

Rathenow – 790 years of history – 1216 –2006

(History and architectural development of the town)

10.000 BC

Beginnings of the first settlements in Havelland area. The first settlers are fishermen, hunters and gatherers.

8.000 BC

Evidence of regularly attended rest areas dates back to that time.

3.500 BC

Settlers are involved in arable and stock farming. Finds prove the production of pottery.

2.000 BC

Existence of a high number of settlements. The so-called “Havelland culture” appears.

1.700 BC

In the Bronze Age copper alloys for arms, jewellery and tools are produced.

1.200 BC

Until the 5th century AD an intensive settlement of our area takes place. There are many proofs of independent iron smelting, which date back to the Ice Age.

12 BC

The Havelland region is settled by Germanic Sermons.

375 AD

During the Germanic migrations they move to the Western Empire. Finds of graves of Rathenow have been discovered.

600 AD

Slavs from the east, south-east and south arrive at our area.

800-950 AD

Large castles covering an area of some hectares, which date back to that period, prove the existence of a Slavic settlement.

1157

The castle`s rampart along today`s railway line, which is built in that year, is the real origin of Rathenow.

1216

Rathenow is mentioned in documents for the first time.

1220

The previous building of the Sankt-Marien-Andreas-Church is constructed.

1288

Rathenow is given jurisdiction.

1295

The place is granted municipal law by Otto IV, margrave of Brandenburg.

1517-1518

The building of the church is altered into Gothic style.

1540

2500 people live in Rathenow.

1564

Construction of the town hall (destroyed in 1945)

1636

Construction of a mill dressing leather.

1646

Building of a cutting mill.

1648

After the Thirty Years` War only 40 inhabitants still live in Rathenow.

1675

The army of the Great Elector liberates the town and its people from the Swedish attackers.

1733

With Rathenow as garrison town the extension of the town becomes necessary.

1733 and 1738

The new part of the town develops.

1740

A customs wall with the Berlin and Brandenburg Gate is built around the new part of the town. About 3820 people live in Rathenow at that time. There are 22 breweries, where 9375 litres of beer (called "Prize of Honour") are produced.

1765 – 1767

The weaver housing estate is established (today`s Neufriedrichsdorfer Straße).

1801

The preacher J.H.A.Duncker is given the right to build an optical factory.

1815

Ratenow becomes district centre.

1817

When the first steamship passes Rathenow on the River Havel, the Industrial Age begins.

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The railway becomes an important economic factor.

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1928

The building of modern social housing complexes at the Friedrich-Ebert-Ring after the example of the famous Bauhaus in Dessau begins under the management of the architect Haesler.

The work is basically finished in 1929.

1928-1930

The Jahnschool (today the Jahngymnasium and primary school) in the Jahnstraße is established.

1936-1938

Big industrial estates are built in the Berg- and Fabrikenstraße (today: Wilhelm-Külz-Straße) by the optical firma Emil Busch AG. They are partly maintained today.

Approximately at the same time the so-called "Frontkämpfer-Siedlung" (from 1945 Waldsiedlung) arises. It offers living space for the victims of the First World War.

1937-1940

A huge barrack district is built in the north of the town.

1938 and 1939

The North station is finished.

At the same time a branch of the ARADO-aircraft factories arises in Heidefeld. The workers get flats in the so-called "Aradobauten" (today: Heinrich-von-Rosenberg-Straße, Friedrich-Ebert-Ring and at the station).

1938

The synagogue of the town is pillaged and partly destroyed in the “Night of broken glass”

1939

Rathenow flourishes. It is a living space to 31 600 inhabitants (without garrison). 2655 houses with 10 587 households are registered. The number of employed people is as follows:

Unskilled workers:	2577
Skilled workers:	5209
Self-employed manual workers and manufacturers:	795
Self-employed retail trade:	564
Agriculture and market garden:	130
Business, engineering and other employees:	2237
Leading employees and independent jobs:	357
Officials in administration, traffic and education:	981
Widows and pensioners:	2791

(Family members have to be added to the numbers.)

