

Süden



The Travel Magazine
for SouthWest Germany

Go back in time to the Middle Ages

In the footsteps of Swabian
counts, dukes and kings

Birthplace of the cuckoo clock

What makes the
Black Forest tick

The good-good life

2,000 years of wellness
in Baden-Baden



THE SUNNY
SIDE OF
GERMANY.

BADEN-
WÜRTTEMBERG



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Greetings from Rome!
Wellness in the Black Forest

Welcome to SouthWest Germany

How does the cuckoo get into those Black Forest clocks? Where does the water go in the Swabian Alb? And what can we learn about our future in museums? We criss-cross through time in this holiday magazine – and yet we always keep one foot in the here and now. It will always be exciting, because the past may be gone but isn't forgotten... as is proved again and again. And on the way, SouthWest Germany has many interesting adventures waiting for you in real time. Enjoy this magazine and have fun planning your holiday!

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ON A PATH ACROSS TIME

In SouthWest Germany there are a great many places that shed light on human history – exciting encounters with our own origins

Lights on in the Stone Age cave

The mammoth has been bagged, the housework is done – what did Stone Age people do in their spare time? Researchers have discovered sculptured artworks and early musical instruments made of bone in six caves in the Swabian Alb. So creativity seems to have made people happy and contented 40,000 years ago – arts and crafts helped them to develop a new perspective on their lives and to create something that would outlast them. Some of the caves in the Lone and Ach valleys are open to visitors, and several museums in SouthWest Germany have Ice Age art on display.



Our special tip

THE OLDEST CONCERT HALLS

Modern stars such as Laith Al-Deen (pictured) take part in the regular musical events held in the caves in the Alb where the Ice Age flutes were found. More information here:
www.welt-kultursprung.de

In focus: Hohenzollern Castle

A somewhat exposed home that the nobles once built for themselves: Hohenzollern Castle in Bisingen is particularly impressive when it appears out of nowhere during hikes along the Albtrauf. But actually, it's almost a shame to only see the ensemble from a distance – because there's a huge panorama of the surrounding region from the Hohenzollern ancestral seat. You even feel a bit like a prince or princess when you stroll through the exhibition rooms. The castle was first mentioned in 1267 and is still owned by the famous family today.



Our special tip

THE CASTLE APP
AS AN AUDIO GUIDE

The Hohenzollerns go digital:
the castle app for Android
and iPhone lists current
events and can be used as
an on-site audio guide.

www.burg-hohenzollern.com

A view of the world's knowledge

People in SouthWest Germany have long been familiar with temples to books – you only need to think of the rococo library in Bad Schussenried. The most modern example of a beautiful home for literature, poetry and global knowledge is Stuttgart's City Library, on Mailänder Platz, designed by South Korean architect Eun Young Yi. It's a cube that glows blue at night and is snow-white inside.



Our special tip

EUROPAVIERTEL STUTTART

The City Library, which belatedly celebrates its 10th anniversary in September 2022, is part of a large municipal building project: a new, avant-garde quarter is currently being constructed on the former Güter Station. www.stuttgart-tourist.de

On the road in the home of the car

In 1886, Carl Benz applied for a patent for his historic invention, Motor Car Number 1, in Baden-Württemberg. Even today, Baden-Württemberg is shaped by the automotive industry, its technological leadership and its research into and development of mobility. The best way of experiencing Baden-Württemberg, automobile country, is by taking one of the many holiday and themed routes that make the past and present of the car beautifully real.



Our special tip

**SPEND THE NIGHT
IN CASTLES AND
PALACES**

You can admire approximately 60 monuments on the Castle Route from Mannheim to Bayreuth (Bavaria). Get into the spirit by staying overnight in the castle and palace hotels along the route. www.burgenstrasse.de





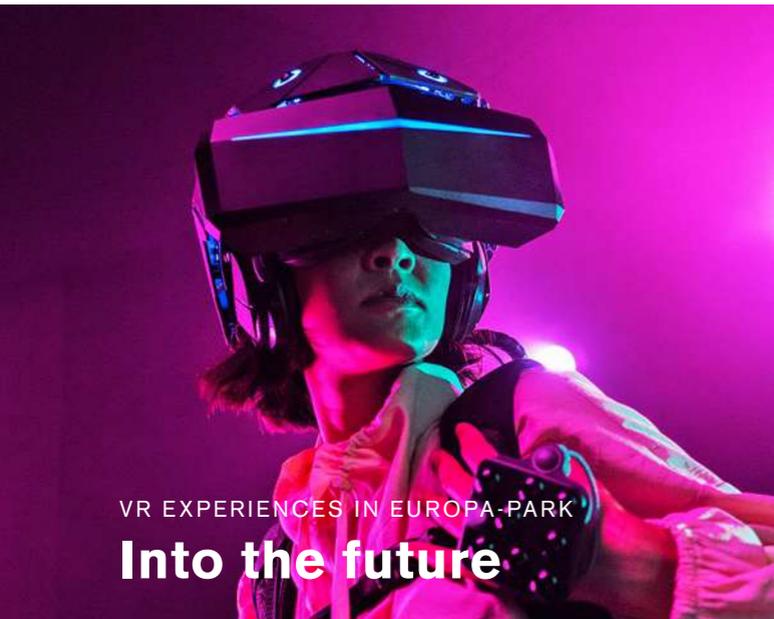
70 YEARS OF BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

Happy anniversary

Baden-Württemberg is turning 70! To celebrate the occasion, the House of History Baden-Württemberg in Stuttgart is putting on the exhibition "Love: what moves us" – the final part of a trilogy of emotions. Between 14 October 2022 and 23 July 2023, visitors can see and read many moving stories about how love has shaped and moved Baden-Württemberg over the years. www.hdgbw.de

Yesterday and tomorrow

Enjoyment, love, mobility and technology: we take a look back, dare to glimpse into the future and in between times, we can still be relaxed and carefree in the here and now



VR EXPERIENCES IN EUROPA-PARK

Into the future

Europa-Park Experience Resort makes travel in time and space possible. In the VR attraction YULLBE, opposite Rulantica, the Water World of Europa-Park, virtual realities are brought to life – and they look deceptively genuine. Thanks to innovative technology, visitors can themselves become a part of early-20th-century art, or pay a visit to Mars in a futuristic scenario. What's more, visitors to Rulantica can literally immerse themselves in virtual worlds with a snorkel and VR diving goggles. www.europapark.de



MUSEUM KOCHERWERK

The story of screws

Is it ultimately a screw that holds the world together from the inside? This question will certainly be clarified on a tour through the new Museum Kocherwerk in Forchtenberg-Ernstbach. Everything there revolves around screws and fastening technology, because this branch of industry has strongly influenced the Hohenlohe region. However, the museum provides more than glimpses into the history of the local world-market leader – visitors can also develop their own innovative ideas in the lab and the workshop! www.kocherwerk.de



ALL ABOARD ON PLATFORM 16

Standing tall, in bold scarlet, on the edge of Stuttgart's city centre, is InfoTurmStuttgart (ITS), on platform 16 of the main station. Over a total of five floors, visitors can play with digital technology to learn, everything important about the hotly debated Stuttgart-Ulm rail project and the as-yet uncompleted station in advance, using augmented

reality on a virtual walking tour. You also get a phenomenal view of the building site from the top. If you prefer to stay on the ground, you can grab a pair of red Wellington boots and explore the construction site on foot with a guided tour. The tower's programme also regularly includes cultural and fun events. www.its-projekt.de



Experience the new station before it is completed in the ITS tower



From the air, Freudenstadt in the Black Forest looks all of a piece

Yes, we have a plan...

What do Freudenstadt, Karlsruhe and Mannheim have in common? All three cities were constructed based on the rigid layout of a planned city. What is remarkable is that this wealth of planned cities is unique in Germany. Freudenstadt was built in 1599 and Karlsruhe in 1715, where the streets radiate away from the castle in the shape of a fan. This makes Karlsruhe's



Karlsruhe Palace is the city's focal point

street design unique in Germany. By contrast, the layout of Mannheim's historic city centre is divided into 144 squares. As a result, the Baroque planned city, founded in 1607, still has the nickname of Quadratesstadt, or Square City.

www.freudenstadt.de/tourismus
www.karlsruhe-erleben.de
www.visit-mannheim.de



ROTHAUS GENUSSWELT Right at the top

In the middle of the upper Black Forest lies the Baden state brewery Rothaus AG, at an altitude of 1,000 metres. A passion for beer-brewing has been cultivated here since 1791. Tradition and modernity meet in the newly opened GenussWelt guest house and restaurant, which has many specialities ready for visitors. If you have a bit more time, you could also get a few tips for the barbecue season from the newly founded Cooking and Barbecuing Academy. Find out more on www.rothaus.de/genusswelt

FEASTING CLOSE TO NATURE

A picnic in the open air

All cultural landscapes bring together nature, rustic vibes and things worth seeing – and provide incredibly beautiful places to enjoy



How do you fancy a picnic under the apple trees, with a view of Lake Constance? In the picnic rucksack provided by **Überlingen** Tourist Information you will find not just wine and delicious treats, but also tips for touring and picnic sites. www.ueberlingen-bodensee.de/picknick-rucksack

A visit to **Weikersheim Palace**, which dates back to the Renaissance, feels like an excursion into the 16th century. The tour ends in the picturesque orchard, where you can finish your day with a picnic basket. Book on schloss-weikersheim.de



Eat your picnic with a view of the wine landscape at one of the many beautiful rest and lookout points around **Lauffen am Neckar**. Tourist Information here will provide visitors with blankets and baskets or rucksacks filled with wine and selected specialities from local suppliers. Choose from the Wengelter-Vesper, Steillagen or Hölderlin picnics, among others. www.lauffen.de

Travel back in time
to the cuckoo clock

A time for every clock

When you walk through the tranquil Black Forest, it's hard to imagine that time once played so great a role in this idyll. The Black Forest clock industry boomed, and not only because of the famous cuckoo clock

✎ ANNA MONTERROSO CARNEIRO ✎ GREGOR LENGLER

Many designs originated in the Black Forest



Some cuckoos can even flap their wings



Over 100 years old: for a while, three generations of Christophe's family worked together in their workshop

Dust dances in the sunlight. The air in the workshop is warm and dry, and smells of wood. Cuts of lime wood are stacked against the wall and the floor by the workbenches is covered with wood shavings. Wherever you look, you see wood in the process of being transformed into clocks, figures and houses. Christophe Herr is sitting in the upper storey of his workshop in Schonach im Schwarzwald, and focusing his attention on checking a clock mechanism. If he has bent one wire incorrectly, this could mean that the music doesn't play, or the cuckoo doesn't come out of the door. "It works!" He nods happily, presses the back cover of the clock into the casing and carefully hangs it on the wall. Christophe learned his trade from the best – his dad and grandpa. And they learned from their ancestors, Christophe's family has been making cuckoo clocks since 1868. He is the fifth generation to keep the tradition alive.



