and intellectual dimensions as a whole, the studio collaborates with other architects and specialists where appropriate. Their work (from 1996- 2008 in partnership with Andrew Alberts) is widely and internationally exhibited and published and has received prestigious awards.

Barbara Hoidn

Barbara Hoidn is Adjunct Associate Professor at the O´Neil Ford Chair at The University of Texas at Austin and founding member of the architecture firm Hoidn Wang Partner in Berlin, Germany in partnership with Wilfried Wang. She received her Dipl.Ing. in architecture from the University Karlsruhe, Germany, and was a Loeb Fellow at the Harvard GSD, Cambridge in 1999. She has been teaching at the ETH Zurich; the RISD, Providence, RI; and the Harvard GSD, Cambridge. From 1994 until 2000, she was head of the office of the Senate Building Director in Berlin. She has curated many exhibitions, symposia and conferences on architectural and urban design topics nationally and internationally, and has also been editor of several books and exhibition catalogues.

Conference Speakers

Britta Jürgens

Britta Jürgens (diploma at TU Berlin 1989) and Matthew Griffin (Diploma AA London 1996) founded Deadline Architects in 1993. Deadline's work explores the structural changes taking place (technological, social and economic) at the end of the mechanical age, and their particular effects on architecture and urban planning. To realize their projects they assume multiple roles intertwining political activism, project development, and design.

Conference Schedule

DAY 1
Sunday,
September 22

Welcome Boat Tour
Thomas Kaup
Christine Edmaier

DAY 2
Monday,
September 23

Lecture
Berlin Urban
Planning Strategies
Manfred Kühne

Tours:
Bauakademie
City Models
Neues Museum
Deutsches
Historisches Museum
Galerie am
Kupfergraben
Galeries Lafayettes
Krematorium am
Baumschulenweg
Velodrome
Akademie der Künste
DZ Bank

DAY 3
Tuesday,
September 24

Tours
Phiharmonie
Neue Nationalgalerie
Potsdamer Platz

Group 1 Tour
Chancellery

Lunch at Reichstag
Haus der Kulturen der
Welt

Small Group
Receptions
Berlin Architects'
Offices

DAY 4
Wednesday,
September 25

Welcome to Dessau
Philipp Oswalt

Dessau Tours:
Bauhaus
Meisterhäuser
Törten
Arbeitsamt
Bundesumweltamt

DAY 5
Thursday,
September 26

Lecture
Origins of Modernism
Carsten Krohn

Tours
Leibniz-Kollonaden
Schaubühne
Haus des Rundfunks
Unité d´Habitation
Georg-Kolbe-
Museum
Olympia-Stadion
Haus am Rupenhorn
Siemens-Stadt
Bauhaus-Archiv

DAY 6
Friday,
September 27

Kristien Ring
New Housing
Strategies for Berlin

New Housing
Strategies for Berlin,
IBA 2020
Kristien Ring
Britta Jürgens
FatKoehl
Tim Heide
Mod: Barbara Hoidn

Tours:
Mauerpark
Versöhnungskirche
Joh3
Florian Koehl
Bender
Tempelhof
Park am Gleisdreieck
IBA
Jewish Museum

Group 2+ 3 Tour
Chancellery

Closing Dinner
Berlinische Galerie

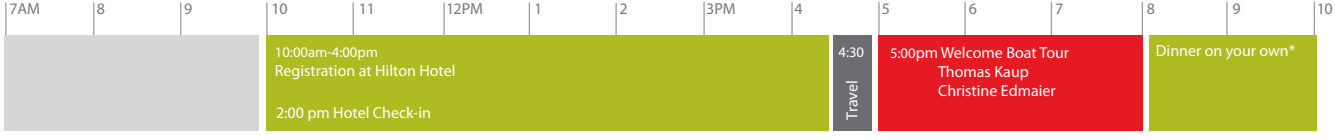
DAY 7
Saturday,
September 28

Group 4 Tour
Chancellery

Optional Tour
Klein-Glienicke
Charlottenhof
Einstein-Turm

2013 AIA COD Fall Conference Schedule : At-A-Glance

DAY 1: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22



DAY 2: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

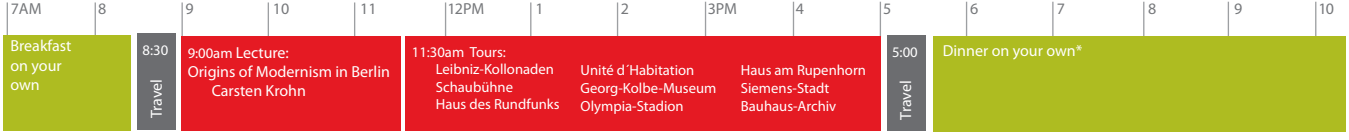
DAY 3: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

DAY 4: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

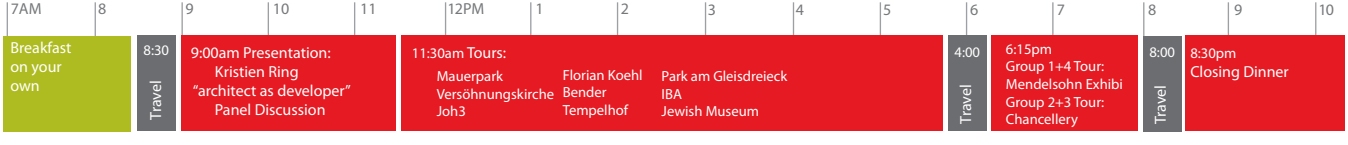
* Restaurant recommendations on page 79

2013 AIA COD Fall Conference Schedule : At-A-Glance

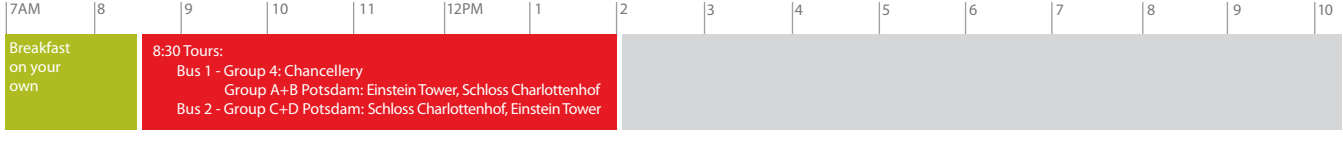
DAY 5: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26



DAY 6: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27



DAY 7: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28



* Restaurant recommendations on page 79

DAY 1: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

10:00AM-4PM
Conference
Registration

LOCATION:
Hilton Hotel
Mohrenstrasse 30
10117 Berlin

4:30PM
Gathering and Departure at
Lobby of Hilton Hotel

LOCATION:
Landing Stage at
Weidendammer Brücke

5:00PM
Welcome & Reception

LOCATION:
Boat

REMARKS:
Welcome by
Thomas Kaup, President
of Berlin Association of
Architects (BDA Berlin)

Christine Edmaier, President
of Berlin Chamber of
Architects

8:00PM
Boat Tour Concludes

Dinner on your own

DAY 2: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

Breakfast on your own
Hilton Hotel

8:30AM
Meet at Alfred-Herrhausen-Gesellschaf
Deutsche Bank
Unter den Linden 13-15
Entrance Charlottenstrasse,
10117 Benlin

Opening of Conference
8:45-9:30AM
Berlin Urban Planning Strategies 1990-2020

REMARKS:
Manfred Kühne, Department Head Urban Design and Projects , Berlin Senate for Urban Development

Walking Tours:
9:30AM-12:00PM
LOCATIONS:
Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung
Am Köllnischen Park 3
10179 Berlin

Neues Museum
Bodestrasse 1-3
10117 Berlin
Friedrich Stüler/David Chipperfield

Welcome
12:00PM

REMARKS:
Carola Lotzenburger David Chipperfield Architects at Neues Museum

Lunch Box provided

Bus Tours:
2:00PM-4:00PM
Krematorium
Kiefholzstrasse 221
12437 Berlin
Schultes/Frank Architects

Velodrome
Paul-Heyse-Strasse 26
10407 Berlin
Dominique Perrault

Akademie der Künste
Pariser Platz 4
10117 Berlin
Günter Behnisch/Werner Düttmann

DZ-Bank
Pariser Platz 3
10117 Berlin
Frank O. Gehry

REMARKS:
Charlotte Frank, Schultes/Frank-Architects at Krematorium

4:30PM
Visit at DZ-Bank

TRAVEL:
6PM
Walk Back to Hotels

Dinner on your own

DAY 3: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

Breakfast on your own

REMARK:

DON'T FORGET TO BRING YOUR PHOTO ID FOR VISIT OF REICHSTAG!