In Rathenow there are the following imperial-, state-, local-, judicial-, school- and church authorities as well as public institutes, health insurances and official vocational representations:

Reichsbahn, Brandenburgische Städtebahn, Kreis-Kleinbahn, post office (including all branches such as post- and telegraph installations), inland revenue, district administration, lower district court (including a prison in the Bahnhofstraße), hydraulic engineering office, Wehrmacht, Reichsarbeitsdienst, the police president in Berlin (Schutzpolizei, police-riding-school, Schutzpolizei-educational-division), Wasserschutzpolizei, Kreisfeuerwehr-Verband Rathenow, municipality with 47 offices or administrations respectively such as production administration of the Stadtwerke, the Städtischen Warmbades, the Städtischen Flussbadeanstalt or health administration.

The town is divided into 22 districts. For each of them a Bezirkswart and his representative are responsible.

Rathenow has two Protestant churches, the Sankt-Marien-Andreas-Kirche and the Lutherkirche and one Catholic church, the Sankt-Georgs-Kirche with a kindergarten and a children's choir.

2888 girls and boys are educated in 7 schools; 109 students learn in the school for mentally handicapped people, in commercial, business and housekeeping urban vocational schools there are 1646 pupils. Additionally there is an agricultural school .

19 health insurances (including company-, compensation- and private health insurances) operate in the town.

Furthermore, the Deutsche Arbeiterfront and the official vocational representations (such as Handwerkskammer, Landesbauernschaft) are situated in Rathenow.

The association register lists about 180 guilds, clubs, associations, unions and so on. 30 of them are sport associations.

3 cinemas – the “Apollo-Theater” is also used for performances of German theatre groups and orchestras – offer recovery and relaxation opportunities besides 73 restaurants, cafés, pubs, hotels and dance halls.

17 doctors, 8 dentists and 6 dental technicians, 3 medicos (homeopaths), 5 midwives, 4 pharmacies, 7 chemists and 3 veterinary surgeons are concerned with the health of our citizens and their pets.

The Commerz- and Privatbank, the Dresdener Bank, the Kreis- und Stadtkasse, the Beamten-Spar- und Darlehnskasse, the Land- and the Volksbank and 11 assistants, who are concerned with tax affairs regulate the financial affairs of the town.

Some further specifications about the shops and service companies in the town :

In 1933, in Rathenow there are (choice): 106 groceries and wholesalers, 145 baker's/cake shops and butcher's shops, 23 fruit- and vegetable shops, 6 fish shops, 13 jam- and 3 delicatessen shops, 45 cigarette and tobacco shops, 14 flower shops, 32 specialist shops for men-, women- and child clothing, 5 art dealer's shops, 12 radio / TV-, 11 colour-, 9 soap-, 7 shoe- and 10 watch shops, 19 bookshops and libraries, 14 photographers and photo shops, 34 shoemakers, 46 tailors and 68 dressmakers, 45 hairdressers, 11 tilers, 3 painters, 7 car dealers, 17 fuel dealers.

Additionally, there are several special shops such as car-, bicycle-, lingerie-, curtain-, carpet shops, technical consumer goods, optical shops, fodder shops, perfumeries, jewelery , gold and silver goods and so on.

82 commercial representatives, 4 architects, 6 lawyers, 42 insurance agents and 4 information offices offer their services.

1939-1945

The Second World War. The I. and II. Infantry Regiment 68 and the Tank Engineer Battalion 39 of the garrison of Rathenow fight at all fronts. In the Battle of Stalingrad both battalions belonging to the 6th Army are defeated.

1944

On April 18th, Rathenow is subjected to a violent air attack. More than 60 citizens are killed, 2.200 become homeless. Numerous buildings, among them the „Apollo-Theater“ in the Berliner Straße, are destroyed.

1945

Between April 25th and May 6th ,Keitel, who is sentenced to death in the war crimes trial of Nuremberg later, orders to “defend” Rathenow. Big fights claim many victims: more than 400 inhabitants lose their lives; the East-West axis is nearly destroyed. 90% of the town centre are razed to the ground. Finally, 70% of Rathenow are damaged.

The war ends and Rathenow becomes a zone occupied by the Soviets. Citizens, especially numerous women called „Trümmerfrauen“, begin to clean up their town.

1948-1951

The first period of reconstruction begins. Inspired by the “Haesler-Bauten“ of the Friedrich-Ebert-Ring, people begin to redesign the area around the former market square (today: Platz der Jugend). At the same time the buildings at the Schleusenbrücke are created.

