


11 Alt Schwerin   (in the village)



The commanding manor house, with its high mansard roof, was built in typical north German redbrick style in 1733. The wrought iron gate, originally used at the manor house in Vollrathsruhe, is especially remarkable. It was deemed worthy of a special award at the Chicago World Fair of 1893. A visit to the agricultural history museum in the village is very worthwhile. Here, the agricultural history of the wide-ranging East Elbe region is on display, starting from the mid nineteenth century and keeping track until today. www.museum-alt-schwerin.de

12 Barkow 

The single storey building was erected by the Hülße family in 1913. It features a two storey mansard roof, and a centre gallery at the entrance. Until 1945 it was used as accommodation for the manor estate. After the land reform, the family was dispossessed and had to wait until 1992 to regain and renovate the property. Since then it has served as a hotel. The large garden borders on the Müritz-Elde-Canal. www.gutshaus-barkow.de

13 Below 


The small Below manor house was built in 1720, dating back to von Knuth family of Ludorf. Originally single-storied with a thatched roof, it was raised by one story and two rows of windows in 1760. Since then the entrance has been asymmetric. In 1893 a one storey chapel was added to the building. The historically valuable, timber-framed building, beautiful and compact, has been expertly renovated. A small park is located behind the house. www.gutshausbelow.de

14 Beseritz  



The two storey, gothic brick building from 1879 was built for the noble Bernstorff family based on plans by the Mecklenburg court architect Georg Daniel. The manor house has 12 axes and on three sides a three-axe centre gallery. The facades are richly structured and decorated. A two storey tower in the style of a church tower, with a pointed spire, was added on the east of the building in 1890. A wrought iron veranda looks out over the park. The gables of the imposing mansard roof also feature spired cowels. www.gutshaus-beseritz.de www.gutshaus-beseritz.de

15 Blücherhof   (outlying buildings)



The neo-baroque manor house was built in 1791 and converted from 1904-08. It features an unusual, pentagonal centre gallery, with a forged iron gate canopy crowned by a dome. The manor estate is almost completely preserved and consists of interesting outlying buildings such as the pigeon coop and several former stables, nowadays partially used as holiday accommodation. The fascinating 8-hectare manor park is home to botanical rarities from every continent and open to visitors. www.herberge-bluecherhof.de

16 Boek 




The manor house, built by Baron Le Fort, dates from the mid nineteenth century. There is a small manor park behind the two storey stucco building. Inside the house there is a small exhibition about the authoress Gertrud von Le Fort, information about the Müritz National Park, and a display of pewter figures. The brick church in the village was built in the Romanesque neo-gothic style in 1847. It has a restored Sauer Organ from 1853 and a bell which was cast, also in 1847, by the renowned bell founder Illies from Waren.

17 Cölpin  

The state minister of the Mecklenburg duchy, von Dewitz, erected the manor house, which was completed in 1786. A huge triangular gable, featuring the alliance coat of arms of the families von Dewitz und von Bülow, spans the three-axe centre gallery. The 11-axe garden front is structured through the two double-axe side galleries, which have bullseye windows in the triangular gables. A hipped saddleback roof in pristine condition completes the stately building.

18 Federow  


An aesthetically harmonic manor house from the 19th century with a small lake and manor park. The rest of the manor estate, such as the distillery and gatehouse have remained preserved. The small natural stone church from the 13th century was recently renovated and today it is, somewhat unusually, used as a location for the reproduction of audio plays. In the village, there is information about the Müritz National Park and a fish eagle observation station. www.gutshaus-federow.de

19 Fincken    (Gentleman's House)

The manor house, which was built for ducal line of the von Blücher family in 1801, is situated directly on the lake Finckener See. In the mid-19th century, a Tudor style hall was added to the nicely proportioned 13 to 6-axe rendered building. A hotel with restaurant is situated in the gentleman's house. The 18th century circular barn, unique in the area, is a must-see, as is the church with its baroque altar and the adjacent mausoleum of the von Blücher family. www.kavaliershaus-finckenersee.de

20 Friedrichsfelde  


The manor house, built in 1830, is framed by the two former stables of the manor estate. The house is a simple 11 axle rendered building on a natural stone foundation. The ceiling reliefs in the hall are a veritable feast for the eyes. A restaurant and information centre for the national park can be found in the house. The newly re-laid manor park spreads behind the house into the countryside.