8:00AM

Meet in Lobby
Hilton Hotel
Mohrenstrasse 30, 10177 Berlin

Tours:

LOCATIONS:

Philharmonie
Herbert-von-Karajan-Strasse 1
10785 Berlin
Hans Scharoun

Neue Nationalgalerie
Potsdamer Strasse 50
10785 Berlin
Mies van der Rohe

Sony Center
Potsdamer Platz
10785 Berlin
Helmut Jahn

11:00AM

Group 1:
Kanzleramt
Willy-Brandt-Strasse 1
10557 Berlin
Axel Schultes & Charlotte Frank

Lunch

1PM

LOCATION:

Reichstag
Platz der Republik 1
11011 Berlin
Paul Wallot/Norman Foster

Haus der Kulturen der Welt
John-Foster-Dulles-Allee 10
10557 Berlin
Hugh Stubbins

TRAVEL:

3:30PM

Walk back to Hotels

4PM

Personal Time

6PM

Small Group Receptions at Berlin Architects' Offices

DAY 4: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

Breakfast on your own

8AM
Meet in Lobby
Hilton Hotel
Mohrenstrasse 30, 10177
Berlin

Welcome to Dessau
Philipp Oswalt , Director
Bauhaus Foundation

Tours:
TRAVEL:
Bauhaus Dessau
Gropius-Allee 38
06846 Dessau
Walter Gropius

Meisterhaus
Ebertallee 67
06846 Dessau/Roßlau
Walter Gropius

Siedlung Törten
Damaschkestrasse
Dessau
Walter Gropius

Arbeitsamt
August-Bebel-Platz 16A
06846 Dessau
Walter Gropius

Bundesumweltamt
Wörlitzer Platz 1
06844 Dessau
Sauerbruch/Hutton

Lunch-Boxes will be provided

TRAVEL:
4PM
Bus Transport to Hotel

Dinner on your own

DAY 5: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

Breakfast on your own

9AM
Meet at Alfred-Herrhausen-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
Unter den Linden 13-15
Entrance Charlottenstrasse
10117 Berlin

LECTURE:
Origins of Modernism in Berlin
Carsten Krohn, author

Tours:
11:30AM
LOCATIONS:
Schaubühne
Kurfürstendamm 153
10709 Berlin
Erich Mendelssohn

Haus des Rundfunks
Masurenallee 8 – 14
14057 Berlin
Hans Poelzig

Unité d´Habitation
Flatowallee 16
14055 Berlin
Le Corbusier

Georg-Kolbe Museum
Sensburger Allee 25
14055 Berlin
Ernst Rentsch & Paul Linder

Lunchboxes will be provided

Olympia Stadion
Olympischer Platz 3
14053 Berlin
Werner March/von Gerkan & Marg

Haus am Rupenhorn
Am Rupenhorn 25
14055 Berlin
Hans & Wassili Luckhardt

Siemensstadt
Hans C. Hertlein a. o.

Bauhaus-Archiv
Klingelhöferstrasse 14
10785 Berlin
Walter Gropius

TRAVEL:

5PM
Bus transport to Hotels

Dinner on your own

DAY 6: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

Breakfast on your own

9AM

Meet at Alfred-Herrhausen-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
Unter den Linden 13-15
Entrance Charlottenstrasse
10117 Berlin

LECTURE:
Kristien Ring
AA projects, Selfmade City

PANEL DISCUSSION:
New Housing Strategies for Berlin, IBA 2020

Barbara Hoidn, Moderator
Kristien Ring, Architect, Author, Curator
Britta Jurgens. deadline Architekten
Florian Koehl, Fatkoehl Architekten
Tim Heide, Heide & von Beckerath Architekten

Tours

11:30AM

LOCATIONS:
Bender
deadline Architekten
Hessische Str. 2

JOH 3
Jüergen Mayer H
Johannisstr. 3

Apartment and Office
Fatkoehl Architects
Strelitzer Str. 53

Housing Cooperative
ZE511 Bigyard
Zanderroth Architekten
Zelterstr. 5-11

Gallery and Studio
Brandlhuber + Emde, ERA, Schneider
Brunnenstr. 9

Lunchboxes will be provided

Gallery and apartments
BCO Architekten
Linienstr. 23

Apartment Building
Grüntuch und Ernst
Auguststr.

BV Apartments
Kastanienallee 41
grote architekten

Selfmade
Baugruppe Suedwestsonne
archid
Scharnweberstr. 45

Erweiterung der Gedenkstätte Berliner Mauer
Bernauer Str. 118
sinai Gesellschaft von Landschaftsarchitekten

Versöhnungskirche Mauerpark
Peter Sassenroth und Rudolf Reitermann (in collaboration with Martin Rauch, Rammed Earth construction)

Townhouses am Mauerpark
various architects

Park am Gleisdreieck
Möckernstr. Yorckstr.
Atelier LOIDL
Landschaftsarchitekten

Tempelhofer Freiheit

4PM

Welcome at Academy of Jewish Museum

LOCATION:
Jewish Museum
Lindenstrasse 9-14
10969 Berlin
Daniel Libeskind

DAY 6: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

Guided Tour

4PM

Welcome at Academy of Jewish Museum
Guided Tour

LOCATION:
Jüdisches Museum
Lindenstrasse 9-14
10969 Berlin
Daniel Libeskind

6:15PM

Group 1 + 4 Reception at Mendelsohn Exhibition at Chamber of Berlin Architects

6:15PM

Transfer for Group 2+3 from Jewish Museum to Chancellery

Tour:

Group 2+3: Chancellery

LOCATION:
Chancellery
Willy-Brandt-Strasse 1
10557 Berlin
Axel Schultes & Charlotte

Architektenkammer Berlin
Alte Jakobstrasse 149
10969 Berlin

8:30PM

Transfer of Group 2 +3 to Dinner Location

Participants of Group 1 + 4 will get to Dinner Location on their own.

