

## Museums in Lüneburg



**A** TOWN HALL (Guided tours only)  
[www.lueneburg.info](http://www.lueneburg.info)  
 January – March  
 Tues. to Sun. 11.00 am, 2.00 pm  
 April – December  
 Tues. to Sat. 10.00 am, 12.00, 3.00 pm  
 Sun. 11.00 am, 2.00 pm



**B** BREWERY MUSEUM  
[www.brauereimuseum-lueneburg.de](http://www.brauereimuseum-lueneburg.de)  
 Heiligengeiststraße 39  
 Tues. to Sun.  
 1.00 pm to 4.30 pm  
 Guided tours for groups on request



**C** LÜNEBURG MUSEUM  
[www.museumlueneburg.de](http://www.museumlueneburg.de)  
 Wandrahmstraße 10  
 Closed on Mondays, except public holidays  
 Tues., Weds., Fri. 11.00 am to 6.00 pm  
 Sun. 11.00 am to 8.00 pm  
 Sat., Sun. 10.00 am to 6.00 pm



**D** EV. MONASTERY AND TEXTILE MUSEUM  
[www.kloster-luene.de](http://www.kloster-luene.de)  
 Am Domänenhof  
 Monastery only with guided tour  
 Tues. to Sat. 10.30-12.30 am/2.30, 5.00 pm  
 Sun., public holidays 10.00 am-1.00 pm  
 2.30-5.00 pm



**E** LÜNEBURG WATER TOWER  
[www.wasserturm.net](http://www.wasserturm.net)  
 Am Wasserturm 1  
 daily open  
 10 am to 6 pm



**F** GERMAN SALT MUSEUM  
[www.salzmuseum.de](http://www.salzmuseum.de)  
 Sulfmeisterstraße 1  
 daily open 10.00 am to 5.00 pm



## Cronicle of Lüneburg

- 9. C. Discovery of the salt deposit underneath the old town (1.2 km<sup>2</sup> wide and up to 4,000 m deep)
- 956 First mention of “Luniburg”, the castle on the Kalkberg. The name “Lüneburg” evolved from “Hliuni” (Lombard for refuge).
- 1172 Founding of the Lüne monastery
- 1230 The Construction of the town hall begins
- 1247 Confirmation of the city charter
- 1289 The Construction of the St. Johannis Church begins
- 1371 Expulsion of the sovereign and destruction of his castle by the citizens of Lüneburg
- 1412 First Hanseatic Day in Lüneburg, the “Salt House” of the Hanseatic League
- 1530 Lüneburg becomes Protestant
- 1700 Johann Sebastian Bach (1685 – 1750) is a chorister at the monastery school St. Michaelis.
- 1714 King George Louis (Georg I. Ludwig in German) was Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg and from 1714 also King of Great Britain and Ireland and titular king of France. He came from the Guelph dynasty and founded the royal dynasty that ruled in Great Britain until 1901
- 1797 Construction of the still visible Old Crane in the Harbour. The first crane was already mentioned in 1330 and in 1346 it was situated in the harbour.
- 1813 Liberation from the French occupation under Napoleon. The Lüneburg “heroine” Johanna Stegen contributes to the victory of the Prussian troops.
- 1822 Lüneburg is the home of the parents of the poet Heinrich Heine who often visited them.
- 1906 Building of the water tower on the remains of the medieval fortifications
- 1932 Kalkberg becomes one of the first nature reserves in Germany.
- 1945 Signing of the partial surrender for Northwest Germany on Victory Hill in Lüneburg
- 1980 Closure of the Saline, today the German Salt Museum can be found at this location.
- 1990 Conversion of the Scharnhorst barracks into a University Campus. Seat of today’s Leuphana University
- 2007 Lüneburg officially re-awarded the title “Hanseatic City”.
- 2012 32. International Hanseatic Day in Lüneburg



## Cronicle of Lüneburg

### MEDIEVAL TREASURE CHEST LÜNEBURG

With more than 1,000 old buildings, Lüneburg is a medieval treasure chest of architecture. Its versatile and magnificent gabled houses have helped the over 1050 year-old city gain widespread publicity. Also standing out from the historical cityscape, are the imposing Gothic churches and the town hall of Lüneburg, one of the most beautiful medieval town halls in Northern Germany.

### SALTY HISTORY

In a royal document dated 13 August 956 Lüneburg was first mentioned under the name “Luniburg”. The “white gold” was both a blessing and a curse for Lüneburg: The city became rich and powerful through the trade of the then precious commodity in the Middle Ages. However, the reduction of the salt up until today has led to the repeated subsidence and destruction of buildings.

With an output of up to 30,000 tons a year, the Lüneburg Saltworks was the most important production site in northern Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries. The salt was shipped in barrels from Lüneburg over the river Ilmenau towards Lübeck and from there over the Baltic Sea.