“I was allowed to carve clocks at the tender age of 6.”

Christophe Herr, the latest in five generations of clockbuilders

And why cuckoos?

Like the clockmakers before him, Christophe Herr does not produce the individual parts of the clock mechanism himself. Although they are made by a specialist company today, they were originally produced by local farmers in their yards, to supplement their scanty incomes

from agriculture. Even now, there are several clock suppliers based in Schonach. The chimes, for example, which make the typical cuckoo noise using bellows, are crafted only a few hundred metres away.

You can buy the clocks online or in Christophe's shop, which is in his house next door to the workshop. What he is currently working on hangs in the wood-decked room: beautiful pieces in different shapes, sizes and colours of wood. He designed most of these models himself, but some are inspired by clocks that his grandpa designed. "I think it's important to revive all motifs," says the qualified wood sculptor. "Our craft has such a long tradition and history that it would feel very wrong to make modern clocks."

The story of how the Black Forest discovered the cuckoo clock is probably told slightly differently in every clockmaker family. This is how

320 kilometres of history

The German Clock Route

The German Clock Route winds its way from Freiburg to Rottweil right through the dark-green woodland of the mid Black Forest and back again. For 30 years now, the 320-km (nearly 200 miles) long route has connected 36 municipalities in which clocks played an important role, both then and now. www.deutscheuhrenstrasse.de



Christophe's family tells it: the cuckoo clock was invented in 1737 by Anton Ketterer in Schönwald, a village only a few kilometres from Schonach. Originally, a different animal was meant to announce the hour. But its call required too many tones, so a decision was made to use the two-tone cuckoo instead. Maybe Christophe will let slip which animal this was during his tour of the workshop.

Italian technology

When she's asked about the history of the cuckoo clock, historian Eva Renz has many anecdotes to relate. The cuckoo clock mechanism was definitely not invented in the Black Forest, she explains in the German Clock Museum in Furtwangen. "It is very old and was likely developed in Italy in the 16th century." One of the earliest cuckoo clocks is said to have hung in the art chamber of Johann Georg I, Prince Elector of Saxony, she reveals, but unfortunately we know nothing about what it may have looked like. Approximately 100 years after cuckoo clocks first appeared in Saxony, they made their debut in the Black Forest.

The German Clock Museum in Furtwangen has an enormous collection of Black Forest clocks. Of the 1,300 on display, a mere 30 are in operation. On one of them is mounted a 1.8-metre (almost 6 feet) long cuckoo, whose



Above: The Junghans Terrace Museum is truly eye-catching

Below: Modern versions of the cuckoo clock also hang in the German Clock Museum

call echoes through the open-plan museum every 15 minutes.

Eva Renz stops in front of a wall almost entirely covered in wooden clocks. Clocks in every shape and size and with every imaginable decoration hang here. Some have a metal pendulum behind glass, some have elaborate little towers and tips, others are brightly painted. Some even strike the hour and a couple dances round them. "The clocks give a real insight into the landscape that the clockmakers used to live and work in," the clock expert enthuses. "I love it when visitors see the Black Forest through new eyes after coming to the museum. Because for us, figuratively speaking, it's not just the clocks that are important, but also a particular view of the Black Forest and of how the people here used to live."

To continue the story: in 1850, the cuckoo clock finally found the form in which it even today travels the world as the Black Forest's envoy. Robert Gerwig, the founder of the Clockmakers' School in Furtwangen, launched a sort of design competition at that time. The most successful design was by an architect, who shrank a signalman's house, decorated it with ivy, added a clock face and put the bird in the attic.

The cuckoo clock was not a best seller

Incidentally, although the cuckoo clock is iconic for the region, it wasn't the Black Forest's most successful clock, but constituted maybe three to five percent of total production output. The lacquer plate clock, a flat wall clock with a brightly painted face, was the major export. It was produced in the 19th century and occasionally travelled as far as China. It was one of the first everyday clocks and was affordable even for average earners.

The everyday clock also brought worldwide fame to Junghans. The Schramberg-based company began to manufacture alarm clocks in the late 1870s and proved so adept that it was the world's largest clock manufacturer by around 1900. At its peak, the company was producing



A highlight of the German Clock Museum



The cuckoo clock's traditional shape was invented in the Black Forest. It was modelled on a signalman's house."

Eva Rena, the German Clock Museum Furtwangen

9,000 clocks per day. It isn't just the alarm clocks that are famous; so is the production facility itself. In 1917, the Junghans Brothers constructed a step-shaped building with long narrow rooms and enormous windows, so that the precision mechanical work could be done with the best possible light. Although production ceased in this special building in 1970, Junghans as a company still exists today. The building, which is protected by a preservation order, now houses the Junghans Terrace Museum. Over 300 exhibits tell the story of Black Forest clocks and Junghans, the company that made them, and the region's then suppliers.

The history of Black Forest clocks only comes to a provisional end here. The cuckoo clock still exists and is as popular as ever, thanks to people like Christophe Herr. ■



The Black Forest Clock of the Year is selected via online voting

For a somewhat different journey through time

You can find more information here: tourism-bw.com/timetravel

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME

... is a nice old-fashioned saying, but in SouthWest Germany, it contains a grain of truth: many of the most scenic routes follow old Roman roads and centuries-old trade routes. Take one of them to see some of Germany's most famous sights.



BADEN WINE ROUTE

1 Fancy some wine?

The Baden Wine Route has been a byword for enjoyment at the highest level for over 60 years. Winegrowers, wine towns and scenic highlights come together like a string of pearls. Sometimes lovely undulating landscapes, sometimes vineyards directly beside the fir trees of the Black Forest – each of the 9 regions of the Baden Wine Route has its own face.

THE HALF-TIMBERED TOWN ROAD

Fascinating timber frames

Drive along the three branches of the Half-Timbered Town Road, and you will visit an astonishing 24 towns rich in half-timbered houses. Towns radiating medieval romance include Esslingen and Biberach an der Riss, where the timber-frame buildings date from the 13th to the 19th century. The route links Mosbach in the Neckar Valley to the Black Forest, as well as the delightful old town of Meersburg on Lake Constance.



THE UPPER SWABIAN BAROQUE ROAD

Stunning architecture

Between the Danube and Lake Constance, the Upper Swabian Baroque Road links churches and villages with extravagant baroque and rococo architecture. But the impressive buildings are just part of the overall experience; it's also the living customs and traditions, the sound of the baroque organ, the delicacies of baroque cuisine and the monastic art of beer brewing, as well as the special way of life in Upper Swabia.



THE FANTASTIC ROAD

9 unique destinations

The 250-mile/400-km Fantastic Road links nine of SouthWest Germany's most beautiful and interesting towns: Stuttgart and Baden-Baden, the university town of Tübingen, and Hohenzollern Castle, the ancestral home of German emperors. After passing through the Black Forest, the Swabian Mountains and the vineyards of the Neckar River, the route ends on the shores of Lake Constance.



THE CASTLE ROAD

From castle to castle

"Experience a journey through time" on the invitation of the Castle Road, which leads from Mannheim to Bayreuth (Bavaria). Around 60 castles and palaces can be admired along the 484-mile/780-km-long route. In SouthWest Germany, the most famous castles are in Mannheim and Heidelberg, but the trail also takes you through the Neckar Valley.



WÜRTTEMBERG WINE ROAD

Pure epicureanism

The 318-mile/511-km Württemberg Wine Road starts in Weikersheim. Then it winds through gorgeous valleys to Heilbronn and further, to Stuttgart and the upper Neckar Valley, ending in Metzingen. Stop at inns along the way to sample wines made from local grape varieties.



Discover

the numerous scenic routes in SouthWest Germany:
www.tourism-bw.com/destinations/scenic-routes

Travel to the time of the
Romans

Bathing like a Roman

The Romans built wellness temples all over their empire. Even now, the spas in Baden-Baden and Badenweiler are not far from where their almost 2000-year-old precursors stood. Take a wellness trip into the Black Forest

© CHRISTIANE WÜRTEMBERGER & ANNA MONTERROSO CARNEIRO

Beautiful bathing:
the domed hall of
the Friedrichsbad in
Baden-Baden

Submerge yourself in the healing waters. Sweat and relax in the sauna. The Black Forest is the best place to do this, for example in Baden-Baden or the state spa of Badenweiler. The people there are very familiar with spa culture, and no wonder, they've been surrounded by it for almost 2,000 years. This is easy to forget, because wellness sounds so much like a modern invention. At the same time, the Roman hot baths were also luxurious spas. They commissioned specialist architects, incorporated the most modern technology such

as wall and underfloor heating, and decorated the rooms with marble and mosaics. Both prestige and public health were important here, even near the Limes in southern Germany. The places have remained, and so have the rituals. The ruins of the Roman baths in Baden-Baden and in the state spa of Badenweiler were forgotten, rediscovered, restored.

