



Informationstafeln für die Gartenstadt Frohnau - Frohnau Information Boards

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Frohnauer Vereine und Organisationen – Projektgruppe Infotafeln

Panel 1 The Garden City Frohnau

The Berlin Terrain-Centrale of Prince Donnersmarck planned a "residential and country house colony" south of the village of Stolpe starting in 1907, which was opened on May 7, 1910 as "Gartenstadt Frohnau". Since its incorporation into "Greater Berlin" in 1920, Frohnau has formed the northernmost local part of the Reinickendorf district. Due to the German division, Frohnau was surrounded by border fortifications on three sides for decades. After 1990, the Wall Cycle Path was built in their place. Frohnau's location in a wooded and hilly terrain, the curved course of the streets, the high-quality green spaces and the outstanding double square in the center shape the special character of this district. Today, the garden city of Frohnau has about 16,800 inhabitants.

Invalidensiedlung

The Invalidensiedlung (Invalid settlement) was built in 1937/38 as a residential facility for the war-disabled, as a successor to the Invalid House of Frederick the Great, located in Berlin's Mitte district. With its wheelchair ramps and wide doors, the settlement on the northern edge of Berlin still offers living space for people with disabilities today.

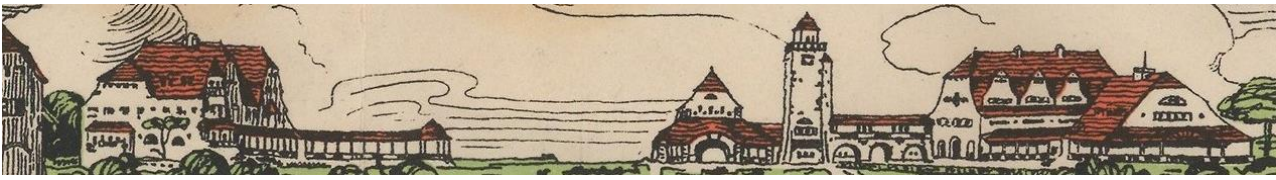
Poloplatz

The polo grounds were laid out around 1911 by order of the Berlin Terrain-Centrale of Prince Donnersmarck by the garden architect Ludwig Lesser for polo matches and other recreational and sports activities. Today, the unique ensemble, including adjacent buildings and sports fields, is used for equestrian sports, tennis, soccer and athletics.

Frohnau Station

Frohnau station was built by 1910 by architects Gustav Hart and Alfred Lesser for the Royal Prussian State Railway. Financing was provided by the Berliner Terrain-Centrale in order to ensure optimal transport links to Berlin for property buyers and future residents of the garden city of Frohnau.

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Künstlerhof

The Künstlerhof (Artist farm) was built in the 1930s as a military hospital, later used as a branch of the Karl Bonhoeffer Mental Hospital. Since 1998, the "Künstlerhof Frohnau e.V." has been a tenant and offers space for about 16 artists.

Centre Bagatelle

Today's Centre Bagatelle was built in 1925 as "Villa Worch" by architect Paul Poser for insurance director Herbert Worch. After a varied history of use, the house is now owned by the local initiative "Kulturhaus Centre Bagatelle e.V." and offers space for numerous cultural, art and club activities.

Buddhistisches Haus

The Buddhist House was built in 1924 by the physician and Buddhist Dr. Paul Dahlke and is considered the first institution of its kind in Europe. Today Buddhist monks from Sri Lanka live here. Lectures and meditations are offered for those interested.

Frohnau Information Boards

As part of the initiative "MittendrIn Berlin!" of the Senate Department for Urban Development and Housing, the „Arbeitsgemeinschaft Frohnauer Vereine und Organisationen“ (Working Group Frohnau Associations and Organizations) in cooperation with the district office Reinickendorf designed a system of information boards from 2020, which show residents and guests the history and special features of Frohnau. In addition to this information board, there are other boards at significant locations in the garden city. More in-depth content can be accessed via QR codes.