21 Groß Gievitze 

The manor house of the counts Voss has an interesting history. This was the home of „THE“ Voss, the incorruptible chief lady in waiting to Queen Luise. The house, with its beautiful manor park, dates back to the early 18th century. The stable, which is from the previous century, is also still intact. The solid church with its wall reliefs from the construction era of the 13th century is worth a visit. The cemetery of the von Voss family was built according to plans by von Schinkel.

22 Groß Kelle 


A classic manor estate which is today again run as an agricultural business by the von Heydebreck family. In 1995 the manor house was erected as the first new construction on the remains of its previous house after the war. The historic grain store and stone grinder are still intact. Between the house and the lake Keller See is a lovely little English style country park.

23 Groß Miltzow 


The neo-baroque manor house was converted into a mansion for the von Dewitz family in 1785. The 3-axe, 3 storey centre gallery boasts the alliance coat of arms for the von Dewitz und von Maltzahn families. In the mid 19th century, the residence was redesigned in the neo-renaissance style. To the left of the main building is the so-called Luise house, in which Queen Luise is said to have spent the night. The 18th century riding hall is a surviving outlying former farm building.

24 Groß Plasten   



The manor consists of a main building (built in the baroque style in 1790) and an adjacent building (added at the beginning of the 20th century), which towers above the main building. The terrace offers a splendid view of the small lake in front of the building. The neo-baroque village church dates from more recent times. www.schloshotel-grossplasten.de

25 Gützkow 

The single storey, 15-axe rendered building, with its extended mansard roof, was completed in 1777. The imposing 3-axe centre galleries range over two storeys, rising up to the high Lünette gables, featuring coats of arms cartouches. The von Blücher and von Maltzahn families each owned the estate at Gützkow at different periods. A beautifully restored double-flight staircase and recreated rococo decorative features on the ceilings can be found in the interior. A baroque garden is behind the house.

26 Ivenack 

The older, central part of the residence – the cloister building – dates to the sixteenth century. Extensions were added in 1709, and after the Imperial Counts von Plessen gained possession in 1750. The semi-circular stables, the orangery, the tea house and the church all date back to this period. In 1810 the residence was again extended, this time by two wings. Since 2016 a renovation under the directives of protected buildings has been underway. The 1000-year-old Ivenack oaks in the former animal park are Germany's first natural monument.

27 Karow  

The Karow manor house consists of two buildings. The old castle" is a classicist, 13-axe, two storey brick building from 1800. The neo baroque building stems from the early 20th century and has only 7 axes. It, too, has two floors but has a high mansard roof and thus, visually dominates the older building. There is a small, temple-style tower on the roof of the classicist building.

28 Kittendorf  


The mansion, built by the Berlin master builder Hitzig for the von Oertzen family, is regarded as one of the most distinguished examples of Tudor Gothic in Mecklenburg. The front, with its prominent, covered entrance hall is abundantly structured and has an impressive corner tower. The library and the stucco dining room are especially attractive. The terraces and stairs lead to the generously proportioned country park, which carries the style of the landscape gardener Peter Joseph Lenné. www.schloss-kittendorf.de

29 Kotelow 



Since 1672 the manor has belonged to the von Oertzen family. The single storey baroque building, erected in 1773 following a fire, is finished with a mansard roof. The entrance to the courtyard is accessed via a beautiful oak entrance door with a gable topped frontispiece. A three-axe centre gallery with terrace leads out on the garden side and the interior rooms feature lovely old wooden floorboards. The house has been painstakingly and authentically restored and is available to guests as a hunting lodge. www.jagdschloss-kotelow.de

30 Lelkendorf 


The long-established domicile of the von Lefetzows (since 1223) is a delight for connoisseurs of architecture. It has been rebuilt several times, most recently in 1904 by Paul Schultze-Naumburg, the specialist in cultural heritage architecture. The two-storey building is spread over 15 axes and has two corner projections, giving the impression of wings. The yard side is dominated by the extensive porch. The garden side has a smaller porch and a mighty five-storey red brick tower. www.schloss-lelkendorf.de

31 Leppin 

The building, belonging to the von Oertzen family, originally dates back to the 18th century. In the mid 19th century it was converted based on plans by the court architect Buttel. The result was a neo-gothic castle with crenelated towers, with largely clear and straightforward lines. The courtyard and garden sides differ considerably, the latter having had a canopied balcony added, which makes the house seem to have three storeys. The side wings are unusual in that they are directly adjoined to the main building at an obtuse angle.