Healthy water, faith in healing

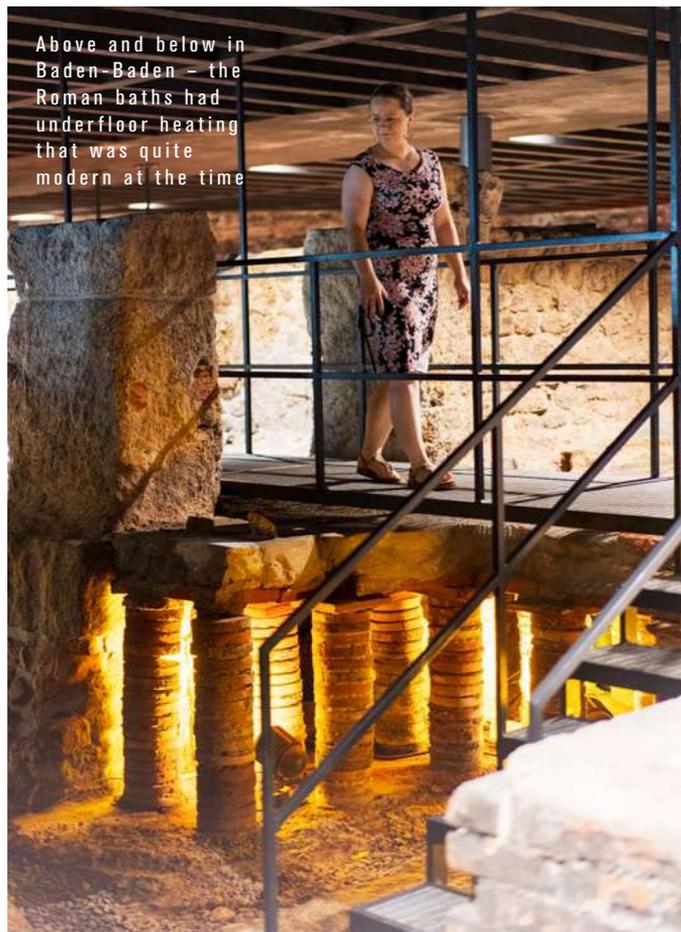
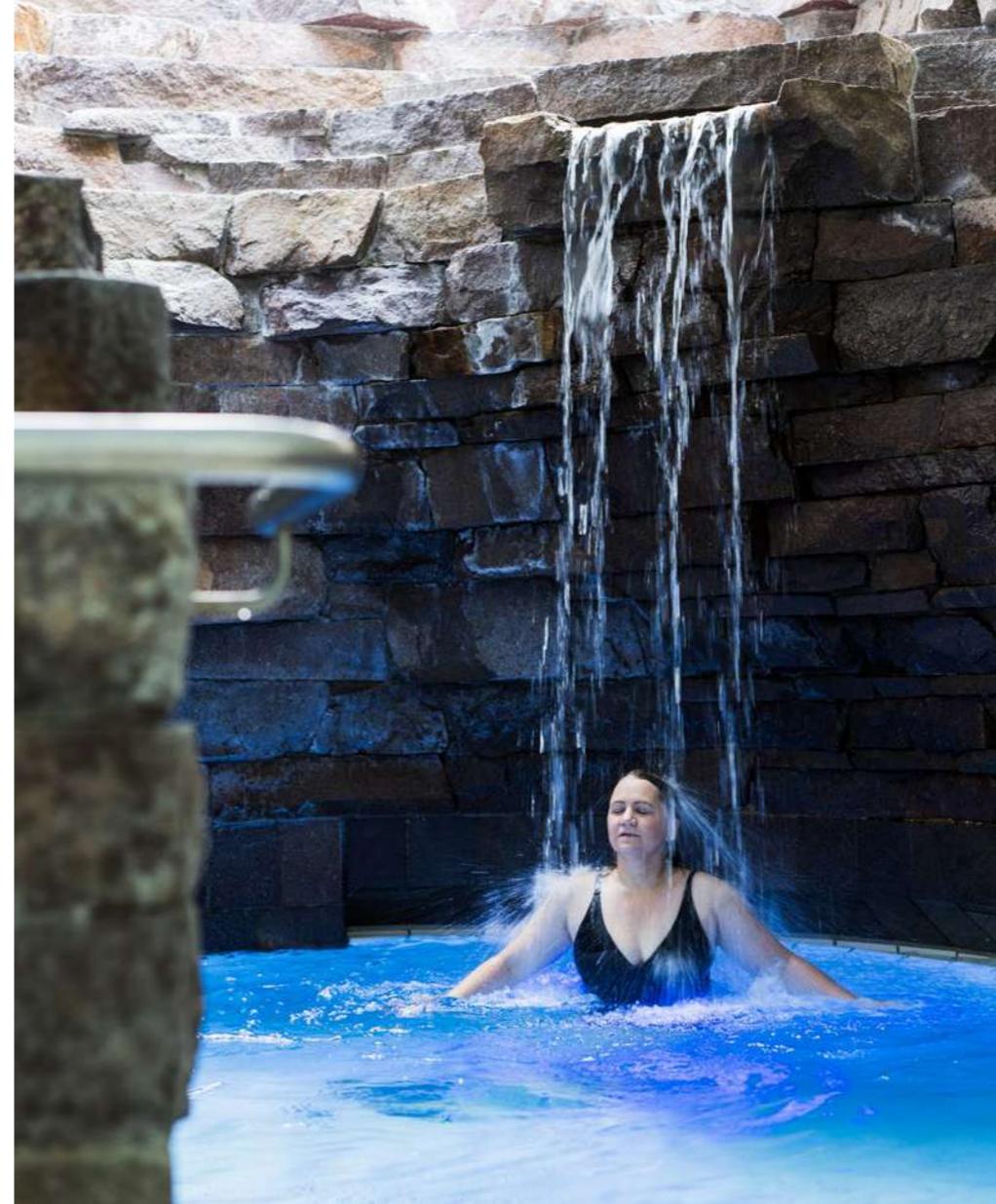
Then as now, the healing waters in Baden-Baden are hot – up to 68 degrees – and are believed to alleviate circulatory complaints, metabolic disorders and respiratory diseases. Every day, 800,000 litres of water bubble up from the depths and end up in Caracalla Spa in Baden-Baden and in the architecturally unique Friedrichsbad, first opened in 1877. During the tour, visitors experience both Roman and Irish bathing



The Romans believed in the healing power of the waters and their faith in their gods.”

rituals. By contrast, Caracalla Spa is a modern building with pool temperatures ranging from 18 to 38 degrees, an outdoor pool and a sauna landscape in the castle gardens. The Roman ruins under the market were part of the soldiers' baths. The underfloor heating, dome and even a dog's pawprint in a flagstone are still recognisable today.

The state spa of Badenweiler lies 150 km to the south. Around a million litres of water gush out of the springs each day, 26.4 degrees



Above and below in Baden-Baden – the Roman baths had underfloor heating that was quite modern at the time

warm and enriched with minerals that may alleviate rheumatic diseases, slipped discs and inflammations. These problems afflicted the Romans too, which is why they constructed the largest Roman spa north of the Alps right here in the Black Forest. You can see the ruins from the terrace of the Cassiopeia Spa. The sauna landscape, wellness area and Roman-Irish area all promise as much relaxation as they ever did. But there are differences, even though our bathing culture takes inspiration from the Romans. They believed that healing depended on the gods. The goddess of ancient Badenweiler was called Diana Abnoba. Her name can be found engraved in stone in the bath ruins.

Bathing through the ages: The cold-water grotto in Caracalla Spa in Baden-Baden (left); the bath ruins and Cassiopeia Spa in Badenweiler (right)

In Baden-Baden and Badenweiler, you can be amazed and travel back in time. Imagine how it was almost 2,000 years ago: how did people use the sauna, bathe, care for their bodies and souls? Did they meet each other in the spa? Fall in love? Do business? Or just lie around? Isn't it wonderful that the Romans left us such an enjoyable piece of their culture behind? ■

You can find more information here:

tourism-bw.com/timetravel
schwarzwald-tourismus.info

SEVEN GREAT MILESTONES

From Ice Age art to Neues Wohnen: if you travel through SouthWest Germany to visit our UNESCO world heritage sites, you will experience 40,000 years of history



1

THE LONE AND ACH VALLEYS

Discoveries from the Ice Age

People make art, and this was already true 40,000 years ago, which is demonstrated by the approximately 50 mammoth-ivory sculptures and the eight flutes found in the Lone and Ach valleys – among the oldest works of art in the world. Six caves in the Swabian Alb and the exhibits found there have held World Heritage status since 2017. www.welt-kultursprung.de



2

REICHENAU The devout island

Christianity brought monastic culture to Europe, and to the island of Reichenau in Lake Constance. It's been a World Heritage site since 2000. The Reichenau Museum provides an overview of the monastic island's cultural history (p. 50). www.welterbe-reichenau.de, www.museumreichenau.de

THE WEISSENHOF ESTATE STUTTGART

Le Corbusier's houses



3

Who would have dreamed that the Werkbund Exhibition of 1927 in Stuttgart-Weissenhof would mark the beginning of a new epoch in architecture? Architects such as Mies van der Rohe, Gropius and Le Corbusier created an estate, the centre of Neues Bauen, which changed the way we live. Six of Le Corbusier's houses in different places have held World Heritage status since 2016, including his family house in Stuttgart and his twin house at Weissenhof, which is a museum today. www.weissenhofmuseum.de

MAULBRONN MONASTERY

Entirely unchanged

The former Cistercian monastery is one of the best-preserved monastery complexes north of the Alps. If you want to know how the monks lived in the Middle Ages, you can recreate their daily lives here. This is only one of the reasons why Maulbronn Monastery has been a World Heritage site since 1993. What's more, the famous Maul-taschen – Swabian meat-filled dumplings – are said to have been invented in the monastery. www.kloster-maulbronn.de



4

Travel in time to World Heritage

5



THE LAKE CONSTANCE REGION

The lives of our ancestors

The first hunter-gatherers settled as early as the Neolithic period. You can see how the early housebuilders imagined Swabian comfort in the Lake Dwelling Museum on Lake Constance and in Upper Swabia. The lake dwellings – houses on stilts – have held World Heritage status since 2011. www.pfahlbauten.de, www.federseemuseum.de

6



THE LIMES

The everyday lives of the Romans



7

BADEN-BADEN

The sources of wellbeing

If nothing else, the glamour of days gone by makes Baden-Baden special: the city at the edge of the Black Forest, with its healing springs, magnificent baths, hotels and casinos, became a significant health resort in the late 19th century. The wonderful Friedrichsbad was opened in 1877. At the turn of the 20th century, artists from all over the world recuperated here. Baden-Baden was added to the list of "Great Spa Towns in Europe" in 2021. www.baden-baden.com

The Limes, which once formed the border of the Roman Empire, is the largest archaeological monument in Europe, and was recognised as a World Heritage site in 2005. In the Limes Museum Aalen, interested visitors can get a fantastic insight into Roman everyday life with the aid of 1,500 original finds. www.limesmuseum.de



More information

on World Heritage sites here:

tourism-bw.com/
timetravel

Shaken by hand

How Germany's oldest sekt winery in Esslingen achieves the balance between tradition and modernity, and also produces top-class sparkling wine

✎ CHRISTIANE WÜRTEMBERGER 📷 OLIVER RAATZ

The bottles are moved regularly to ensure that the yeast settles in the neck



The view from the vineyard over the city church of St Dionys

It's gloomy down here. And the air is cool and pure. Sparkling wine called Sekt is maturing in hundreds of bottles in wooden riddling racks. There are no fewer than eleven cellars with beautiful old vaulting beneath Kessler Sekt's stately medieval courtyard on the market square in Esslingen. A minimalist sales room has been accommodated on the ground floor. Georg Christian Kessler founded the sekt winery in 1826, making it the oldest in Germany. Of course, the rooms breathe history and could tell a great many stories.

