



12 Frederick's Place

Prince Frederick, (1763 – 1827) Duke of York and Albany, Duke of Braunschweig and Luneburg, and Prince of Great Britain and Ireland was a brother of King Ernest Augustus II of Hanover. He was also a son of King George III and Queen Charlotte.

From the Frederick's Place you once had a wide view to the east up to the Deister.

Exotic trees and plants from the Mediterranean, fruit trees and a grotto with a waterfall once adorned this resting place. Yew bushes were planted by the landscape gardeners of the time to create the impression of inscrutable labyrinths and hidden niches.



Follow these signs!

13 Friedrichspavillon

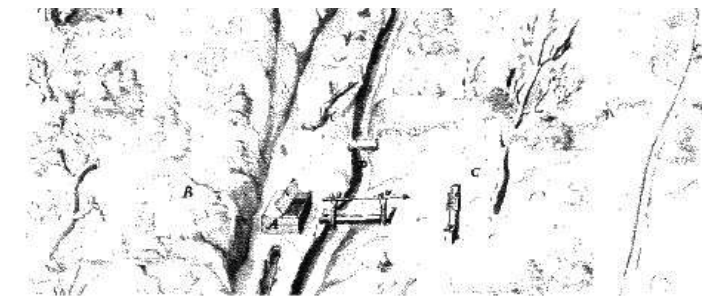
The timber-framed pavilion, named after Duke Frederick of York, first served as the first open pump room in the spring area of the spa resort in 1753. It was rebuilt as a viewing pavilion after the springs dried up around 1820 and was first documented in Bad Rehburg's building inventory in 1891.

Continue in the direction of Romantik Bad Rehburg and carefully cross the B 441 again. In the middle of the former post office stairs you will reach the next point.

14 Dear head fountain

Originally there was an ornamental fountain at the end of the old staircase that led to the spa gardens. In the 1970s it was moved to this location.

The fact that a deer head adorns the fountain could be due to the fact that in the forest health care was combined with a happy hunting life as early as 1691. Duke Ernest-August of Hanover suffered from gout. Every year he visited the Rehburger health well accompanied by his whole court and chancery. In the remaining time, he extensively pursued the art of hunting.



Die erste amtliche Darstellung des Rehburger Gesundbrunnens aus dem Jahre 1690. (Ausschnitt, NS Hauptstaatsarchiv)

Walk down the stairs to the former spa gardens and enjoy the view of the Romantik Bad Rehburg.

Romantik Bad Rehburg

The once royal spa facilities of Bad Rehburg are a unique architectural and cultural monument from the Romantic period, unique in Germany.

The „Old Bathhouse“, which no longer exists, was completed in 1753, the „New Bathhouse“ was built between 1779 and 1786.

It still contains the „Queen's Cell“, a bathing chamber tiled with faience tiles.

„Stroll through the spa gardens in the footsteps of times gone by, captured on historical banners. Later on, end your journey through time with insights into the once flourishing bathing and spa life and visit the exhibition.

Continue towards the Friederikenkapelle!

Friederikenkapelle

Ernest-August of Hanover (1771 - 1851) donated this forest chapel to the spa resort of Bad Rehburg and named it after his wife, Queen Frederica of Hanover (1778 - 1841), née princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The decisive factor for the construction was the Queen's stay at the spa in Bad Rehburg in 1840. Unfortunately, she never saw the festive inauguration on August 24, 1842 but King Ernst August II was present. At the organ consecration on June 19, 1853 their son King Georg V was present in Bad Rehburg.

A walk to the Wilhelmsturm, built in 1848, is worthwhile! (about 1 km long route) During a visit you must climb the Wilhelmsturm and enjoy the fabulous view. (open on Sundays and public holidays - distance approx. 1100 m)

Next to the Friederikenkapelle a small path leads you back into the forest. There you follow the signs.

Wilhelms tower

Georg Wilhelm, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe (1784 - 1860) commissioned the building of the tower for land surveying in 1848. He named it after his ancestor, Wilhelm, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe (1724 - 1777), who built the artificial island of Wilhelmstein in the Steinhuder Meer. The count spent his remaining years not far from the tower in the house „Bergleben“ where he died on September 10, 1777.



