Echtzeit
LIVING
AND TRAVELLING
IN SAXONY-ANHALT
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SACHSEN-ANHALT
#moderndenken

Discover nature in all its glory in the magical Harz region, admire Uta, the most beautiful woman of the Middle Ages, in Naumburg cathedral or glide through the unparalleled beauty of the Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz in a gondola at dusk – in Saxony-Anhalt your travel dreams can come true. Garden landscapes dating from the Age of Enlightenment, medieval towns and landmarks of architectural history – ideas that changed the world originated in the region now known as Saxony-Anhalt.

Nearly 7000 years of fascinating events and a cultural heritage of European and global significance place Saxony-Anhalt at the very heart of German history. Here Martin Luther lived and worked. Here is the home of the Nebra Sky Disc, the world's most famous depiction of the cosmos. And here, at the Bauhaus, design history was written.

Visitors to Naumburg, Dessau-Roßlau, Wörlitz, Quedlinburg, Halle (Saale) and Lutherstadt Eisleben and Lutherstadt Wittenberg can experience buildings, artefacts and architecture of unique historical significance. Different though these places may be, they are united by their outstanding universal importance and this is what makes them UNESCO World Heritage sites.

Saxony-Anhalt has linked together the sites of the various archaeological finds to create the "Sky Paths", a unique experience for visitors. It includes the location where the Sky Disc was found in Nebra, the Goseck solar observatory and the Pommelte Woodhenge, which is the Stonehenge of Saxony-Anhalt. There are many interesting archaeological sites to visit.

Saxony-Anhalt offers a unique combination of culture and nature. If are passionate about hiking, cycling, horse riding or water sports, Saxony-Anhalt is the perfect place for you.

You can find our online magazine *Echtzeit* at
echtzeit-sachsen-anhalt.de/en

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Scan the QR code to discover more multimedia content!

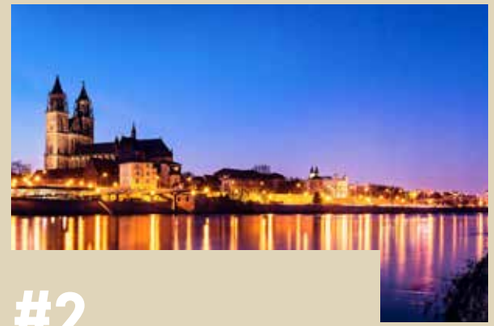
You can find the full stories in our online magazine Echtzeit. You can have them read aloud or find out more about the people involved by **watching** short video clips or **listening** to podcast conversations.

EXPLORERS TOUR

#1 ____

6 amazing World Cultural Heritage sites in Saxony-Anhalt

Naumburg cathedral, the Bauhaus in Dessau-Roßlau, the Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz, Quedlinburg's Collegiate Church of St. Servatius (photo), Castle and Old Town, Lutherstadt Eisleben and Lutherstadt Wittenberg and the Nebra Sky Disc are buildings, places and objects of unique historic importance. And despite their differences, all of them are part of the UNESCO World Heritage. Saxony-Anhalt has more sites of significance for German and European history than almost anywhere else.
world-heritage-saxony-anhalt.com



#2 ____

At the heart of German history

Saxony-Anhalt lies at the heart of German history. Henry I was born in the imperial palace in Memleben and crowned king in 919 in Quedlinburg. For this reason, the town, which is a UNESCO World Heritage site, is also known as the cradle of Germany. His son, Otto the Great, continued his father's policy of unification, received the imperial crown in Rome and was crowned Holy Roman Emperor of the German Nation. Emperor Otto I is considered to be Germany's founding father. The tomb of Otto the Great is in Magdeburg cathedral (photo).
magdeburgerdom.de, quedlinburg.de, kloster.memleben.de

#3 ____

Cycle paths in Saxony-Anhalt

Cycling is the perfect way to discover Saxony-Anhalt, regardless of whether you prefer mountain biking, road riding or touring. The Elbe cycle path is the most popular long-distance route in Germany and follows the river Elbe for around 330 kilometres through Saxony-Anhalt. But the region also has many other cycle routes to offer, for example along the Saale, Unstrut, Mulde, Elster and Havel rivers, plus themed routes such as the Sky Disc cycle path.
outdooractive.com/en

Founder and managing director of Urwahn, Sebastian Meinecke: While still studying for his degree, he set up a bike workshop as a one-man-band.

Bikes for a new age

Saxony-Anhalt is home to first-class cycle paths from the Altmark to the Saale-Unstrut regions. But that is not all: the Magdeburg-based start-up Urwahn has reinvented the bike and counts as one of the most innovative cycle makers in the world.

"I was heavily involved in green mobility. and I began asking myself whether it was possible to make bikes even better. I wanted to take a completely new approach to the design, function, manufacturing process and sustainability,"

explains the founder of Urwahn, Sebastian Meinecke.

Alongside design and technology, another key issue for Urwahn is sustainability. The young company aims to play a pioneering role in relation not only to new technologies but also to environmental awareness and fair pay.

With this concept and their high-tech bikes, the team from Magdeburg are now looking towards the global market. All the planning and organising leaves Sebastian Meinecke with little time to get out on his bike himself. But he enjoys going mountain biking in the Harz to clear his head or covering long distances on his racing bike. "I can recommend the Elbe cycle path which makes its way through Germany like a long arm."

In a survey carried out by the main German cycling club (ADFC), the Elbe cycle path was voted the most popular cycling route in Germany for the 15th time. For Sophia Tymnik, managing director of Elbe Rad Touristik, this comes as no surprise: "The Elbe cycle path is very varied and ideal for experienced cyclists and for families. In Saxony-Anhalt it passes through picturesque countryside from Lutherstadt Wittenberg to Havelberg and then leads into the northern part of the Altmark region."

urwahn.de
elbe-rad-weg.de

Watch the video about this cycling visionary and the Elbe Cycle Route in our online magazine.

The founder of the Bauhaus, Walter Gropius, also designed the school's legendary building.

