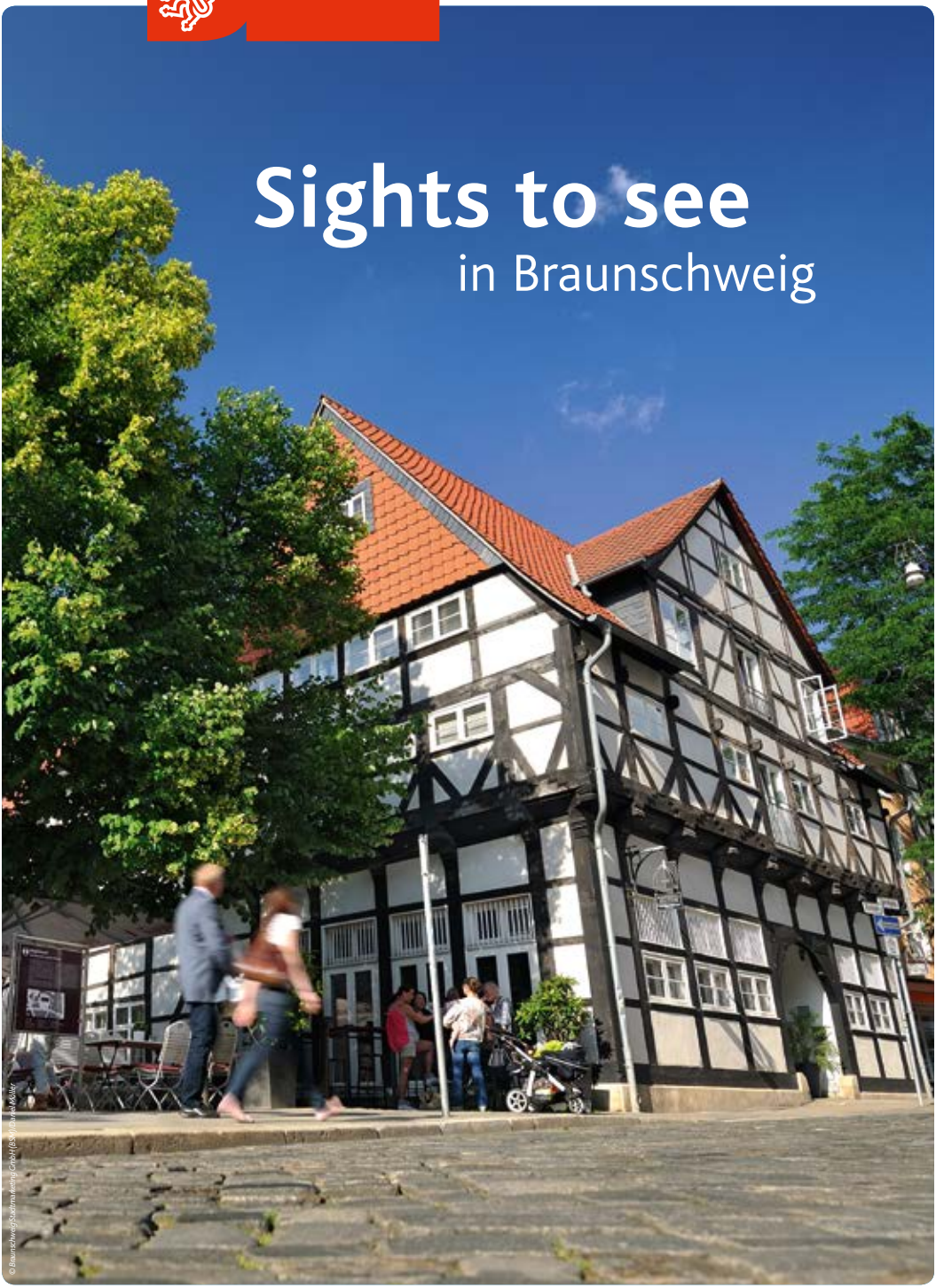
Braunschweig The LionCity

Sights to see
in Braunschweig



© Braunschweig Stadtmarketing GmbH/Bernhard Müller

Cover charge: € 2.00

WELCOME TO BRAUNSCHWEIG

Get to know Braunschweig personally on an adventure through a thousand years of history in the Lion City! Discover the lion's claw marks on St. Blasii Cathedral. Folklore tells of how the lion left the marks while trying to reach its deceased master, Henry the Lion. See the Braunschweig "Elle" at the Old Town Hall and try a Braunschweig "Mumme" – both evidence of the mediaeval Hanseatic city.

Trace the footsteps of the Guelphs at the Burgplatz, the Ducal Palace and Richmond Palace. Experience the contrast between mediaeval half-timbered houses and contemporary architecture. Wander along the Oker river: splendid villas and delightful gardens await you. There is a lot to discover – have a great time in the Lion City!

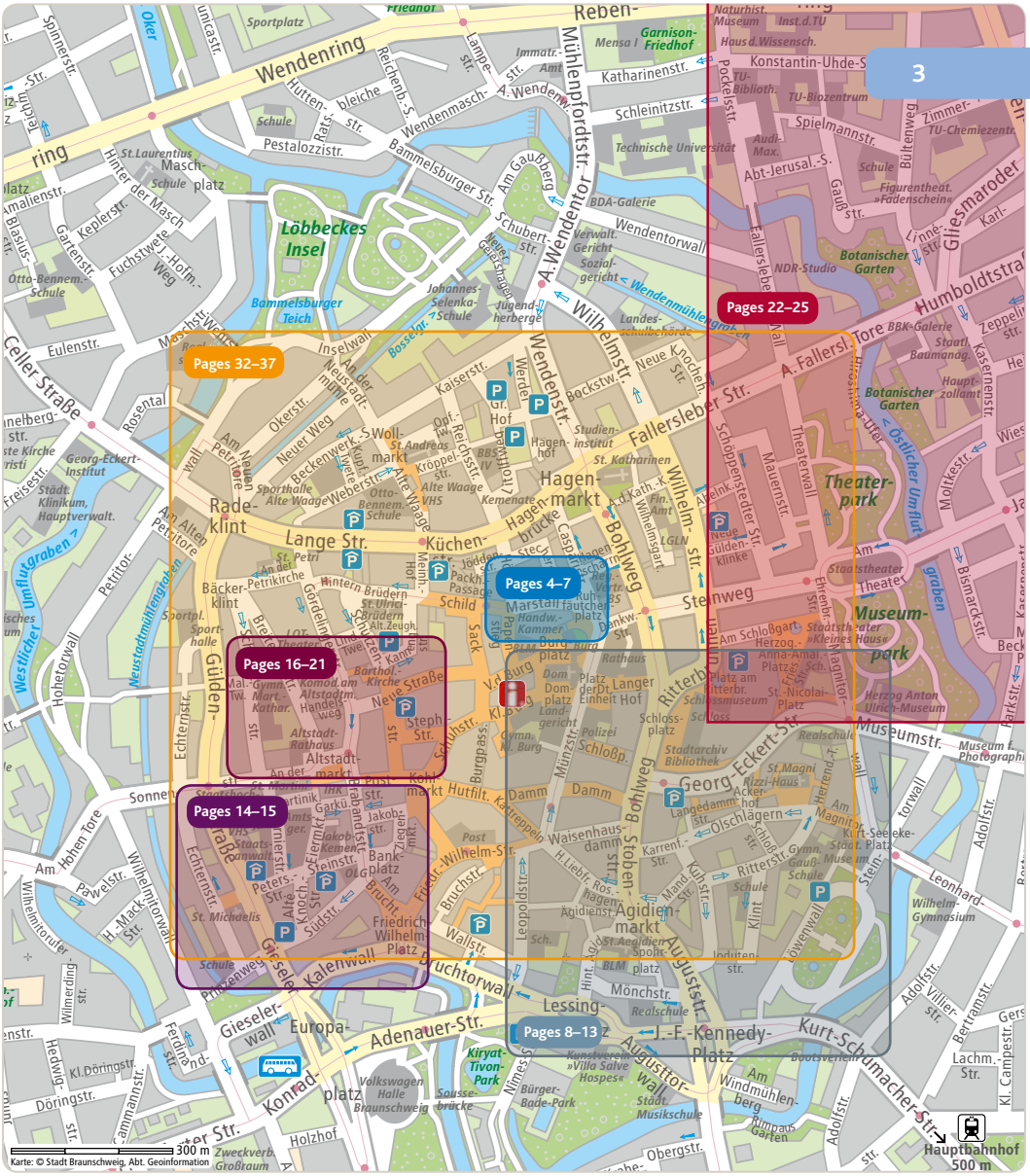
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- Around the Burgplatz 4–7
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- Friedrich Wilhelm Quarter and Michaelis Quarter 14–15
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Key: Location Opening times

© BSM/Steffen und Buch GmbH



The coloured fields in this map show where you can find the sights in each chapter (see Contents on the left). This allows you to easily plan the tour of your choice. These sections of the map can also be found at the beginning of each chapter. The chapter "Out into the green" is not contained in this map – information on this can be found on pages 26 to 31.