Closing Dinner

8:30PM

LOCATION:
Berlinische Galerie
Alte-Jakob-Strasse
10969 Berlin

10:30PM

Individual Return to Hotels

DAY 7: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

Breakfast on your own

8:30AM

Meet in Lobby of Hilton Hotel

Tour 1:

8:45AM

Bus 1 - Group 4:
Chancellery

Group A+B Potsdam:
Einstein Tower, Schloss Charlottenhof

10AM /12PM

Visit of Einstein Tower in 2 groups

Visit of Schinkel Palace Charlottenhof in 2 groups

Tour 2:

8:45AM

Bus 2 - Group C+D Potsdam:
Schloss Charlottenhof, Einstein Tower

10AM /12PM

Visit of Schinkel Palace Charlottenhof in two groups

Visit of Einstein Tower in 2 groups

LOCATIONS:

Einstein-Turm
Telegrafenberg
14473 Potsdam
Erich Mendelssohn

Schloß Charlottenhof
Geschwister-Scholl-Strasse
34a
14471 Potsdam
Karl-Friedrich Schinkel

Lunch Boxes will be provided

Transfer back to Berlin for both groups of Bus 1 + Bus 2

2PM

End of tours at hotels

Tour Sites

Bauakademie

Neues Museum

German Historical Museum

Krematorium at Baumschulenweg

Velodrom

Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe

DZ-Bank

New Academy of Arts

Philharmonie

Neue Nationalgalerie

Chancellor Office

Reichstag

Haus der Kulturen der Welt

Bauhaus

Meisterhäuser

The Employment Office

Schaubühne

Haus des Rundfunks

Unité d´Habitation

Bauhaus Archiv

Georg Kolbe Museum

Church of Reconciliation

Hessische Strasse 5

JOH3

Brunnenstrasse 9

IBA Project

Tempelhof

Jewish Museum Berlin

Berlinische Galerie

Einstein Tower

Charlottenhof Palace

Bauakademie

The Bauakademie (English Building Academy) in Berlin, Germany, built between 1832 and 1836, is considered one of the forerunners of modern architecture due to its uncommon use of red brick and the relatively streamlined facade. Designed by Karl Friedrich Schinkel, the Bauakademie was built near the Berliner Stadtschloss (Berlin City Palace) to house institutions such as the Higher Council of Architecture and the technical royal faculty, which gave birth in 1879 to the Technische Universität. Damaged during World War II, the Bauakademie was then partially restored, but in 1962 the building was demolished to make room for the future Ministry of Foreign Affairs of East Germany. Between 2000 and 2001 students erected a temporary structure to give an impression of the volume and form of the building.

Painting by Eduard Gaertner

Neues Museum

The "New Museum" is located to the north of the Altes Museum (Old Museum) on Museum Island. It was built between 1843 and 1855 according to plans by Friedrich August Stüler, a student of Karl Friedrich Schinkel. The museum was closed at the beginning of World War II in 1939, and was heavily damaged during the bombing of Berlin. The rebuilding was overseen by the English architect David Chipperfield. The museum officially reopened in October 2009 and received a 2010 RIBA European Award for its architecture.

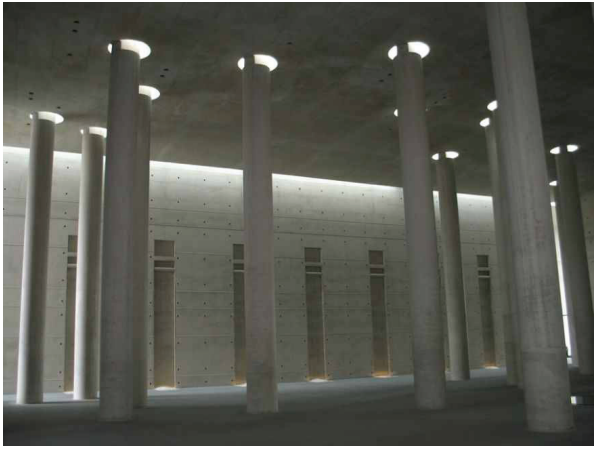
(2009) Neues Museum after restoration by David Chipperfield
Photo: Building Technologies Siemens

HISTORISCHES MUSEUM

German Historical Museum

Originally a new building for the Deutsches Historisches Museum was planned near the Reichstag Building. The Italian architect Aldo Rossi had won the architectural competition in the year 1988. The German reunification in 1990 changed the plans. On the day of unification the government of the Federal Republic made the collections and properties of the former "Museum für Deutsche Geschichte" (Museum for German History), which had been dissolved by the last East German government, available for use by the Deutsches Historisches Museum.

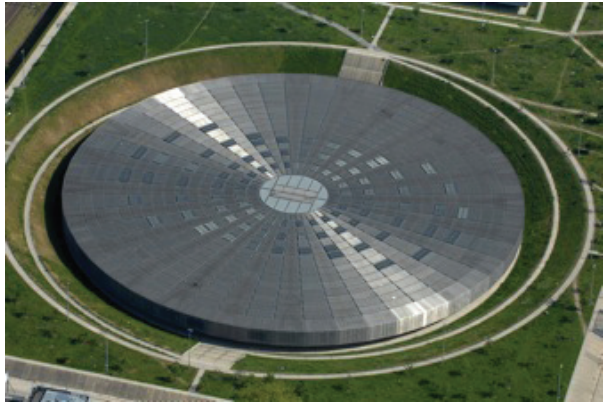
(1998) I. M. Pei
Photo: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Berlin



Krematorium at Baumschulenweg

After the original crematory—built in 1913—was closed due to construction defects, an architectural design competition was held in 1992 to designate who would shape the defunct building's destiny. Competition winners Axel Schultes and Charlotte Frank's new crematorium, open since 1999, is all about openness and restraint—the rooms, simple and ceremonial, are vast, high-ceilinged expanses of smooth stonework, glass and metal. Central among them—and the building's piece-de-resistance—is the Condolence Hall, punctuated by 20 columns that pierce the ceiling overhead allowing light from above to drift downwards.

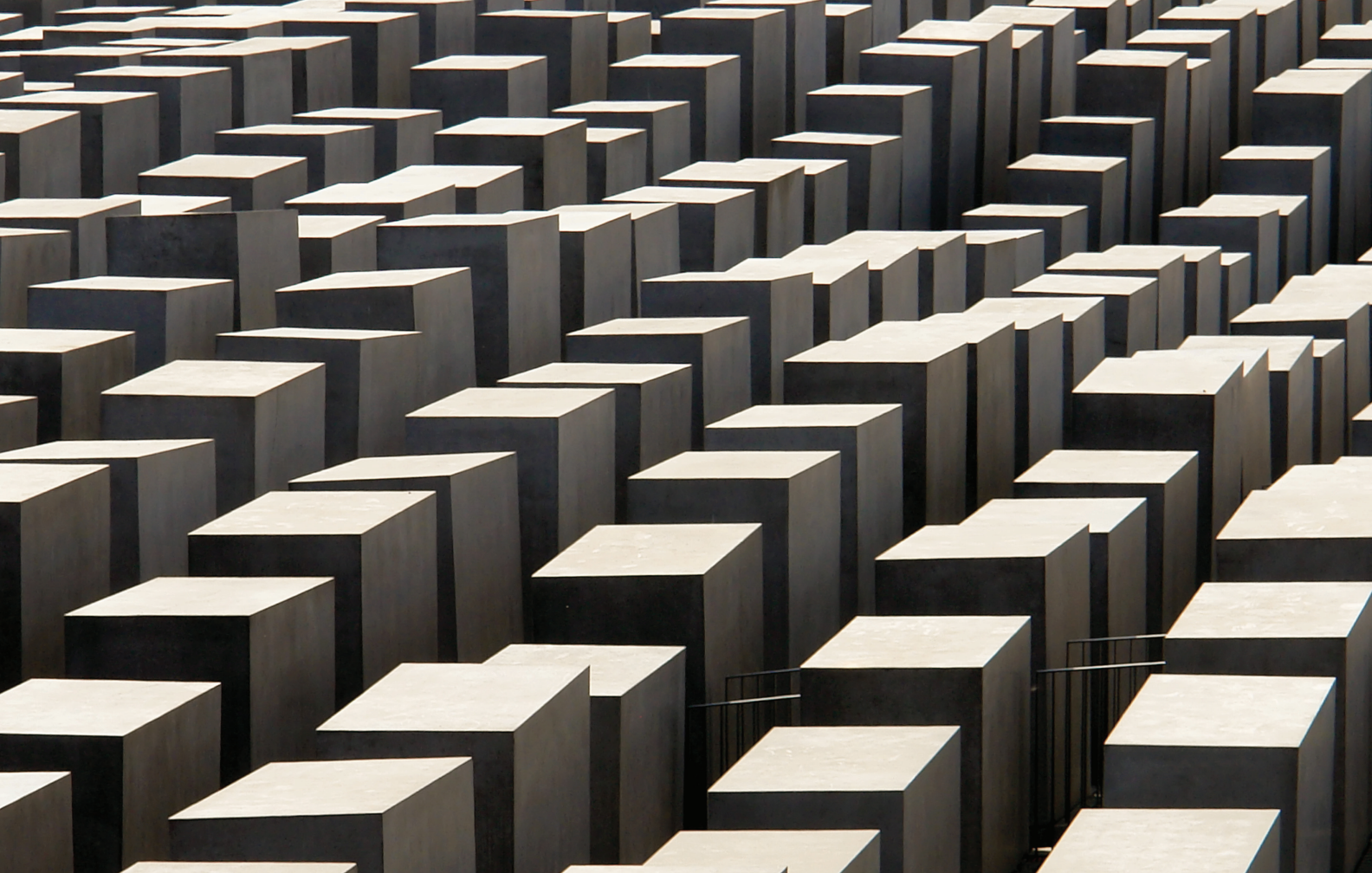
(1999) Axel Schultes and Charlotte Frank
Photo: Krematorium Baumschulenweg



