

## INFORMATION

English

## ARCHITECTURE

### Church, castle or museum?

The building itself is also an exhibition piece. The unique architectural mix by Ludwig Hoffmann (1852–1932) represents architectural styles typical to the region in various eras. Nestled among the sculptures that fill Kölnischer Park, the Märkisches Museum was directly connected to the centre of Berlin by the Waisenbrücke bridge until 1960.

Here, in the first building in the world to be specifically conceived as a city museum, the collections of the Märkisches Provinzialmuseum found a home. Created in 1874 through civic engagement, this museum was a predecessor of Stadtmuseum Berlin, to which the Märkisches Museum belongs. The *Große Halle (Great Hall)* and the *Gotische Kapelle (Gothic Chapel)* are preserved in their original state and serve as a reminder of the museum's early days.

With the new permanent exhibition and alternating special exhibitions, the Märkisches Museum is on its way to becoming the number one museum for Berlin history. The Märkisches Museum is planned to close until the end of 2022 for comprehensive renovations so that it can offer innovative new ways to access Berlin's history when it reopens.

## HIGHLIGHTS

## BerlinZEIT – compact history

What makes Berlin Berlin? How do people shape this city? And how does the city shape its people? Berlin has been and continues to be a place of diversity and openness, as well as a site of radical change. For this reason, *BerlinZEIT* presents the central moments of the city's history in a compact, easily understandable way. The exhibition is intended for anyone who wants to get to know Berlin better. A self-guided tour from the Ice Age to the present day leads visitors through important periods and decisive years. In addition, the *[Probe]Räume ([Test]Spaces)* invite visitors to discover the museum in a new way, to learn about selected in-depth topics or to simply take time and explore.

The exhibition is accompanied by an entertaining *audio guide* available in German and English. Visitors can hear not only the voice of the city itself, but also contributions from some of its residents whom one might not expect to turn up in a museum. They also offer insights into Stadtmuseum's collections.



Multimedia city map in the „Berlin today“ room of the permanent exhibition © Stadtmuseum Berlin  
photo: Michael Setzpfandt

## Chaos & Renewal – Berlin 1920 | 2020

The “Greater Berlin Act” of 1920 created what was at the time one of the largest and most populous metropolises in the world by incorporating previously independent neighbouring cities and municipalities into Berlin. One hundred years later, the special exhibition looks at Berlin's past and present to examine the question: How can big cities succeed?

Historical and contemporary perspectives invite visitors to embark on a journey of discovery that leads from the city's problems to possible solutions and future potentials. This includes issues of housing, transport, recreation, administration and connections to the surrounding area, as well as issues of identities.

Supported by:



An exhibition in the context of:



### JUKEBOX

This digitalised jukebox from 1962 invites visitors on a journey of discovery through music from and about Berlin. The songs and instrumental pieces reach from 1948 to the present, from Schlager hits to rock, pop, punk, elektro, techno and rap.



### WOOLLY RHINOCEROS BONES

During the last Ice Age, Berlin was home to the mammoth, reindeer, steppe bison and woolly rhinoceros, from which this juvenile jaw bone is an example.



### PLAGUE PHYSICIAN

In the 16th century, Berlin was beset with the plague. This life-size replica shows a plague physician in protective clothing of the day.



### MODEL OF BERLIN IN 1750

This model shows the city's rapid growth since 1688. Around 113,000 people populated the city, and on the borders one can already recognise the rectangular Pariser Platz (Quarrée), the octagonal Leipziger Platz (Octogon) and the round Mehringplatz (Rondell).



### HORSE HEAD (QUADRIGA)

This bronze horse head is the only remaining fragment of the original quadriga from the Brandenburg Gate, constructed in 1793. After its destruction during the Second World War, the sculpture was replaced in 1957 by a copy that is true to the original.



### HABY HAIRDRESSER'S SALON

From the 1880s on, François Haby was Berlin's star hairdresser and starting from approximately 1890, he was the personal court coiffeur for Emperor Wilhelm II. The interior furnishings of his salon, maintained in their original form, were created by the Belgian designer Henry van de Velde in 1901.

## PARTICIPATE

### Museum as laboratory

Architect Ludwig Hoffmann (1852–1932) created a building that offered the visitors of its day an unprecedented educational experience. Historicised atmospheric spaces, new forms of presenting collection items as well as features that appealed to all the senses gave visitors an opportunity to truly feel the city's history. The Märkisches Museum is developing from an exhibition venue into an interactive and participatory place of encounter and exchange. Everyone is invited to join in and help shape the museum.