AROUND THE BURGPLATZ

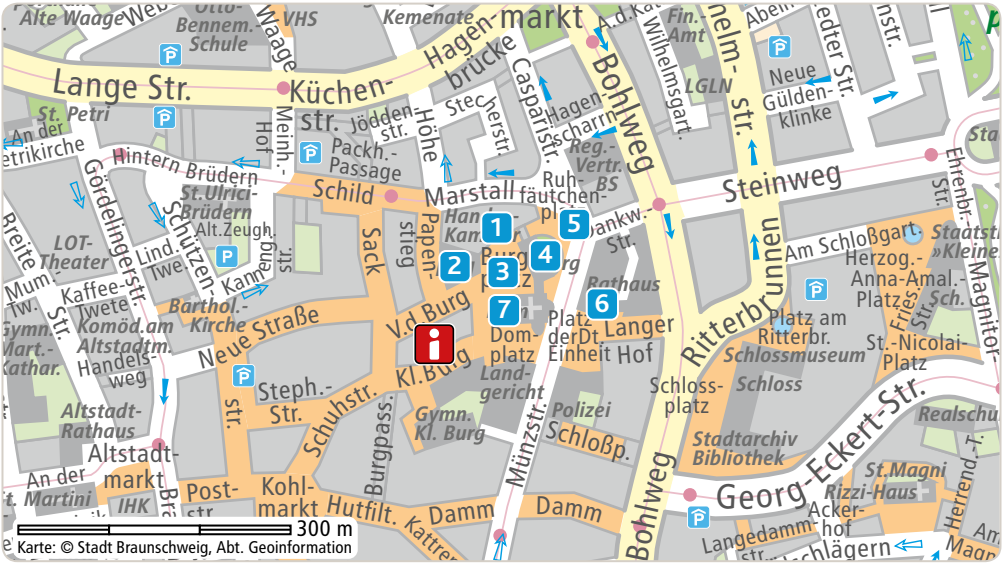
Travel back in time to the 12th century and follow the footsteps of Henry the Lion. Why did this famous Guelph ruler have the lion statue erected? How did he live in his castle? And where does he lie buried? Find out!



1 HUNEBORSTEL-SCHES HAUS / von Veltheimsches Haus

Even today, the Burgplatz is still characterised by its mediaeval layout. It is surrounded by numerous historic buildings such as the von Veltheim Haus – a noble townhouse from 1573 – and the Huneborstel Haus. Its famous, richly decorated half-timbered facade from around 1525 and the original roof structure were moved here from the street Sack near the Burgplatz in 1901. The building known as the Gildehaus is today the offices of the Chambers of Crafts.

Burgplatz 2/2 a



2 BRAUNSCHWEIG STATE MUSEUM IN THE VIEWEGHAUS

The Vieweghaus was built between 1799 and 1804 and was a residential house and publisher's premises until 1976. It is one of the most important examples of classicist architecture from around 1800. Today it is home to the State Museum of Braunschweig. A permanent exhibition documents the history of the Braunschweig region from early history through to the present day. High-ranking topical exhibitions complement this. The museum has artefacts on display at other locations such as the exhibition centre "Hinter Ägidien", in Wolfenbüttel and in Bortfeld.

Burgplatz 1
Tue. to Sun. 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., every 1st Tuesday in the month from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

3 BRAUNSCHWEIG LION

Henry the Lion erected the bronze-cast lion statue in around 1166. It was originally plated with gold. The lion was a depiction of Henry's power and jurisdiction. This highly regarded Romanesque sculpture became a symbol of Braunschweig. The original can be admired in Dankwarderode Castle.

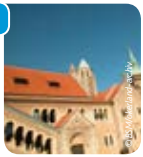
Burgplatz



© BSM/Candid Crate



4



DANKWARDERODE CASTLE

Henry the Lion had this castle built in around 1175 as a residence inspired by the imperial palaces of the time. It was completely rebuilt following many alterations and fire damage from 1887 to 1906 in a historicised manner. The castle now accommodates the mediaeval section of Herzog Anton Ulrich Museum: In the „Knappensaal" hall, some of the Guelph treasures are on display as well as valuable liturgical clothing and the original Braunschweig Lion. On the upper floor there is a splendid great hall.

Burgplatz 4
Tue. to Sun. 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

5



COLUMN

"2,000 Years of Christianity"

The nine-metre-high bronze column shows the history of Christianity in numerous sculptural elements. They show the life of Jesus Christ, the Reformation, the time of National Socialism and the attacks on the World Trade Center in 2001. A telescope allows visitors to see even the smallest details on the column created by the artist Jürgen Weber (1928–2007). The "Ringerbrunnen" fountain is another of Weber's works (on the corner of Vor der Burg/Sack).

Ruhfäutchenplatz 1

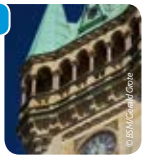
DID YOU KNOW ...



that the castle lion was the first large free-standing sculpture north of the Alps?

© BSM/Steffen und Bach GmbH

6



TOWN HALL

The town hall ("Rathaus") and the city administration are housed in a neo-Gothic building which was built according to a design by the city building councillor of the time, Ludwig Winter, between the years of 1894 and 1900. Its tower is 61 metres high and has 161 steps to the top. From the top of the tower there is a wonderful view across the city rooftops. It takes its inspiration from the famous Belfries (city towers) in Flanders.

Platz der Deutschen Einheit 1
Foyer and tower
Mon. to Fri.
9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.



7 ST. BLASII CATHEDRAL

In 1173, Henry the Lion commissioned the building of the St. Blasii collegiate church as a Romanesque arched basilica. Henry was buried there in 1195 next to his wife Mathilde. The tomb of Kaiser Otto IV, son of Henry the Lion, can also be found in the cathedral. The crypt serves as a place of rest for Guelph princes. The mediaeval fittings are of great significance: the Imervard cross, a seven-branched candelabrum, the Maria altar, the tombs of Henry the Lion and Mathilde as well as many artistic wall paintings.

Domplatz 5

Daily 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (the cathedral is closed from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. from the beginning of January to mid March)

© BSM/Gerald Grote

RESIDENCE PALACE, MAGNI QUARTER AND AEGIDIEN QUARTER

This is where historic meets modern: the path into the Magni Quarter which, with its historic half-timbered buildings, is one of the oldest and most beautiful parts of the city, leads past both the palace with its reconstructed façade and the colourful Happy RIZZI House, which dates from 2001. A few metres away, in the former Benedictine monastery in the Aegidien Quarter, the exhibition rooms of the Jewish Museum contain one of the oldest collections of Judaica. Marvel furthermore at the exhibitions in the Municipal Museum and allow yourself to be pleasantly surprised by the variety of contemporary art from the art association Kunstverein Braunschweig.



RESIDENCE PALACE

This classicist residence palace was built between 1831 and 1841 according to plans by Carl Theodor Ottmer. Following severe war damage, it was pulled down in 1960. In 2006, the main façade including the front palace rooms was rebuilt, integrating 600 original parts. The reconstruction was carried out on the basis of the original plans and photographs. The building accommodates the city library, archives and the Schlossmuseum.