Velodrom

The velodrome is an indoor track cycling arena, in the Prenzlauer Berg, locality of Berlin, designed by French architect Dominique Perrault. Holding up to 12,000 people, it was also Berlin's largest concert venue, until the opening of O2 World in 2008. It is part of a larger complex, which includes a swimming pool as well, built in the course of the unsuccessful application of Berlin, for the 2000 Summer Olympics. It replaced the former Werner-Seelenbinder-Halle, which was demolished in 1993. It hosts, mainly, indoor sporting events, trade shows and concerts.

(2002) Dominique Perrault
Photo: Berliner Zeitung



Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe

The Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe, also known as the Holocaust Memorial, is a memorial in Berlin to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, designed by architect Peter Eisenman and engineer Buro Happold. It consists of a 19,000 m2 (4.7-acre) site covered with 2,711 concrete slabs or "stelae", arranged in a grid pattern on a sloping field. The stelae vary in height. According to Eisenman's project text, the stelae are designed to produce an uneasy, confusing atmosphere, and the whole sculpture aims to represent a supposedly ordered system that has lost touch with human reason. It was inaugurated on May 10, 2005, sixty years after the end of World War II, and opened to the public two days later.

(2004) Peter Eisenman

DZ-Bank

The DZ Bank building is an office, conference, and residential building designed by architect Frank Gehry and engineered by Hans Schober of Schlaich Bergermann & Partner. Construction began in 1998 and was completed in 2000. The mixed-use building faces the Brandenburg Gate. On the other side, facing Behrenstraße, are 39 residential apartments. Between the two is a large atrium, designed for use as a conference or performance space. This is covered with a sophisticated glass-grid roof, curved in a complex form typical of Gehry's designs.

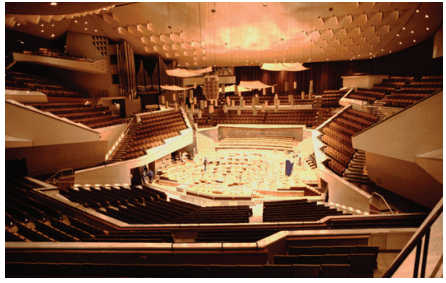
(2000) Frank Gehry

DLON

New Academy of Arts

The Academy of Arts of
Berlin was set up in 1696
by crown-prince Frederick
III of Brandenburg, later
king Frederick I of Prussia
as an "Academy of Painterly,
Sculptural and Architectural
Art", providing a model of
the learned society for the
"Prussian Royal Academy of Art
and Mechanical Sciences" and
the "Royal Academy of Berlin
for Fine Arts and Mechanical
Sciences."

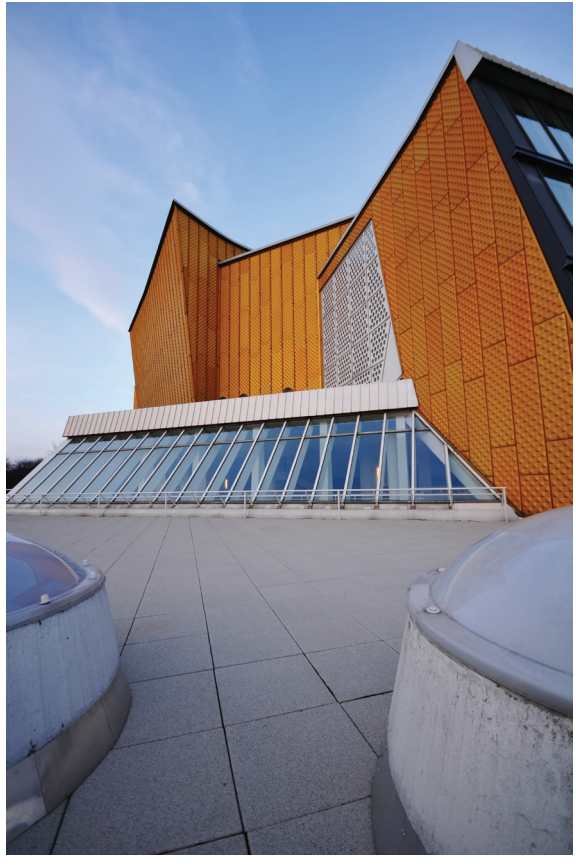
(1993) Günter Behnisch



Philharmonie

The Berliner Philharmonie is a concert hall in Berlin, designed by Berlin architect Hans Scharoun. Home to the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, the building is acclaimed for both its acoustics and its architecture. The Philharmonie lies on the south edge of the city's Tiergarten and just west of the former Berlin Wall. The cross street and postal address is Herbert-von-Karajan-Straße, named for the orchestra's longest-serving principal conductor. The neighborhood, often dubbed the Kulturforum, can be reached on foot from the Potsdamer Platz station. A two-venue facility with connecting lobby, the Philharmonie comprises a Großer Saal of 2,440 seats for orchestral concerts and a chamber-music hall, the Kammermusiksaal, of 1,180 seats. Though conceived together, the smaller venue was added only in the 1980s.

(1980) Hans Scharoun
Photo: Mike BM Wordpress



Neue Nationalgalerie

The Neue Nationalgalerie (New National Gallery) at the Kulturforum is a museum for modern art in Berlin, with its main focus on the early 20th century. Though it only comprises a small portion of the total gallery space, the exhibition pavilion stands boldly as the building's primary architectural expression. Eight cruciform columns, two on each length placed to avoid corners, support a square pre-stressed steel roof plate 1.8 meters thick and painted black. An eighteen-meter cantilever allows for ample space between the gallery's glazed façade and eight supporting columns. Mies' office studied this cantilever extensively in various scaled models in order to ensure its structural stability as well as the seeming flatness of the roof plate. The aesthetic importance of the clear span was directly related to Mies' conception of museum space in general, a "defining, rather than confining space.

(1968) Mies van der Rohe

Chancellery

TThe current Chancellery building was built by a joint venture of Royal BAM Group's subsidiary Wayss & Freytag and the Spanish Acciona from concrete and glass in an essentially postmodern style, though some elements of modernist style are evident. Occupying 12,000 square meters, it is also one of the largest government headquarters buildings in the world. By comparison, the new Chancellery building is eight times the size of the White House. A semi official Chancellor apartment is located on the top floor of the building. The 200 square meter two-room flat has thus far only been occupied by Gerhard Schröder; current Chancellor Angela Merkel prefers to live in her private apartment in Berlin.