Bauhaus icons

"I'm sitting on the terrace, which is simply blissful. The trees are a delight. Even in the brightest sunshine you can look into the foliage without being dazzled and the outline of the crowns against the sky is beautiful," wrote the painter, graphic artist and Bauhaus master Lyonel Feininger in a letter to his wife in 1926. Feininger had moved into one of the four Masters' Houses in Dessau.

The architect and Bauhaus director Walter Gropius designed three attached houses for the Bauhaus masters and a detached house for himself as director. He created a group of buildings that became the embodiment of modern living. Gropius aimed to convey this not only through the external design of the houses, but also through the interior fittings. Inside there was an abundance of eye-catching furnishings, including a walk-in wardrobe, fitted cupboards and two sofas that could be pushed together. The hot water boilers and radiators supplied by the Junkers factory in Dessau for the Master's Houses caused a sensation.

In an essay about the construction of the houses, Gropius wrote: "The organism of a house evolves from the sequence of processes that occur in it." To popularise this idea, Gropius had designed his own house not only as a place where he and his wife could live, but also as an exhibit. With the help of guided tours, a variety of publications and a series of films entitled "How to live healthily and economically", the two of them ensured that the public remained interested in the Masters' Houses years after they had been completed. People were particularly impressed by the household appliances. For example, in the built-in kitchen in Gropius' house there was a water spray for washing the dishes which had detergent added automatically, a washing machine and a dryer with a spin function.

bauhaus-dessau.de

The founder of the Bauhaus, Walter Gropius.

The Feininger Masters' House.

The Kornhaus designed by Carl Fieger.

Learn more about the founders of the Bauhaus, their philosophy its beginnings in our online magazine.

Where should you start and where should you stop when you're thinking about the future? In Saxony-Anhalt, it's best to begin with the places that have a quality seal. The twelve Centres of Excellence are perfect examples of the close links between science and business, highly effective collaboration and personal networking.

Looking ahead to the future.

Of course Thorsten Wischnewski has seen those popular science fiction films that show amazing visions of what will be possible in the future. But he doesn't think much of them. Even though he himself has arrived in the future already. The 24-year-old has his feet firmly on the ground and has metaphorically rolled up his sleeves with the aim of turning visions into reality. He is doing this in one of the twelve locations in Saxony-Anhalt that have been awarded the Centre of Excellence quality seal, because they demonstrate how business, science and research can work together on a practical level.

The centres are places where global players and highly specialised small and medium-sized companies, research institutes and laboratories come together to benefit from the short distances between them and the potential synergies. Thorsten Wischnewski has found his "job of the future" at IDT Biologika in the BioPharmaPark Dessau. It is "just right for him", as he says. There are several reasons for this.

He completed an apprenticeship as a laboratory assistant and afterwards wanted "to work somewhere where he could make a difference". By chance, he came to IDT Biologika, a leading vaccine manufacturer based in Dessau-Roßlau. Three factors influenced Thorsten Wischnewski's decision to take the job of lab assistant in the human vaccine department in 2018. "I wanted to find a really nice place to live with my girlfriend, do well in my career and have the chance to grow and develop." He can certainly tick all these three boxes. He has long since grown to love the Bauhaus town of Dessau.

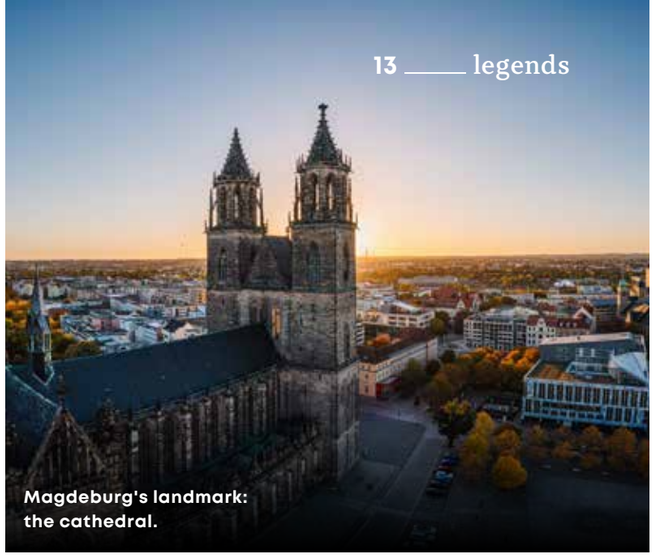
His desire for personal development soon became reality when he achieved the top-level pharmaceutical industry qualification. Today he heads a team in the vaccine manufacturing department that is responsible for purification.

zukunftsorte-sachsen-anhalt.de
invest-in-saxony-anhalt.com

Why it's worth starting your professional career in Saxony-Anhalt – find out more in our online magazine.

A MUCH-LOVED CATHEDRAL

Isabel Tönniges and Martin Groß (right-hand picture) aim to introduce people to the cathedral as a place for emotional experiences.



Magdeburg's landmark: the cathedral.

Regardless of which direction you approach Magdeburg from, the cathedral, which is one of the largest churches in Germany, is an unmistakable landmark of the capital of Saxony-Anhalt.

Visitors from all over the world come to Magdeburg to see the cathedral of St. Mauritius and St. Katharina. Isabel Tönniges and Martin Groß are sympathetic hosts who introduce their cathedral to guests as a historic location and a place for emotional experiences.

Martin is 71 and has had a strong connection with the cathedral throughout his life. He has sung in the choir since he was eight. He laughs when he explains that: "...my voice has ranged over the years from soprano to bass". And he talks about the "privilege" of being able to give his childish curiosity free rein in areas of the cathedral that are not normally accessible, such as the heating ducts, the bishop's cloister and the belfry when the bells are rung for evensong. "Being so close to the bells is something that you never forget," he says. He never wanted to join another choir. "I couldn't imagine singing anywhere else." Martin Groß calls the cathedral his "emotional home".