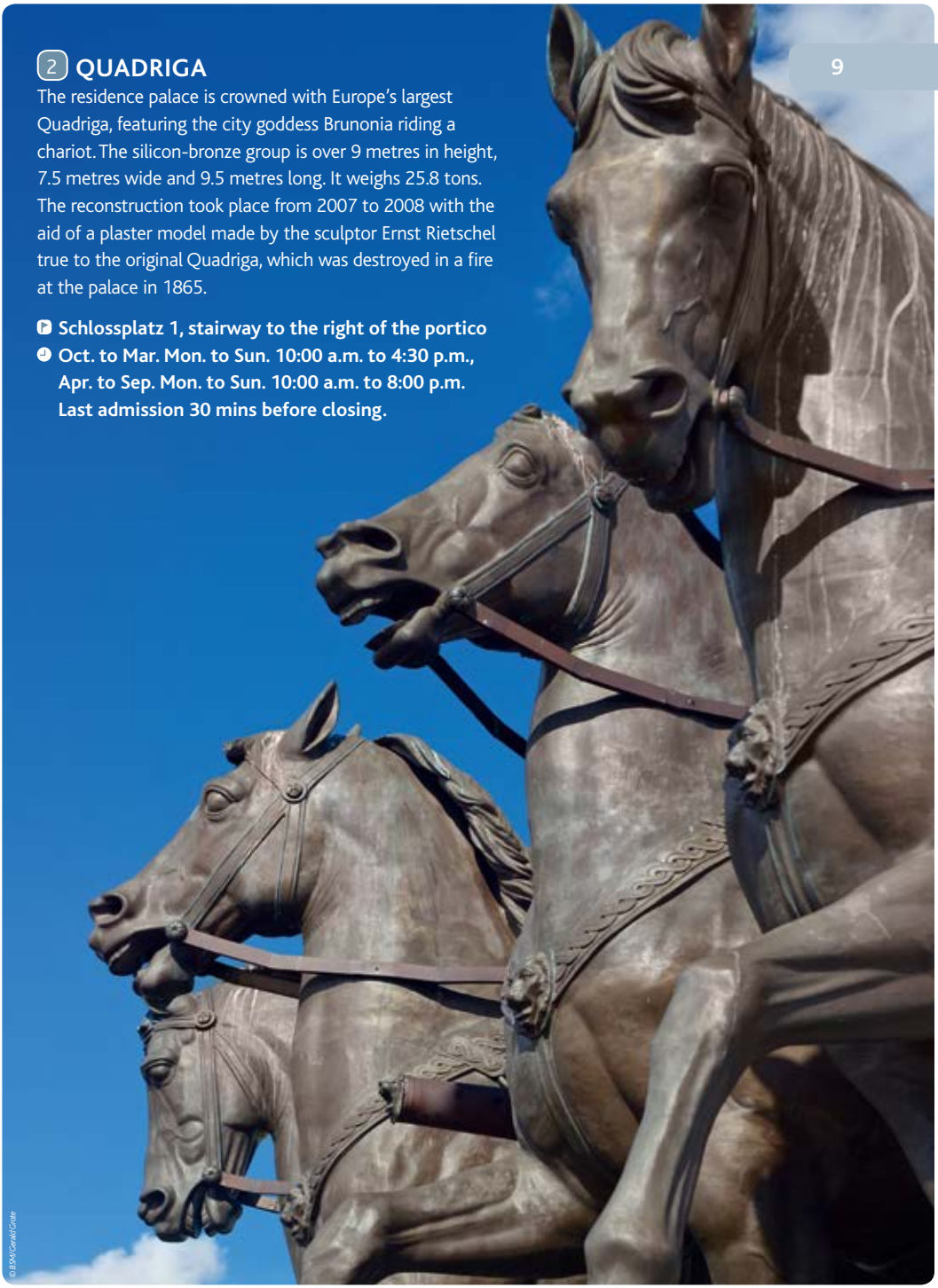
Schlossplatz 1



2 QUADRIGA

The residence palace is crowned with Europe's largest Quadriga, featuring the city goddess Brunonia riding a chariot. The silicon-bronze group is over 9 metres in height, 7.5 metres wide and 9.5 metres long. It weighs 25.8 tons. The reconstruction took place from 2007 to 2008 with the aid of a plaster model made by the sculptor Ernst Rietschel true to the original Quadriga, which was destroyed in a fire at the palace in 1865.

Schlossplatz 1, stairway to the right of the portico
Oct. to Mar. Mon. to Sun. 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Apr. to Sep. Mon. to Sun. 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Last admission 30 mins before closing.



© BSM/Gerald Grote

3 EQUESTRIAN STATUES

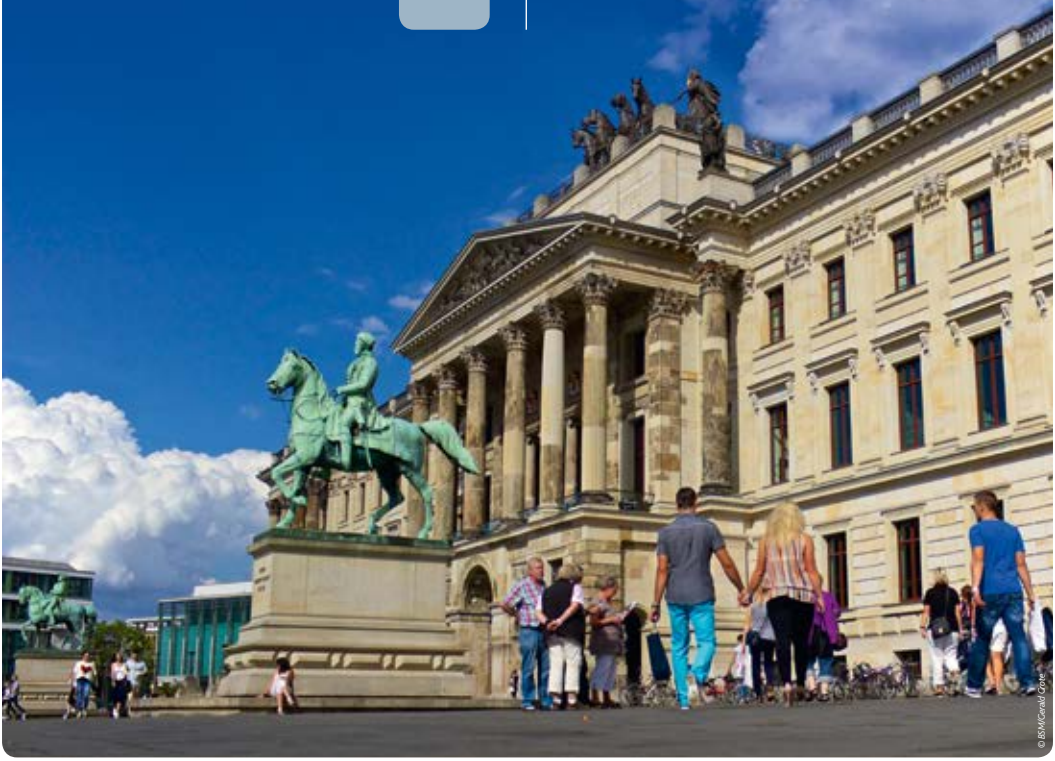
The two equestrian statues made of copper show the Dukes Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand von Braunschweig (1735–1806) and his son Friedrich Wilhelm (1771–1815). Both dukes fell as military leaders in the Napoleonic Wars. These statues from 1874 returned to this, their original location, on the reopening of the residence palace.

Schlossplatz 1

4 SCHLOSSMUSEUM

On the ground floor of the north half of the residence palace, there is Braunschweig's Schloss-museum. The original 19th century furniture, paintings and artworks give visitors an impression of the history and furnishings of the former residence and of court life. The most significant artefact is the largely reconstructed throne room, which was originally located on the first floor.

Schlossplatz 1
Tue., Thu. to Sun. 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Wed. 1:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.



5

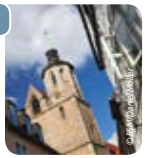


HAPPY RIZZI HOUSE

On the fringe of the Magni Quarter stands the Happy RIZZI House, designed by the internationally renowned New York artist James Rizzi. The Braunschweig architect Konrad Kloster carried out the construction, completing it in 2001. Today it is an office building and is therefore not open to the public.

Ackerhof 4

6



AROUND THE MAGNI CHURCH

One of the oldest city quarters in Braunschweig is the Magni Quarter with its centrally located Magni church square and the Magni church, founded in the 11th century. The quarter is made up of a cohesive group of half-timbered ("Fachwerk") houses, which are home to small cafés and shops. Ackerhof 2 has the oldest Fachwerk inscription in Germany: Anno M CCCC XXX II (1432).

Magni church: Ölschlägern 15 a

7



MUNICIPAL MUSEUM

This museum opened in 1906 and focusses on paintings and graphics from the 19th century, Braunschweig art handicrafts and the history of life in the Braunschweig region. One particular attraction is the impressive atrium with wall paintings illustrating the history of the city. The core of the collection of paintings was formed by the paintings from the Braunschweig Art Association, founded in 1832. The city history section can be found in the Altstadtrathaus (Old Town Hall).

Steintorwall 14

Tue. to Sun. 10:00 a.m to 5:00 p.m.



8



LÖWENWALL AND OBELISK

The Löwenwall was known as "Monumentplatz" until 1904 and dates back to the construction of the town's wall ring from 1805 to 1831 by Peter Joseph Krahe. It was installed in place of a Baroque bastion and was inspired by a Roman circus. The 22-metre-high obelisk is a memorial to the Dukes Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand and Friedrich Wilhelm, who fell in battle against Napoleon.

Löwenwall

10



ALLGEMEINER KONSUMVEREIN E. V.

The "Allgemeiner Konsumverein" (General Cooperative Society) is today Braunschweig's alternative art association and presents sculptures, installations, pictures and performances. There are music evenings, readings, art discussions and film nights. The former warehouse was built in 1907 and is an example of Germany's "Jugendstil" architecture in Braunschweig.

Hinter Liebfrauen 2
Thu. 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.,
Sat. and Sun. 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

9



BIRTHPLACE OF LOUIS SPOHR

Louis Spohr (1784–1859) lived in this historic villa with his parents through to 1786. He is considered as an influential composer between classic and romantic. The house, which was restored in 2003 in its original colours, is privately inhabited and not open to the public. Its half-timbered ("Fachwerk") construction dates back to 1356, making it one of the oldest in Northern Germany.

Spohrplatz 7

DID YOU KNOW ...

that Braunschweig composer Louis Spohr's first violin is exhibited at the Municipal Museum?



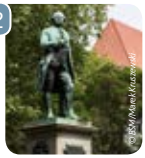
©Cegenkopf, fotolia/hayo



11 JEWISH MUSEUM

This museum tells of Jewish life in old Braunschweig and shows one of the oldest collections of Judaica, including valuable hand-writings from the Braunschweig state-protected Jew Alexander David (1687–1765). Of significance is also the complete presentation of interior fittings from a Baroque synagogue originating from Hornburg.

St. Aegidien Abbey, Hinter Aegidien
Fri. to Sun. 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.



12 LESSING MONUMENT

On rediscovering the grave of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing in the Magni cemetery, a bronze-cast memorial statue was erected (completed 1849 according to a design by Ernst Rietschel). The 2.6-metre-high statue was the first statue in Braunschweig which realistically depicted a human being. The plinth is made of Harz granite.

Lessingplatz

13 KUNSTVEREIN BRAUNSCHWEIG E. V.

Founded in 1832, this art society is one of the most renowned in Germany. Four individual or group exhibitions a year present the most significant contemporary art and provide a venue for lively discussion and dialogue. The Kunstverein has been located in the Villa Salve Hospes since 1946 and opens its doors to the interested public, taking on a role as a facilitator in the art world. The Villa, an early classicist city mansion, was built between 1805 and 1808 according to designs by Peter Joseph Krahe as a private residence and is in itself worth a visit.

Lessingplatz 12
Tue. to Sun. 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Thu. 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.