### LÜNEBURG TODAY

Today, Lüneburg combines the young atmosphere of a university town with the historic atmosphere of a medieval Salt and Hanseatic City. Leuphana University, at which more than 9000 young persons are studying at present makes a significant contribution. The university is currently working on its new flagship: the construction of a central building designed by the architect Daniel Libeskind. The building will house events, seminar and conference rooms, as well as a research centre.



THINGS TO SEE



# LÜNEBURG

HANSE TOWN



## Points of interest

### 1 TOWN HALL | AM OCHSENMARKT/ MARKTPLATZ

The oldest part of the town hall was built around 1230. During the following 600 years the building was enlarged in successive waves resulting in the ensemble of rooms and halls visible today. The Gothic era is exemplified by the "Gerichtslaube," or the Court Arbor, dating 1330. Also noteworthy is the "Fuerstensaal," or the hall of Princes, which was built as a ballroom in the middle of the 15th century when Lüneburg was at the zenith of its power and wealth. The "Grosse Ratsstube," the Great Council Chamber, with its masterly oak carvings is one of Germany's most beautiful Renaissance halls. The façade of the town hall, which rises above the market place, is from the Baroque period and was built according to the plans of architect Georg Schultz.

### 2 ST. NICOLAI | LÜNER STRASSE

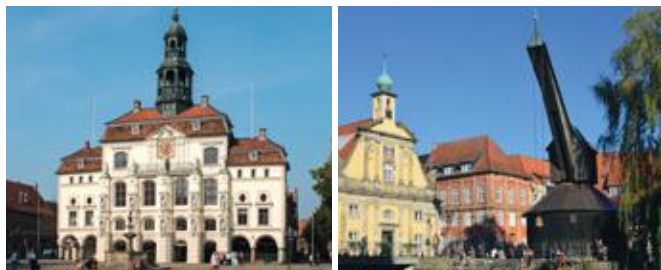
This basilica was built near the port during the 15th century. This church served as a religious center for the river sailors as illustrated by the sailors' wreath around the top of the steeple. While the wonderful medieval interior has remained almost unchanged, the exterior of the church has been subject to restoration in the 19th century. St. Nicolai contains a number of treasures among which a number of Gothic paintings and carvings.

### 3 THE WAREHOUSE AND THE OLD CRANE | AM STINTMARKT

Thanks to salt, the valuable herring of the Baltic Sea was an important trading commodity, hence the original name "Herring House." The wooden, copper-roofed Old Crane was first mentioned in official documents in 1346 and is today the landmark of Lüneburg. The present form of the crane dates from 1797; however everything but the Baroque façade was destroyed by a fire in 1959. One of the last loads it brought to the banks of the Ilmenau was a locomotive from England for the Braunschweig-Vieneburg railway.

### 4 BROEMSE HOUSE | AM BERGE 35

The oldest recorded house in Lüneburg, built in 1446. Its name comes from its builder and owner Dietrich Broemse. Take notice of the richly decorated Gothic entrance.



## City map



## City map

## Points of interest

### 5 ST. JOHANNIS | AM SANDE

Called the Baptism Church in 1297, St. Johannis is one of the oldest churches in Lower Saxony. This "hall church" with five naves of equal height and an almost quadratic floor plan once had 39 altars. The famous high altar with the paintings of Hinrik Funhoffs and the organ with its splendid Baroque design are well worth seeing. Young Johann Sebastian Bach learned to play the organ and to compose here from his uncle Georg Boehn, who was cantor and composer from 1698 to 1733.

### 6 THE WATER TOWER | BEI DER RATSMÜHLE

The neo-gothic "Water Tower" was built between 1906 and 1907. From the platform, which can be reached with an elevator, you have a wonderful panoramic view over the city of Lüneburg. The descent through the old water tank is quite an experience.

### 7 THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE | AM SANDE

Across from St. Johannis is one of the most impressive buildings of the square, the present Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Lüneburg/Wolfsburg. The building was built in 1548 as a brewery and served this purpose for over a century. The square "Am Sande" was the market place for Lüneburg and its economic center. The rich merchants of Lüneburg built their homes around the square giving it its present appearance with the distinctive gables.

### 8 ST. MICHAELIS | JOHANN-SEBASTIAN-BACH-PLATZ

St. Michaelis Church, along with a cloister, was built between 1376 and 1418 within the city boundaries at the foot of the Kalkberg. When the Lüneburg salt deposits located under the church began sinking, the structure of main building was greatly affected. Inside the church a number of the columns are tilted, but this adds to the charm of the church. One of the choir singers in the Cloister School of St. Michaelis from 1701-1702 was Johann Sebastian Bach. The neighborhood around the church is also well worth a visit. In contrast to the imposing structures on the square "Am Sande", we find here the homes of the ordinary people.



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