Isabel Tönniges nods in agreement. She is now 30 and visits to the cathedral with her parents and grandmother, choir concerts and guided tours of the organs were an important part of her childhood. Isabel Tönniges joined the cathedral in 2013 as assistant to the director of music Barry Jordan. The job was a sideline during her degree course in cultural engineering at Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg. She still remains committed to the cathedral today in her role as its cultural manager. She enjoys visiting the cathedral on her own to journey back into the Middle Ages, guided by genuine archaeological evidence. Excavations have been carried out in the cathedral and in the square outside since the 1960s. The finds shed more light on medieval Magdeburg and also on medieval Europe. "Many of our guests don't realise until they get here what an important historical site this is," says Isabel Tönniges, referring to Magdeburg as a city of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. Otto the Great was crowned as its emperor by the pope in 962.

magdeburgerdom.de

Take a look inside Magdeburg's cathedral in our video online.

Katja Köhler as Katharina von Bora in Luther's House in Wittenberg.

AT HOME WITH THE LUTHERS

Wearing an elegant velvet dress and with a cap covering her hair, Katharina von Bora stands confidently in front of the dark wood panelling and talks about her husband Martin. Katja Köhler is the town guide in Wittenberg and, in her role as Luther's wife, she explains what life was like at the time of the Reformation.

The printing workshop in the Cranach courtyards.

"I tell my guests stories of Luther's everyday life and this sheds light on Luther as a person. Visitors are interested in his family life and the day-to-day problems, but also the close relationship with their friends the Cranach family, who were painters," says Katja Köhler.

Before Katharina and Martin started living together, he slept on a sack of straw, failed to pay his debts and led a fairly chaotic life. It was Katharina von Bora, who had escaped from a convent, who brought order into his everyday life and took responsibility for running the house and looking after the family. "Luther was not a saint. He had to manage his day-to-day affairs and had problems in his relationships with other people, just like we do. I often notice people in my groups nodding their heads in agreement and that feeling brings them closer to the historical figures," says Katja Köhler.

For 30 years, Luther's House in Wittenberg was the centre of the theologian's life – first when was a monk and later with his wife Katharina von Bora and their six children. In the Black Abbey, as the house was also known, Luther read, wrote, held discussions with his many guests and, as a professor, gave lectures to students from all over Europe. Today Luther's house is the largest museum of the Reformation in the world, with more than a thousand original exhibits. The objects that really stand out include one of Luther's monk's habits, his pulpit from the town church in Wittenberg and the painting of the ten commandments by Lucas Cranach.

Katja Köhler's guided tours consist not only of names, facts, figures and anecdotes. She also wants to give her guests some ideas to take away with them: "The course of people's lives can change constantly. We need to be able to adapt and to be patient, persevering and flexible. That was one of Katherina's biggest strengths."

lutherstadt-wittenberg.de

Luther memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg

No other region of Germany is as closely linked as Saxony-Anhalt with the Reformation and with the life and works of Martin Luther.

Authentic locations in Lutherstadt Eisleben, where he was born and died, in Mansfeld, where he grew up, and in Wittenberg, where he lived for most of his life with his family, bring the history of the Reformation and the world of Luther to life. As the places where the decisive events of the Reformation took place, they are of enormous importance for the political, cultural and spiritual life of the western world. In 1996, the memorials were awarded UNESCO World Heritage status.

luthermuseen.de/en

Visit “LutherLand”, where you can explore Luther's old stomping grounds and trace the Protestant religion back to its roots!

Is that really Wörlitz? Or is it a wonderful painting by a famous English landscape artist showing a view of the palace and the church? Only someone who has actually visited Wörlitz Park will know the answer.

"The whole world in one park – the Garden Kingdom is the jewel in our crown."

Michael Keller learned about gardening from the ground up. Following an apprenticeship and a degree in landscape architecture, in spring 2017 he took on the responsibility of maintaining, renovating and updating the gardens and waterways in the Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz. He is the successor to many famous directors of the gardens, including Schoch, Hallervorden and Ludwig Trauzettel.

This is how the Oranienbaum palace and park are often described. They are located between the Wörlitz garden paradise and Ferropolis, known as "the city of iron". This statement is not incorrect, but it is also not the whole truth. Michael Keller loves accuracy and likes to get to the bottom of things and discover their roots. The cultural landscape consisting of seven historic parks and gardens, which is now known as the Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz, has important roots in Oranienbaum. And they have a touch of the Netherlands, a piece of Dutch history.

Michael Keller has some information on this subject, which initially sounds relatively unimportant. Only a few of the landscape parks in Germany have kept their original 18th century baroque design, as Oranienbaum has done. The park has retained its Dutch appearance, with a clear and simple network of paths, just the right number of plants around the fountains and in the beds and a provocative approach to the fashions of the age.

Only a stone's throw from this highly organised, geometric garden is a kingdom full of fantasy. This is a living landscape of breathtaking English garden design where winding paths with quaint bridges over bubbling brooks lead to a Chinese teahouse watched over by terrifying dragons. The nearby pagoda is eye-catching and attracts visitors' attention almost magically to Wörlitz, where for Prince Franz everything began.

gartenreich.de/en

Discover the Garden Kingdom with all its facets and get to know its passionate director in our online magazine.

Verdant and magical

Saxony-Anhalt is the region of gardens and parks. This unique combination of artistic landscape design and botanical diversity attracts guests from all over the world.

Magnificent colours and beautiful scents of all kinds – in Saxony-Anhalt there are more than 1000 historic gardens and parks to visit. The most important and the most stunning gardens and parks form part of the Garden Dreams network. From abbey gardens and botanical gardens to palace parks, the 50 parks and gardens that make up the network reflect the history of gardening and garden design in the region.