FRIEDRICH WILHELM QUARTER AND MICHAELIS QUARTER

So you want to know a little about Braunschweig's history and then relax with a drink, go for something to eat or go dancing? Then this is the place for you. Numerous historical buildings set the scene for hip bars, clubs and restaurants.



1 OLD RAILWAY STATION

After foundation of the first state railway (1838), the architect Carl Theodor Ottmer built the classicist-style stub-end station in the years from 1843 to 1845. Its function as a main station was taken over by a new through-station outside the centre in 1960. The head section of the old station remains, with its façade dominated by a triumph arch motif. Today it is home to the management offices of Braunschweig's Landessparkasse bank.

Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz



2



CITY WALLS

The remains of the 5-metre city walls between Prinzenweg and Gieselerwall are a reminder of the mediaeval fortifications of Braunschweig. The city wall was built on the initiative of Henry the Lion and his son Kaiser Otto IV throughout the late 12th and early 13th century.

Gieselerwall/Prinzenweg

3



HAUS ZUR HANSE

Butcher and councillor Cyriakus Haberland built this grand Renaissance half-timbered ("Fachwerk") house in Güldenstraße 7 in 1567. The trusses and carvings on the upper storey originate from this time. The hatches on the roof served to access the storage attic. More carvings were added in 1869. Today the building is a hotel and restaurant.

Güldenstraße 7

4



RITTER ST. GEORG

In 1489, Hans Haverlandt (butcher, councillor, chamber member and mayor) built the house "Ritter St. Georg". With its late gothic carvings, it is considered one of the most significant fully-preserved half-timbered ("Fachwerk") houses in Braunschweig. The solid wall on the ground floor goes back to a previous building, a mediaeval stone house. This historic building is now a hotel.
In what is now a restaurant, you can admire Baroque ceiling paintings.

Alte Knochenhauerstraße 13

5



BANKPLATZ

Bankplatz has been completely overhauled in recent years. Here and at Ziegenmarkt there are owner-run shops, banks, the state court and inviting restaurants and bars. This great variety is characteristic of the Friedrich Wilhelm Quarter, which nowadays is considered "cult" in Braunschweig.

Bankplatz

AROUND THE OLD TOWN SQUARE

A little more history for you?
Then come to the Altstadt (old town)!
Here you can learn a lot about Braunschweig's time in the Hanseatic League and see unusual buildings and inviting squares. You can stroll through the oldest passage in the city and visit the birthplace of German football at the Martino-Katharineum.

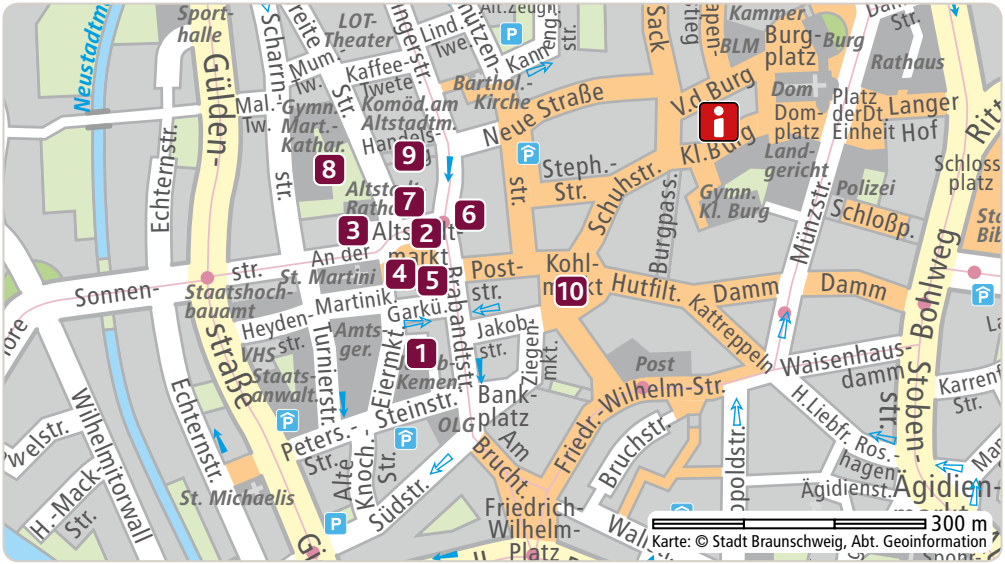
1



JAKOB BOWER

The Jakob Bower was built from rubblestone in 1250 and is one of the oldest secular buildings in Braunschweig. It was maintained as a ruin after the Second World War and in 2006 it was carefully restored with an extension which was added in a consciously modern design. This takes the place of the original front building and displays a façade made of rusting COR-TEN weathering steel.

Eiermarkt 1 a
Mon. to Sat. 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Sun. 12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m.



2



ALTSTADTMARKT
with the Maria Fountain

This market square was the central location for markets, fairs, equestrian events, homages, processions and even executions following its creation in the 12th century. At the centre of the square there is the lead Maria fountain dating back to 1408 – a unique documentation of late gothic artistic handwork. It is decorated with biblical, imperial and town history motifs. After being largely destroyed in the Second World War, the fountain which now stands at the Altstadtmarkt is a reconstruction from 1988 and the remains of the original can be seen in the Altstadtrathaus building.

Altstadtmarkt

3



ALTSTADTRATHAUS

The "Altstadtrathaus" (Old Town Hall) is among the most significant mediaeval town halls in Germany. The oldest parts of the building originate from the 13th century. The "Braunschweiger Elle" (early measurement standard) fixed to the wall of the Altstadtrathaus is 57.07cm long and was provided to primarily assist traders of cloth. In the gothic alcoves from the 15th century, there are nine sculptures of rulers with their wives. Today, the Municipal Museum presents collections of historic artefacts from the town in the Altstadtrathaus.

Altstadtmarkt 7
Municipal Museum
Tue. to Sun. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.



4



OLD CUSTOMS AND LANDWEHR-MILITIA BUILDING

The "Altes Zoll- und Landwehrhaus" originates from Rüningen and was built there in 1643. It was dismantled in the years 1948 to 1950 and rebuilt at the cloth hall ("Gewandhaus") in an altered form. The building is reminiscent of the row of half-timbered ("Fachwerk") houses at the cloth hall which were destroyed in 1944. It is a late example of the great expertise of the Braunschweig Fachwerk craftsmen which gave this Hanseatic city its character from the 15th to the 17th century.

Altstadtmarkt 2

DID YOU KNOW...

that a "Twete" is a narrow alleyway which took its name from the people who lived there, a neighbouring building or from the way it looked? In Braunschweig there are still 15 "Tweten", such as the Kaffeetwete, Lindentwete and the Badetwete.

5



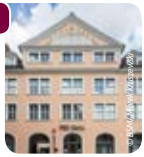
GEWANDHAUS – THE CLOTH HALL

Braunschweig experienced a period of economic boom as a hub between key trading routes and as a member of the Hanseatic League from the 13th century. The "Gewandhaus" was first documented in 1303: as a warehouse and trading place for "cloth cutters", the most distinguished guild in the old town. The restored east gable, originating from 1590 and rebuilt between 1948 and 1950, is the most significant work of Renaissance architecture in Braunschweig. The plainer west façade shows a portal and peak-arched windows from mediaeval building times. The building is now home to the Chamber of Commerce.

Altstadtmarkt 1



6



HAUS ZU DEN SIEBEN TÜRMEN – THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN TOWERS

The "Haus zu den sieben Türmen" was first mentioned in 1249 – its mediaeval predecessor was decorated with seven small towers. Lore has it that they were reminiscent of a state prison in Constantinople in which the man who built it (a companion of Henry the Lion) was once imprisoned. The Baroque house from 1708 which stands today bears a relief in its gabled dormer documenting that historic episode. The arched openings on the ground floor (the so-called "Messgewölbe") served as a venue for Braunschweig's exhibitions of wares in the 18th century.

Altstadtmarkt 11

7



STECHINELLI-HAUS

The Stechinelli-Haus originates from 1630, was altered in 1690 and was rebuilt after the Second World War. Its name pays homage to its architect, Francesco Capellini, referred to as "Stechinelli". As a son of an impoverished noble family, he is said to have saved the life of the last Duke of Celle, Georg Wilhelm, in Venice. To thank him, the Duke took him into his service as his General Post Master. In this role he achieved wealth and renown.

Altstadtmarkt 8

8



MARTINO-KATHARINEUM

This building is the oldest of Braunschweig's schools. With the Pope's permission, the city council was allowed to build a Latin school in each of the church parishes St. Martini and St. Katharinen in 1415. In 1828, they were merged. Since 1868, the school has borne its current name and occupied a new building in Breite Straße. Famous students of this school include: Richard Dedekind, Carl Friedrich Gauß, August Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben, Louis Spohr and the football pioneer Konrad Koch.

Breite Straße 3–4

9



HANDELSWEG

"Handelsweg" is the oldest passageway in Braunschweig. It was built in 1878 as the "Sedan Bazar" and it connects Breite Straße and Gördelingerstraße. Following severe war damage in the Second World War, it was rebuilt starting in 1956.
The eight-cornered brick building in the middle of the passageway is a remnant of the original construction. Visitors to the picturesque Handelsweg can find traditional shops such as small art and antiquity dealers and original pubs.