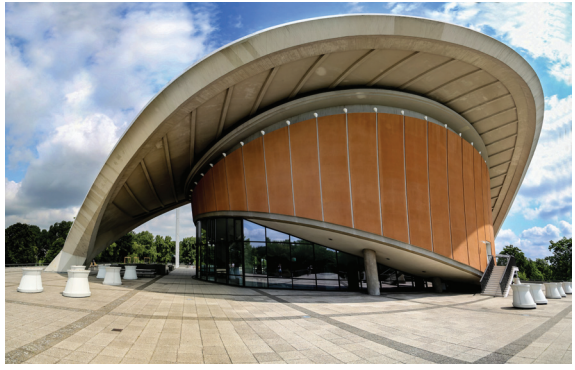
(2001) Charlotte Frank and Axel Schultes

Reichstag

The Reichstag is a historical edifice in Berlin, constructed to house the Imperial Diet of the German Empire. It was opened in 1894 and housed the Diet until 1933, when it was severely damaged in a fire. After World War II, the building fell into disuse. After the war, the building was essentially a ruin. In addition, there was no real use for it, since the seat of government of West Germany had been established in Bonn in 1949. Still, in 1956, after some debate, it was decided that the Reichstag should not be torn down, but be restored instead. However, the cupola of the original building, which had also been heavily damaged in the war, was demolished. An architectural contest was held, and the winner, Paul Baumgarten, reconstructed the building from 1961–1964.

Full restoration was made after German reunification on 3 October 1990, when it underwent a reconstruction. After its completion in 1999, it once again became the meeting place of the German parliament: the modern Bundestag.

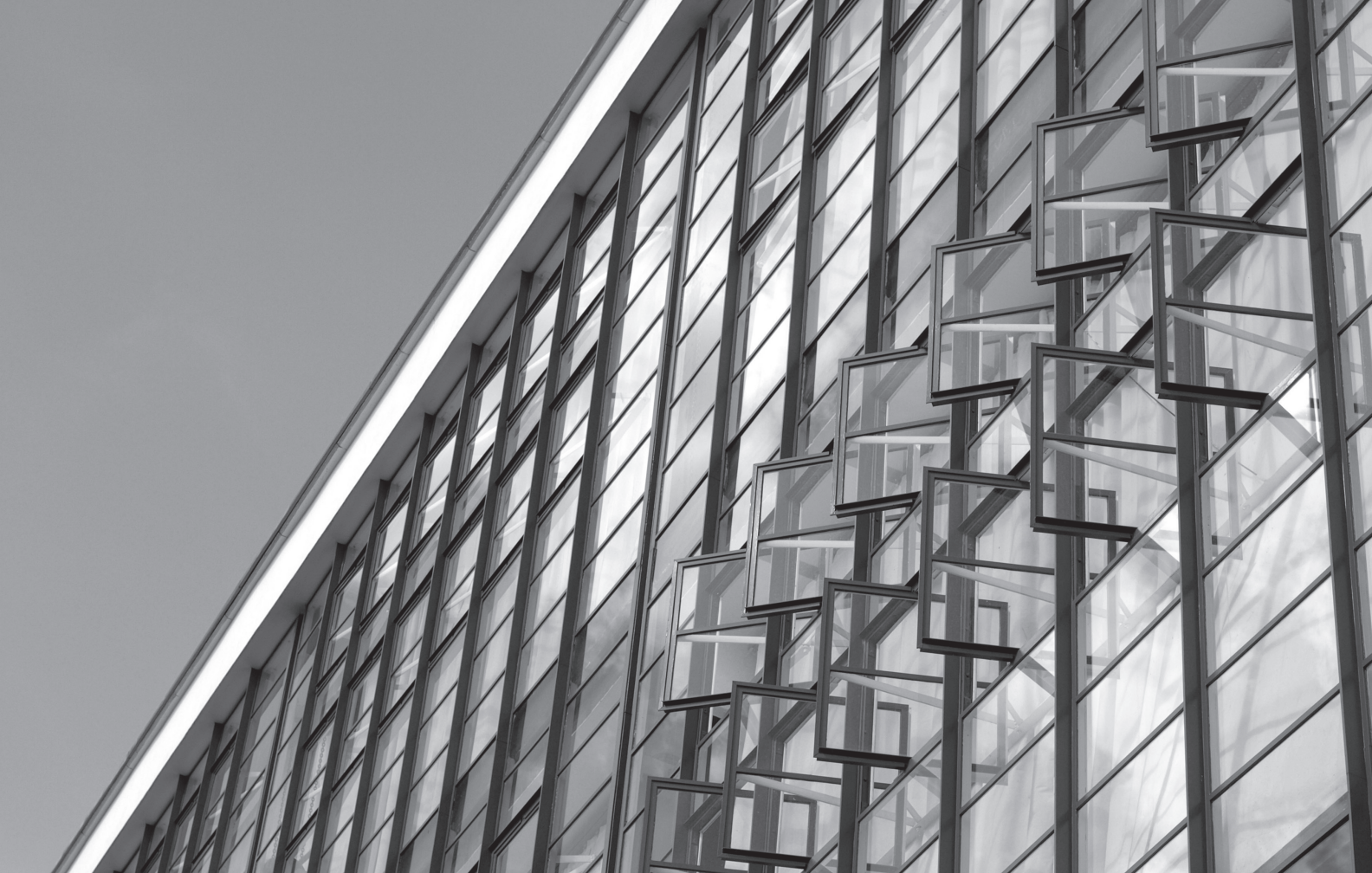
(1999) Sir Norman Foster
Photo, top left: Fotocommunity.de



Haus der Kulturen der Welt

The "House of the Cultures of the World" in Berlin is Germany's national center for the presentation and discussion of international contemporary arts, with a special focus on non-European cultures and societies. The building is located in the Tiergarten park and a direct neighbor of the Carillon and the new German Chancellery. It was formerly known as the Kongresshalle conference hall, a gift from the United States, designed by an American architect as a part of the Interbau exhibition. John F. Kennedy spoke here during his June 1963 visit to West Berlin. In 1980 the roof collapsed killing one and injuring numerous people. The hall was rebuilt in its original style and reopened in 1987 in time for the 750 year anniversary of the founding of Berlin. To Berliners it is also known as the Schwangere Auster ("pregnant oyster").

(1957) Hugh Stubbins
Photo, right: Haus der Kulturen der Welt



Bauhaus

The Bauhaus originated in Weimar in 1919 as a new type of design school. In 1924, when further work in Weimar became impossible, the Bauhaus offered itself up to other towns. That Dessau, an aspiring industrial city in central Germany, was chosen by the Bauhaus Masters over Frankfurt am Main, for example, depended in part on the fact that it could offer the Bauhaus a new school building. Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus in 1919, and its director until 1928, designed the building on behalf of the city of Dessau and in cooperation with Carl Fieger, Ernst Neufert and others in his private architectural practice – the Bauhaus did not have its own department of architecture until 1927.

(1925) Walter Gropius
Photo: Stiftung Bauhaus Dessau

Meisterhäuser

From the beginning the house was conceived as both a purely private dwelling for Walter and Ilse Gropius and also as a public building that served in many tours and as a film prop for the propagation of new building ideas. The Gropius couple was childless and their life revolved entirely around the Bauhaus. Ise Gropius fulfilled the role as host, secretary and "promoter". Gropius' biographer, Isaacs, wrote about this: "Ise Gropius tried to relieve her husband as much as possible and even carried out his correspondence with Alma Mahler-Werfel." In 1928 Walter Gropius left the Bauhaus and Hannes Meyer the Swiss architect who had been engaged as a teacher there in 1927 became the new Bauhaus director. In 1930 the third Bauhaus director, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, moved into the house.