You have to imagine that same Georg Christian Kessler as an internationally minded European ahead of his time. He was already a champagne expert, because he had previously helped lead Veuve Clicquot to success in France. Now he was producing high-quality sekt in his Swabian homeland according to the *méthode traditionnelle* – which Kessler still uses today. This means that the cellar master still shakes the Kessler Grande Réserve Georges by hand: the bottles, stored upside-down in the riddling rack, are regularly turned and land back in the

Tips for Esslingen

Of winegrowers and paths to wine

This small town lies not far from Stuttgart, surrounded by vineyards – a good third of which are steep-slope vineyards. Around Esslingen there is a wine adventure trail with information boards. Most of the 'wengertes', as they call winegrowers in the local dialect, are members of a cooperative. Other things worth seeing in Esslingen: the old town with its half-timbered houses, the city church and the Old Town Hall. www.esslingen-marketing.de



“
More and more top chefs
are serving our sekt with
their cooking.”

Achim Silberhorn, Kessler Sekt



The Kessler Shop in Esslingen – the sekt bottles look like exhibits

frame with a boom, a little more vertical than they were before. This way, the yeast gradually settles into the bottleneck and can be removed with a cooling process, in which the frozen plug of yeast shoots out of the bottle when it is opened.

Germany's oldest sekt winery has already been through a great deal: the bottles were sold by the thousand to St Petersburg in the 19th century, after Georg Christian Kessler sent a sample of 300 bottles there. And there's the time when Konrad Adenauer came to visit and was so impressed by the quality of the sekt that from then on he served the fine wine from Esslingen as an aperitif at all state receptions. That's great. Fantastic, even, says Achim Silberhorn – but it's almost a shame, because



A keep – once, one of fifty – on the town walls.

the sekts go very well with food too. He's in seventh heaven. A Hochgewächs Chardonnay-Sekt with a seafood starter, Riesling Réserve with girolle mushrooms or the house Rosé Brut with ox cheeks – Silberhorn's eyes are shining. However, he also loves Saturdays at Kessler, because that's when many of the locals end market day in the winery's courtyard and herald the coming weekend with a glass of sekt pur. That too is almost a tradition by now. ■



More information can be found here:

tourism-bw.com/timetravel



EIS FONTANELLA MANNHEIM
Vanilla-flavoured pasta?

Dario Fontanella was eating chestnut purée when he had the idea for spaghetti ice-cream. That was in 1969. The ice-cream maker has been credited as the inventor of this delicacy ever since. Even today, Dario makes the frozen dessert himself in the traditional way. He operates two ice-cream parlours in Mannheim, which offer more than 50 ice-cream flavours – but his spaghetti ice-cream has always been the highlight. www.fontanella.de

2



MUSEUM RITTER WALDENBUCH
The sweet square

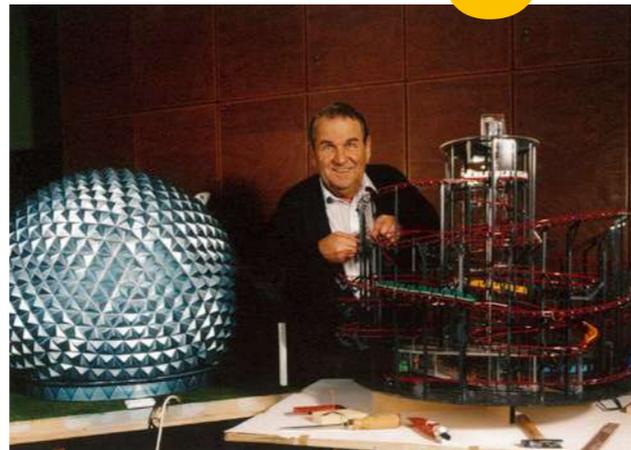
“Quality, chocolate, squared” – we all know the slogan and the chocolate itself. But how did it all begin? Alfred Eugen Ritter and his wife Clara established a chocolate and confectionery factory in Bad Cannstatt in 1912, but production today takes place in Waldenbuch. The Museum Ritter is right next door, where everything is a homage to the square. There is also a separate Ritter Sport Chocolate Museum. www.ritter-sport.com, www.museum-ritter.de

**FROM IDEA
 TO BEST-SELLER**

Do you fancy lifting the curtain on history, ever so slightly? Here we present entrepreneurs and inventors whose products have made the world more enjoyable, more comfortable and more exciting

EUROPA-PARK IN RUST
Inspired by travel

3



What would an amusement park be without a rollercoaster? Franz Mack (pictured) is a gifted inventor from Südbaden, and going up high and coming down fast in Europa-Park was his idea. In 1948, he took over his father's carousel- and car-building factory in Waldkirch. Inspired by a journey to the USA, he and his son created an exhibition area for rollercoasters in Rust, and the idea for the amusement park was born. Today visitors can experience the thrill on 13 rollercoasters. www.europapark.de

4

THE STEIFF MUSEUM IN
 GIENGEN AN DER BRENZ

Cuddly toys

Margarete Steiff crafted little felt elephants as pincushions for her friends. But their children loved them so much that Margarete continued to sew stuffed toys. She opened workshops in Giengen an der Brenz in 1880. The STEIFF MUSEUM has thousands of animals with the Steiff button in their ear for you to admire. www.steiff.com

 Travel in time
 to world-famous brands



OUTLETCITY METZINGEN
**How do you get
 to (be) Boss?**

5

Every year, more than 4 million fashion fans shop in Outletcity Metzingen's over 100 shops. Its origins were modest. Hugo Ferdinand Boss opened a clothing factory in the Swabian Alb in 1924, and by 1970 it had a factory shop. Outletcity Metzingen still has a (Hugo) Boss Outlet Store today. www.outletcity.com



**More
 information**

about businesses
 with tradition can
 be found here:
[tourism-bw.com/
 timetravel](http://tourism-bw.com/timetravel)



6

MÄRKLINEUM GÖPPINGEN
Tin and glory

Even if you aren't a model railway fan, you'll know the name of Märklin. It's a byword for (tin) toys and all the associated memories. Theodor Friedrich Wilhelm Märklin founded his company in Göppingen as early as 1859. The Märklineum opened in the production rooms of the 1950s and shows the living history of model railways – a thrilling experience. www.maerklineum.de



The emperor's new roads

Conquer the peaks, walk through
the valleys: a hike in the Swabian Alb
along the Staufer Circuit, which
follows in the footsteps of Swabia's
most powerful noble family

✍️ CHRISTIANE WÜRTEMBERGER &
ANNA MONTERROSO CARNEIRO
📷 OLIVER RAATZ & GREGOR LENGELER

Hohenstaufen is one of the
most prominent isolated conical
hills in the Swabian Alb

This is where it was. The Staufer family seat once stood right here, but even the ruins are barely visible now. The view from Hohenstaufen extends far over the Swabian Alb and the district of Göppingen. Two other conical mountains rise up like islands from the sundrenched landscape: Rechberg and Stuifen. Together, these three are known as the Three Kaiser Mountains, and Hohenstaufen is the best known. There is a magnificent view of the other two from its summit. When you're up there, your everyday concerns seem far away, and you feel unassailable, maybe even lost in reverie. Maybe this was one of the reasons why the Staufers chose this place for their seat.

In any case, when you walk the Staufer Circuit and climb Hohenstaufen, a world full of broad perspectives and symmetrical shenanigans lies at your feet. Some of them were formed naturally, by erosion, the conical buttes (isolated eroded hills) among them. For others, people – the Staufers, to be precise – had a hand in it. At the foot of the mountain stands defiant little Wäscherschloss Castle, which probably belonged to the Staufers once, too. The medieval fortress looks like a toy castle and its inner courtyard is trapezoid in shape, creating a fantastical effect. Coincidence?

The Staufers – 100 years of power

Welcome to the world of the Staufers, whose most important scion – Emperor Barbarossa – celebrates his 900th birthday this year. In short, the Staufers were the mighty Swabian noble family who rapidly climbed to the apex of power in the mid-12th century in Europe, and produced several Holy Roman Emperors. Just as quickly, the family disappeared from the stage of world history 100 years later. Their origins are found in the Swabian Alb. The Staufer Circuit path is a good eleven kilometres (almost seven miles) long, which means that you will not just enjoy the cultural landscape of the Swabian Alb during your hike, but also take a small but exciting journey through time. So let's start



The former Benedictine Lorch Monastery is in the Rems Valley

Following Löwenpfad Trails over the Swabian Alb



Day trips for every taste

A total of 16 paths certified by the German Ramblers' Association lead through the district of Göppingen. The trails, ranging from 3 to 23 km long (just under 2 miles to 14½ miles), are called Löwenpfade (Lion Paths), after the Staufer coat-of-arms and

the symbolic figurehead of the Swabian Alb, the 40,000-year-old Lion Man, a prehistoric ivory sculpture. Some of them roam places historically associated with the Staufers; the 11.2-km long Staufer Circuit Path has taken the noble family as its theme. If cycling is more your thing, take the Staufer Route (55 km), which connects Göppingen and Schwäbisch Gmünd. www.loewenpfade.de, www.schwaebischealb.de/wandern



Krisztina Mutter is the castle warden at Wäscherschloss Castle



The colourful dance of history: The Staufer circular painting by Hans Kloss in Lorch is 30 x 4.5 metres large (nearly 100 x 15 feet)

at the beginning. The tour starts at Wäscherschloss Castle in Wäschensbeuren, then leads through the spectacular Beuten Valley and later onto a sunny path over the Spielberg nature reserve up to Hohenstaufen. From there on the path back leads downhill.