OUR TIP:
ON A GUIDED
PROMENADE WALK
YOU CAN LEARN
MORE ABOUT EARLIER
TIMES!

Welcome to the historical Promenade paths!

The art of landscape design began in Germany in the 18th century. During this period Bad Rehburg was given a particularly artistic design by the royal house of Hanover, which had made Bad Rehburg fashionable as a health resort. The Hanoverian aristocracy made the place often called „Madeira of the North“.

During the heyday of the Royal Spa, promenading in the forests around Bad Rehburg was as much a part of a spa stay as bathing itself. What Gartenmeister Tatter began in 1770 was expanded 70 years later by Christian Schaumburg, the creator of the Georgengarten in Hannover. Forestry director Heinrich Christian Burckhardt (1811 - 1879) was the last „expert“ to look after the grounds.

Around 1850 the network of paths in the Rehburg mountains had assumed a length of 34 km. From every vantage point you could see Wilhelmstein Fortress in the Steinhuder Meer or the church tower of Bergkirchen. Over the decades and centuries the paths and squares then fell into a deep sleep and were only accessible to the initiated.

Now the town of Rehburg-Loccum, in cooperation with forest owners and the state forests of Lower Saxony and with the generous support of the state of Lower Saxony, has been able to restore part of the historic promenades over a length of around four kilometres.

Discover the historical promenades and walk „On the trail of the Royal Family in the time of romanticism“!



BETWEEN
WESER AND
STEINHUDE
MEER

Further information can be obtained here:

Tourist-Information

Rehburg-Loccum

Friedrich-Stolberg-Allee 4
31547 Rehburg-Loccum
OT Bad Rehburg
Tel. 0 50 37 / 30 00-60
touristinfo@rehburg-loccum.de
www.rehburg-loccum-tourismus.de



Stadt Rehburg-Loccum

Heidtorstraße 2
31547 Rehburg-Loccum
OT Rehburg
Tel. 0 50 37 / 97 01-0
www.rehburg-loccum.de



Follow these signs!

Herausgeber: Stadt Rehburg-Loccum
(Stand: 01.10.2023)

Fotos:
Stahlstich von Fr. Hablitschek nach
Zeichnung von L.Rehbock um 1850

Rehburger Gesundheitsbrunnen 1690
NS Hauptstaatsarchiv



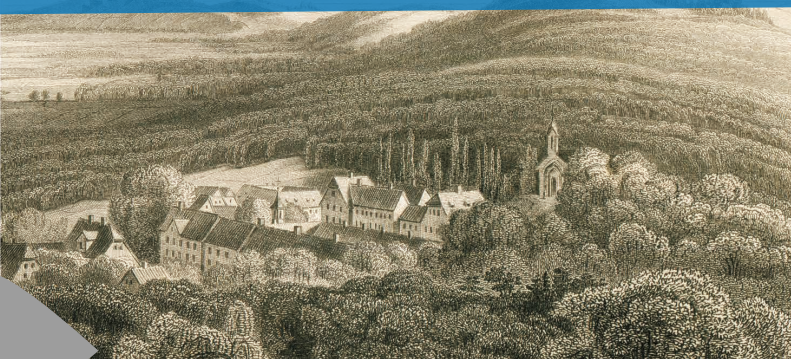
Historical PROMENADES



BETWEEN
WESER AND
STEINHUDE
MEER



Promenading in the footsteps of the Royal Family



Go on a journey through time to the Rehburg mountains!

„Promenading“ corresponded to the spirit of the „epoch“ of the Romantic period and was the beginning of a new understanding of health.

Stroll along the historical promenade paths, past wonderful lines of sight and relaxing resting places dedicated to the members of the Guelph House and get an idea of the former splendour!

Start your promenade walk at the forest entrance at the top of Friedrich-Stolberg-Allee and follow the signs along the forest paths.



1 At the urn

The spa physician at that time, Dr. Christoph Weber, mentioned in 1781 that two urns were placed at this location. In 1797 they inspired an unknown guest of the spa to the story the „Fairy tale of the Rehburger Fountain“ about the love story of Bernhard and Allwine.

The urns are no longer available, but in front of the Friederikenkapelle there is a grave monument of this kind, which Freiherr Christian August von dem Bussche placed in 1780 for his late wife Christina Carolina.