(1928) Walter Gropius

The Employment Office

Following the introduction of compulsory unemployment insurance and its merger with the labor exchange in 1927, the city of Dessau invited Walter Gropius, Hugo Häring and Bruno Taut to participate in a restricted competition for the design and construction of an employment office. Gropius was awarded the contract in early 1928; by May 1929, the building was finished. Gropius's employment office is distinguished by the same goal of rationalization taken by the economy. He planned two parts defined by their functions and designed a long, two-story administration block and a protruding one-story circular building with a glazed shed roof for the public.

(1929) Walter Gropius
Photo: Kultuneise-ideen.de

Schaubühne

The Schaubühne am Lehniner Platz is a famous theatre in the Wilmersdorf district of Berlin, almost at the middle of the Kurfürstendamm. It is a conversion of the Kino Universum. This was perhaps the first Modernist cinema built in the world, as opposed to the Moorish, Egyptian and baroque styles that predominated.

Mendelsohn wrote a short text on his cinema, declaring "no baroque palaces for Buster Keaton". The cinema would become very influential on Streamline Moderne cinema design in the 1930s. It is the centerpiece of a wider design by Mendelsohn for the WOGA housing complex. The building's current use as a theatre dates from the late 1970s, and the interiors have been completely changed. Since 2005, Thomas Ostermeier and Jens Hillje are responsible for a quiet modern orientation.

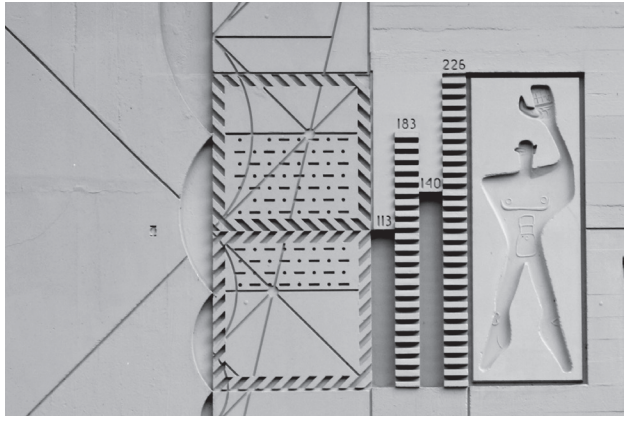
(1926) Erich Mendelsohn
Photos: faltplatte.de

Haus des Rundfunks

The "House of Broadcasting," located in the Westend district of Berlin, is the oldest self-contained broadcasting house in the world. The building vis-à-vis the Funkturm contains three large broadcasting rooms located in the centre, shielded from street noise by the surrounding office wings. It is now used by the local ARD broadcaster Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg (RBB) and produces radio programs for the channels radioBerlin, Kulturradio, and Inforadio.

After World War II, the Haus des Rundfunks became something of a Cold War issue: though it was situated in the British Sector of West Berlin, it was used by the Berliner Rundfunk radio station, controlled by the Soviet occupation forces, until it moved to East Berlin in 1952. Not until 1956 was the building handed over to the West Berlin mayor Otto Suhr by the Soviet military command. After considerable renovation work, it was used from the end of 1957 as the home of Sender Freies Berlins broadcasting programmes, which in 2003 merged into the Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg.

(1929) Hans Poelzig
Photo: Deimel & Wiltman



Unité d´Habitation

The Unité d'Habitation is the name of a modernist residential housing design principle developed by Le Corbusier, with the collaboration of painter-architect Nadir Afonso. The concept formed the basis of several housing developments designed by him throughout Europe with this name. The Berlin building is constructed in béton brut (rough-cast concrete), as the hoped-for steel frame proved too expensive in light of post-War shortages.

Inside, corridors run through the center of the long axis of every third floor of the building, with each apartment lying on two levels, and stretching from one side of the building to the other, with a balcony. Unlike many of the inferior system-built blocks it inspired, which lack the original's generous proportions, communal facilities and parkland setting, the Unité is popular with its residents and is now mainly occupied by upper middle-class professionals.

(1957) Le Corbusier

Bauhaus Archiv

The Bauhaus Archive was founded in Darmstadt in 1960. Walter Gropius and other members of the Bauhaus movement gave their support. The collection grew so quickly that a dedicated museum seemed attractive and Gropius was asked to design it. In 1964, he produced plans for a new museum in Darmstadt, on the Rosenhöhe, which was prevented by local politics.

The Senate of Berlin was however ready to supply both space and money for the project. In 1971 the Bauhaus Archive moved to temporary accommodation in Berlin. Modifying the plans for the location beside the Landwehrkanal, political decisions and financial restrictions delayed things. The foundation stone was finally laid in 1976 and the building was ready by 1979. There is not much left of Gropius' original 1964 design apart from the characteristic silhouette of the shed roofs. The changes to the plan were carried out by his former colleague Alex Cvijanovic, in conjunction with the Berlin architect Hans Bandel.

(1979) Walter Gropius and Alex Cvijanovic
Photo: Mowitania

Georg Kolbe Museum

The Georg Kolbe's museum collection is located in the artist's former studio in an idyllic pine tree setting in the Berlin-Westend suburb. Georg Kolbe (1877-1947) was Germany's most well known sculptor in the mid-20th century. Kolbe became the central figure of the sculptural form known as the 'autonomous nude'. His grief-stricken male figures exhibited in the museum belong to the time of his profound mourning over the death of his wife, who was buried nearby. The museum is equally dedicated to Kolbe's legacy and to the promotion of German and international sculpture. The studio erected in 1928 by Ernst Rentsch, a friend of the artist, remains the only example of former artist's studio in Berlin turned into a museum and was opened to the public in 1950. The permanent exhibition centers on Kolbe's own work including sculpture and painting, and that of a number of his closest contemporaries is also displayed.

(1928) Ernst Rentsch

Photos: Heinle Wischer und Partner Freie Architekten

Church of Reconciliation

The original church was completed in 1894 as an imposing brick-built building, in the neo-Gothic style. It received some damage in the Second World War, and still has a deactivated American bomb in the basement discovered during the reconstruction in 1999, but the church survived the war. The church building was destroyed in 1985 in order 'to increase the security, order and cleanliness on the state border with West Berlin' according to the official justification by the GDR government. Less than five years later, the Wall fell.

Wooden columns were used for the outer oval wall, which recreates the shape of the original and the inner oval of the chapel is made from pressed clay and follows the usual east-west orientation of churches. Volunteers from Open Houses (a German charity founded in 1989 that specializes in preserving endangered historical monuments in east Germany, with the help of foreign volunteers) came from fourteen eastern and western European countries to support the building project. On the 9th November 2000, on the eleventh anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Chapel of Reconciliation was consecrated

(2005) Rudolf Reitermann and Peter Sassenroth

Hessische Strasse 5

Hessische Strasse 5 - Miniloft - is located in Berlin's City Center. It is an architectural composition constructed in phases and situated on a small lot. The first phase building was constructed in an overgrown bombsite. It has three bent stainless steel ribbons that embrace an existing rear wing behind and navigate between the buildings on either side.

Photo: Tip Berlin

Deadline Architekten

JOH3

The residential complex, with a suspended slat façade, boasts never-ending, undulating striations. The multi-unit structure 'reinterprets' Berlin's classic residential stereotype; meanwhile its exterior form 'draws on the notions of landscape in the city.' Rising seven stories, the exterior silhouette is defined by its curtain-like system of slats.