If, before starting your hike, you would like to immerse yourself in the Staufer era, visit Wäscherschloss Castle and the local castle warden Krisztina Mutter, who loves to chat with visitors about the day-to-day culture in former times: which cereals were cultivated, what people ate and how they slept. The wall around the building, made of rusticated cut stones, is ten metres (almost 33 feet) high. The castle, which dates back to 1220, was part of the Hohenstaufen fortifications. From here, you could see the ancestral castle on the mountain, and spot any approaching aggressors.

By contrast, the great hall inside is astonishingly cosy and comfortable. On the first floor, you enter a room with a large fireplace and leaded windows, where you expect the lord

of the castle to appear at any moment and ask you to take your seat for dinner at the long table with deceptively real medieval food: fruit, meat and grain pottage. Above, in the room created later on the second floor, you can see as far as Hohenstaufen.

Universities and a new legal system

The history of the Staufer family is, incidentally and to a great extent the history of men called Friedrich. A certain Friedrich von Beuren is considered the progenitor of the Staufers, but things only become interesting with his son, also Friedrich, who was permitted to marry the emperor's daughter Agnes and was made a duke, because he had accompanied Heinrich IV on his penance to Canossa in Italy in 1077. He built the castle on Hohenstaufen and his son became Konrad III, the first German king from the Staufer family. Even today, Konrad's nephew has a particularly illustrious name. He was another Friedrich, namely Friedrich I, known as Friedrich Barbarossa, and he became not just world famous, but legendary. He drowned while on a crusade far away from his homeland. The location of his grave is a mystery



The Spielburg nature reserve is a distinctive landslip on the way to the summit

to this day. Consequently, this gave rise to the myth that the emperor is still alive and will one day return. Be that as it may, during his lifetime Barbarossa extended the Staufers' sphere of influence far and wide. His grandson, Friedrich II, who grew up and was educated in Sicily, reigned over a kingdom that stretched from southern Italy to Denmark. Barbarossa's grandson was also responsible for building one of the most intriguing structures of his time: Castel del Monte in Apulia, a castle in the shape of an octagon and containing many symbolic allusions – special symmetries and the astronomical data available to the Staufers at the time. The death of Friedrich II in 1250 also marked the beginning of the end for the powerful Staufer family.

What actually happened at this time is complex, but in brief, the Staufers had to fight back against competition from the House of Welf, and they fought battles with the Pope. During this period, the Swabian nobles both rapidly ascended to power, and also decisively shaped Europe as it was at the time. Emperor Barbarossa and his grandson, Friedrich II, founded cities

“
**Hohen-
staufer is
a dream at
sunset”**

Holger Bäuerle,
district of Göppingen



and universities, created a new legal system and promoted court culture.

You can graphically visualise the Staufers' adventures yet again in the impressive Lorch Monastery, which the Staufers also built and where important family members are buried. For example, there is an enormous modern circular painting by the artist Hans Kloss, who died only a few years ago. The 16 Löwenpfade Trails in the region also allow hikers to become familiar with Staufer country and its landscapes. Hikers repeatedly come across the emblem of these Löwenpfad Trails, a stylised lion with a green mane on a white square, which was also hand-painted on a rock at the foot of the Spielburg.

**Hohenstaufer, a natural
paradise**

The name may suggest a defensive structure, but actually, it's an enormous rock formation. Millions of years ago, it was part of the summit,



Wäscherschloss Castle: an opulent medieval feast looked like this

but it was dislodged and slid down Hohenstaufer piece by piece until it came to a halt. Today the crags are home to a beautiful nature reserve. The meadows are dotted with purple sage blossoms and blue cornflowers. Gnarled trees provide shade and the air buzzes with insects and shimmers in the heat. A level walkway leads upwards to the cross on the summit and ends at a rocky outcrop. From here you can scramble down steep paths along the landslip, or sit on a bench with a view of Göppingen while you summon up the strength to climb Hohenstaufer. It's not that far from here, and the path varies. Sometimes it runs smoothly, parallel to the mountain, sometimes it winds steeply upwards. As you follow it, it becomes quieter, cooler, greener. Unexpectedly, when



Staufer places: the burial ground at Lorch Monastery, Wäscherschloss Castle in Wäschenbeuren

you reach the end you find a clearing at the summit. It almost seems that every step has taken you a little further away from the real world at the foot of the mountain.

Up on the peak, however, things are happening: a hiking group stands on an almost three-metre (ten feet) high marble Stauferstele – a commemorative standing stone, many of which can be found in places with Staufer connections. A couple say “I do” by the ruins of Staufer Castle, and the scent of Swabian Maultaschen dumplings wafts from the “himmel & erde” inn. We stand to one side, enjoying the view of Rechberg and Stuißen. Like Hohenstaufer, they are isolated conical hills in the Swabian Alb. Known as buttes (pronounced ‘byutes’) in geology, such hills are parts of a mountain range broken off by erosion. And these three hills are witness to a history that still fascinates us today. ■



You can find more information here:
tourism-bw.com/timetravel

YES, THAT'S HOW THE OLD NOBILITY FARED

Yesteryear's nobles didn't just leave us magnificent castles and palaces, but also a great many stories. We present mansions and palaces in SouthWest Germany and give tips for everything you can experience here



HOUSE BADEN

The resonant Knights' Hall

When the wind blows through the Knights' Hall in Hohenbaden Old Castle, not far from the spa town of Baden-Baden, the nylon strings of the world's largest wind harp vibrate and notes are sounded. Harp-maker Rüdiger Oppermann built the instrument in 1999. The Margraves of Baden ruled their lands from Hohenbaden Old Castle. The noble house, first mentioned 900 years ago, had its seat here in the Middle Ages, and named themselves after the region. Today the spectacular ruins are open to hikers and visitors.

www.altes-schlosshohenbaden.de



4

HOUSE WÜRTTEMBERG

Eternal love

King Wilhelm I had an affair in 1819. His wife, Katharina, travelled to put an end to the affair in winter, when it was icy cold, caught the flu, and died. To commemorate her, the king had the Rotenberg Mausoleum built on Württemberg Hill in Stuttgart. Today it is a very romantic spot. At sunset, lovers and other visitors sit on the mausoleum steps and enjoy the view of the Neckar valley.

www.grabkapelle-rotenberg.de



HOUSE LANGENBURG

Recreation in the palace

First a castle, then a Renaissance palace, today a museum and holiday accommodation: Langenburg Castle has an eventful history. Since 1970, the castle stables have housed one of Germany's first classic car museums, thanks to the efforts of Prince Kraft of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and his descendants. They all share a love of historic vehicles.

www.schloss-langenburg.de

HOUSE FÜRSTENBERG

Lovers of music and beer

The Fürstenberg family's roots can be traced back to the year 1070. Today their descendants live in Donaueschingen Palace, where Prince Joseph Wendel zu Fürstenberg received Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart himself in 1763. If you would like to see where they met for yourself, you will learn everything worth knowing about the over 300-year-old residence on a guided tour. And incidentally, Fürstenberg beer was originally made by this noble family, but the brewery was taken over by Heineken in 2004. www.donaueschingen.de



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More information

You can find more ideas for excursions to palaces and castles here: tourism-bw.com/things-to-do/culture/castles-and-gardens



5

HOUSE HOHENZOLLERN

A Swabian bloodline

The imperial Hohenzollern family has existed for almost 1,000 years. In addition to the family seat, Hohenzollern Castle near Bisingen (p. 6), the noble family built other remarkable anchor points in the South, for example Sigmaringen Castle (pictured); you can wander through its residential rooms and admire them. The Hohenzollerns divided into two lines: the Prussian royal family and the princely Swabian family.

www.hohenzollern-schloss.de

Travel back to the
Baroque

Pomp, pageantry and putti

Great works of art and a connoisseur
culture to enjoy: experience all this and
more on a cycling tour along the Upper
Swabian Baroque Route

CHRISTIANE WÜRTEMBERGER OLIVER RAATZ

The book temple: the library of
Bad Schussenried monastery

Are books really all that is important here? The magnificent library in the former monastery at Bad Schussenried naturally tells many stories at once: about the human desire for knowledge, the monastery's wealth in the 18th century and the skill and talent of the two artists who created the room, painter Franz Georg Hermann and sculptor Fidelis Sporer. Between them they created a rococo gem, in which the pictures, colours and sculptures almost make the bookshelves swing and vibrate.

The famous room is one of the main attractions of the Upper Swabian Baroque Route, which connects approximately 55 baroque places of interest over 860 kilometres (around 535 miles). And if you prefer to travel through this hilly landscape at a slower pace, you can follow one of many cycle routes for its Baroque treasures, such as the Upper Swabia-Allgäu cycle trail between Aulendorf and Bad Saulgau. A weekend in the Baroque.