32 Lexow  

The simple manor house from 1874 is, with its living area of around 550 m², around half the size of many other stately homes of the region. The simplicity of the design is not without reason, since the estate and house belonged to the Dobbertin cloister until 1918. Then the state took over ownership and leased the estate out. Instead of manorial lords who commissioned expensive architects, the practical needs and ideas of a civic manor administration were the basis of the planning. Some farm buildings and sheds can still be seen today. www.gutshaus-lexow.de

33 Luplow 


The single storey, 9-axe manor house with a two storey central gallery and extended mansard roof was built in 1760. The beautiful rococo ceilings display the heraldic animals, the fox (for the architect, F. J. Christian von Voss) and the bear (for his wife Eva Juliane von Behr). There is a remarkable two-flight stair in the hall. Luplow remained in the possession of the von Voss family for 600 years. The village boasts a splendid natural stone church.

34 Mallin  

Baron Hauff had the impressive building constructed in 1871. The castle style two storey (with basement) 8-axe building has central and side galleries on the long sides. The central gallery of the courtyard front features a terrace over the drive and is nicely flanked by two corner towers. The early classicist church dates back to 1757. The timber-framed hotel is host to an open lantern.

35 Marihn 



The 3 storey manor house, built in the late 19th century, has unusual architecture. The arched windows on the 13 axes are very uncommon. The central gallery is closed on the village side by an extended gable. On the courtyard side the wings feature buildings in a tower style. A large manor park has been recently laid down. The impressive village church was erected in the neo gothic brick style at the beginning of the 20th century. www.schloshotel-marihn.de

36 Peckatel 

Two manor houses beside one another? So it would seem. The right, and older building was built in 1854 and is relatively uncomplicated and broad scale, with a central entrance above an open-air stairway. The newer part, built in 1895, seems more like a church with its dark tiles and tends towards the neo renaissance style which was fashionable at the time.

37 Pinnow bei Malchin 

The simple, two storey, 9-axe manor house with its gabled roof, was built at the end of the 18th century and altered in 1840. On the courtyard side a large lünette window can be clearly seen and on the park side, the centre of the house is accentuated by a shallow central gallery, in front of which a two-flighted open stairway leads to the park. www.gutpinnow.de

38 Prillwitz  

The neo-renaissance house was built as a hunting lodge for the Strelitz grand dukes in 1890. The old manor house beside it is a simple, 11-axe building with two storeys. The facade of the hunting lodge is generously structured and varies between red tiles and sandstone. The subject of hunting is carried over into the interior of the house. Parts of the wall mural have been preserved. The manor has a wonderful lakeside location on the Lieps. www.jagdschloss-prillwitz.de

39 Rattey   

The Rattey manor house is a perfect example of pure classicism. It was built in 1806 at the behest of Hans Christoph von Oertzen. A gabled, half-hipped roof ranges over the two storeys and the high foundations. In the park, there are a number of very old solitaires. Some are many hundreds of years old. The Rattey country wine is grown nearby the house. www.schlossrattey.de

40 Remplin



The castle in Remplin no longer exists. The ranging, 3 wing building was commissioned by the Counts von Hahn in the middle of the 18th century and was destroyed by fire in mysterious circumstances in 1940. Some parts of the estate have survived the years and are well worth looking into: The north wing of the castle, the timber framed manor chapel, and the two storey, 10-axe administration house. In the park, which was designed by Peter Joseph Lenné, the very first observatory in Mecklenburg, commissioned by the von Hahns in 1793 can still be seen.