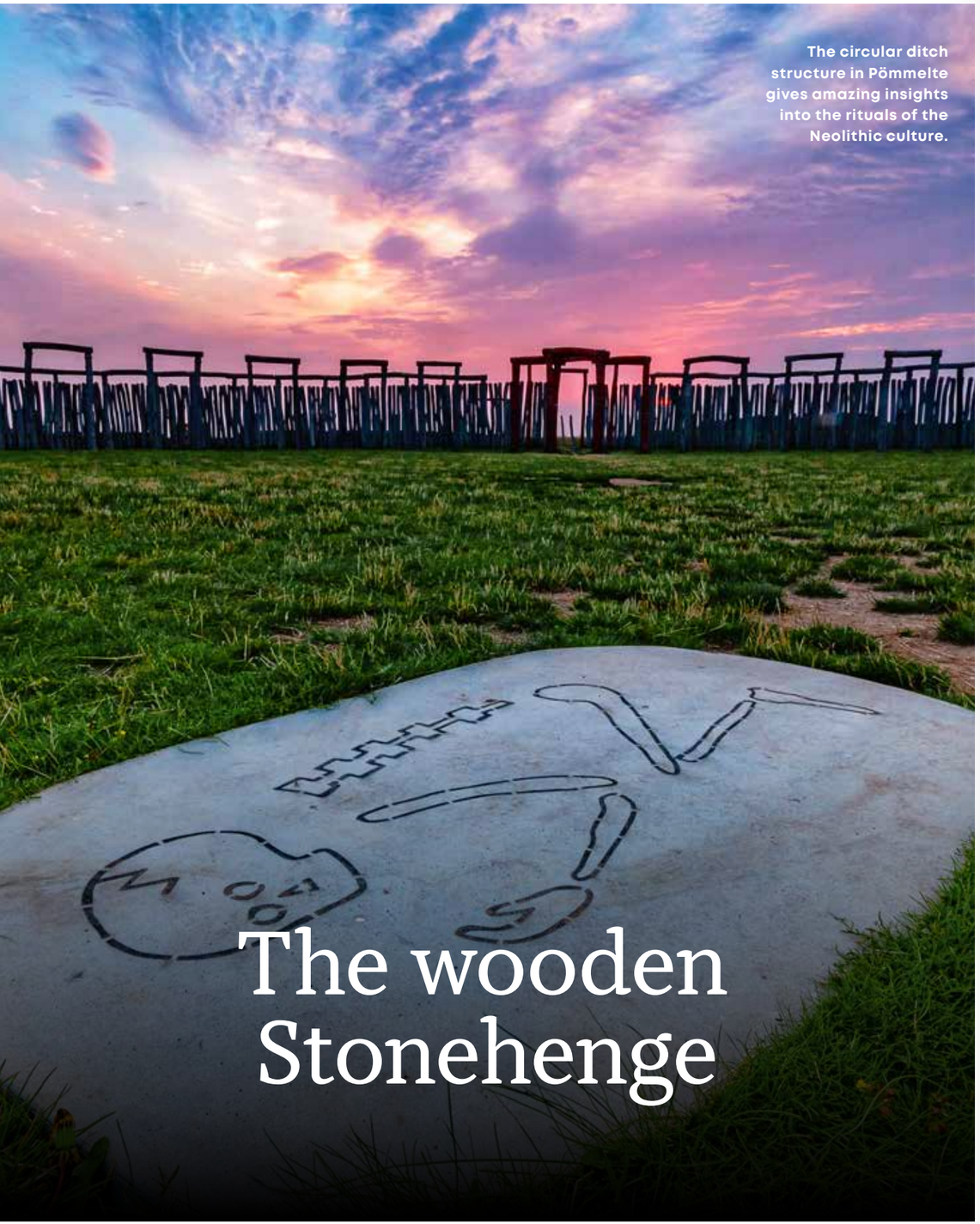
Wörlitz Park, which is part of the Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz, is one of the high points of international garden culture and, not without reason, is also a World Cultural Heritage site. The park covers an area of 112 hectares and, with its classical and neo-Gothic buildings, is the embodiment of the Age of Enlightenment in Germany.

The Castle Hill in Zeitz, with the baroque Moritzburg Castle, the gatehouse and the cathedral, is an impressive sight. The Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul is one of the locations on the Romanesque Road and has one of the oldest hall crypts in Germany.

Schönhausen Park can be found in the town of Schönhausen in the Altmark region, which is the birthplace of Otto von Bismarck. It was designed as a baroque pleasure garden with geometric beds and many sandstone statues.

Sangerhausen in the southern Harz region is home to the largest collection of roses in the world. In the **Europa-Rosarium Sangerhausen**, there are more than 8600 cultivars, 500 species of wild roses and around 850 climbing roses from a variety of countries and eras.

gartentraeume-sachsen-anhalt.de/en



The circular ditch structure in Pömmelte gives amazing insights into the rituals of the Neolithic culture.

The wooden Stonehenge

Tourists used rarely to be seen in Pömmelte, which lies not far from the regional capital Magdeburg, until archaeological excavations in the early 2000s catapulted it into the headlines. The archaeologists discovered a circular ditch structure dating back 4300 years that has now been reconstructed and provides insights into Neolithic culture. The Pömmelte Woodhenge is the German counterpart of Stonehenge.

The comparison with Stonehenge is not merely a tourism marketing gimmick. It is completely legitimate. The Woodhenge was created at around the same time, was also built by Bell Beaker people and has almost the same diameter and structure as the English site. In addition, the entrances are aligned with the position of the sun at midsummer and midwinter, as they are at Stonehenge. But the monument at Pömmelte consisted not of huge stones, but of thousands of wooden posts. These have been reinstated and the mysterious ritual site on the flat land of the Magdeburg Börde region not far from the river Elbe has been reconstructed in its original location. More than 4000 years ago, this was the cultural and spiritual centre of the region.

The site consists of of seven rings that include palisades, ditches and ramparts and has a total diameter of around 115 metres. If you stand in the centre of the circles and speak or sing, you will discover a special acoustic effect, the so-called flutter echo. The priests could be heard everywhere through the outer palisade fence when ceremonies took place.

ringheiligtum-pömmelte.de

SKY PATHS IN SAXONY-ANHALT

People have been fascinated by the heavens and the stars for millennia. Driven by the desire to discover the secrets of life, in prehistoric times people all over the world built sites that allowed them to observe the movements of the stars.

The Sky Paths archaeological route in Saxony-Anhalt takes you on a fascinating journey into the world of archaeology and astronomy and provides information about the history of a region which was once one of the most important centres in Europe.

The sites along the Sky Paths route include the State Museum of Prehistory in Halle, the Arche Nebra with the Sky Disc, the Goseck solar observatory, the dolmen goddess of Langeneichstädt and Pömmelte Woodhenge.

himmelswege.de/en

Dive into the fascinating world of Pömmelte Woodhenge and its rich history.

Hiking with a park ranger

If you are being taken on a tour of the national park by one of the rangers, then a pair of binoculars is undoubtedly the most important thing to take with you. And you should also wear weatherproof clothing, because higher up in the mountains there can be storms and the weather can change quickly. Anyone who sets off on an expedition with Hendrik Behrens or one of his colleagues into the magnificent mountain wilderness will have the chance to see nature from a quite different perspective.

When it comes to the flora and fauna that need protection in the northernmost low mountain range in Europe, ranger Hendrik Behrens has so much to tell you. He identifies many species of butterflies and bees and points out anthills. Full of enthusiasm, he spots the traces of woodpeckers, squirrels and mice.

The traces of a very small, but very busy creature are also plain to see and the once dense pine forests are dying in many places. Bark beetles are flourishing because of the dry summers in recent years. "The bark beetle has helped us in the national park and has accelerated the transformation of the forest," says Hendrik Behrens.

"But at the same time it is a disaster for the commercial forests in the Harz." He knows what he is talking about, because he grew up on a farm where there was also a forestry business. "We need the timber industry just as much as we do the natural forests," he emphasises. While active measures are being taken to eradicate the bark beetle in the commercial plantations with the aim of ensuring a good yield in the long term, in the national park, nature is being allowed to take its course. One exception is the 500-metre-wide bark beetle protection strips that have been created to protect the commercial forests on the edges of the national park. These have become valuable open spaces that provide a suitable habitat for yellowhammers, red kites, roe deer, hares and many other species.

Even dead trees are important habitats, if they are left undisturbed. The various species of woodpecker, the carpenters of the woods, benefit from the dead pine trees. They make holes in the trees which also function as homes for long-eared owls, pine martens, wild cats and many other animals.

Get in touch with nature and join this experienced park ranger through the national park.

National park ranger Hendrik Behrens knows the Harz region like the back of his hand. On his tours, he tells visitors all about the flora and fauna of the mountains.

The impressive backdrop of Ferropolis brings together industrial history with a passion for exploring. The spirit of exploration is in the DNA of Ferropolis.

It all began more than 60 years ago with the Golpa-Nord coal mine. At that time, huge excavators were digging even bigger holes in the ground to extract brown coal, which was in great demand.
When the open-cast mine finally shut down, only the coal was taken away. The enormous excavators and cranes remained on the site.

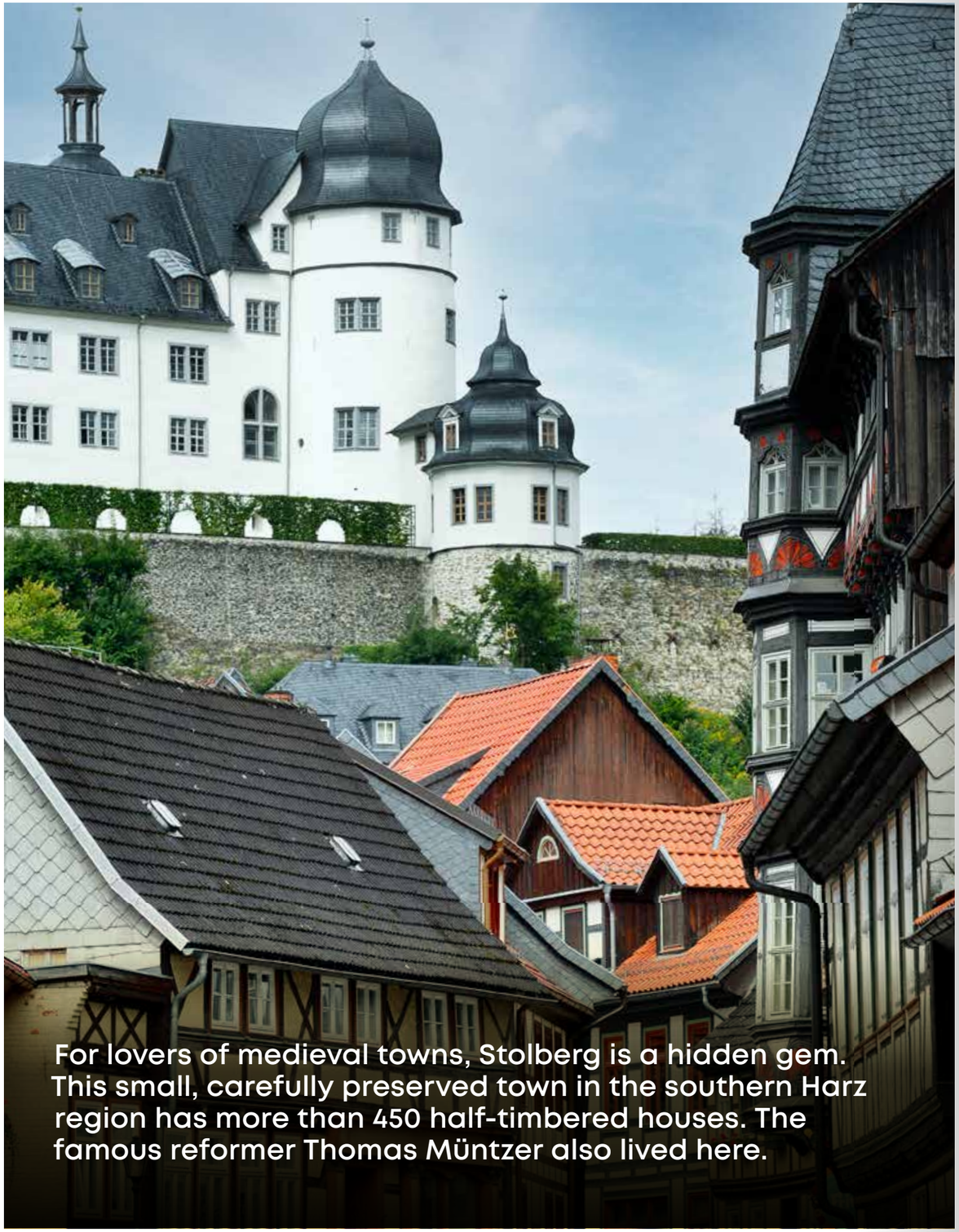
Ferropolis is a peninsula in Gremmin Lake which was created by flooding the open-cast mine. At the base of the huge machines is a Y-shaped arena that seats 25,000 peo-ple. "Ferropolis has become a place that attracts people from all over the world. The arena has perfect acoustics and a stunning backdrop. Every year, thousands of people come here to attend concerts, festivals and other events. The combination of music, light, the natural world and the huge steel structures creates a unique atmosphere," says Thies Schröder, managing director of Ferropolis GmbH.

But it is not only fans of artists ranging from Herbert Grönemeyer to Metallica who come to the city of iron. The beaches on the shores of the peninsula are ideal for swimmers and lovers of water sports. There is now also the option of an unusual camping experience. Visitors can spend the night in their tent or camper van surrounded by the five huge mining machines. There are also lifts that will take you up to the roofs of the Gemini and Medusa machines.

ferropolis.de/en

Visiting **giants**

Dreaming in Ferropolis On the peninsula in Gremmin Lake, campers can spend the night next to the old mining machines.



For lovers of medieval towns, Stolberg is a hidden gem. This small, carefully preserved town in the southern Harz region has more than 450 half-timbered houses. The famous reformer Thomas Müntzer also lived here.

Historic half-timbered houses

The first hikers begin their climb up to the Auerberg in the early morning. At the top is the iron Joseph Cross, known as the Eiffel Tower of the Harz. If the visibility is good, there is a panoramic view of the mountain range right across to the Brocken mountain.

At the monument to the militant reformer Thomas Müntzer, which is close to the place where he was born in 1489, a group of tourists is gathering for a tour of the town. Bernd Ehrenberg welcomes the guests. They accompany him through streets and alleyways on what could have been a quick stroll if it were not for the fact that almost every building has a story to tell. For example, there is the town hall which has no staircase. Every floor can be accessed from the hill going up to the town church.

Stolberg castle has always shaped the history of the town and has even played a role in world history. In 1506, Juliana zu Stolberg und Wernigerode was born here. An appealing statue on the castle terrace shows Juliana, who later became the matriarch of the House of Orange, as a delicate young girl. The chambermaid Sophia tells visitors the story of Juliana and her family and the subsequent and current owners of Stolberg castle.

In Stolberg, everything happens in the half-timbered buildings: in the museum, the town hall, the guest house, the theatre. Everywhere you hear stories of the blessings and curses of this style of building and of how much sensitivity and inventiveness is needed to live in these old houses.

stadt-stolberg.de

Experience a wonderful day in idyllic Stolberg in the Harz Mountains.

The Joseph Cross on the Auerberg is known as the Eiffel Tower of the Harz. From the hill, there is a romantic view of the medieval town of Stolberg,

The secrets of the shaman of Bad Dürrenberg

She is said to have been very powerful. An unusual woman who spoke to the spirits and could heal people of their illnesses. The remains of the shaman of Bad Dürrenberg are among the treasures of the State Museum of Prehistory in Halle (Saale). The new book "Das Rätsel der Schamanin. Eine archäologische Reise zu unseren Anfängen" (The puzzle of the shaman. An archaeological journey back to our origins) tells how researchers discovered the fate of the woman who lived 9000 years ago and whose remains were found in the Saale district of Saxony-Anhalt. Over the centuries, the shaman was obviously an important figure for people who needed help.

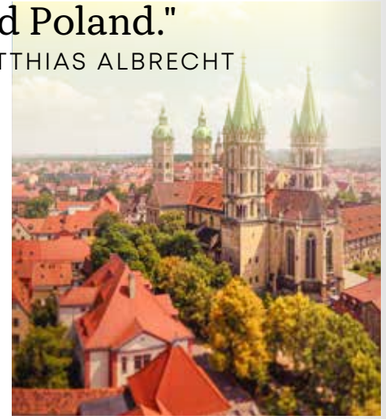
The secrets of this woman still fascinate people all over the world. In 2022, the remains of the shaman of Bad Dürrenberg and the related stories, together with the Nebra Sky Disc, were the high points of an exhibition at the British Museum in London. Both treasures have their roots in Saxony-Anhalt and are beautifully displayed in a permanent exhibition at the State Museum of Prehistory. Both archaeological finds caused a sensation. State archaeologist Harald Meller, who once saved the Sky Disc for the country, is now the project leader of the research team that has reopened the cold case of the shaman of Bad Dürrenberg. In Harald Meller's best-selling book "Das Rätsel der Schamanin", which he wrote together with historian Kai Michel, he takes readers on a journey of research and detective work with sensational results. Visitors to Halle (Saale) will also be able to set off on an exciting journey into the past when they experience the mysterious shaman at first hand. And there is also much more to discover in the museum from 400,000 years of human history.

landesmuseum-vorgeschichte.de/en

OX CHEEKS, WINE AND WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Gasthof Zufriedenheit in Naumburg (Saale) is only a few hundred metres from the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. While the famous statue of Uta in the cathedral entrances visitors with her grace, the restaurant inspires them with sophisticated cuisine. Good food and wine plus World Cultural Heritage sites are a combination that attract tourists to the Saale-Unstrut region from far and wide.

"The visitors have become more international. We have noticed that our guests are increasingly coming to us from the Netherlands, the UK and Poland."
MATTHIAS ALBRECHT



On Steinweg, only a few hundred metres from the cathedral, is the Gasthof Zufriedenheit, a hotel and restaurant with a name that means "contentment", which is both a promise and an obligation. "We are a small boutique hotel and so our aim is to treat all our guests as individuals. Our focus is on our ambitious menu," says director Matthias Albrecht, pointing to the door of the hotel kitchen. Behind the door, you can hear sizzling and bubbling sounds and the occasional clatter of pans. This is where head chef Alexander Frömel and his team conjure up wonderful dishes in the space of just a few square metres. Their creations include braised ox cheek with parsnips, black salsify and sweet potatoes and catfish fillet with courgettes and herb potato purée, accompanied by a Pommery mustard sauce.

The inclusion of Naumburg cathedral on the list of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage sites in 2018 attracted visitors from a wider range of countries to the town.

But visitors come to Naumburg cathedral primarily because of the woman whose proud and graceful features have made her famous throughout the world. This is Uta of Naumburg, one of the twelve founder figures in the west choir of the cathedral.

But Naumburg cathedral has much more to offer. "Uta is definitely the reason why many people visit. But the 150,000 or so visitors who come here every year have the chance to experience much more. The appeal lies in the broad spectrum of artworks from medieval through to modern," says Kirsten Reichert, head of the visitor service at Naumburg cathedral. It is not only Uta herself who is shrouded in mystery, but also the creator of the founder figures. His name is unknown, which is why he is simply referred to as the Naumburg Master.

gasthof-zufriedenheit.de
naumburger-dom.de

Culinary delights and world heritage in harmony – watch our video about Naumburg.

Food and Wine

In Saxony-Anhalt, food and drink are very much an integral part of the culture.

If you open up this treasure chest, you will find all the ingredients you need for a delicious meal, along with a glass of wine or a refreshing beer. Long known for its rich soil, Saxony-Anhalt has a tradition of farming that produces everything from mouth-watering fresh asparagus in May to fine beef from Harz highland cattle, plus goose and game in the fall.

Dishes special to the region range from pork with plums to chicken stuffed with beets and from roasted bratwurst (sausages) to Dessauer Speckkuchen, a bacon quiche from Dessau. In the Saale-Unstrut vineyards, wine festivals are held in August and September to celebrate the grape harvest.

Harz Cheese

Produced using traditional recipes, Harz cheese is naturally low in fat and high in protein, making it as healthy as it is delicious. Golden yellow and with a strong aroma, the cheese is either plain or flavored with caraway. Many farmers still make it by hand. This artisan version is labeled Bauernhandkäse or Handkäse.

Baumkuchen

A favorite throughout Saxony-Anhalt, and in Salzwedel in particular, the Baumkuchen is baked over an open wood fire. The name literally means “tree cake”, and it is made in the old-fashioned way by

pouring layer upon layer of batter onto a vertical spit fire – creating a delicious “tree-shaped” treat.

Halloren Chocolates

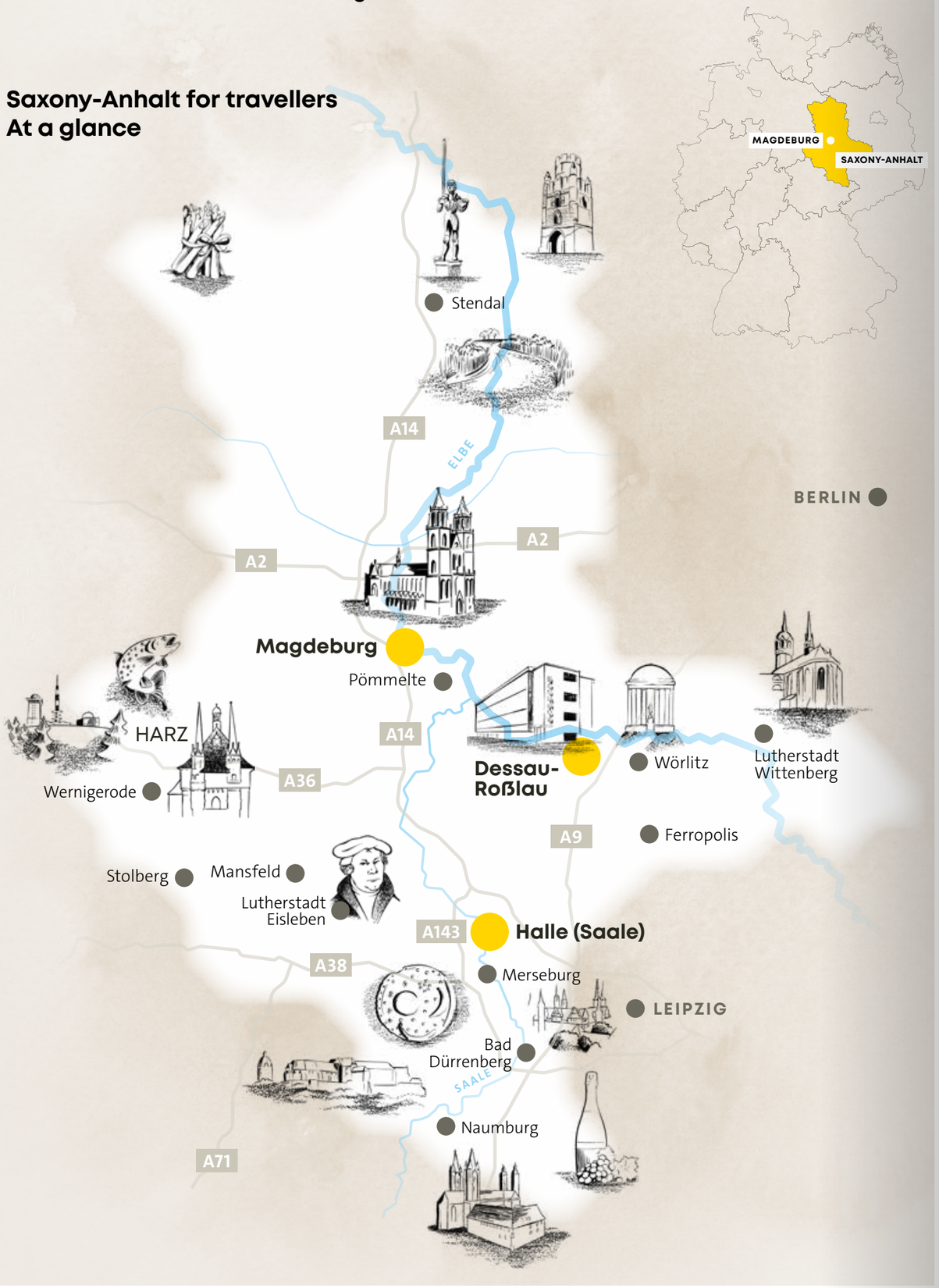
Halloren is the oldest chocolate maker in Germany and is based in Halle (Saale). Now well over 200 years old, the company is best known for its Halloren Kugel, a chocolate ball

that comes in a variety of flavors: strawberry, cherry, blackcurrant, and more.

Cheers!

The people of Saxony-Anhalt enjoy sharing the good things in life with friends and visitors. Hasseröder, one of Germany’s best-selling beers, has been brewed in Wernigerode since 1872. Wines are also produced in the Saale-Unstrut region. With its red foil top, the most famous is the Champagne-style Rotkäppchen (meaning Little Red Riding Hood), which was first made in Freyburg in 1856. Today, this is one of Germany’s biggest selling sparkling wines. And, at the end of a meal, locals will often offer guests Schierker Feuerstein, a herbal liqueur originally distilled in the town of Schierke in the Harz Mountains.

Saxony-Anhalt for travellers
At a glance



Getting here:
Saxony-Anhalt is situated in the heart of Germany and borders Lower Saxony, Thuringia, Saxony and Brandenburg. The state capital Magdeburg is 150 km from Berlin, 280 km from Hamburg, 420 km from Frankfurt/Main and 225 km from Frankfurt/Oder. All the tourist sites in Saxony-Anhalt can be reached quickly and easily via five motorways, the A2, the A9, A14, the new A36 and the A38, plus excellent main roads and one of Europe's most extensive rail networks, as well as a very efficient local public transport system.

Information line:
We will be happy to help you with your travel planning. You can call us on +49 391 5689988 (Mon-Thurs 9.00-17.00/Fri9.00-16.00) or send an email to tourismus@img-sachsen-anhalt.de

TRAVELLING IN SAXONY-ANHALT.

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For more information visit our website
saxony-anhalt-tourism.com

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SAXONY-ANHALT AND INNOVATIONS? NOT A GOOD MATCH.
We prove evidence to the contrary and show that something impressive is emerging in Saxony-Anhalt. Because HERE innovations take their origin. HERE researchers discover groundbreaking innovations. And HERE entrepreneurs develop their products to market maturity.

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SAXONY-ANHALT

Publisher:

Investment and Marketing Corporation Saxony-Anhalt mbH
Am Alten Theater 6
39104 Magdeburg
Tel. +49 391 56899 0
www.invest-in-saxony-anhalt.com
welcome@img-sachsen-anhalt.de

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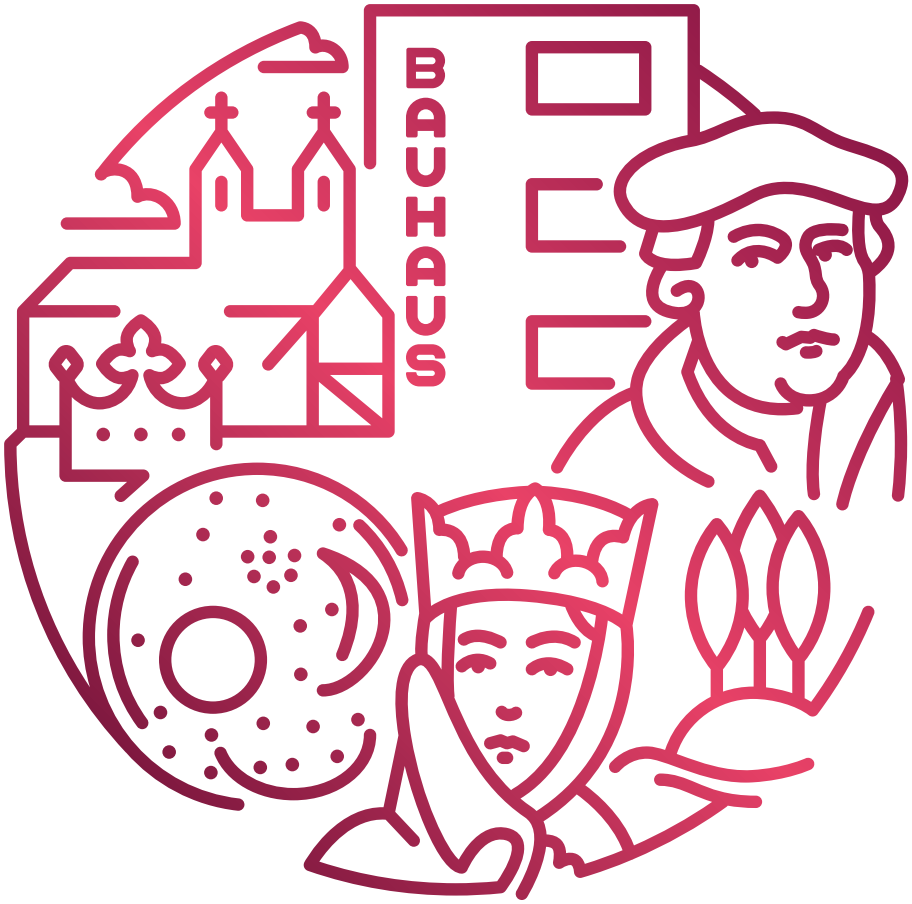
THE INSPIRING SIX



Outstanding examples of the 36,000 monuments in Saxony-Anhalt!
Take a spectacular journey of world heritage discovery in Naumburg, Halle (Saale), Quedlinburg, Dessau-Roßlau, Oranienbaum-Wörlitz and Luther's hometowns of Eisleben and Wittenberg.

Quedlinburg's Collegiate Church, Castle and Old Town

Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg

The Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz

Naumburg Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul

Bauhaus and its sites in Dessau

The Nebra Sky Disc