Zest for life. Yearning for death. Transience. Celebrate life or renounce worldly pleasure? The Baroque was definitely a time full of stark contrasts, but that is exactly



The spring in the St Francis
Garden at Siessen Convent



Cycle on e-bikes to see cultural treasures at Bad Schussenried Monastery

what makes it so fascinating. Nowadays, Upper Swabia prefers to concentrate on the life-affirming aspects of the period, which was badly shaken by the Thirty Years' War and the conflicts arising throughout the Reformation. Listen to the tones of Baroque organs, take photos of putti and angels, enjoy Upper Swabia's

cuisine and cycle effortlessly on an electric bike through the cultural landscape of chapels and tree-lined roads. In Aulendorf, where the tour starts, Doris Schenk, alias Countess Paula, chats as she guides the castle's visitors through her daily life in the 1880s. Bad Schussenried welcomes cyclists at that unique library, in which you decide to read more on the spot. And Siessen Convent in Bad Saulgau is fascinating – because nuns still live there, even today. Sister Emanuela guides culture-lovers through this tranquil world shaped by women – the convent church of St Mark and the exhibition of the works of Sister Maria Innocentia, born Berta Hummel, and her drawings of sweet, stylised children that became the basis for the famous Hummel figurines.

Later, in the St Francis Garden, you can listen to the saint's Cantic of the Sun and visit some of the stations created a few years ago to invite you to reflect: a human sundial, a spring, a labyrinth, Brother Death, ponds, a herb garden, a beehive. Light and shadows, endings and new beginnings. In essence, the contrasts of the Baroque shape our lives too. ■



You can find more information here: tourism-bw.com/timetravel



Visiting a countess in the 19th century: a guided tour in costume at Aulendorf Castle

TRAVEL THROUGH TIME

Discover richly decorated castles, immerse yourself in the life of the Celts or walk over the water on a raised jetty: visitors can explore the past in many parts of Upper Swabia-Allgäu



Lake Federsee, a bird paradise and World Heritage site

The Upper Swabian Baroque Route

Magnificent castles, priories and churches: if you embark on a journey along



the 860km-long Upper Swabian Baroque Route, you will discover wonderful things in many places. Maybe the richly ornate Pilgrim Church in Steinhäusen (pictured), the sumptuous Neues Schloss in Kisslegg or Tettngang New Palace. www.himmelreich-des-barock.de

From the Middle Ages to the Celtic era

How can you build a town without modern technology and machines? Come to the Campus Galli monastery construction project near Messkirchen and find out! Craftsmen and volunteers



are following the Plan of St Gallen to build a monastery, using 9th-century techniques. Not far from Hundersingen, families can experience the Celtic life at Heuneburg prehistoric hillfort. www.campus-galli.de; www.heuneburg-pyrene.de

UNESCO World Heritage on Lake Federsee

The prehistoric lake dwellings – houses on stilts – are among the most important archaeological sources of early human history. They were recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2011, including the reconstructed lake dwellings on Lake Federsee. Among the things visitors can admire are authentic tools made of bronze and wooden building materials. www.federseemuseum.de

Re-discover enchanting ruins

Once upon a time, a great many nobles each ruled over their own tiny realm in Upper Swabia-Allgäu, which resembled a political rag rug. That is why this region has so many particularly resplendent castles so close to each other. Today they are open to visitors and long-gone times are brought back to life in their halls and their exhibitions.

www.schoesslerregion-oberschwaben.de

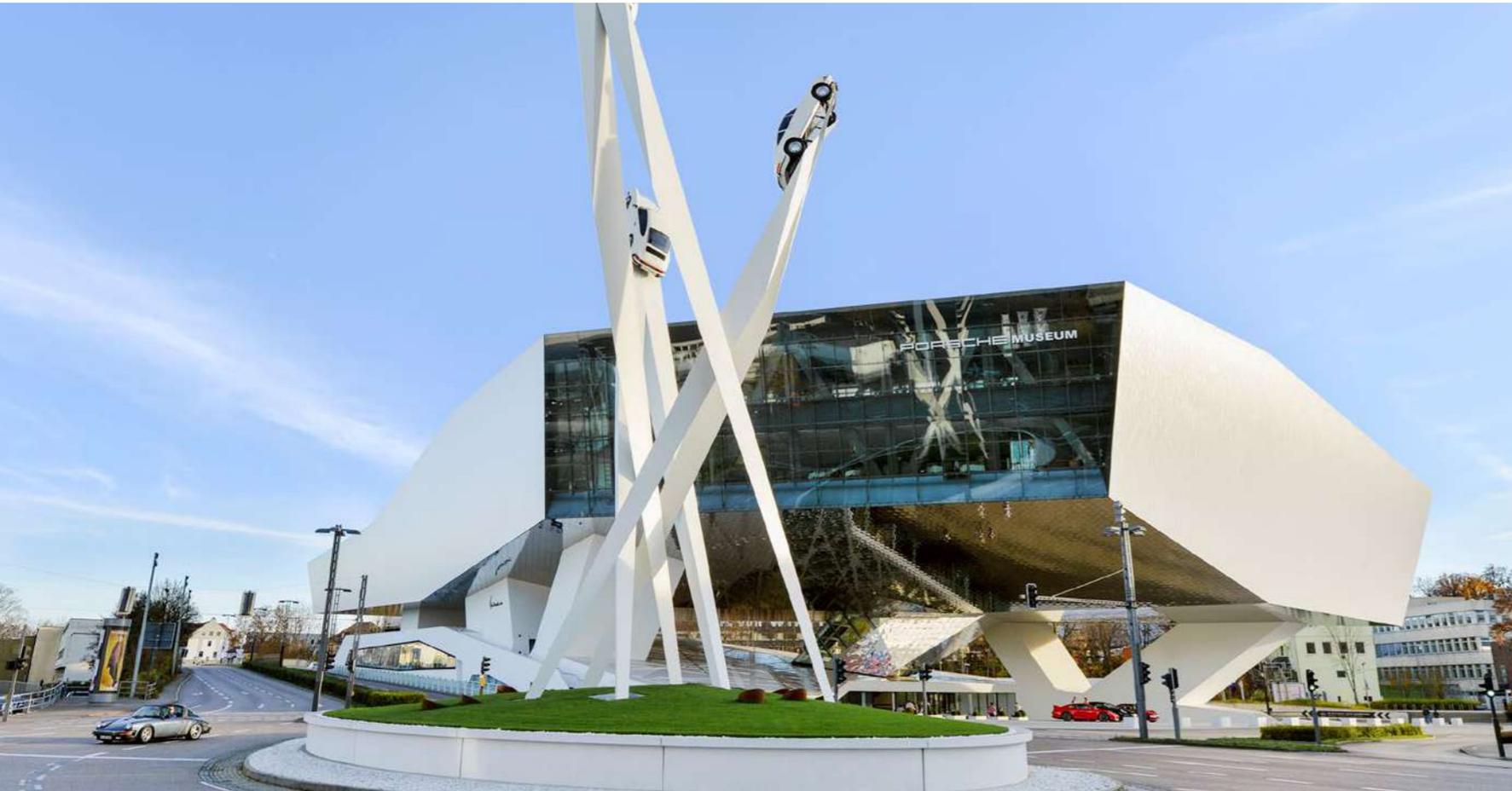


More ideas for exploring Upper Swabia-Allgäu

can be found on: www.oberschwaben-tourismus.de

Back to the future

In Stuttgart's Porsche Museum, you can see just what a sporty design and a commitment to electromobility can do: make people dream



Ground effect: the Porsche 956 hangs above your head

The Porsche Museum: an architectural highlight

to it. As soon as the turntable has moved under the 911, the other Porsches rotate in sync. While this is happening, red illuminated lines appear on all six models, visually describing the Porsche design DNA.

What's more, every visitor receives a free multimedia guide for the duration of their visit to the Porsche Museum, which can be used to call up key information about every vehicle you can see in the exhibition. And of course, a souvenir photo in a Porsche is also included in the visit. Put it in your family photo album, or on Instagram... ■

The legendary Porsche 956, in which Jacky Ickx and Derek Bell won the 24 Hours of Le Mans in 1982, could, until quite recently, be seen hanging from the ceiling of the Porsche Museum! Yes, really. But now the historic racing car is currently undergoing a complete restoration in the historic motorsports workshop in Weissach. Now another, no less famous Porsche 956 is floating just below the ceiling, above the heads of wide-eyed visitors: the prototype for the legendary TAG-turbo Formula 1 engine that was used to research the trailblazing ground effect – the car used low pressure to hug the race-track. If you visit the Porsche Museum in



Want a test drive? There's a driving simulator!

Zuffenhausen, you can look forward to innovative, sometimes even mysterious technology – it's something you notice immediately. Of course, this technology is not an end in itself, but is used intelligently to illustrate the form and functions of what is probably the most remarkable German car.

This can also be seen in the museum itself. For example, at the "Consistent" station, where turntables displaying six different Porsche models use classic furniture construction with 3D printing processes and optical sensors to display the ways in which the DNA of Porsche design has developed. If you come close to one turntable, all the vehicle models align



This year, the Porsche Museum is planning two special exhibitions: 50 Years of Porsche Design: 18 January until Summer 2022, as well as the special exhibition 50 Years of the 911 Carrera RS 2.7, in the second half of 2022.

More information about the museum is available here: [porsche.com/museum](https://www.porsche.com/museum)

A sacred place

Great works of art, winegrowing and living spirituality all contribute to Lake Constance's cultural wealth. The region's many monasteries and convents have long been a significant feature. Visit Salem and Reichenau Island

The Romanesque Basilica of St Peter and St Paul stands picture-perfect on Reichenau Island

✍️ CHRISTIANE WÜRTEMBERGER 📷 OLIVER RAATZ

This island really does have everything: great spiritual and cultural depths, as well as being easy-going to an almost Mediterranean extent. The monastic island of Reichenau has held UNESCO World Heritage status since 2000. And tour guide Uwe Anker is convinced that it isn't just the architecture of the island's three famous churches that is important here, but also the day-to-day culture that is still lived even now and is part of the monastic tradition. A Catholic, he grew up on Reichenau, and as a member of the parish council, chorister and head of education, he is personally committed to ensuring that faith remains alive. "We celebrate three religious holidays on the island," he says, adding "in the Middle Ages, Reichenau was the spiritual centre of the Holy Roman Empire for a while."