Walk now on royal tracks and enjoy at the next resting place a fabulous view of the Steinhuder Meer.

2 Augusten Place

Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha (1719 - 1772) married Frederick, Prince of Wales (1707 - 1751), the eldest son of George II of Great Britain and Ireland, at the age of 17. They had 9 children, including George III (1738 - 1820), also King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Originally, the course was designed as a mountainous landscape. Rocks and waterfalls surrounded a small pond, which is still called fire pond today. Remains of the artificially created rocks can be found at the edge of the pond and at the stream.



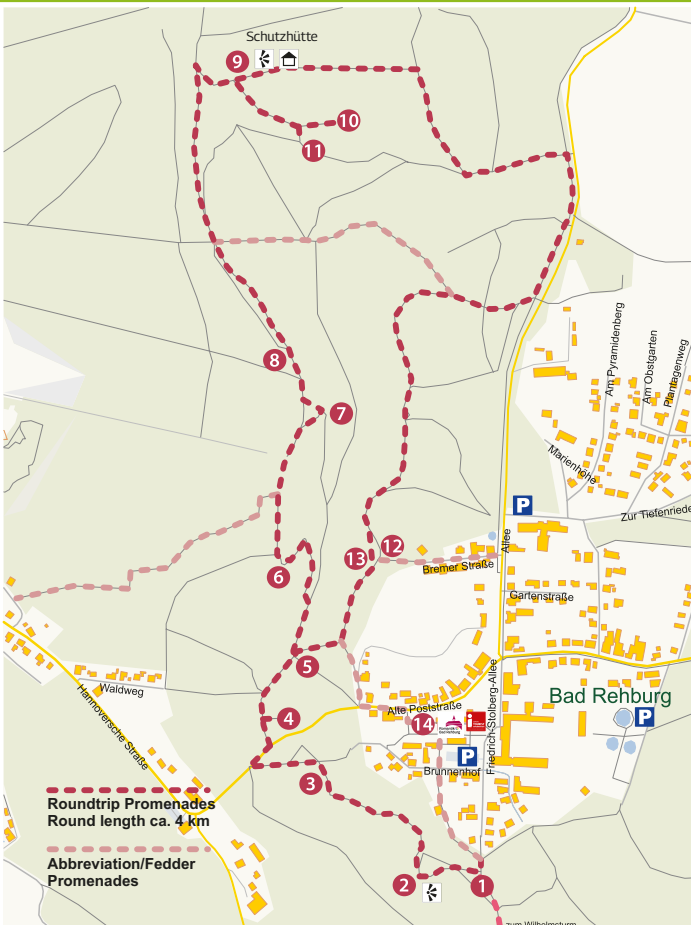
3 Charlotten Place

Queen Sophie Charlotte, née Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1744 - 1818) was married to King George III. of Great Britain, Ireland and Hanover (1738 - 1820) and she was the mother of Ernest-August of Hanover (1771 - 1851), who later married Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1778 - 1841). This square was named after her middle name.

For the first time, green spaces were created for recovery and recreation. This resting place was also once elaborately landscaped. Flowerbeds and ornamental shrubs offered a colorful and harmonious contrast to the „rough mountain scenery“ of Augusten Place.

At the end of the path you will come to the B 441, please cross it carefully and go to the signposted forest entrance on the opposite side of the road. There you will find the next historical places in the forest.

PROMENADES Romantik Bad Rehburg



The promenade walk can be started at any point. Sturdy shoes are recommended- limited suitability for prams and wheelchairs wheelchair users only to a limited extent.

Duration approx. 2.5 - 3 hrs.
Forest paths with medium gradients
Length between 4-5 km

Parking: OT Bad Rehburg
Friedrich-Stolberg-Allee 4



4 Princess Wilhelm Place

In 1880, the crown prince of the Kingdom of Prussia, and later the German emperor and Prussian king Wilhelm II (1859 - 1941), became engaged to Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein (1858 - 1921), who later became the last German empress and Prussian queen. At that time, the officially used and recognized name of the prospective crown princess was still „Princess Wilhelm“.

After the lost World War I, she followed the abdicated emperor and king into Dutch exile in 1918. The empress, revered in Germany as the true mother of her country, found her last resting place not far from Sanssouci Palace.