Action Room of the [Test]Spaces © Stadtmuseum Berlin  
photo: Judith Kuhn

## PROGRAMM

### Regular events\*

every Saturday | 2 pm – 5 pm | FAMILY OFFER  
**DESIGN YOUR OWN EXHIBITION**

every Sunday | 3 pm | PRESENTATION  
**PIANOLA, ORCHESTRION, GRAMOPHONE & MORE**  
**Mechanical musical instruments**

BOOKABLE TOURS (max. 5 people)  
**WHAT WAS BERLIN, WHAT IS BERLIN?**

*\* We kindly ask for your understanding that due to pandemic-related restrictions there can be short-term changes in the program.*

Keep informed under:

[www.stadtmuseum.de](http://www.stadtmuseum.de)



#### ERNST REUTER'S LOUNGE

*"People of this world, [...] look upon this city!" This invocation brought the West Berlin's mayor Ernst Reuter international fame. The lounge area from his study brings to life the days of the Berlin Blockade, which was the definitive beginning of the Cold War in 1948/49.*



#### BERLIN WALL OF SOUND

*The Berlin Wall was 155 kilometres long. It took 7 minutes and 32 seconds to traverse it at the speed of sound. That is also the length of this extraordinary image and sound installation which invokes the decades-long division of the city and the many people who lost their lives to the Wall.*



#### ORCHESTRION

*The mechanical musical instrument called the "Fratihymnia" was built in Berlin in 1900. As large as a wardrobe and with the sound of an entire orchestra, this device entertained guests at a restaurant from 1919 to 1954. It can be heard live on Sundays at 3 pm.*



#### MUNCH PAINTING "WALTHER RATHENAU"

*The composition "The Scream" made the Norwegian painter Edvard Munch world-famous. In 1907, he made this life-size painting of the entrepreneur and later German foreign minister Walther Rathenau.*



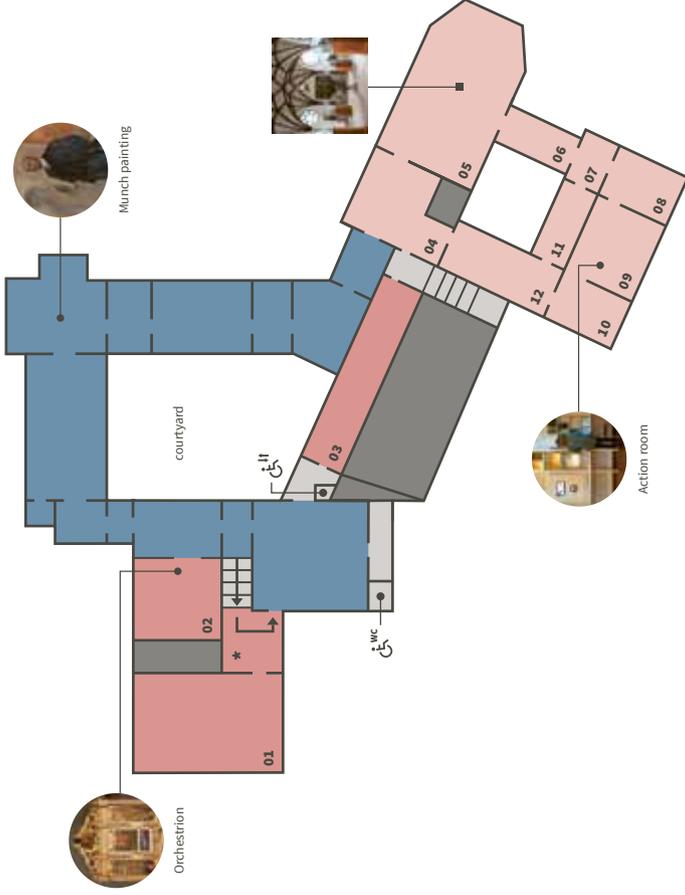
#### ACTION ROOM

*Berliners create their own miniature exhibitions with personal objects to tell their unique Berlin stories. These exhibitions will become part of the Märkisches Museum for a short period of time as they are publicly presented in the Action Room.*

## ROOMS AND HIGHLIGHTS

**CHAOS & RENEWAL**  
Exhibition level 2020

- BerlinZEIT**
- \* Object of the month
  - 01** Hoffmann Hall (auditorium)
  - 02** Mechanical musical instruments
  - 03** Mezzanine
- [TEST]SPACES**
- 04** Making connections
  - 05** Gothic Chapel
  - 06** Conserving and restoring
  - 07** Finding and collecting
  - 08** Reserarching
  - 09** Action room
  - 10** Creating displays
  - 11** Curating, transmitting and enhancing knowledge
  - 12** Organising and comparing