41 Retzow   

The manor house was built by Baron von Hammerstein in 1810. It is a wonderful example of pure classicism in its unaltered harmony. The rendered, 17-axe building has two storeys set above a basement. On the courtyard side, a four-columned portico leads to a double driveway. The large park, stables and farm buildings complete the estate. The painstaking restoration was completed in 2016. Today it offers a palatial wedding location and holiday apartments. www.schloss-retzow.de

42 Rumpshagen 



The baroque manor house was built in 1730. The two storey, 11-axe, rendered building with its pilasters is completed by a hipped roof. The 3-axe central galleries are crowned by a three-sided gable. At the front of the courtyard is a large coat-of-arms cartouche of the von Voss family. The unique glass rendering was applied by subsequent owners, the von Gundlach family. The natural stone church dates back to 1779 and is in the sober style of the late renaissance. www.gutsgaertneri-rumpshagen.com

43 Solzow  

For many years, Solzow belonged to Ludorf and was owned by the von Knuth family. The current day, compact sized manor house was built in 1932 to replace its predecessor, which dated back to the early 19th century but had been destroyed by fire. Today the house is run as a holiday pension with a restaurant and café. The small country park is well worth a visit, with its wizened old trees and cobbled avenues leading to the manor house. www.gutshaus-solzow.de

44 Sponholz  


The two storey, 9-axe rendered building was built between the years 1742/45 by the court architect Chr. Julius Löwe (residences in Mirow and Fürstenberg) for the privy councillor von Altrock. The imposing central gallery to the front and rear has been raised by one storey. Its tail gables are finely decorated with vases and a female figure. The interior features an impressive stair, leading to the upper floor, and baroque stucco.

45 Varchentin  

The massive manor house was built by the Swiss architect Meuron in 1847, for the Hamburg businessman Jenisch, in the English Tudor Gothic style. The courtyard front has three storeys and the park side rises to four in the centre. A side wing was added to the left of the building. A large, double sided fireplace and an imposing wooden staircase remain intact. The large Lenné park, in which a mausoleum can be found, leads to the lake Varchentiner See. www.varchentiner-schloss.de

46 Vollrathsruhe 

The old Maltzahn property later came into the possession of von Tiele-Winkler. The stately, neo-baroque manor house was built in 1920 on the ruins of its baroque predecessor. On the east gable side is a low-lying connection to a pavilion type outbuilding. In the manor park is an impressive chapel. Some outlying granite-built farm buildings can still be found, as can parts of the old wall with the remains of a shed.

47 Walow 



The oldest Flotow property has belonged to the family uninterrupted since 1384. The manor house was built in neo-gothic architectural style in 1872. The imposing, two storey rendered building was enhanced with bay windows and brick decorations. The centre gallery was also built around a bay window and completes the three-sided gable with a tower. The small, timber-framed church dates back to 1845.

48 Weisdin 









The beautiful, small, simply decorated residence was erected in 1749 (bought by Strelitz Dukes). A double flighted staircase leads into the top floor. The hall in the upper floor features opulent rococo decoration. There is a wonderful view of the lake from the terrace behind the building. The octagonal church opposite is a contemporary building of the manor.

49 Woldzegarten  

The residence belonged to the von Flotow family from 1477 to 1945. The manor house was rebuilt in 1738 as a timber framed house after the previous building had been destroyed by fire. In 1999, it was painstakingly renovated using authentic building materials and then converted into a country hotel. The huge barn, which has also been renovated, puts its 900 m² to good use as a concert venue these days. It is a striking example of the joinery artisanship from bygone days. www.gutshof-woldzegarten.de

50 Wrodow  

The nine axle central part dates back to the original building, which was erected in the 18th century. Considerable conversion and extension work took place in the 19th century. On the one hand the hall, spread over two storeys was built in the Tudor style typical for the time, on the other hand, the single storey south wing, also in Tudor gothic style. The crowning glory was the mighty crenelated tower. In contrast to the white house, the tower in the upper part is made from red slates. www.kunstschloss-wrodow.de