All apartments open to an inner courtyard and face south-west so to maximize daylight and offer garden views. The structure is divided into various height levels, meaning the apartments rest on differing levels with an interesting succession of rooms.

J. Mayer H.

Photo: Suburban Fairytales

Brunnenstrasse 9

Brandlhuber + ERA, Emde, Schneider built a new house in Berlin where the Unfinished itself is program per se. The building with residential and commercial units does not want to be more than just a raw structure with an enclosing envelop. The showcased envelope is meeting the soul of the city; a city that is never being, only becoming and transforming. side.

Brandlhuber + ERA, Emde, Schneider

Photo: Brandlhuber Architekten

IBA Project

Hejduk was an American architect, artist and educator who spent much of his life in New York City. He is noted for his use of attractive and often difficult-to-construct objects and shapes; also for a profound interest in the fundamental issues of shape, organization, representation, and reciprocity. His early work grew from a set of exercises exploring cubes, grids, and frames, through an examination of square grids placed within diagonal containers set against an occasional curving wall, towards a series of experiments with flat planes and curved masses in various combinations and colors.

John Hedjuk
Photo: ArchitectureinBerlin.com

Flottwell Zwei

The distinctive exterior corresponds to the internal spatial concept based on a split-level. Irrespective of their actual size, the apartments offer individual and at the same time flexible living spaces. The symbiotic relationship between private and collective space characterises both the apartment type and the building. The given east-west position with its optimal daylight conditions lead to an apartment building with a depth of 16 m. The structural design of the building allows for different apartment configurations on one, two or even more levels that have individual entrance doors.

The building aims to discuss density, diversity and sustainability within residential architecture. It can be seen as a new model typology for urban housing by cost and space efficiency, while offering individual adaption.

(2011) Heide von Beckerath
Photo: Andrew Alberts, Macimilian Meisse

Tempelhof

The site of the airport was originally Knights Templar land in medieval Berlin, and from this beginning came the name Tempelhof. Later, the site was used as a parade field by Prussian forces, and by unified German forces from 1720 to the start of World War I. In 1909, Frenchman Armand Zipfel made the first flight demonstration in Tempelhof, followed by Orville Wright later that same year. Tempelhof was first officially designated as an airport on 8 October 1923.

As part of Albert Speer's plan for the reconstruction of Berlin during the Nazi era, Prof. Ernst Sagebiel was ordered to replace the old terminal with a new terminal building in 1934. The airport halls and the adjoining buildings, intended to become the gateway to Europe and a symbol of Hitler's "world capital" Germania, are still known as one of the largest built entities worldwide, and have been described by British architect Sir Norman Foster as "the mother of all airports". With its façades of shell limestone, the terminal building forms a 1.2 kilometre long quadrant.

(1936-41)
Photo, right: Blog.Prinz.de

Jewish Museum

The Jewish Museum Berlin is one of the largest Jewish Museums in Europe. In two buildings, one of which is a new addition specifically designed for the museum by architect Daniel Libeskind. The original Jewish Museum in Berlin was founded on Oranienburger Strasse in 1933, but was closed soon thereafter, in 1938, by the Nazi regime. In 1975 an "Association for a Jewish Museum" formed and three years later mounted an exhibition on Jewish history.

In 1988, the Berlin government announced an anonymous competition for the new museum's design. A year later, Daniel Libeskind's design was chosen by the committee for what was then planned as a "Jewish Department" for the Berlin Museum. While other entrants proposed cool, neutral spaces, Libeskind offered a radical, zigzag design, which earned the nickname 'Blitz'. Libeskind, also a musician, took inspiration from music and considered the museum the final act of Arnold Schoenberg's unfinished opera, Moses und Aron. Walter Benjamin's One Way Street's 60 sections determined the number of sections that comprise the museum's zigzag section.

(2005) Daniel Libeskind
Photo, above: Blog.Prinz.de

GRAFIK
IM LICHT
20.7.2007–7.1.2008
EINBLICKE
PRIVATSAMMLUNG
PEPENBROCK
30.3.–27.6.2001
BERLINER Pilsner

Berlinische Galerie

Berlin's State Museum of Modern Art is located in a residential area built in the eighties as part of the Internationale Bauausstellung (IBA), the International Building Exhibition. The foundation of the museum was a 1956 complex formerly used as a glass warehouse. The warehouse consisted of an 11 meter-high cubic hall and covered an area of 60 x 60 meters. It was attached to an eight-meter high front building and a four-story office building that paralleled the road. The structural modification was realized by the DIBAG Industriebau AG.The architect Jörg Fricke collaborated closely with the Berlinische Galerie in the production of his drafts, enabling the museum to open in 2004 after a construction period of only one year. Since the total budget of only 18.7 million Euros excluded extensive architectural remodeling, planners focused on maximizing functionality and space utilization to preserve the functional aspect of the industrial building.

(2004) Jörg Fricke

Einstein tower

The Einstein Tower is an astrophysical observatory in the Albert Einstein Science Park in Potsdam. It was built on the summit of the Potsdam Telegraphenberg to house a solar telescope designed by the astronomer Erwin Finlay-Freundlich. The telescope supports experiments and observations to validate (or disprove) Albert Einstein's relativity theory. This was one of Mendelsohn's first major projects, completed when a young Richard Neutra was on his staff, and his best-known building.

The exterior was originally conceived in concrete, but due to construction difficulties with the complex design and shortages from the war, much of the building was actually realized in brick, covered with stucco. Because the material was changed during construction of the building, the designs were not updated to accommodate them. The building underwent a full renovation in 1999, for its 75th anniversary, to correct problems with dampness and decay that had meant decades of repair.

(1924) Erich Mendelsohn
Photo: Astrophysikalisches Institut Potsdam

Charlottenhof Palace

The palace is located southwest of Sanssouci Palace in Sanssouci Park at Potsdam, Germany. It is most famous as the summer residence of Crown Prince Frederick William (later King Frederick William IV of Prussia). Today it is maintained by the Prussian Palaces and Gardens Foundation Berlin-Brandenburg.

With designs he created himself, the artistically inclined Crown Prince participated in the planning process for the palace and surrounding park with Schinkel. He referred to this summer residence as "Siam", which at the time was considered "the Land of the Free", and to himself jokingly as the "Siam House architect". Officially the palace and park were named Charlottenhof in honor of Maria Charlotte von Gentzkow who had owned the property from 1790 to 1794.

The interior design of the ten rooms is still largely intact. The furniture, for the most part designed by Schinkel, is remarkable for its simple and cultivated style. The landscape architect Peter Joseph Lenné was charged with the design of the Charlottenhof gardens.