Munch painting



Orchestra



Action room



## ROOMS AND HIGHLIGHTS

- BerlinZEIT**
- 01** Great Hall
  - 02** Berlin today
  - 03** Ice Age
  - 04** 1237
  - 05** 1442
  - 06** 1648
  - 07** 1685
  - 08** 1701
  - 09** 1740
  - 10** 1806
  - 11** 1871
  - 12** 1900
  - 13** 1920
  - 14** 1933
- EDUCATION AREA**
- 15** 1945
  - 16** 1948
  - 17** 1961
  - 18** 1989
  - 19** After 1989
  - 20** Berlin quotes
- CLOAKROOM**
- AUDIO GUIDE**
- WC**
- TICKETS / SHOP**
- LIFT**



Wall of Berlin



Haby hairdresser's salon



Ernst Reuter's lounge



Horse head



Model of Berlin in 1750



Jukebox



Woolly rhinoceros bones



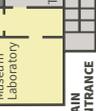
Plague physician



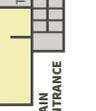
courtyard



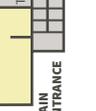
Foyer



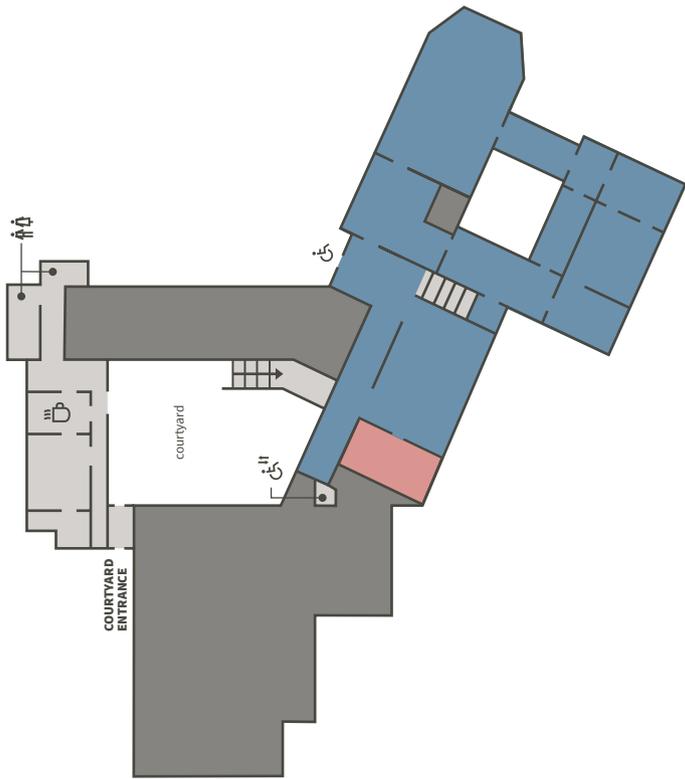
Museum Laboratory



Tickets



MAIN ENTRANCE



**CHAOS & RENEWAL**  
 Exhibition level 1920

**BerlinZEIT**  
 Photo-Graphic Cabinet

**BARRIER-FREE ENTRANCE**

**LIFT**

**WC**

**MUSEUM CAFÉ**



## SERVICE INFORMATION

### MÄRKISCHES MUSEUM

Am Köllnischen Park 5 | 10179 Berlin

### OPENING HOURS\*

Tue – Fri | 12 am – 6 pm

Sat + Sun | 10 am – 6 pm

### ADMISSION

7,- / 4,- Euro (incl. audio guide in English)

free admission under 18 years

### DIRECTIONS

U2 | Märkisches Museum

U8 | Heinrich-Heine-Straße or Jannowitzbrücke

S3, S5, S7, S9 | Jannowitzbrücke

Bus 147, 165, 265 | Märkisches Museum

Infoline: (030) 24 002 -162

Cover: A model of the city of Berlin in the [Test]Spaces © Stadtmuseum Berlin | photo: Sandra Weller



#MärkischesMuseum

#BerlinZEIT

#CHAOSundaUFBRUCH



If you would like to keep in touch with regular updates about exhibitions and events, you can subscribe to our newsletter (only in German).

[www.stadtmuseum.de/newsletter](http://www.stadtmuseum.de/newsletter)

“BERLIN, THE GREATEST  
 CULTURAL EXTRAVAGANZA  
 THAT ONE COULD IMAGINE.”

David Bowie, from 1976–78 in Berlin