51	Ankershagen	  
52	Alt Gaarz	
53	Ave	
54	Bredenfelde	
55	Broock	  
56	Brunn	
57	Bütow	
58	Cammin	
59	Cosa	
60	Dambeck	
61	Deven	
62	Eichhorst	  
63	Faulenrost	  
64	Gädebehn near Neubrandenburg	
65	Galenbeck near Friedland	
66	Gotthun	
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70	Gültz	
71	Kämmerich	
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76	Liepen near Neubrandenburg	
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78	Linstow	 
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84	Neu Gaarz	 
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87	Priborn	  
88	Puchow	  
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96	Vanselow	
97	Wendorf near Waren (Müritz)	
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day trip guide to

100 mansions and

stately residences

waere nobler

Mecklenburg
Vorpommern

visit1000lakes.com

The cultural landscape of the manors and stately homes

Anyone who comes by plane from the west in an easterly direction will notice a clear change to the landscape after crossing the River Elbe. The countryside becomes more extensive, and it's especially noticeable that the fields become larger. The area beyond the Elbe is the land of the large agricultural manor estates. At the beginning of the German eastwards colonisation in the twelfth century, a cultural and natural landscape developed which is unique in Europe.

The knights, who came to the country along with Heinrich The Lion, were mainly rewarded for their commitment in battle against the Slavs with parcels of land. Over the years this service gentry merged with the noble Slavic clans and a relatively down-to-earth form of Mecklenburg nobility was formed. It's no coincidence then, that the same family names appear again and again amongst those who received grants of land from the later landlords, the Mecklenburg dukes: The Oertzen, Maltzahn, Bülow, Plessen, Hahn, Bassewitz and Blücher families thus became great land owners. Although the agricultural exploitation of the properties was restricted to a few estates in the beginning, this situation changed drastically as of the 16th century. The 30 years' war, which also saw great losses among the population in Mecklenburg, caused a further increase in the land ownership of the nobles. By the end of the 18th century, the typical, large noble manor estate was established as the dominant feature of the Mecklenburg countryside. One-dimensional farming villages were seldom and had been largely replaced by the manor estate villages, which had become characteristic of Mecklenburg. The manor house was the focal point of the village, the various farm buildings, the dwellings of the estate workers, the church – often a patronage church of the lord, and the parks, often rambling over large areas. These building collectives embedded in the wide-ranging Mecklenburg countryside remain to this day the definitive characteristic of the state.

The political and social orientation to the East-Elbische manorial structure changed over the course of history. One thing is clear, however, it worked like a well-oiled machine for hundreds of years. The seemingly unstoppable decline of the historically fascinating manorial collectives only became remotely possible in the time after 1945, and wasn't truly practicable until the post-1990 separation of the buildings from the land.

It still isn't too late to preserve a large part of this treasure, which offers enormous touristic potential for the state. Every preservation begins with active use, so each and every use of a manor house – or even parts of the manor estate – should be warmly greeted and supported. The guide you have before you should contribute to this aim. The Mecklenburg Lake District represents a glowing example for the entire East Elbe region.

Manfred Achtenhagen
Chairman of the Association of Castles, Manor Houses and Stately Residences for Mecklenburg Western Pomerania