1953

The rebuilding of the town continues with the construction of the apartment areas at the Lutherplatz.

1954

The buildings in the Friesacker-, Goethe- and Forststraße follow.

1956

Later on the Berliner Straße and the Schleusenplatz are renewed. In addition, the school “Am

Weinberg“ is finished.

1958

The Kulturhaus is opened.

1961-1962

With the opening of the department store, the Dance-Café and the shopping area, the reconstruction is finished.

1968

The housing estate Rathenow-Ost is built.

1970

Now pupils have the opportunity to learn in the newly built Erich-Weinert-School (today, the building has been torn down).

1980-1984

The new outpatient department at the Lutherplatz (today: clinic) and the nursing home in the Forststraße are built.

1989

By redesigning the Märkischer Platz and the surrounding residential and business buildings, the construction of the town centre is finished.

1989-1991

The town is changing visibly. New facades, fresh colours, beautiful new dwellings at the Körgraben, lively activities at the market and many shops with a manifold offer let the people look optimistically into the future.

1992-1994

But the total revival still fails to appear. Nevertheless, there are considerable changes in the town's image showing the unbroken will of construction. The municipal authorities realize a great renovation and restoration programme in the educational institutions it is in charge of. Schools, gymnasiums and kindergartens are modernized. The main focus is on the complex of the Friedrich-Ludwig-Jahn-School. The handover of the former GUS-School at the Friedrich-Ebert-Ring to the town Rathenow provides a needed school building, which is completely reconstructed and refurnished. The old facades remain. In the school year 1993/94 this building is reopened as the primary school called Jahn-School.

The transformation of the old shop of 1962 in the Berliner Straße from one department store into small single shops influences the image of the street positively.

The cycle track programme continues. All important streets get safe bicycle paths, new traffic lights are installed. Inside the town three important recreation areas are created: the great park at the Körgraben, the beautiful gardens along the town wall and the town-moat as well as the carp pond with its small domestic animal pen in the Friedrich-Ludwig-Jahn-Sport park.

The shore area of the Wolzensee, situated on municipal ground, is fenced in to serve as festival location for town events and other mass rallies. The former district Rathenow puts preservation orders on numerous town buildings, which have to be restored. Exemplary for

that is the hospital, representing a model result of the excellent monumental preservation and highly modern interior work.

Through the provision of subsidies the municipal authorities are able to restore the indoor swimming pool until the end of 1994 and to modernize it to a real adventurous area. Plans for redesigning the centre exist.

The local elections as a highlight of the political life are held on December 5th, 1993. They have to be advanced as a consequence of the district reform of the federal state Brandenburg. In the first direct elections for town mayor; the former incumbent Hans Jürgen Lünser comes out on top after the second ballot. Klaus Müller is elected as the head of the town council meeting.

1995-1996

The structural changes of the town continue. In the north of Rathenow, former officer flats of the GUS-Troops in the Theodor-Lessing-Straße become council estates. New plans to rebuild the whole barrack-square at the Rudolph-Breitscheid-Straße to the "Nordpark"- a totally new housing estate with all successor institutions - are made.

In the southern part of Rathenow, the dwelling space "Rotkehlchenweg" is built.

Later, the town concentrates on rebuilding older locations. The hotel "Fürstenhof" returns to its old beauty and the terrain of the Zietenkasernen is renovated. By reconstructing the B188, restoring the „Lange Brücke“ and building the high-speed railway Berlin-Hannover, the infrastructure is improved.

1997-2000

The centralization of the municipal authorities starts when the offices are moved into the reconstructed optical factory of Rathenow (until 1945: Nitsche und Günther) in March 1997, which was used for administrative purposes. All departments are situated in one building to avoid long distances for the people.

The dwelling areas "Kiebitzsteig", "Zietenkasernen", "Rathenow Nord" as well as "Lange Pannen" are finished.

2000-2002

The tower of the Sankt-Marien-Andreas-Church is rebuilt, after it burned down in World War II.

2001

The optical industry has its 200-year-anniversary, reminding of the beginning of the industrially-based manufacture of optical products.

The restoration of the Bismarckturm starts. On January 23rd Rathenow receives subsidies to organize a federal horticulture (LAGA) in 2006.