Handelsweg

(10) KOHLMARKT

Although first documented in 1342, the Kohlmarkt is actually much older and formed one of the first settlements in the area as early as the 10th century. Through to 1544, the St. Ulrici church stood here. Kohlmarkt, with its many cafés, is one of the main meeting places in the pedestrian zone and the scene of many events. Its character comes from the variety of historic façades from different epochs. Every Friday a light show beautifully illuminates all the buildings. Tip: The Till Eulenspiegel glockenspiel can be seen and heard from the top storey of the house at Kohlmarkt 10.

P Kohlmarkt





© BSM/Gerald Grote

SIGHTS TO SEE AROUND THE CITY CENTRE

Relax at the river or in the park, then drop by the museum to see some impressive art or go to a concert or a play in the theatre in the evening. Long treks? Not in Braunschweig! Everything around the city centre is within walking distance.

1

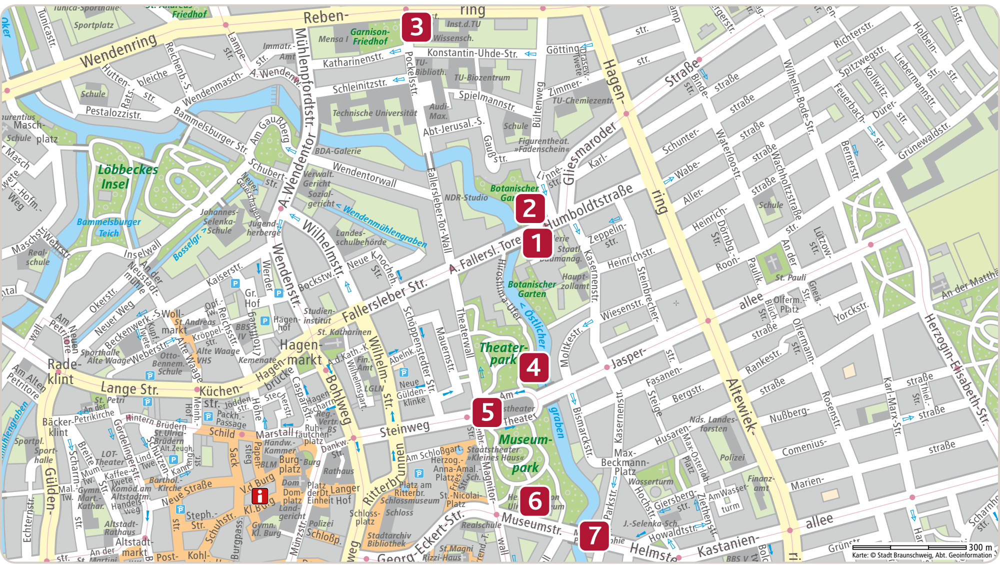


GATEHOUSE GALLERY

The Gatehouse Gallery ("Torhaus-Galerie") in the classicist guardhouses shows contemporary works of visual art by artists from Braunschweig and the region. Exhibition focus: paintings, drawings, graphic art, sculpture, photography, video, object art and room installations. The museum is funded by the Society of Braunschweig Visual Artists (BBK Braunschweig).

Humboldtstraße 34

Wed. to Fri. 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.,
Sun. 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
(closed during public holidays)



2



BOTANICAL GARDEN

In the Technical University's Botanical Garden (founded 1840), scientists carry out botanical research. It also serves as an outdoor laboratory for experimental plant research. There are around 4,000 different kinds of plants to see, some of which are rare and endangered species.

Humboldtstraße 1
Summer: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. every day, Winter: Mon. to Fri. 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Sat., Sun. and public holidays 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

DID YOU KNOW...

that the Tropical House in the Botanical Garden sees around 300 exotic plants bloom, bear fruit and climb? And in the neighbouring Carnivore House, over 100 carnivorous plants are waiting for their prey...

3



STATE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

The oldest natural history museum in Germany can be traced back to the Cabinet of Naturalia of Duke Carl I and was opened to the public in 1754. It tells of evolution and biodiversity in nature, all presented in a vibrant manner with many dioramas and an aquarium. The exhibition especially focusses on dinosaurs, fossils and insects.

Pockelsstraße 10
Tue. and Thu. to Sun. 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Wed. 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.





4 THE OKER WITH THE THEATRE AND MUSEUM PARKS

The classicist wall embankment promenades and Oker moat waterways encircle the city centre. If you take a raft trip, you can see the wonderful 19th century Gründerzeit villas and old gardens from the waterside. The river passes the Theatre and nearby Museum Parks. These two formed the first large landscape park of the early 19th century in Braunschweig together with the former ducal kitchen garden.

Theaterwall

© BMV Steffen und Bach GmbH

5



STATE THEATRE OF BRAUNSCHWEIG

This traditional five-category theatre offers music, plays, dance, young theatre and its own orchestra. Its foundation (1690) dates back to Duke Anton Ulrich von Braunschweig-Lüneburg (1633–1714). Some of the highlights in its history include the debut of "Emilia Galotti" by G. E. Lessing 1772 and "Faust: The First Part of the Tragedy" by J. W. von Goethe in 1829. The large house ("Großes Haus") was built in Florentine Renaissance style between 1859 and 1861.

Am Theater

TIP

The writer Wilhelm Raabe (1831–1910) lived in Braunschweig from 1870 until his death and wrote a large proportion of his works here. His original manuscripts, diaries, note books, letters, drawings and his impressive library are now all owned by the City of Braunschweig. The exhibition in the „Raabe Haus:Literaturzentrum Braunschweig" conveys an impression and provides information on the writer's life and work.

Leonhardstraße 29 a
Tue. 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Wed. 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., Thu. 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Sun. 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

6



HERZOG ANTON ULRICH MUSEUM

The Herzog Anton Ulrich Museum, which opened in 1754, is one of the oldest art museums in the world and is named after Duke Anton Ulrich von Braunschweig-Lüneburg (1633–1714). It houses around 190,000 works of art from 3,000 years of art history, including works from Dürer, Rubens, Rembrandt, Vermeer and Picasso. In the Knappensaal (Knave's Hall) on the ground floor of Dankwarderode Castle, the Herzog Anton Ulrich Museum presents selected treasures from its mediaeval collection.

Main building: Museumstraße 1, Dankwarderode Castle: Burgplatz 4
Main building: Tue. to Sun. 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Dankwarderode Castle: Tue. to Sun. 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

7



MUSEUM FOR PHOTOGRAPHY

This museum has been showing international contemporary photography work since 1984 and presents key photographic items from the second half of the 20th century. Main focus of the collection: Items formerly owned by the Braunschweig photographers Käthe Buchler (1876–1930) and Hans Steffens (1915–1994).

Helmstedter Straße 1
Tue. to Fri. 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., Sat. and Sun. 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

OUT INTO THE GREEN

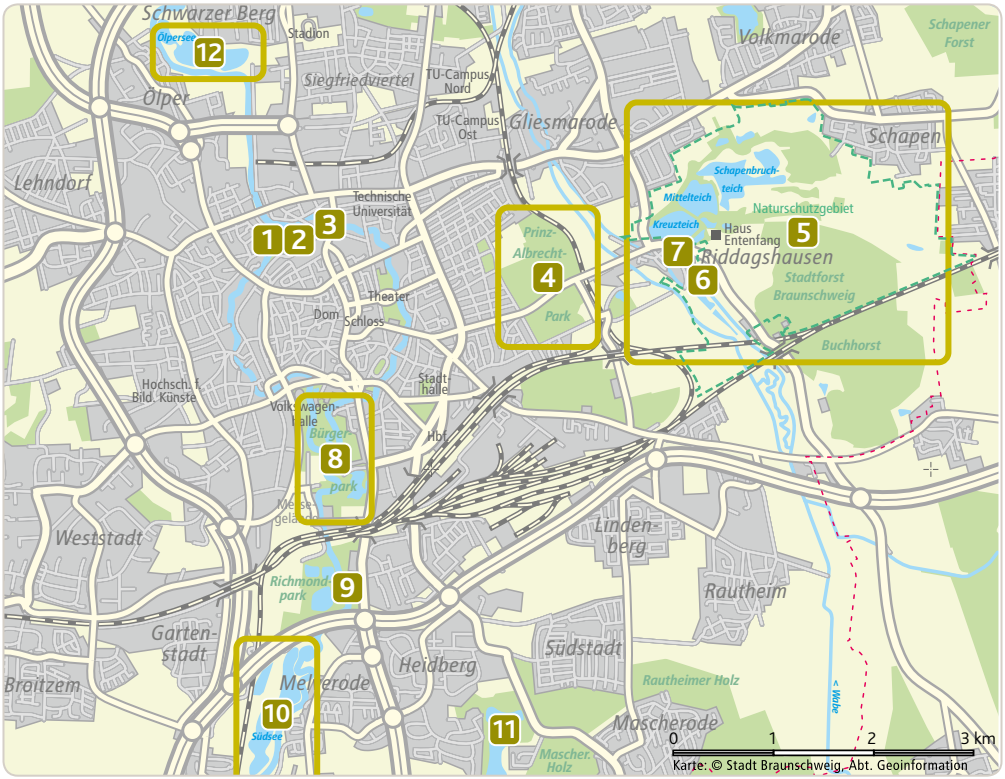
Enjoy a nice long walk on a sunny day? Braunschweig is a very green city and there are many parks surrounding the city centre. The nature conservation area in Riddagshausen is on the east side of the city and is a must for anyone looking for a bit of fresh air and nature.