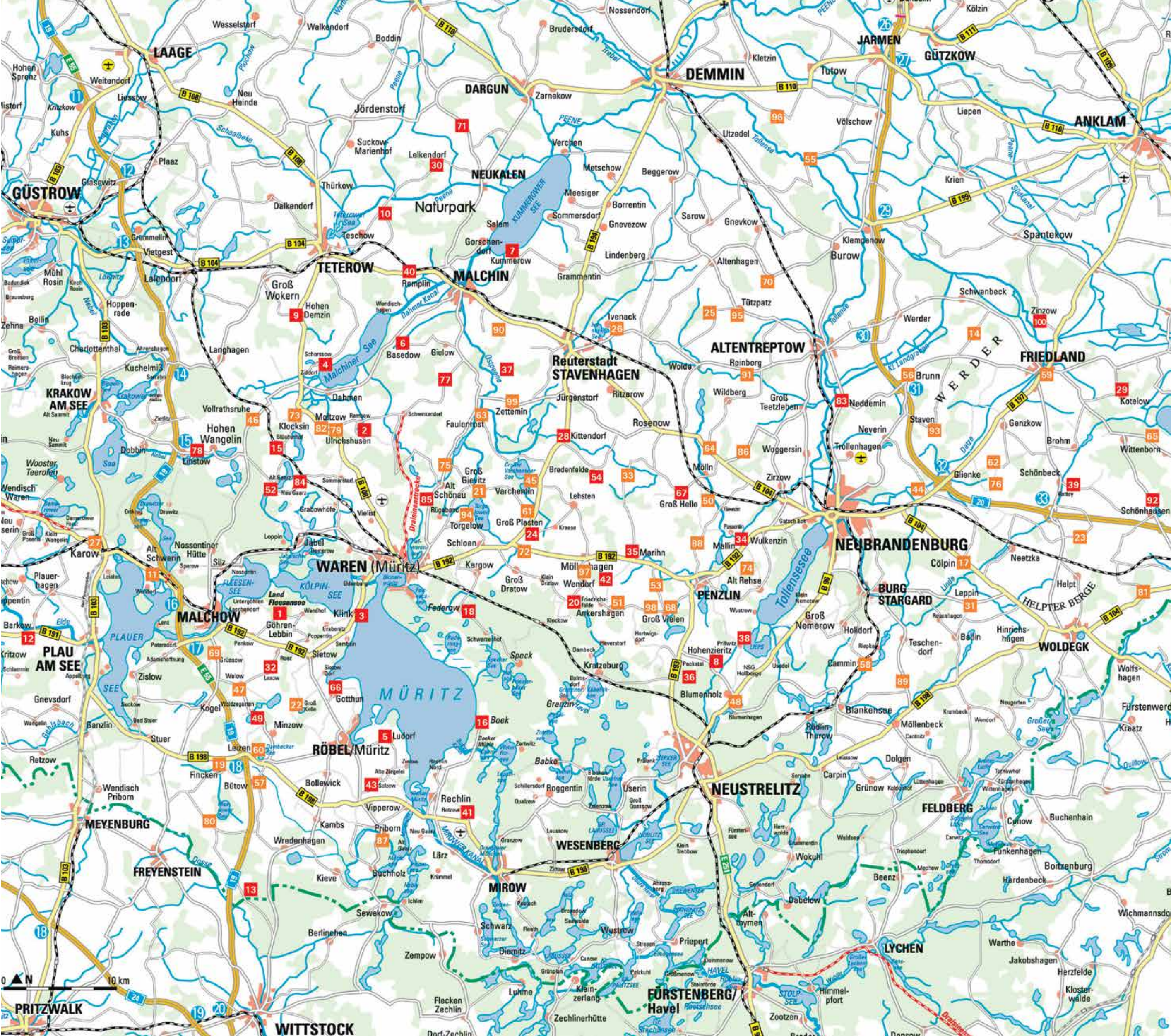
Tips for using this guide

The houses from **1** to **10** zare considered to be among the especially meaningful and relevant stately residences. Thereafter, the manor houses numbered from **11** to **100**, which are regarded as being architecturally, culturally or touristically relevant. These are listed alphabetically and are mainly situated in the district of the Mecklenburg Lake District. The guide is intended as an aid for interested parties and makes no claims as to the comprehensiveness of the information contained. The residences are named after their respective town or village. In the main they are centrally located and are easily identified. When visiting those houses which offer restaurants or accommodation, it is advisable to check the opening times. Some residences open only at weekends or are closed out of season.

- 1

Number of the residence in this guide (red = tourist attraction)
- Overnight accommodation
- Restaurant / Café
- Information
- Museum
- Events
- Viewing only possible from outside
- Unrenovated
- Uninhabited

Current as of: April 2017



Thiele-Winkle. These days, the two storey rendered building, with its French roof and two rows of dormer windows, is the focal point of the extensive holiday resort „Land Fleesensee“. The beautiful park heading towards the lake Fleesensee was partially integrated into one of the resort's golf courses. www.fleesensee.de



has a gatehouse and free-standing, four storey stair tower. The house is again partially surrounded by a moat. A sculpture park runs around the building and the former stables are today a restaurant. Ulrichshusen is the heart of the Mecklenburg-Vorpommern festival pageant. www.ulrichshusen.de



storey rendered building with a steep roof, rounded corner towers, the gabled dormers and myriad terracotta and sandstone features. The east wing was added in 1913.