2002

On January 1st the rural communes Böhne, Göttlin, Grütz, Semlin and Steckelsdorf become parts of the town. The restoration of the Bismarckturm is finished. The bicycle and footpath bridge from the harbour to the church hill, now called "Kirchbergbrücke", is given to the public.

After mayor elections in spring, Ronald Seeger becomes town mayor.

2003-2005

The preparations of the LAGA 2006 in Rathenow begin. Numerous building sites hint at the approaching event. Examples are the renovation of the pavements of the Bahnhofsstraße, the reshaping of the station, the redesigning of the old harbour, the south-facing slope and the Stadtschleusenbrücke (a bridge near the lock). Also the restoration of the church hill complex by modernizing its footpaths and streets is completed, as well as the construction of the gas lights and the renewal of the sports facilities at the Schwedendamm, which include a new track and field area, beach - volleyball courts, and an artificial lawn.

2005

The finished bank promenade around the Altstadt-Island enriches the tourism sector of Rathenow and offers new opportunities to discover Rathenow and its history.

The school building of the secondary school "Realschule Altstadt", which used to be the polytechnical secondary school "Polytechnische Oberschule 'Erich Weinert'", in the Baustraße 5 is torn down. As a result, the school moves into the school building "Schulplatz 3" and is called "Oberschule Rathenow".

On December 28th, 2005 the restored mill is opened to the public. It is used as an office building with a flower hall, a press centre, an administrative complex during the LAGA and a meeting point for water ways. From 2007 onwards the municipal music school and the freetime activity center "Haus der Jugend" are going to be there as well.

On December 31st, 2005 Rathenow has 1.680 companies.

2006

The constant decrease of the population in Rathenow leads to the extensive dismantling of dwelling space. Already in 2002, 88 living units in the Bergstraße and Brandenburger Straße are torn down. Now, the dismantling of 566 living units built in the housing estate Rathenow-Ost in 1968, in the area around the Klara-Zimmer-Straße, Dr.-Salvador-Allende-Straße and the Bruno-Baum-Ring is realized. In the Potsdamer-, Spandauer- and the Havelberger Straße 57 further demolitions take place. This space is going to be the town square.

Industrial and economic development of the city

Since its foundation, Rathenow has been a small agricultural village, which has developed steadily due to the hard work of its citizens. Later, it has been recognized throughout the whole region as a flourishing industrial town with a well connected trade system and a progressive economy, which is situated in the centre of our beautiful Havelland.

1512

Two mills and the first brick factory as well as trade and agriculture shape the economic image of the town. (The famous bricks from Rathenow are produced until the middle of World War I.) Trade and agriculture characterize the town's image.

1636

A fulling mill, a tanning mill and a cutting mill start to operate after periods of five years time.

1662

The well-known “Ratsziegelei”, a brick factory, is established. The bricks of this plant are used to build parts of Sanssouci castle, the “Holländisches Viertel” (Dutch Quarter) in Potsdam and the “Rotes Rathaus” (city hall of Berlin). Beer breweries and wine cultivation become profitable businesses of the area.

1765

Until 1800, cloth manufacturing plays a significant role in economy, especially the cloth production for the Prussian military.

1801

The preacher Johann Heinrich August Duncker gets the privilege to build up the first ‘Optische Industrie Anstalt’, a combined factory working in the fields of science and manufacturing optical products, in Germany.

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1939

Altogether 188 optical factories and 82 optical wholesales exist.

Other economic branches are: 20 building site shops, 1 zipper factory, 3 iron and metal foundries, 8 breweries, 10 tree nurseries, 25 gardening companies, 14 plumbers, 4 factories for agricultural machines, 6 engineering factories, 16 smiths, 15 potteries, 2 shipyards and 2 sawmills, 23 furniture workshops, 1 mill, 1 dairy, 1 wine press, 1 lacquer factory, 15 factories producing spectacle cases, 39 transportation businesses, 14 electricians, 1 electric power plant, 1 gas station, 9 printing offices, bookbinders and newspapers etc.

World War II leaves deep cuts in economic affairs. The Emil-Busch-AG is destroyed, the installations of Nitsche & Guenther are partly damaged.

1945

In October the clearing work in both parts of the optical factories begin. Machines and other equipment are salvaged from the ruins. As a part of the reparations to the Soviet Union, remaining industrial equipment is demounted and carried away. Large concerns of the optical industry are expropriated because of their involvement in the production of military equipment.