5 Adolphus Place

Adolphus Friedrich, Duke of Cambridge and later Viceroy of Hanover (1774 - 1850) was a brother of King Ernest Augustus of Hanover. He was one of the high-ranking guests from the House of Welf, whose stay is most frequently documented in Bad Rehburg. He was also the son of Queen Charlotte and King George III. He was one of the high-ranking guests from the Guelph House, whose stay in Bad Rehburg is most often documented. Temporarily also a respectable hotel carried its name, which was at that time well-known as preferential aristocratic quarter and later as cure hotel Lohr into the bath Rehburger local history entered.

Vegetable beds and fruit plantations to supply the spa guests have been part of the landscape gardening.

Here you can decide in which direction you want to continue your promenade walk.

6 Georgs-Height

Under the reign of George II, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Elector of Hanover (1683 - 1760), the Proclama of 1752, the document that changed the spa at the hill to the Royal Bath of Rehburg, was enacted. The cover picture of this flyer shows King George II.

7 Marien Place

Princess Marie of Saxe-Altenburg married the last king of Hanover, Georg V (1819 - 1878) in 1843.

After the victory of the Kingdom of Prussia over the neighboring Kingdom of Hannover in 1866, she followed her dethroned husband into Austrian exile.

Marienburg Castle in Pattensen near Hanover was named after her, which George V gave her as a birthday present in 1857.

8 Friederica Place

Queen Frederica of Hanover, born as princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (1778 - 1841) was the sister of the later Queen Louise of Prussia. She was one of the high-ranking noble guests of the spa. Her husband, the Hanoverian King Ernest Augustus II, donated the Friederikenkapelle in her honor

This place is the highest situated resting and observation place, which once allowed the view to the island Wilhelmstein in the Steinhuder Meer.

Follow the signs at the crossroads and you can guess the fantastic view from the hut on the Steinhuder Meer at that time.

9 Wilhelms-Height

King Wilhelm IV (1765 - 1837), King of Hanover and Great Britain, was the third son of King George III and was born in Windsor near London. With his death in 1837, the 123-years personal union between Hanover and Great Britain ended.

Originally, the place with the obelisk was hidden and inaccessible in the forest. Through the implementation it gives this beautiful viewpoint its name.

Don't miss the turn off to Ernest Augustus's Height. Enjoy the nature in the wolf gorge and listen to the voices of the forest.

10 Ernest Augustus's Height

King Ernest Augustus of Hanover (1771-1851) was born in Buckingham Palace. He was the fifth son of King George III and Queen Charlotte.

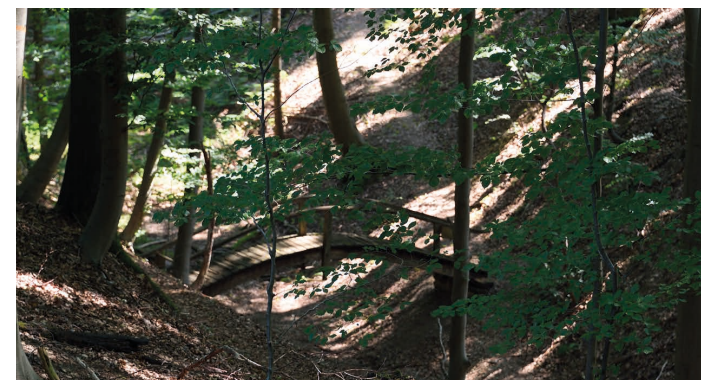
He was married to Queen Frederica. The marriage produced three children, of whom only one son, the later King Georg V of Hanover, survived.

TIP:
ON A WALK ALONG THE
HISTORIC BANNERS YOU
WILL SEE BEAUTIFUL OLD
VIEWS OF BAD REHBURG

11 Wolf Gorge

The last wolf from Brunnenberg was killed in the wolfs gorge. However, where the name of the „Devil's Bridge“ comes from, which once led over this beautiful gorge, is not known.

Today's bridge built in 1999 is no longer passable but offers an idyllic eye-catcher in the gorge.



Back on the main path, follow the signs along the forest paths.

Did you like the historical Promenade paths? Your opinion on Google is of interest to visitors to the Promenade Paths.