1 LÖBBECKE'S ISLAND

Löbbecke's Island is the western part of the Inselwall park. The Löbbecke Villa and a large children's playground are located here. The name Löbbecke is that of a banker's family who acquired the land in 1865 and built the villa in 1881/82 in Italian Renaissance style.

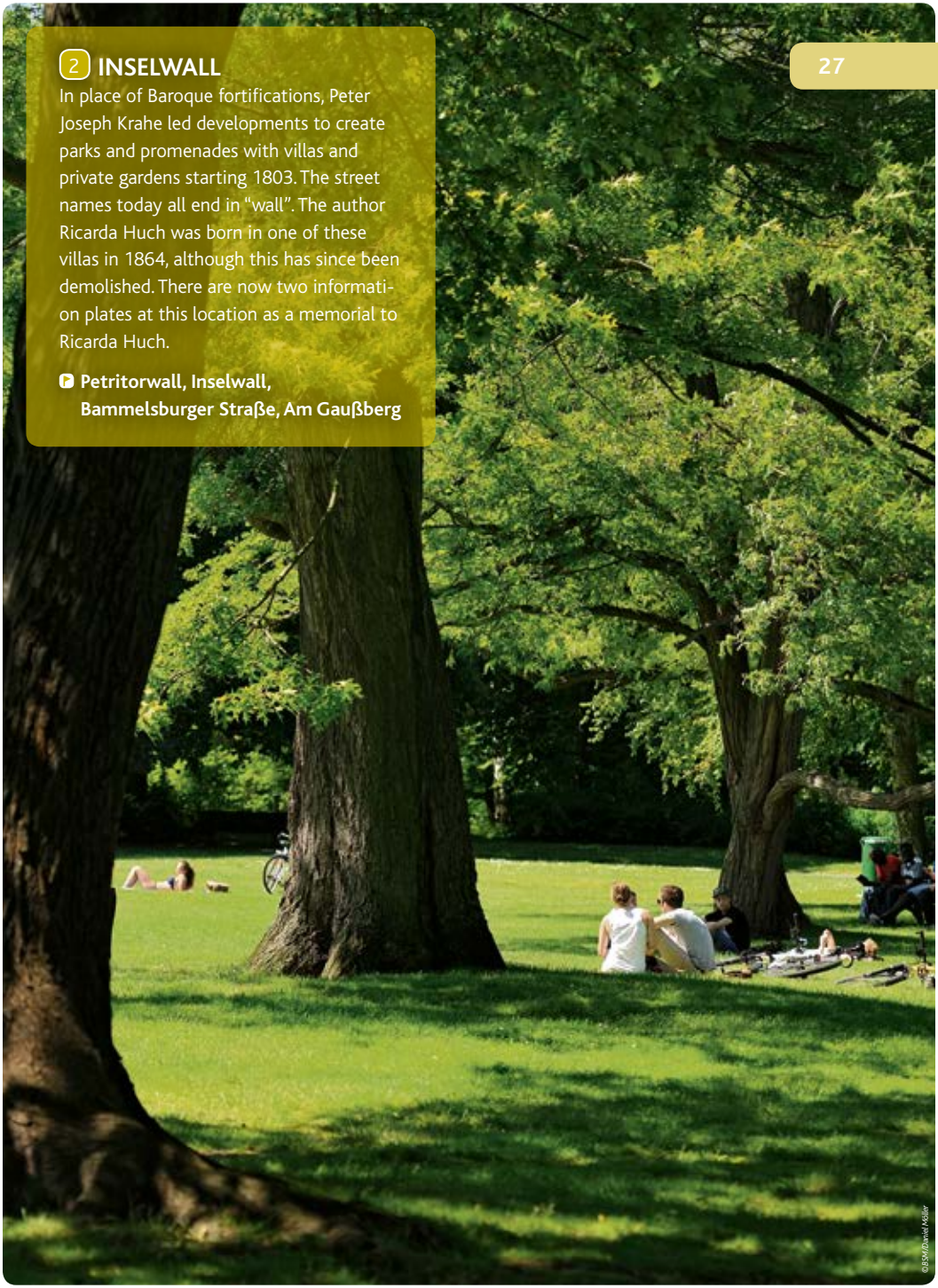
Inselwall



2 INSELWALL

In place of Baroque fortifications, Peter Joseph Krahe led developments to create parks and promenades with villas and private gardens starting 1803. The street names today all end in "wall". The author Ricarda Huch was born in one of these villas in 1864, although this has since been demolished. There are now two information plates at this location as a memorial to Ricarda Huch.

P Petritorwall, Inselwall, Bammelsburger Straße, Am Gaußberg



©BSM/Daniel Möller



3

GAUSSBERG

On this 1.38-hectare green area in the north of the city centre, there stood a Baroque bastion until it was extended to become part of a park starting 1803. Part of the landscaping work involved creating an earthen embankment. The resulting hill, which was initially referred to as "Anatomieberg" (Anatomy Mountain), was later named "Gaußberg" in honour of the Braunschweig-born scientist Carl Friedrich Gauß after the Gauß memorial statue was installed in 1880.

Am Gaußberg

4

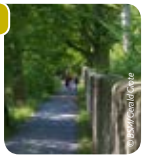


PRINZ-ALBRECHT-PARK

Developed from a former parade ground in 1895, the Prinz Albrecht Park ("Prinzenpark" for short) is an official landscape conservation area and serves as a recreation area for the local people in the east of Braunschweig. The adjacent sports ground "Franzsches Feld" is home to the Konrad Koch Stadium, named after the co-founder of German football. There is an exercise ground with ramps for skaters in the northwest section of the park.

Ebertallee

5

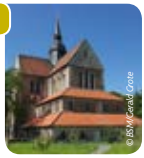


RIDDAGSHAUSEN

Riddagshausen is a suburb to the east of Braunschweig. The nature conservation area there, founded in 1936, invites visitors to go walking through forests and meadows across a 526-hectare area and discover the flora and fauna. The expanses of ponds and lakes landscaped centuries ago by Cistercian monks offer a diverse world of plants and animals.

Nature Conservation Area: Ebertallee, Berliner Straße

6



ST. MARIA ABBEY CHURCH

Riddagshausen Abbey in was founded in 1145 by Cistercian monks. The church itself was built between 1216 and 1275 and is one of the oldest Gothic buildings in Germany. Characteristic: Cistercian churches have no towers – only a ridge turret. The church has been a protestant community church since 1568.

Klostergang 65

7

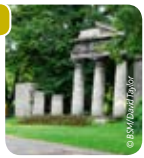


CISTERCIAN MUSEUM

The museum is located in the mediaeval gatehouse of the former Riddagshausen Abbey. It documents the development of the Cistercian Order, its history, culture and art in the context of the partially preserved abbey grounds in Riddagshausen.

Klostergang 64
Sat. and Sun. 12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m.

8



BÜRGERPARK

Bürgerpark was created in 1886 as a public park spanning 42 hectares. It is home to a variety of indigenous and foreign tree species. These include the Chinese Tree of Heaven, the blossom of which is used to make honey by a city beekeeper. The pillared portico moved to the park in 1896 is worth a visit. It was originally part of a guard house at what today is John F. Kennedy Platz.

Friedrich-Kreiß-Weg

9

RICHMOND PALACE

This late Baroque palace with its park grounds was built in 1768/69 for the English Princess Augusta (1737–1813), wife of Duke Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand. The name is taken from her home palace in Richmond upon Thames near London. The adjacent park is one of the oldest English landscaped gardens in continental Europe.

Wolfenbütteler Straße 55



10



SÜDSEE – THE SOUTH LAKE

Creation of this artificial lake finally began in 1965 after several planning and construction attempts from the 1930s onwards. As the location of the sailing club, the Südsee is a regular meeting point for watersports enthusiasts and is in winter a popular place for ice-skating. The path around the lake is an attractive place for walking and jogging all year round.

