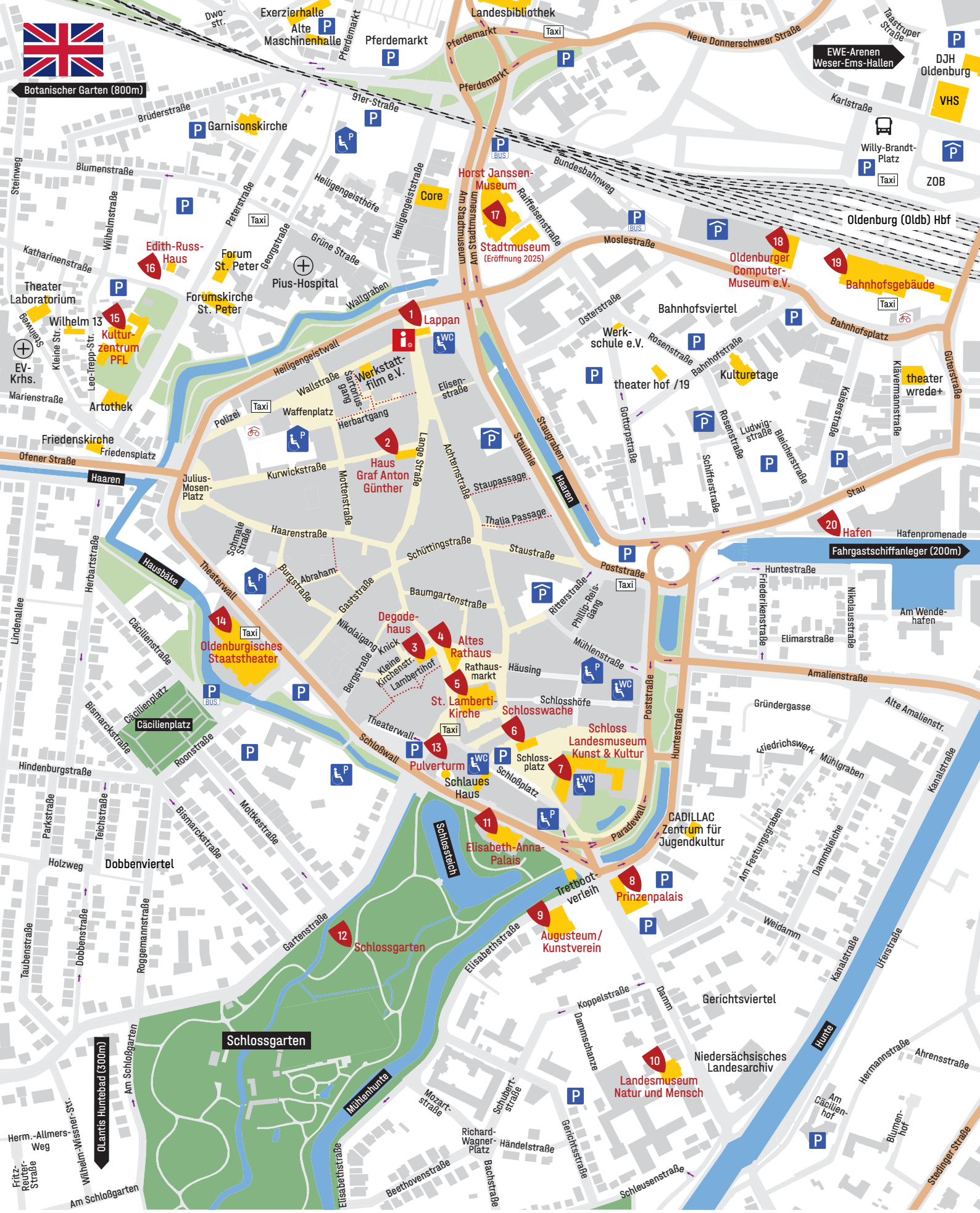




Botanischer Garten (800m)