Monks returned to the island a few years ago

It's so hard to believe this, because this vegetable-growing island seems so small and idyllic. You need to go back a long way in time to better understand it. A certain Pirmin founded



the first Benedictine monastery on German soil on the island of Reichenau in the year 724. His successors became powerful churchmen, from time to time holding the posts of both Imperial Archchancellor and Archbishop of Mainz in



Salem became a palace in the 19th century and later a boarding school

“**Our Baroque courtyard garden is my favourite place.**”

Dr Birgit Rückert, castle steward, Salem

personal union. The monks built three magnificent churches on Reichenau – the Virgin and St Mark in Mittelzell, St Peter and St Paul in Niederzell and St George in Oberzell. And each one of them harbours unique cultural treasures, such as the Relic of the Holy Blood in the minster of the Virgin and St Mark, the 11th-century apse painting in St Peter and St Paul or the even older, enormous picture cycle with scenes from the life of Jesus in St George. Uwe Anker brings things to life when he talks. It's a joy to discover the island's monastic past with him, particularly now that it also has a modest monastic future. A few years ago, three Benedictine monks and two nuns arrived in Reichenau. They live in the small Cella St Benedict and are reviving old traditions with their services and liturgy of the Divine Office.

We travel further to the northern coast of Lake Constance to visit what was once the

region's most powerful abbey, Salem Monastery and Castle, built from 1134. The Margraves of Baden took over the property in 1802 and Salem has been part of Baden-Württemberg since 2009.

When you walk through the great hall, or admire the Baroque tiled stove in the former dining hall, or gaze at the famous nocturnal picture for the Altar of Our Lady by Bernhard Strigel, then it is incredibly hard to imagine Salem as a strict Cistercian abbey steeped in work and prayer. "That's because this place experienced a gigantic catastrophe on a cold March night in 1697," explains castle steward Birgit Rückert. An oven overheated and exploded, and everything except the farm buildings and the church rapidly burned to the ground. Reconstruction was started immediately, Rückert continues, but it was no longer taken so seriously, because of monastic modesty, and

The Church of St Peter and St Paul with the famous apse painting



Guide Uwe Anker in the minster's relics room

because the Abbots of Salem had now become important men. The abbey owned huge estates, grew fruit and grapes for wine, managed forests and created fishponds. All are still features of the surrounding country today. Monks may not live here now, but at least one tradition is still going strong. Monasteries always saw themselves as committed to education and a part of the Baroque ensemble has housed Salem's boarding school since 1920. Young people from all over the world study there. ■

Find out more about the cultural treasures on Lake Constance here:

tourism-bw.com/timetravel

Of princes and chivalric orders

The third-largest island in Lake Constance, a floating botanical garden and the home of the noble Bernadotte af Wisborg family, is connected to the mainland by the ships of the "White Fleet"

Practically no one who travels to beautiful Lake Constance for their summer holiday will want to miss a visit to Germany's most famous island of flowers. In 2003, the island of Mainau, with its park and gardens, as well as the historic buildings, were placed under a preservation order. Lennart, Prince Bernadotte, a former Prince of Sweden, left Sweden and renounced his right of succession to the throne. In 1932, he and his wife settled on Mainau, which at this time belonged to the Swedish royal family. He then began to transform the island into one of Lake Constance's most spectacular tourist attractions with exotic plants and flowers. In 1952, he founded a dahlia show on the island that is still held today; between the end of August until the first frost, more than 270 dahlia varieties and a total of almost 12,000 dahlias are on display in the island's waterside garden.

This is probably not what the knights of the Teutonic Order had in mind when they settled on Mainau almost exactly 750 years ago. The Order of Teutonic Knights spent 500 years on the island, leaving behind many still-visible traces: Mainau Castle was built in 1746 and the castle's 275th anniversary will be celebrated in 2022/2023. The Comturey Tower, a part of the medieval fortifications, was

also constructed by the Teutonic Order. The winepress cellar, in which barrels of wine were stored, proves that the knights also founded Mainau's wine-growing traditions. In 1998, this tradition was resurrected when a new vineyard was planted beneath the Swedish Tower. ■

Find out more

More information about the island of flowers and its history can be found on:

www.mainau.de



Many bright colours: once a year, thousands of dahlias bloom on the island of Mainau

Photos: Mainau/Peter Allgater

Lake Constance's World Heritage

The Lake Dwelling Museum in Unteruhldingen is one of the most famous UNESCO World Heritage sites. The reconstructed village on Lake Constance is one of the oldest archaeological lake dwelling museums in Europe.

Visitors can experience the world of the villagers of 3,000 to 6,000 years ago on a guided tour. And best of all: the museum is far from being the only one on Lake Constance.

They all tell stories, display works of art and explain technology.

Take your pick!

www.echt-bodensee.de/kultur



Our special tip

FLY HIGH

Travel back in time and discover the history of air travel in the Zeppelin Museum Friedrichshafen.

Highlight: a flight on a zeppelin! www.echt-bodensee.de/zeppelin

HOW THE CELTS LIVED

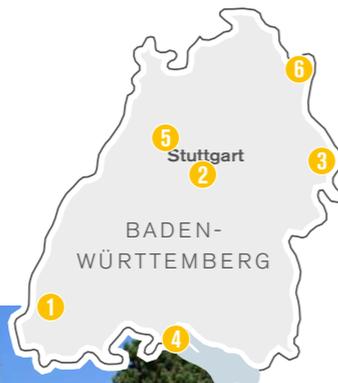
They left traces at Heuneburg hillfort and many other places in Baden-Württemberg, and you can get the Celtic experience in the state's museums and at many archaeological sites

COLOMBISCHLÖSSE
MANOR HOUSE

Magnificent funeral
treasures in Freiburg



The Celts felt right at home in the Upper Rhine region between Breisach and the Black Forest: it contains one of the richest Celtic archaeological sites in all of Baden-Württemberg. Archaeologists most notably made astonishing discoveries in the magnificent grave treasures of Kappel and Ihringen, which are exhibited today in Colombischlössle Manor House in Freiburg. The extraordinary collection makes it the showcase for the archaeology of South Baden. www.freiburg.de



WÜRTTEMBERG STATE MUSEUM Fabulous Celtic finds in Stuttgart

The Württemberg State Museum exhibits astonishing finds from the time of the early Celts, such as the statue of the Warrior of Hirschlanden, iron ingots, bronze swords and gilded funerary gods from the Hochdorf Chieftain's Grave, in the rooms of Stuttgart's Old Castle. www.landmuseum-stuttgart.de

MOUNT IPF, NEAR BOPFINGEN A circular Celtic hill

From far away it looks like a round, green hill, but it's actually one of the most remarkable archaeological monuments in the South. Mount Ipf obtained its appearance in the 6th and 5th century BCE. There are powerful fortifications here, because the hill was once an important trading centre between the Danube, Main and Neckar rivers. Today, the open-air location also boasts a replica Celtic building. Ipf and its surroundings can also be accessed via an archaeological circular route. www.bopfingen.de



THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM KONSTANZ Matters of faith

Nature as a magical power: the State Archaeological Museum provides exciting insights into the Celts' religious life, as well as many other things. Visitors can visit naturally sacred places, become familiar with Celtic gods and experience the Celts' ancestor worship. The State Archaeological Museum, incidentally, has seven branches across the state. www.konstanz.alm-bw.de



THE CELT MUSEUM HOCHDORF/ENZ A glimpse into a chieftain's grave

Archaeological world history was made in 1978 in Hochdorf/Enz: for the first time, archaeologists could examine the intact grave of a Celtic chieftain from the early Celtic period. The local Celt Museum showcases the reconstructed burial chamber. www.keltenmuseum.de



THE TAUBER VALLEY A complete settlement

The largest late Celtic site in the north-east of Baden-Württemberg lies in the region between Tauberbischofsheim and Rothenburg: Oppidum Finsterlohr near Creglingen. In the first century BCE, the well-preserved circular wall protected a settlement with an area of approximately 123 hectares, part of which was used as pasture and arable land. www.kelten-creglingen-finsterlohr.de

A museum as a life's work

He's done it again! Reinhold Würth has opened a museum: Würth 2, his fifth in Germany. But what does the fastening and installation technology that made Würth's fortune have to do with art and culture? A huge amount, says Würth

✍ ANNA MONTERROSO CARNEIRO 📷 GREGOR LENGLER

A total of 34 sculptures are exhibited on the extensive grounds

Not every visitor notices the man standing horizontally on the wall, five metres up, as if he were about to walk down it. Many go down the stairs to the basement without looking at the ceiling. For a while, a woman even attentively studies the concrete staircase to which the information tag is affixed. Is the staircase the work of art...? When her friend draws her attention to the sculpture in the air, they both laugh aloud. Their chortles resound through the open museum halls, dance by Max Ernst's painted wooden door and fade away as they reach David Hockney's huge Four Seasons, the Three Trees near Thixendale.

Würth 2 is a fascinating place – the highlights of Reinhold Würth's art collection are showcased here. One hundred and fifty works dating from between the late 19th century and the present day, including pieces by Picasso, Ernst and Munch, carefully selected from a collection that already comprises over 18,500 artworks.

Inside the museum, the capaciousness, the height of the 5.5m (18 feet) walls, the ceiling of matt glass, are all inspiring. You could spend a lot of time in this exhibition space



Würth 2 is next door to the company headquarters in Künzelsau



Free entry for all – the museums and collection are financed from the company's profits



of 1,000m² (almost a quarter of an acre) over two floors. Then you could rest your eyes in the Belvedere, a glazed room with a view of Hohenlohe's landscape.

Reinhold Würth, now over 80 years old, took over his father's screw wholesale business in Künzelsau, Hohenlohe, in 1956. He was 21 years old at the time. He acquired his first artwork in the same decade – and has never stopped buying art since then. The collection grew with the business, and Würth began to exhibit pieces from his collection at company sites and to build suitable spaces for them. Why? Because he believes that art inspires, encourages, stimulates curiosity and animates – and that's exactly what is wanted from both employees and employers. Würth's granddaughter Maria describes her grandfather in the following words: "He doesn't collect to own things, he collects to share them."

18,500 works of art from 500 years of art history

18,500 artworks: an unimaginable number for people who buy art to put it on the wall, or to exhibit it, but patronage, the promotion of art and culture by private individuals, is enormously important to the world of art. This is because collectors who buy works of art from the artist protect those works and keep them safe. And Würth's collection does not feature only big names, but also works by unknown artists from his homeland.