Am Zoo, Grund, Schrotweg

11



HEIDBERG LAKE

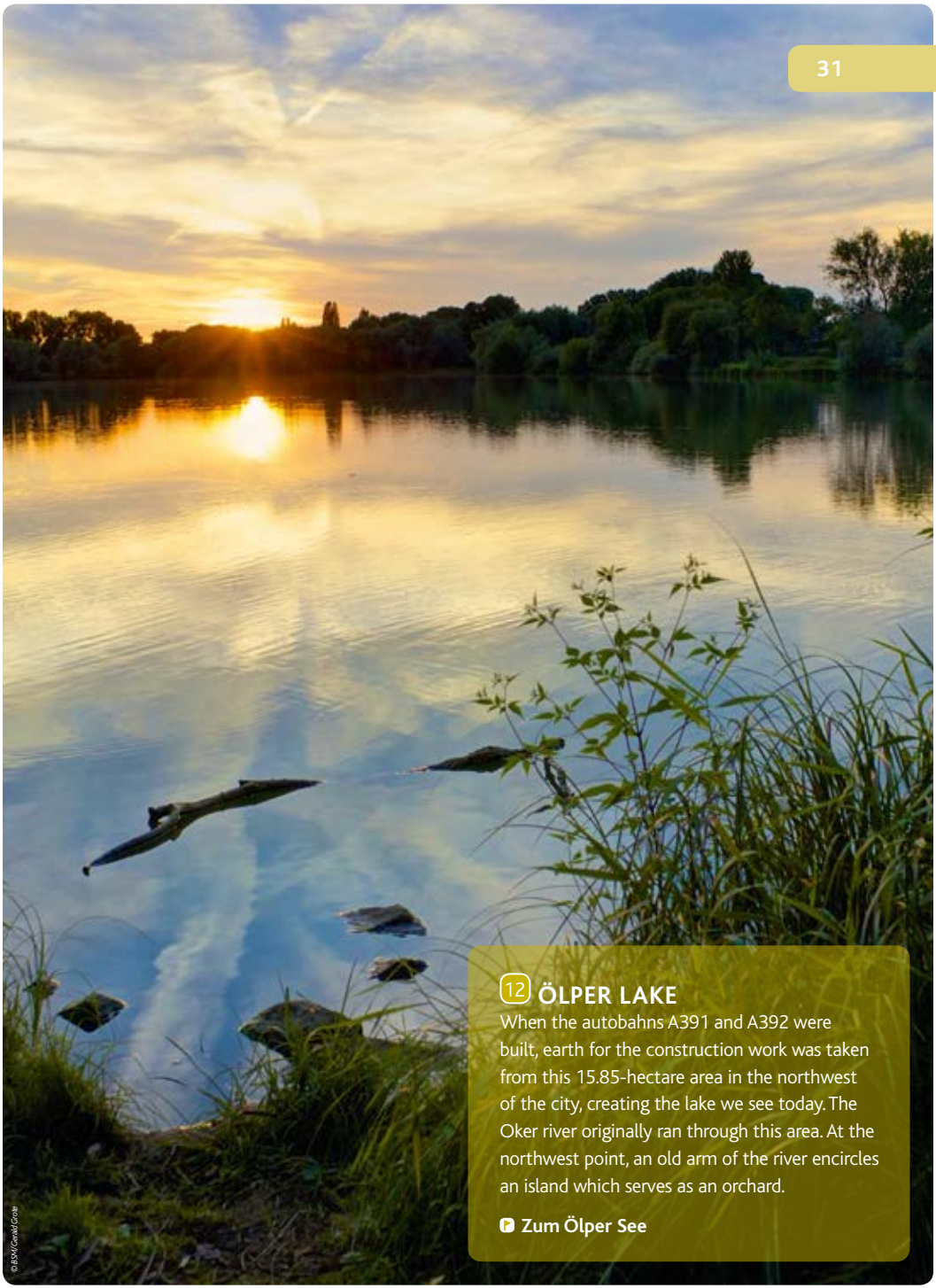
This groundwater-filled former gravel quarry is made up of two parts and is a popular excursion destination and meeting place for Braunschweig families and young people (not an official swimming lake). Heidberg Lake is the venue for an annual triathlon and is popular with anglers thanks to its good stock of fish.

Heidbergstieg, Heidbergpark, Salzdahlumer Straße



TIP

A relaxing walk along the Oker takes you from the south of the city centre, through the Bürgerpark, to Richmond Palace. You can take a break on this idyllic route by stopping at a beach bar on the Oker, where you can also rent a pedalo or a canoe. A little further south there is a crazy golf park for extra entertainment.



12 ÖLPER LAKE

When the autobahns A391 and A392 were built, earth for the construction work was taken from this 15.85-hectare area in the northwest of the city, creating the lake we see today. The Oker river originally ran through this area. At the northwest point, an old arm of the river encircles an island which serves as an orchard.

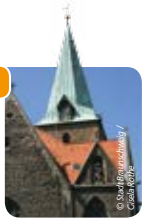
Zum Ölper See

© BSM/Gerald Grote

CHURCHES IN BRAUNSCHWEIG

Why are there so many churches in Braunschweig? It is because the city is made up of several little boroughs which were merged to form Braunschweig in the 17th century. Each of them had its own town hall, council and a parish church. Which church do you like the most?

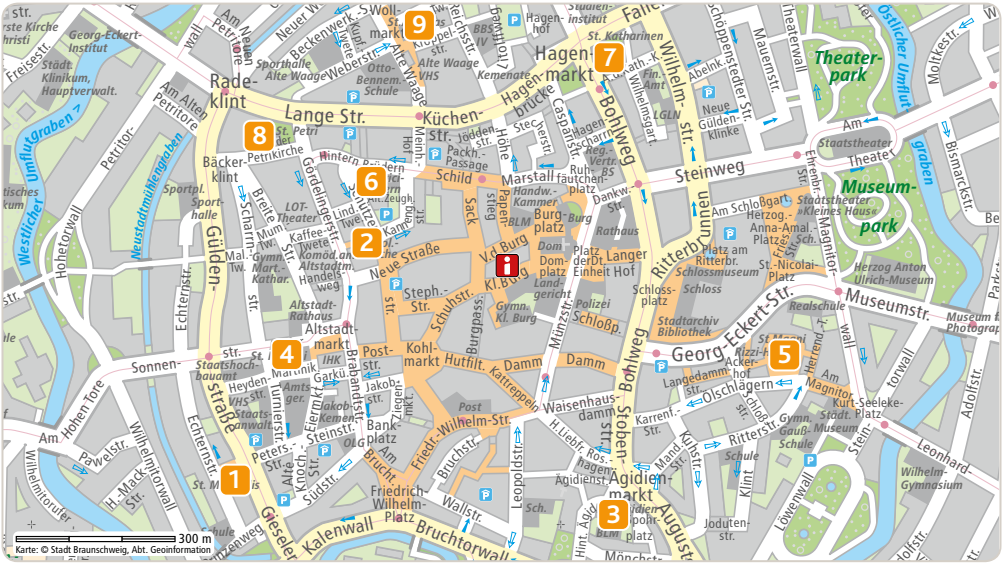
An overview of the churches in Braunschweig, with contact information, can be found at:
WWW.BRAUNSCHWEIG.DE/SIGHTS_MAP



1 ST. MICHAELIS

This church, first consecrated in 1157, was converted into a Gothic hall church in the 14th century. The angular tower originates from the time around 1250. Next to the bride door in the north side aisle there is a still-legible inscription documenting the new consecration in 1379 in mediaeval "Platt-deutsch" dialect. The depiction of Christ on the cross came into being at the same time thanks to sponsorship.

Echternstraße 67





2 ST. BARTHOLOMÄUS

St. Bartholomäus was built as a parish church for the old town which had been extended toward the north at the end of the 12th century. It took the form of a Romanesque village church. In the 14th and 15th centuries, it was converted to Gothic style and the west section was given two peaked tower roofs, which were removed again in the 19th century. After the Second World War, the church was rebuilt through to 1953 with a plain interior.

Schützenstraße 5 a



3 ST. AEGIDIEN

A city fire in 1278 destroyed the Romanesque church of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Maria and St. Aegidius founded in 1115. The choir of the new Gothic building is the sole example of Gothic cathedral architecture in Braunschweig, whereas the nave of the church was consecrated in 1478. In the Romanesque east wing (12th century), there are the registry, charter house, parlatorium (speaking hall), refectory (dining hall) and the remaining part of the cloister (State Museum).

Ägidienmarkt 12 a

4 ST. MARTINI

Building work on the Martini Church began around 1190 as a Romanesque main and market church for the old town. The inspiration for the three-aisled pillar basilica was St. Blasii Cathedral. It was converted to a Gothic hall church between 1250 and 1400. The west section, the middle aisle, transept and the old choir arches remain from the Romanesque building phase. Remarkable aspects of the church include the early baroque organ, the high altar (1728), the baptismal font (15th century) and the chancel (17th century).

An der Martinikirche 10







5 ST. MAGNI

The former church of the old lord's village of Brunswiek was consecrated in 1031. The first mention of Braunschweig itself was in this consecration document. From 1252, building work was performed on a new hall church. It was badly damaged in 1944 and reconstructed in a form fitting to the time. The glass windows by Gottfried von Stockhausen are particularly worth seeing. They show the Children of Israel crossing the Red Sea and the sculpture "Der Rufer" ("The Caller") by Bodo Kampmann.

Ölschlägern 15 a

6



ST. ULRICI-BRÜDERN

A building predating the former Franciscan Abbey originates from the 13th century. The new Gothic building of a typically towerless mendicant order church was constructed from 1345 to 1452. Of the mediaeval abbey complex, the three-wing Gothic cloister, the register and a small chapel still remain. The inside of the church is richly equipped with a choir loft (end of the 14th century), a high altar (from 1380 to 1400) and a baptismal font from 1440.

Schützenstraße 21 a

7

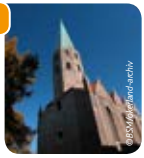


ST. KATHARINEN

The elegant west section with its slim towers is characteristic of this parish church, the building of which was begun around 1200 in the former town area of Hagen. Here visitors can admire the transition from the Romanesque lower floor to the fine Gothic style of the belfry. During the conversion to a Gothic hall church, the large tracery windows and the gable crest were created. Inside there are many beautiful epitaphs originating from Renaissance and Baroque times.