Pedestrian zone

Parking area

Barrier-free parking space

Barrier-free restroom

Tourist Information

Car park

Barrier-free parking in car park



- 1 **Lappan (city landmark)**
The striking Gothic brick tower was added between 1467 and 1468 and attached ("angelappt") to the Holy Spirit Church which was built in 1394. In 1676 a city fire destroyed the building, but the tower was saved. Its baroque dome was added in 1709. Today it accommodates the Tourist Information Office.
- 2 **Haus Graf Anton Günther (Count Anton Günther House)**
An original merchant's house with a large fresco (1908) depicting the sovereign Count Anton Günther riding his favourite stallion, Kranich. He was famous for horse breeding (Oldenburg horses).
- 3 **Degodehaus (Degode House)**
The last remaining typical half-timbered house (1617) from the time before the great city fire. Wilhelm Degode from Jever acquired the house in 1860. Inside there is a painted wooden ceiling from 1645 with an allegorical representation of the continents known of at the time.
- 4 **Altes Rathaus (Old Town Hall)**
The current city hall is the seat of the Lord Mayor and was built in 1886-1888 on the site of two previous buildings. With its triangular ground plan the neo-Gothic building was intentionally designed to blend into the surrounding public spaces.
- 5 **St. Lamberti-Kirche (St. Lamberti Church)**
The church was built in around the year 1200 and features a number of architectural contrasts. The neo-Gothic masonry surrounds an impressive interior which was designed in 1791 in a classicist style by Duke Peter Friedrich Ludwig. It was modelled on the Roman Pantheon. The church tower and the four corner towers, which serve as escape routes, were not added until the 19th century.
- 6 **Schlosswache (Palace Guardhouse)**
The former Palace Guardhouse on the border to the free city was built in 1839 in the classicist style and based on plans drawn up by Heinrich Strack. Until the abdication of the Grand Duke in 1918, the military guard and the pageant of the changing of the guard was a city tradition.
- 7 **Schloss (Palace)**
The palace is founded on a medieval moated castle which was built around the year 1100 to guard a long-distance trade route. Count Anton Günther had the castle rebuilt from 1607-1615 in the later Renaissance style. Three more extensions were subsequently added, which are visible in the façade. The Landesmuseum Kunst & Kultur (State Museum of Art & Culture) has been housed in the Palace since 1923.
- 8 **Prinzenpalais (Prince's Palace)**
This classicist building served as a residence, initially for the Russian grandchildren of Duke Peter Friedrich Ludwig, and later for the Oldenburg Grand Duke. Since 2003 it has been part of the State Museum of Art & Culture and houses the Galerie Neue Meister (New Masters Gallery) with paintings and sculptures from the 19th and 20th centuries from the Romantic to the post-war period.
- 9 **Augusteum (art museum) / Oldenburger Kunstverein (art association)**
Opened in 1867 as the first art museum in the north west (Grand Ducal Painting Gallery). Built in the style of the Florentine Renaissance, it is one of the most beautiful gallery buildings in northern Germany today. As part of the State Museum, it houses the Old Masters Collection with exhibits from the end of the Middle Ages to the dawn of modernity. Founded in 1843, the Oldenburg Art Association is one of the oldest in Germany. It is dedicated to promoting contemporary art and is used as a venue for exhibitions and concerts.
- 10 **Landesmuseum für Natur und Mensch (State Museum of Man and Nature)**
Founded in 1836 by Grand Duke Friedrich August, it is one of the oldest museums in Germany. It is dedicated to the richness of the landscape of north-western Germany and relates the history of the formation of the moorlands, the Geest (coastal moorlands), the coast and the marshlands and also shows how it has been affected by mankind.
- 11 **Elisabeth-Anna-Palais (Elisabeth-Anna Palace)**
Hereditary Grand Duke Nikolaus Friedrich Peter built the palace in 1896 in Dutch brick Renaissance style for his wife Elisabeth Anna of Prussia. After the abdication of the Grand Duke in 1918 it became the property of the state. The Social Court has been housed here since 1954. Exhibitions of artists from the region are regularly held in the foyer.
- 12 **Schlossgarten (Palace Gardens)**
The park extends over an area of around 16 hectares and was built at the beginning of the 19th century. It was laid out by Duke Peter Friedrich Ludwig in the style of an English landscape garden. The first rhododendrons were planted here in 1828. The Palace Gardens with the ancient trees are a tranquil haven all year round.
- 13 **Pulverturm (Powder Tower)**
The Powder Tower is the only remaining structure of Oldenburg's city fortifications. It was built in 1529 as a gun turret. In the 18th and 19th centuries it was used to store gunpowder, which is how it was given its name. Since 1996 it has been used as a unique exhibition venue for contemporary art.
- 14 **Oldenburgisches Staatstheater (Oldenburg State Theatre)**
In 1833 the first wooden theatre was built in Oldenburg. A larger and more imposing new building burned down in 1891. Two years later the theatre was opened in its current impressive form and has a captivating classicist portico. The "Kleines Haus" (Small House) was added as an extension in 1998. The Theatre currently encompasses seven genres.
- 15 **Peter Friedrich Ludwigs Hospital (Cultural Centre)**
The building was completed in 1841 and originally served as a hospital. It is locally known as the "PFL". It is regarded as the most important example of classicist architecture in Oldenburg. In the spring of 1984, after 143 years the PFL was closed as a hospital. Today it houses the city library and various cultural institutions.
- 16 **Edith-Russ-Haus für Medienkunst (house of media art)**
The exhibition gallery was founded with an endowment from the Oldenburg senior school teacher Edith Maria Russ. With its focus on new media art, it has been a special highlight in northern Germany since the year 2000.
- 17 **Horst-Janssen-Museum (art museum) and City Museum (under construction)**
The Horst Janssen Museum is dedicated to the visual arts on paper. The permanent exhibition focuses on the life and work of the draughtsman, etcher, woodcutter, poster artist, illustrator, writer and graphic artist Horst Janssen, who grew up in Oldenburg. The City Museum was built with assets from a foundation set up by the Oldenburg citizen and collector Theodor Francksen. The building is currently under construction (opening 2025).
- 18 **Oldenburger Computer-Museum e.V. (open Tuesdays from 6 to 9 p.m.)**
The museum contains a display of historical computer systems, focusing on home computers from the 1970s and 80s. Video games, game consoles, arcade machines and pinball machines are also included in the exhibition. The museum is unique in Germany in that the exhibits are still functional and can be used.
- 19 **Oldenburger Hauptbahnhof (Main Train Station)**
The main train station was inaugurated in 1915 in its present form and architecturally blends into the region with its style of farmhouses of that time. The entire station ensemble with its Art Nouveau structure is protected. The track hall is a unique steel and glass construction and is currently being renovated.
- 20 **Alter Stadthafen (Old City Port)**
In 1345 Oldenburg was granted city rights and was therefore able to access maritime trade. In the 16th century the city evolved to become a successful maritime shipping port. Today it is one of the most important inland ports in Lower Saxony. The harbour promenade with its restaurants and cafés is a popular destination and meeting place.



Public toilets
Public toilets are in the city centre are marked with this sign. The public toilets can be used free of charge and are also located in the Oldenburg Tourist Information Office in the Lappan.