But back to Museum Würth 2, the collection of Würth's favourite pieces and the symbol of his cultural life's work. How did he feel as he walked through this scenery when the museum was opened in June 2020? Definitely just a little bit at home. ■

You can admire impressive works of art on your way to the entrance, such as Tony Cragg's "Points of View"



You can find more information here: tourism-bw.com/timetravel

On historical and culinary paths

Walk past mighty castles or cycle through fields of green spelt: in northern Baden-Württemberg you will find two cultural landscapes that will tempt you to enjoy nature at its finest



THE CHARMING TAUBER VALLEY Explore history actively on your bike

In the Tauber valley, the rivers Tauber and Main are lined with medieval towns and villages. Castles, châteaux and stone bridges protected by saints bear witness to times gone by. Holidaymakers can discover a great many history-steeped places on the "Charming Tauber Valley – the Classics" cycle trail and on the "Tauber Valley Panorama Path" hiking trail. Particular highlights include Bad Mergentheim Residential Palace and Gamburg Castle. www.liebliches-taubertal.de

ODENWALD Arable land, the home of green spelt

The Odenwald Mountains merge into arable farmland just beyond the charming half-timbered town of Mosbach. The region is famous for cultivating green spelt. Holidaymakers can gain an insight into the traditions underlying production of this grain on the 100km Green Spelt Cycle Trail. Many green spelt kilns are scattered along the route, testifying to the long history of spelt cultivation. The Odenwald Open Air Museum and what is left of the Odenwald Limes are also just waiting to be explored. www.tg-odenwald.de



From dinkel wheat to green spelt: cycling through the fields



Here's to the future!

Great discoveries, creative inhabitants, imperious

prince electors or the best locations for wine:

Baden-Württemberg's cities are constantly evolving –

but without forgetting their traditions



1 STUTTGART

Mobility in transition

Stuttgart is the birthplace of the car and even today, more than 130 years after Carl Benz invented it, the automobile has a large presence here. The state capital's attractions include the Mercedes-Benz Museum (pictured) and the Porsche Museum, making it a destination for petrolheads from all over the world. But other means of transport also shape the region: such as the rack-and-pinion railway to Degerloch or the Stuttgart-Ulm rail project, one of the largest and most spectacular infrastructure projects in Europe. www.stuttgart-tourist.de

3 MANNHEIM

The Electors' city



Mannheim's cityscape, including the second-largest palace complex in Europe (after Versailles), and the grid layout of the streets, was moulded by the Prince Electors Friedrich IV and Karl Philipp. They created these two high-lights that make Mannheim unique even today. The palace stands for innovation, education and progress; it houses parts of Mannheim University as well as the Palace Museum. www.visit-mannheim.de

2 KARLSRUHE

City of Media Arts

Karlsruhe is the "innovators' city". Karl Drais, the "father" of the bicycle, was from Karlsruhe and Heinrich Hertz discovered electromagnetic waves here. The city, which has three art schools and the Centre for Art and Media (pictured, left), remains a hotspot for creatives and innovators. That's why Karlsruhe was admitted as a "City of Media Arts" to the global UNESCO Creative Cities Network in late 2019.

www.karlsruhe-tourismus.de

4 HEIDELBERG

Congregating over the course of time



With the best location on the River Neckar, Heidelberg's Stadthalle civic centre has been the focal point of Heidelberg events for over a century. From spring 2023, however, the Stadthalle will be complemented by the energy-efficient Heidelberg Congress Centre, in the innovative quarter of Bahnstadt – an inspiring place for meetings and exchange in a top science location. www.heidelberg-congress.com

5 PFORZHEIM

When Pforzheim's name was still Portus



Pforzheim can look back at almost 2,000 years of history. The Romans founded the settlement of "Portus" in around 90 CE at the junction of several military roads. Even today you can discover traces of the Romans in Pforzheim. For example, many artefacts are exhibited in the Archaeological Museum or the Villa Rustica. Countless displays provide information about Roman life on the former estate. www.stadt-land-enz.de



6 FREIBURG
Green City

Freiburg is Germany's environmental capital, and not just because of the many bicycles. The University library's glass building (pictured) consumes only half the energy of its predecessor, and the urban railway has been climate-neutral for years. Guided tours, maybe of the Innovation Academy e.V., take you to the city's sustainability hotspots, such as Vauban quarter. If you choose one of the designated Green City hotels, your overnight stay in Freiburg can be climate-neutral too. visit.freiburg.de



7 BADEN-BADEN
New and old in one

Baden-Baden combines a modern lifestyle with deep-rooted history and brings the glamour of the Belle Epoque into the 21st century. The Museum Mile exhibits tomorrow's artists beside the old masters, the SWR3 New Pop Festival brings stars to the city, and you can relax gloriously in the Friedrichsbad (pictured) and Caracalla Spa. www.baden-baden.com

8 HEILBRONN

Kissed by wine

There is evidence of winegrowing in Heilbronn going back more than 1,250 years. This makes Heilbronn Württemberg's oldest winegrowing town, which characterises the city's culture even today. If you come here on holiday, you won't get away from our grape juice. You can learn a lot about the region during, for example, a hike on the "Wine Panorama Way" and also enjoy extensive views. Or how about a wine-tasting in one of the municipal area's 30 vineyards? Many wine festivals are held throughout the year – attend one and sample some great wines! www.heilbronn.de



9 ULM
Formative history

Before the Second World War, Ulm's cityscape boasted a centuries-old architectural culture, with distinctive, primarily Gothic and Renaissance landmarks. The medieval Old Town was one of southern Germany's largest. Air raids destroyed most of Ulm in 1944, yet the city on the Danube, which today has 130,000 inhabitants, has recovered in the best possible way. Now historical structures such as the Minster, the Town Hall (pictured) and the federal fortress harmonise with modern structures like the glass library, the Stadthaus and the buildings in the award-winning Neue Mitte. tourismus.ulm.de



All information

on the cities and their histories can be found on:

tourism-bw.com/destinations/cities



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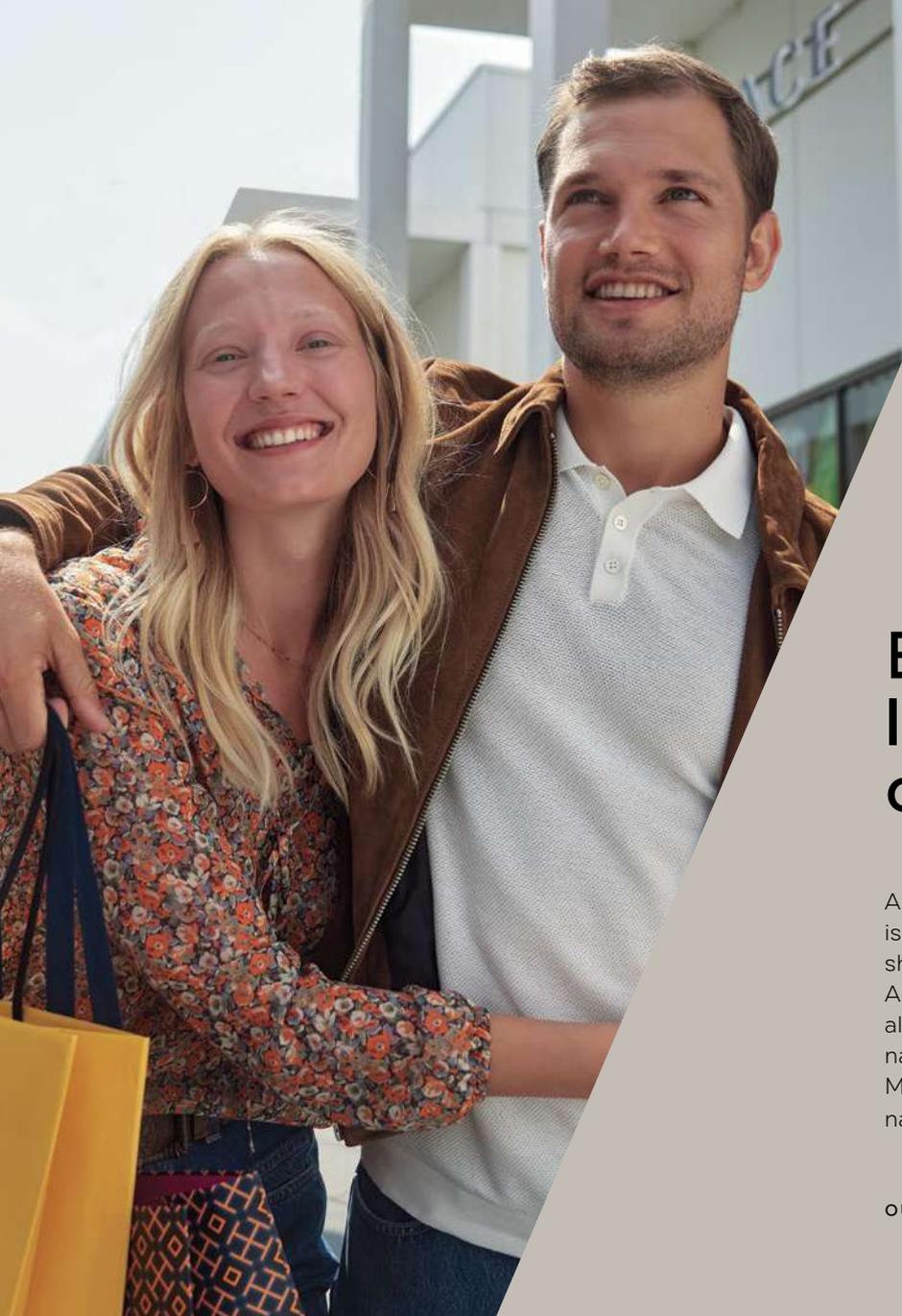
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*By sales area or size - Market report "Outlet Centres in Europe", p. 27 (December 2021) produced by ecostra GmbH, www.ecostrade.de/studien_und_marktberichte/outlet-centres-europe_2021-12.pdf