www.schlosshotel-klink.de



extreme negligence after the war, only few original walls could be utilised in the renovation of 1997. Today's castle hotel is effectively a new building. A circular path leads around the small adjoining bathing lake.

www.schloss-schorssow.de



One of the very few almost completely intact manor estates in Mecklenburg. Ramparts from the early middle-ages, the Patronage Church (13th century), based on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, baroque manor house



The irregularly shaped 3 wing property was built between the 16th and 19th centuries on the remains of a middle-aged fortress. In the 19th century, the hereditary marshal Lord Hahn had the manor house restyled by the Berlin architect Stüler. In 1891 Neo-Renaissance forms were added. The terracotta portraits on the facade are especially remarkable. The largest country park in the state (200 hectares) was laid out by Peter Joseph Lenné in the middle of the 19th century. The residence and the adjacent farm buildings have been converted to a holiday resort. www.gaestefuehrerin-mueller.de



staircase with rounded arch arcades. A large banqueting hall looks out over the lake. The most recent renovation intentionally preserved traces of the past and replaced only those parts which were clearly unusable. Part of the building is used for the photographic collection of Torsten Kunert. www.schloss-kummerow.de



to the summer ducal residence in 1791. The duke had the 30-hectare park laid out as the first English country style garden in Europe, using only indigenous trees. In 1810 the Prussian Queen Luise died here. The famous marble bust of Rauch can be found in the room in which she died. www.mv-schloesser.de



unusual building with an interesting mixture of styles was the result, whereby classicism is the dominant influence. The 80-hectare large park features a host of monuments. The collection is graced by the beautiful nymph fountain, originally created for the Berlin department store, Wertheim. www.burg-schlitz.de



an open staircase. The garden side is presented by a glazed veranda. Nowadays the manor once again functions as a large agricultural operation with a courtyard shop and restaurant.

www.milchhof-as.de

Castle or Manor House?

The German word „Schloss“ can mean castle, palace or mansion house (according to the context). It is the manor houses which became characteristic of the cultural landscape in the Mecklenburg Lake District. As the name suggests, these were directly connected to a manor estate which was exploited agriculturally. The buildings of the estate, also the avenues and parks, show the typical manor style of the area. The land reform in 1945 separated the manor houses from the agricultural areas and thus the houses lost their economic basis.

On the other side of the coin are the mansions. These were typically the residences of the state ruler. (The word castle or palace often appears in this context as a result of the ambiguity of the German „Schloss“) In the Mecklenburg Lake District the residences in Neustrelitz, Mirow and Hohenzieritz **8** are such houses. The latter was built as a manor house and later purchased by the lord of the state. Some manor houses were colloquially known as castles because of their architecture or tradition.



Residence Grounds Neustrelitz

The Neustrelitz mansion was constructed between 1726 and 1731 as a three storey, baroque, timber-framed house. It served as the main residence of the ruling Duke Adolf Friedrich III from Mecklenburg-Strelitz. In 1945, it was almost completely destroyed by fire and later the ruined parts removed. Remaining were the picturesque mansion garden-ensemble with its many sculptures, fountains and old trees, as well as the neo-gothic mansion church, the classicist orangery, the stables, the temple of Hebe and the memorial hall of Queen Luise of Prussia. The late baroque town complex is unique in Europe. The eight streets leading from the square market place form an impressive star formation.



Mirow Palace

A two and three storey plain rendered building, the residence was built in about 1709 for widowed members of the ducal Mecklenburg-Strelitz families. The crowning glory of the building is the baroque banqueting hall. The most famous resident was Sophie Charlotte. She spent her childhood in Mirow, and when she married George III, became queen of Great Britain and Ireland. On the palace island is a small baroque park featuring the so-called „love-island“. A welcome centre and café are situated in the gentleman's house opposite the Palace. The Renaissance style gatehouse and the Johanniter church, in which the family crypt of the Strelitz ducal families was situated, are also not to be missed.