Guided Bauhaus Tourson Foot or by Bike



With over 490 colourful half-timbered houses, Celle as the 'lewel on the Aller' presents the largest compact ensemble of its kind in Europe, and is one of the most splendid towns in Germany. Only few know that Celle is virtually a birthplace of the modern architecture 'Neues Bauen', and in regards to Bauhaus it plays in the same league as the towns Weimar and Dessau. Not only is there a quantitative, but also a qualitative variety of wonderfully preserved buildings, which are still partially used according to their original purpose-e.g. the school 'Altstädter Schule', known as 'Glass School', attracted visitors from all over the world.

■ Meeting point: bridge in front of the castle, Schloßplatz

Public walking tour:

April-October: Saturdays at 3pm

Price: € 10.- per person

The visit into the Principal's Villa can be added to the tour

on site for an additional € 2.- per person.

Guided walking tour: 120 minutes, up to 25 persons

Group price: € 120.-

Guided tour by bike: 120 minutes, up to 15 persons

Group price: € 120.- (bicycle not included, visits of the interior are possible on request)

The visit into the Rektorenwohnhaus (Principal's Dwelling) can be added to the tour on site for an additional € 2.per person.

Bauhaus Train

The 'Baroque meets Bauhaus' tour with Müller's City Express takes you to the most important buildings of otto haesler in Celle. The tour starts at the castle and leads past the Direktorenvilla (Principal's Villa) through the Italian Garden, along St. Georg-Garten and the Blumläger Feld to the internationally well-known school building 'Altstädter Schule'. From here, the tour takes you back to the starting point at the castle. During the trip you will receive interesting information on the individual buildings and the life of otto haesler.

Departure: in front of the castle, May to October, daily at 1pm

Duration: approx. 45 minutes | Price: € 3.50 per person



otto haesler

otto haesler (1880-1962) was one of the greatest architects of the 20th century. He is considered as one of the most important representatives of 'Neues Bauen' during the Weimar Republic, who revolutionised the housing in particular. Between 1906 and 1933 he worked as a freelance architect in Celle.

His settlements and buildings still characterise the cityscape today. After his time in the ducal town, he moved to Eutin in Schleswig-Holstein. He was, among other things, the Deputy Director of the building department of Lodz and Lviv and accompanied the reconstruction of the old town of Rathenow

With his appointment as Professor and Head of the Department of Mechanisation and Industrialisation by the German Academy of Construction, he has reached the height of his career in 1951. haesler died in Wilhelmshorst near Potsdam in 1962

> The love for the ancient art shall never be greater than for the new, because otherwise people will be deprived of the art of our times for an unnecessarily long

(otto heasler)

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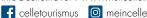




otto haesler tours











The house was originally designed for the principal of the Ernestinum Gymnasium. It is being used as a gallery since 2006.



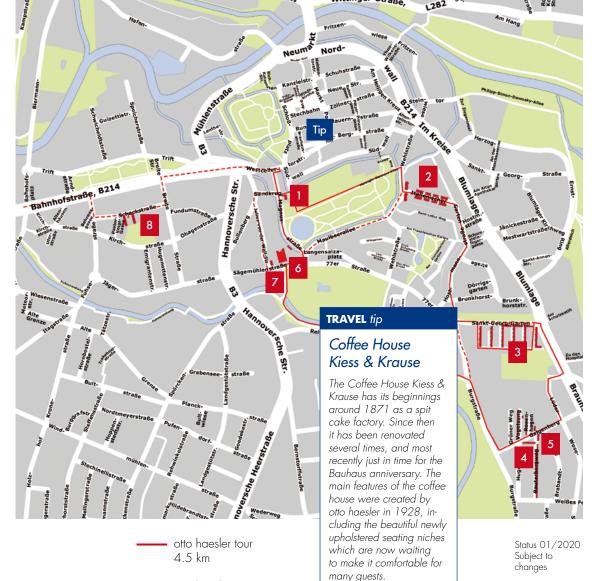
This settlement has basically remained unchanged and marks haesler's final breakthrough to new architecture.



The settlement is considered as the first row settlement in the style of 'Neues Bauen', and was praised by many architecture critics as a 'model settlement'.



The residential group was haesler's last construction project in Celle. With this settlement, haesler achieved his goal of creating affordable housing for the less well-off population.



- - otto haesler
alternative route

Großer Plan 16 29221 Celle





The museum is located in the settlement Blumläger Feld and offers, among other things, the opportunity to visit originally preserved and furnished workers' Bauhaus apartments.



The school 'Altstädter Schule' is one of the ten most important Bauhaus buildings in the world. haesler put a lot of emphasis on the colour design and received advice from the painter Karl Völker.



The residential building (Principal's Dwelling) is one of the few examples of modern detached house construction by haesler.



In two apartment blocks, otto haesler built 14 two-storey apartments for higher officials.