1946

On March 8th the concern Rathenower Optische Werke m.b.H. arises at the place of the former 'Emil-Busch-AG' and the firm 'Nitsche & Guenther'. This company begins the production of spectacles, lenses and magnifying glasses.

1948

This firm is transformed into the 'VEB Rathenower Optische Werke' (about 1.860 employees in 1950). Besides that company many private optical firms conduct their businesses.

1958

These private firms are concentrated in the collective Johann Heinrich August Duncker and later the OBERA KG. Just a few small plants remain in private ownership.

1962

The 'VEB Rathenower Optische Werke', the collective Duncker, the company 'Ruhnke' (under governmental administration), the company 'Gebrüder Nitsche KG' and 'Runge und Kaulfuß' become the leading optical companies in Rathenow.

1972

The former collective 'Johann Heinrich August Duncker', the 'OBERA KG' and the 'Duchrow KG' are transformed into the 'VEB Hermann Duncker'. This new company becomes a part of the 'VEB Carl Zeiss Jena'. Spectacles, lenses and optical equipment are produced, the microscope programme plays a major role.

Besides the optical industry other crafts and plants are established, too.

1980

Among others there exist 1 zipper factory, 1 factory for stoves, 1 furniture factory, 1 building construction works, 1 concrete works, 1 company for the production of water recycling plants, 1 dairy, 1 brewery, 1 lemonade factory, 1 bakery for the large production of bread, cakes and pastries, 2 road construction firms, 1 factory producing cases and other goods made of leather,

7 cooperatives of craftsmen e.g. painters, electronic and electrical business, shoemaker, metal processing, hairdressers, garages, 2 service enterprises, 1 dry-cleaner`s and about 100 privately-owned crafts and trade businesses.

This structure just slightly alters until 1989 (the fall of the Berlin Wall).

1989

The majority of the large and medium-sized plants, which have determined the economic structure of the town, are not able to compete successfully in the face of free-enterprise conditions. Numerous liquidations and privatisations of firms and drastic cutbacks in the staff of enterprises lead to the loss of over 5000 places of work in industry only.

1994-1996

New small and medium-sized firms develop. In industry, about 2200 employees work in 47 businesses. If one compares the capacity of firms engaged in optics and precision mechanics before 1989 with the quantity the 22 firms and their 900 employees produce today, one will find out that it is comparatively small. Still, almost any traditional branch (lenses, frames, special optical machines, toolmaking) is carried on in at least one enterprise. This provides the basis for the continued exististence of Rathenow as a site of optics.

Remarkable progress has been made in trade. Whereas 236 firms work in 1991, in 1996 290 firms employ about 2370 people.

The same applies to the trade and service sector. New fine restaurants have been established. The number of commercial enterprises has increased to 211 in retail and 53 in wholesale trade.

The development of the industrial estate in the Southern part of Rathenow is finished in 1994. In the meantime, 516 people are employed in 16 enterprises here. Negotiations with further companies, which are interested in citing there, take place. In the not-too-distant future about 730 people will work in 27 firms there.

The "Heidefeld" (a former real estate) has been cleared so that it provides the community with land resources for future construction purposes (medium- and long-term).

After the provision of low-priced areas by the community great effort has been made to improve the infrastructure of the region. Modern sewage plants, the expansion of important roads, the reactivated industrial port in the south of Rathenow or the construction of a thermoelectric power plant, which provides parts of the town with electricity and thermoelectricity are just a few examples which prove that the infrastructural conditions have been improved constantly. As a consequence Rathenow has become increasingly interesting for investors.

1997-2005

By the end of 2005 the economic situation has only slightly changed. The industrial sector contains 50 enterprises, 700 employees work in 26 plants in the branch of optics and precision mechanics. Trade with its 351 businesses is still the central pillar of Rathenow`s economy. The number of commercial enterprises has almost stayed the same with 277 in retail and 38 in wholesale trade.

Monuments and sights

Altstädtische Apotheke (Pharmacy)

The pharmacy is located in the Steinstraße.
Interior decoration and front are art nouveau style, the old house was built from 1903 till 1904; the new house from 1991 till 1992.
Since 1989 it has been classified as a listed building.

Amtsgericht (Lower district court)

The Amtsgericht, which is located in the Bahnhofsstraße, is built of bricks produced in Rathenow between 1903 and 1905.
The building is expanded in 1935, when a prison is added to it.