(1790) Crown Prince Frederick William

Recommended Restaurants around Gendarmenmarkt

Das Meisterstück

Entrecôte

Aigner

Lutter & Wegner

Gendarmerie

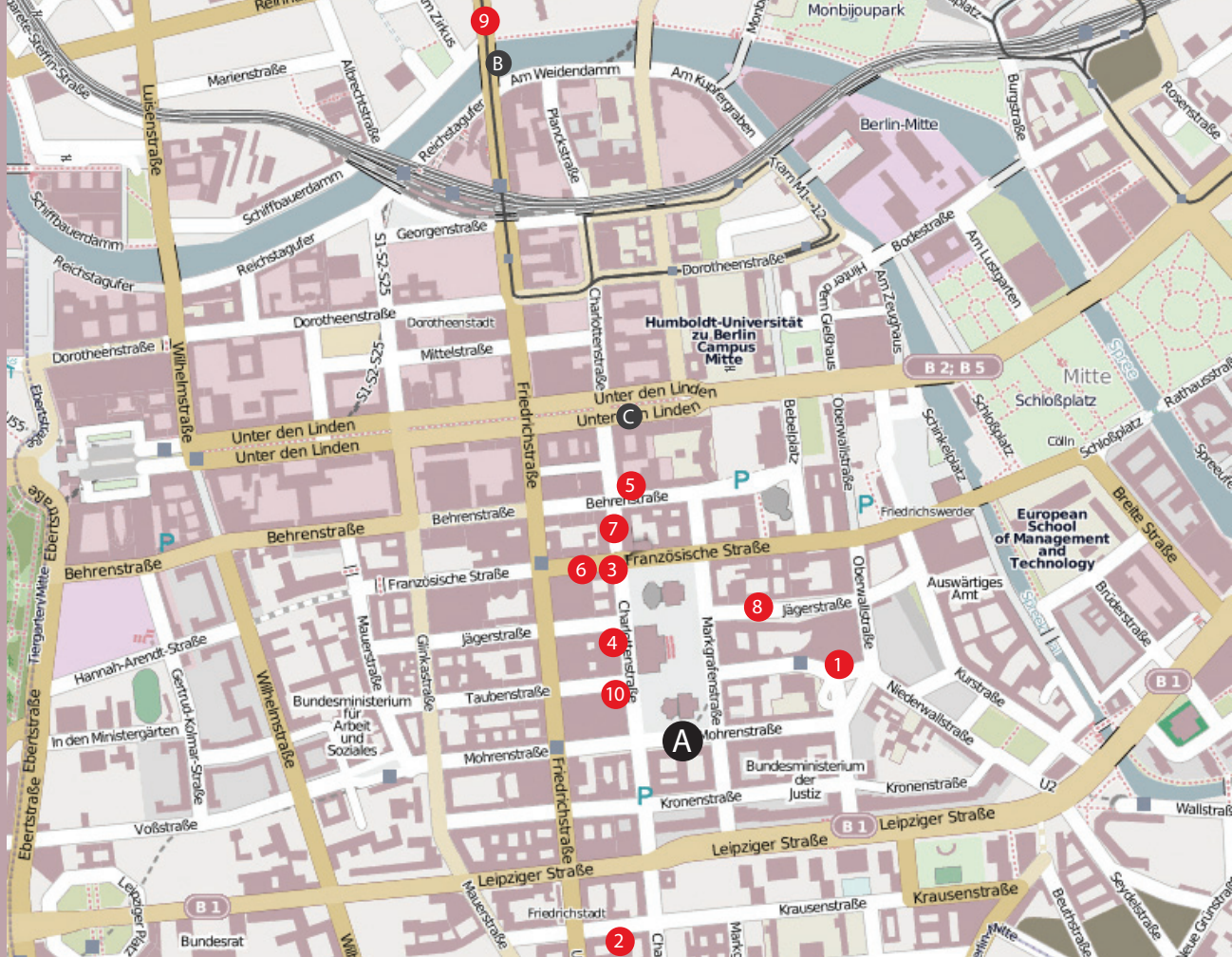
Borchardt

Fischers Fritz

VAU

Grill Royal

DRINKS: Newton Bar


A
B
C
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin Campus Mitte
Unter den Linden
Friedrichstraße
Wilhelmstraße
Behrenstraße
Französische Straße
Leipziger Straße
Mohrenstraße
Jägerstraße
Taubenstraße
Kronenstraße
Markgrafenstraße
Charlottenstraße
Oberwallstraße
Niederwallstraße
Kurstraße
Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales
Bundesministerium der Justiz
Auswärtiges Amt
European School of Management and Technology
Bundesrat
Mauerstraße
Ebertstraße
Hannah-Arendt-Straße
In den Ministergärten
Voßstraße
Dorotheenstraße
Georgenstraße
Am Weidendamm
Am Kupfergraben
Schiffbauerdamm
Reichstagufer
Marienstraße
Albrechtstraße
Planckstraße
Luisenstraße
Berlin-Mitte
Monbijoupark
Mitte
Schloßplatz
Spree
B 2; B 5
B 1
U2
Tram M1, 12
S1, S2, S25

Recommended Restaurants around Gendarmenmarkt

A

ACCOMMODATIONS
Hilton Hotel Berlin
Mohrenstrasse 30, 10117 Berlin

+49 30 202300

HOTEL INFORMATION
Check-in: 2:00 pm
Check-out: 11:00 am

DOMCURRY
Dome Terrace seating
Snacks, salads, dessert
Mon-Sun 11am-6pm

LISTO - LOBBY LOUNGE
Coffee, sandwiches, cocktails
Mon-Sun 8am-1am

RESTAURANT BELETAGE
Dining with a view
Breakfast and lunch
Mon-Fri 6:30am-10:30am
Sat-Sun 7am-11am

RESTAURANT MARK BRANDENBURG
Fine dining
Regional, international dishes
Mon-Fri 12pm-12am (exc 3-6pm)
Sat-Sun 6pm-12am

1 Das Meisterstück ($)
Hausvogteiplatz 3-4
10117 Berlin
Mon-Sun, 12pm –12am
Reservations +49 30 558 725 62
www.dasmeisterstueck.de

2 Entrecôte ($)
Schützenstrasse 5
10117 Berlin
Mon-Fri 11am-12am
Sat-Sun 5am-12am
Reservations +49-30 20165496
www.entrecote.de

3 Aigner ($$)
Französische Strasse 25
10117 Berlin
Mon–Sun 12am–11:30pm
Reservations: +49-30-20375 1850
www.aigner-gendarmenmarkt.de

4 Lutter & Wegner ($$)
Charlottenstrasse 57
10117 Berlin
Mon– Sun 11am–3am
www.l-w-berlin.d

5 Gendarmerie ($$$)
Behrenstrasse 42
10117 Berlin
Mon–Sun 11am–2am
Reservations: +49-30-76775270
www.gendarmerie-berlin.com

6 Borchardt ($$$)
Französische Strasse 47
10117 Berlin
Mon–Sun 11:30am–11:30pm
TEL +49-30-81886262
www.borchardt-restaurant.de

7 Fischers Fritz ($$$$)
Charlottenstrasse 49
10117 Berlin
+49-3020336363
Mon Suny 6:30pm–10:30pm
www.fischersfritz.com

8 VAU ($$$$)
Jägerstrasse 54-55
10117 Berlin
+49-30-20297230
Mon–Saturday 6:30am–10:30pm
www.vau-berlin.de

9 Grill Royal ($$$$)
Friedrichstraße 105b
10117 Berlin
+49-30-28879288
Mon–Sun 6pm–12am
www.grillroyal.com

10 DRINKS
Newton Bar
Charlottenstrasse 57
10117 Berlin
Thu–Sat 10am–4am
Sun–Wed 10am–3am
+49-30-20295421
www.newton-bar.de

EVENT LOCATIONS

B Weidendammer Brücke

C Alfred-Herrhausen-Gesellschaft/
Deutsche Bank

AIA Committee on Design

2014 Save-the-Date Calendar

May 15-18
SPRING CONFERENCE | New York City, NY

May 17
7:30 am | COD Annual Meeting, New York City

June 25-28
AIA National Convention | Chicago, Illinois
COD-led conversations with 2014
Honors & Awards winners throughout

June 26
6:30 pm | **AWARDS DINNER AND RECEPTION**
with 2014 Honors & Awards winners

September 7-13
FALL CONFERENCE | London, England

Rever to http://netwok.aia.org/committeeondesign/home/ and future e-mail blasts for continuing updates, details, and event registration information

24 x 5.25 in

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes