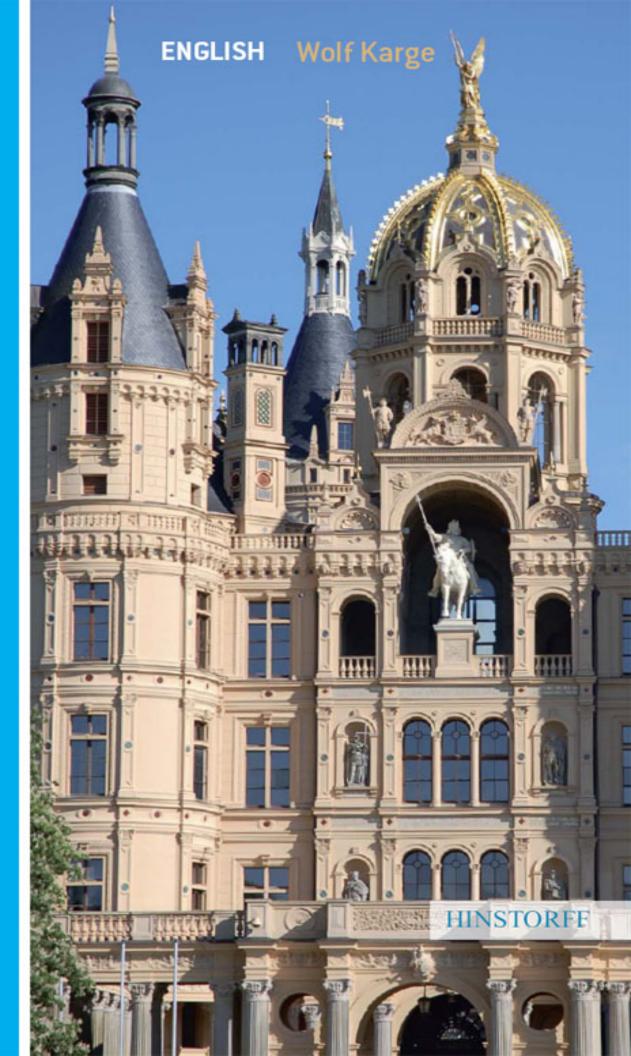
Schwerin





Wolf Karge SCHWERIN

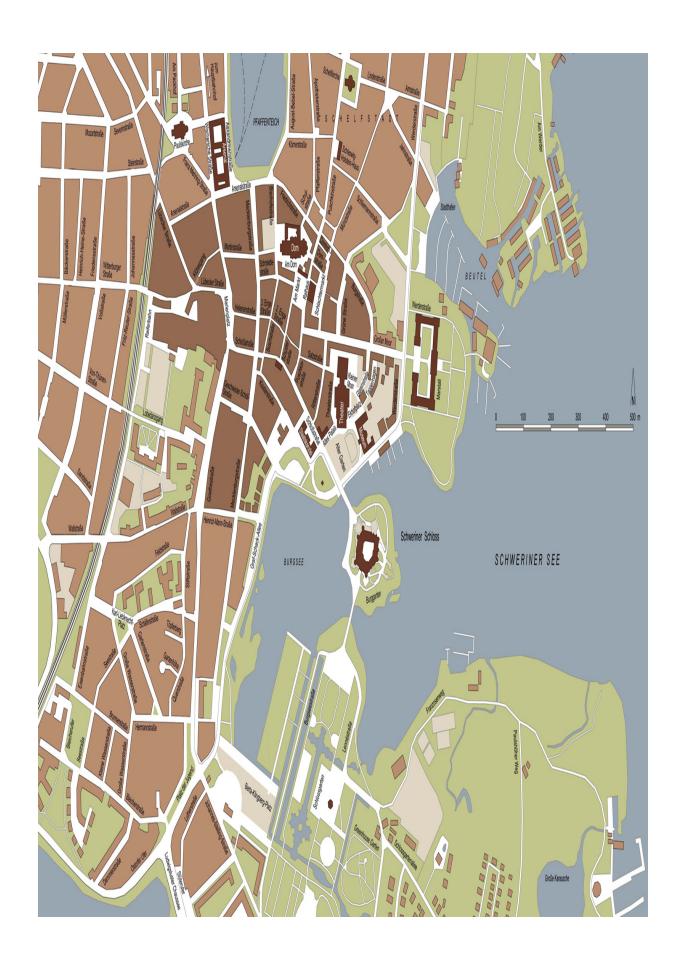
ENGLISH

Übersetzung ins Englische: **Christiane Tümmler**





A place of arrival – the Schwerin central station, in its neo-Renaissance style. The representative building with the vestibule, connected by two side wings to corner pavilions, was built in 1889/90. Travelers are welcomed by the chronologically matching fountain »Rescue at Sea«, actually created for the marketplace by Hugo Berwald in 1911.



INTRODUCTION

The guests speak many languages. English and Scandinavian sound patterns are heard as well as those of Romanic and Asian language families. Foreignlanguage guided tours are booming. The once secret tip »Schwerin« has become a popular tourist destination.

Recent trigger was the Federal Horticultural Show (BUGA) 2009 with the bright idea of a »Green Center at the Water«. The city is using its assets successful — the castle, the green surroundings and seven lakes between urban jewels of architecture and historic preservation. These ever-present experiences are garnished by a variety of cultural events.

Schwerin could be grouped into four »by-foot attraction areas«: the conspicuous compound in front of the castle. with the »Kollegiengebäude« (State Chancellery), seat of the prime minister, the State Theater and the State Museum. The castle certainly is a magical eyecatcher. It has been the residence of the Dukes of Mecklenburg for around 750 years. Sitting in a unobstructable island location it shows itself predominantly in its mid-19th century version with an infinite wealth of stylistic quotations. Older structural elements are integrated into the former concept dating back to the Renaissance.

The castle park, called »castle garden«, is the result of 300 years of landscaping and growth – a green lung with always new visual axes.

The small-sized old town is wrongfully hiding behind the residency district. The red brick cathedral next to the market with a medley of bright facades in various styles and the neighboring Schlachtermarkt provide architecture, fountains and artworks to onlookers. The third area is the Schelfstadt – a planned layout of the 18th century with a Baroque church

and many surprising details in timber, wood carving or courtly representation architecture.

The fourth old town experience is the Pfaffenteich with surrounding public buildings and prestigious residences. Coming from the narrow streets of the Schelfstadt or from the cathedral, an unexpected glimpse of freedom suddenly opens up, often compared with Hamburg's Binnenalster.

In 2010, the 95,000 provincial capital residents organized a festival under the slogan: »850 years young — action will find the city«. But the founding date of the city is disputed. What actually happened around the year 1160? The archives still owe a foundation charter. In 1018, the Slavic place (not yet a town) »Zuarin« is mentioned — which later turns into Schwerin. What is documented is that the Saxon Duke Henry the Lion conquered the Slavic country. — Did he really found the city of Schwerin simultaneously with Lübeck in 1160? Doubts remain. The bishop's seat has been documented with the cathedral since 1171, but the oldest surviving written document only calls Schwerin »Civitas« — city in 1178.

In the GDR, Schwerin forfeited its status as provincial capital from 1952 to 1990. It shared the status as a district town with Rostock and Neubrandenburg. Once again in 1990, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania is in need of a provincial capital. Rostock is favored. But the Schweriner citizens promote with the motto: governance, where others take a vacation — the »feel good« provincial capital. An excursion steamer trip with crucial district council representatives, a fairytale castle in the middle of a lake with the ramshackle charm of a former residence and a very old flower woman, who tireless gathers signatures — these lead to a convincing two-thirds majority for Schwerin. In time for the 850-year celebration the flower woman receives a monument, overlooking the Burgsee and the castle.

The visitor's linguistic diversity is thinner in the Schwerin »suburbs« – Mueß with its museum village, Zippendorf with its beach and the areas