Hagenmarkt 22

8



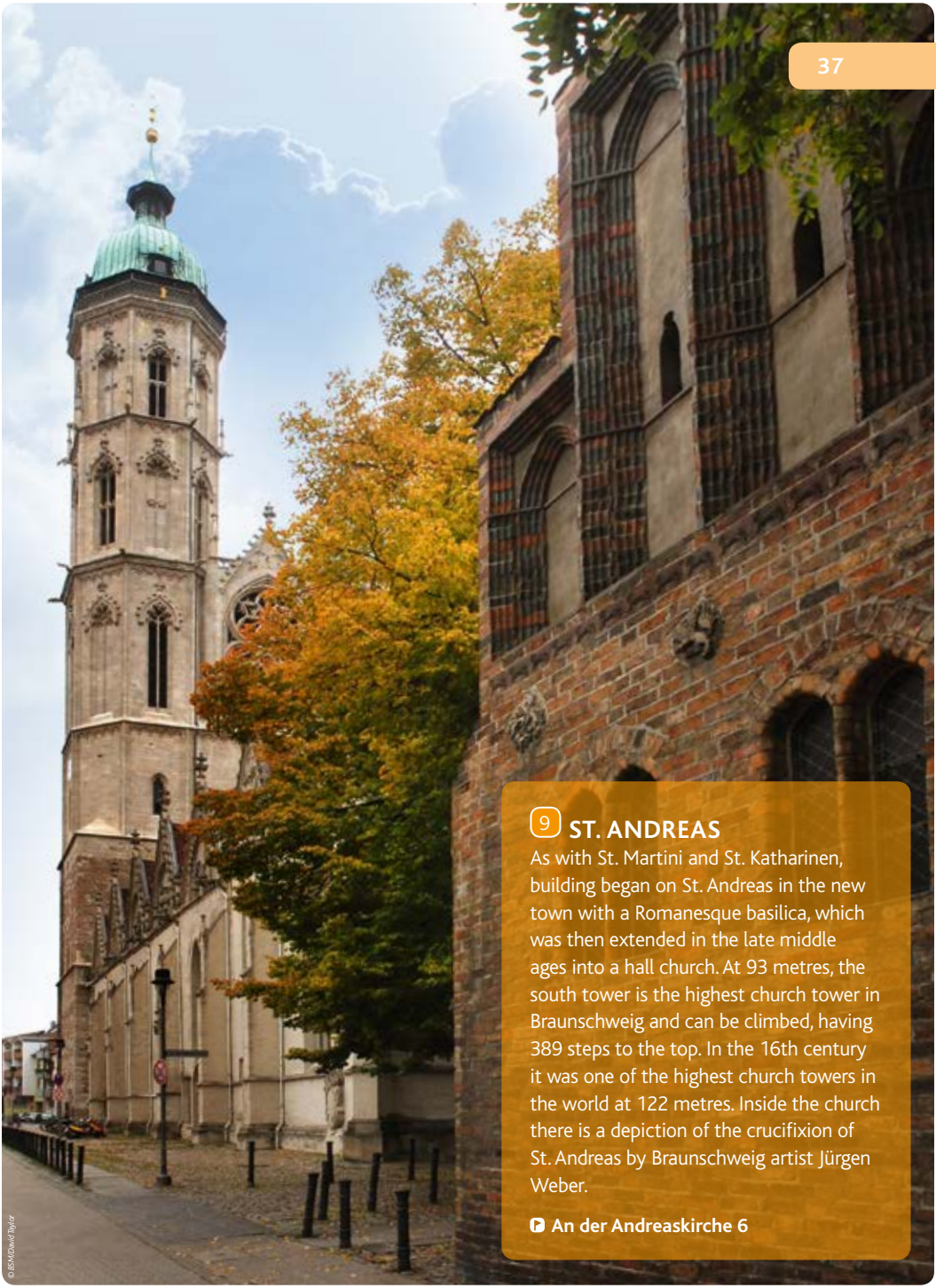
ST. PETRI

St. Petri was founded as a third parish church for the old town. The first building (end of the 12th century) fell victim to a city fire in 1256. From 1260, a new basilical building was erected, of which only the west tower still remains. At the end of the 13th century, work began to convert it into a three-aisle Gothic hall church. Around 1400, the south side of the choir was supplemented with the Anna and Livinus Chapel. The peak of the tower with the cockerel from Bodo Kampmann originates from 1971.

An der Petrikirche 9

DID YOU KNOW ...

that the "Liberei" (see photo on the right, foreground) at St. Andreas is thought to be the oldest free-standing library building north of the Alps?



9 ST. ANDREAS

As with St. Martini and St. Katharinen, building began on St. Andreas in the new town with a Romanesque basilica, which was then extended in the late middle ages into a hall church. At 93 metres, the south tower is the highest church tower in Braunschweig and can be climbed, having 389 steps to the top. In the 16th century it was one of the highest church towers in the world at 122 metres. Inside the church there is a depiction of the crucifixion of St. Andreas by Braunschweig artist Jürgen Weber.

An der Andreaskirche 6

© BSMDavid Taylor

USEFUL INFORMATION

PEDESTRIAN ORIENTATION SYSTEM

The brown information and personality signs are provided to help you find your way and learn more. There are also information stands which point the way to sights, cultural places, monuments and other places of interest in the city centre.

TRAVEL OFFERS

Information on travel offers is available online at www.braunschweig.de/traveloffers.

CITY TOUR OFFERS

Information on city tours is available online at www.braunschweig.de/citytours.

TOURS ON YOUR OWN INITIATIVE

You would like to discover Braunschweig's most beautiful streets, places and squares on your own? Regardless of when and where – the individual routes lead you to the most important sights of the city. The inner-city tour is available as a brochure in the Touristinfo and also as a download on the Internet. In addition to this, two further tours can be found in the Braunschweig App.

FURTHER INFORMATION

such as admission prices is available on request. **All information is provided on a non-binding basis.**

WWW.BRAUNSCHWEIG.DE/ENGLISH



INFORMATION

and further sights to see
can also be found on the Internet at:

WWW.BRAUNSCHWEIG.DE/SIGHTS



The most beautiful facets of the Lion City in pictures can be found at

WWW.BRAUNSCHWEIG.DE/INSTAGRAM
as well as via the hashtag
#entdeckeBraunschweig

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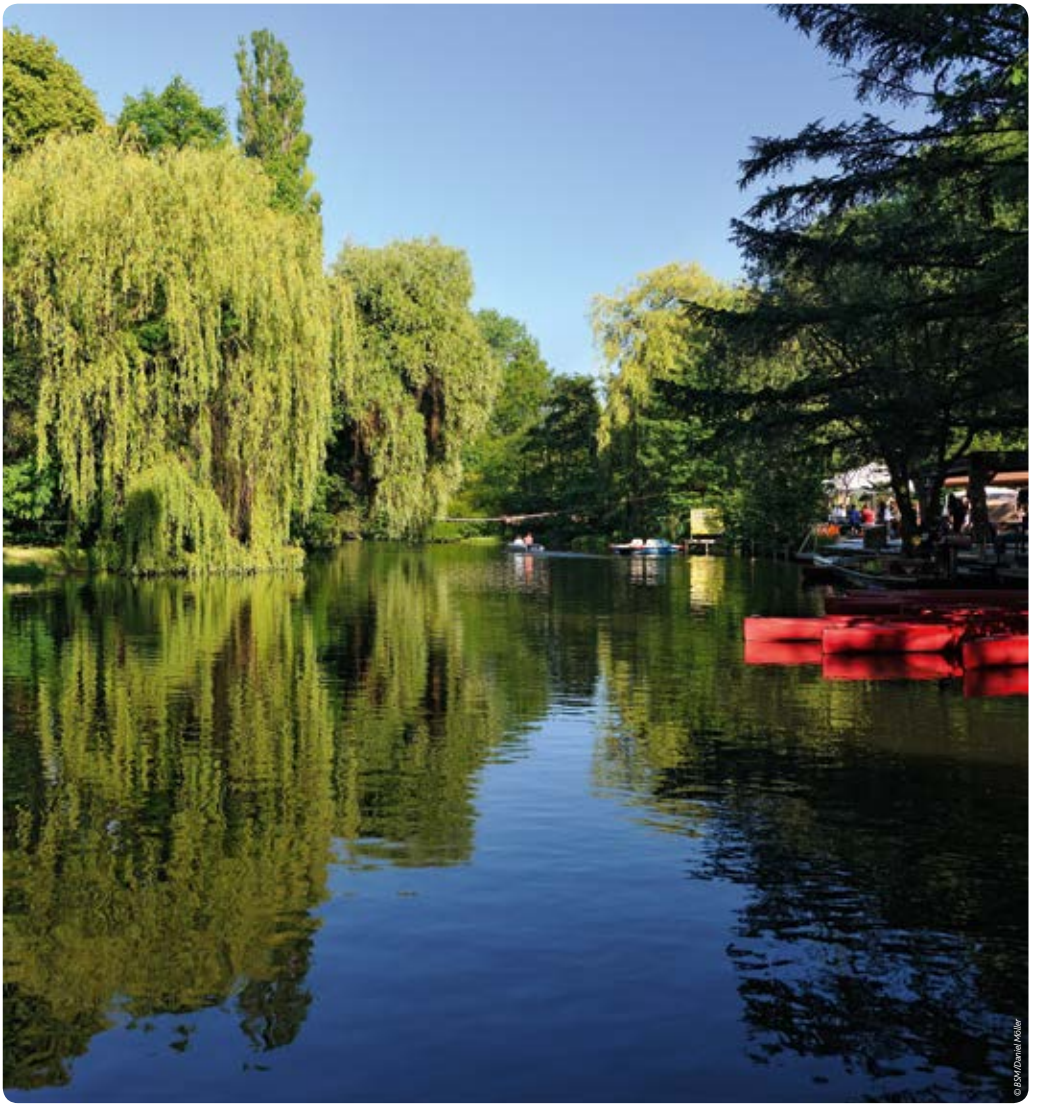
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