Barocke Bürgerhäuser (baroque citizen houses)

The houses are built in the Schleusenstraße and around the Schleusenplatz from 1732 till 1740. They are partly made of bricks of the city wall.

Bismarck Turm (tower)

Dedicated to Otto Fürst von Bismarck (Prussian-German politician), the Bismarck Turm is inaugurated on June 24th, 1914.

This project is financed by donations of citizens of Rathenow. At the end of the year 2000 the reconstruction begins.

Brückenwärterhaus (bridge keeper`s house)

Established in about 1850, it is located in the Jederitzer Straße 21.

Duncker-Büste (bust)

Standing in front of the main station one can look at the Duncker bust. Created by Calandrelli in 1885, it is dedicated to the founder of the German optical industry, Johann Heinrich August Duncker (1867-1943). It is reconstructed in 2000/2001

Duncker-Grab (grave)

It is situated on the Protestant cemetery. People have access to it from the old port.

Haeslerbauten

The housing estate is located along the Friedrich-Ebert-Ring. The name applies to both buildings and their exterior areas.

Presenting the Bauhausstyle of the last half of the 1920s, they are built in 1928/29.

In 1948/51 the construction of apartments at the Platz der Jugend and the design of the location takes place in a similar way.

Main station

It is built of bricks from Rathenow in 1870.

Platform and rails of a narrow-gauge railway are constructed on the forecourt of the station from 1898 till 1900. An old ice-cellar still exists on the premises of the station.

The station`s building has been reconstructed.

Jederitzer Brücke

It is a lifting bridge of 1908 in art nouveau.

Catholic Church

The church is built in the Friesacker Straße in 1893.

Kirchberg estate

Here the oldest buildings of Rathenow are located including the house where Duncker is born.

Kurfürsten-Denkmal (monument to Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm)

Created 1738 by the sculptor Glume, it reminds of the battle against the Swedish army in 1675. It is the most important baroque sandstone monument in Northern Germany.

Kreishaus

Situated on today`s Platz der Freiheit, it is built of bricks from Rathenow in the new Gothic style (1893 – 1895). The architect is Franz Schwechten.

Medialfernrohr (telescope)

The telescope is built between 1949 and 1953 by the engineer Edwin Rolf.

It is the internationally largest telescope of this kind (Brachymedialfernrohr). Today it stands on the premises of the Bruno-H.-Bürgel-Schule.

Paracelsus-Krankenhaus (hospital)

The original building of 1885 is expanded in 1927/28 and the following years. One can have a look at a sculpture by W.H.Lippert.

In 1998 the hospital is expanded again with modern operation- and kitchen-sections.

Sculptures and relief-walls by Karl Mertens (a sculptor from Rathenow)

Karl Mertens has created the “Fackelträger” (a boy carrying a torch), which stands in front of the school “Am Weinberg” in the Schleusenstraße, and the Jahn-Büste (bust) at the Jahnportpark (stadium).

Today there is a relief-wall where his birthplace used to be (Platz der Jugend). His sculpture “Der Abtragejunge” (a boy carrying some bricks) stands in front of the post-office.

Schleusenwärterhaus (lock keeper`s house)

The house is built at the Stadtschleuse in new gothic style.

Stadtmauer/Zollmauer (town wall/ custom`s wall)

The town wall, of which only remains are left near the Burg-/Baderstraße; Baustraße, is built after 1295.

In 1750 the remnants of the bulwark, which is built in 1400, are expanded by the construction of the custom`s wall. Remains of it can be found in the Bergstraße.

Sankt-Marien-Andreas-Kirche (church)

In 1220, the previous building of the Sankt-Marien-Andreas-Church is constructed. Its choir is built in about 1350.

In the 16th century the church is altered into a hall-church in Gothic style.

The tower, which is renewed in 1828, burns down in 1945. After the war the church is partly reconstructed. From 1992 till 2000 the choir and its windows are renewed. The completely rebuilt tower is finished in 2001.

Webersiedlung (weavers`housing estate)

The Webersiedlung, which is built from 1765 till 1767, is situated in the Neufriedrichsdorfer Straße.

Ziegelmeisterhaus

It is the last proof of the brickworks of Rathenow of the 18th century.