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der Vereinten Nationen  
für Bildung, Wissenschaft  
und Kultur



Harz - Braunschweiger  
Land - Ostfalen  
• UNESCO  
• Global Geopark

Landmark **30**

# The Brunswick Lion



 **GEO PARK**  
Harz . Braunschweiger Land . Ostfalen





Overview of the Geopark  
Harz . Braunschweiger  
Land . Ostfalen.



In spite of catastrophic destruction during the Second World War, Brunswick, the city of Henry the Lion, still keeps a great number of monuments of its thousand years of history. Before the war the city was well known internationally for its historical cityscape, however, at the end of the war 90% of the city was destroyed. During restoration only a fractional amount could be restored. Today, the five „traditional islands“ of the city around the cathedral, Aegidii Church, Magni Church with Magni Quarter, Martini Church and Michaelis Church are characterized by a mixture of well-preserved, restored and newly rebuilt components. Preserved buildings still show the whole range of architectural styles from romanesque to modern times. Streets and squares of the old centre of the town with their fountains and memorials still trace the old layout of the city within the former fortifications. They frame the centre of the city today as a ring of parks and green spaces. The historical Brunswick had been a city of timber frame constructions. However, there were (and still are) a number of representative buildings made of building stones characteristic for the area and derived from the Braunschweiger Land (=Region of Brunswick). Prominent examples are the mostly reddish oolites of the Lower Triassic lower Bunter of the „Nussberg“ within the city limits (so-called „Rogenstein“ or „roe-limestone“), the grey Elm-limestones of the Middle Triassic lower Muschelkalk from the ridge of the Elm, the yellowish-grey Rhaetian sandstones of the Upper Triassic upper Keuper from the Lappwald area and the Lower Cretaceous Hils-Sandstone from different sources south of Brunswick.



The Geopark Harz . Braunschweiger Land . Ostfalen was founded in 2002. The map above shows the position of all of its presently designated landmarks.

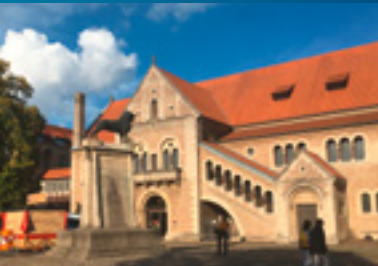
Touristinfo der Braunschweig Stadtmarketing GmbH  
Kleine Burg 14, 38100 Braunschweig, Germany  
Tel.: 0531 4702040; Email: [touristinfo@braunschweig.de](mailto:touristinfo@braunschweig.de)

Opening hours:  
Monday to Friday 10.00 to 18.30, Saturday 10.00 to 12.00  
May, 1 to September, 30 also on Sunday 10.00 to 12.00

# 1 Castle, Castle Square, Cathedral and Brunswick Lion

Together with castle and cathedral, the Braunschweigisches Landesmuseum (State Museum of Brunswick, originally the building of the head office of the Publishing House Vieweg), the Huneborstel's house and the Veltheim's house are grouped around the Brunswick Lion on the Castle Square. Central to the square is the monument of Henry the Lion. The bronze sculpture of a lion looking to the east from 1166 is the symbol for Henry the Lion and an allegory for cognisance of the city. Today, there is only a copy of the monument remaining on the base of Elm-limestone, but the original is kept a few tens of meters away in Castle Dankwarderode (=Burg Dankwarderode). Behind the cathedral to the southwest the capitulars' houses from the 15th century can be found. The modern pavement of the Castle Square (=Burgplatz) is mainly made of stone from Saxony, such as porphyry from Beucha near Leipzig together with some granite originating from the Lausitz.

Following models of imperial palaces, Henry built the castle of Dankwarderode as a residence in Romanesque style on a natural island between two arms of the river Oker. Together with other buildings the castle consisted of a hall and a ducal chapel. Similar to the imperial palace of Goslar there was underfloor heating in the groundfloor at Dankwarderode, and there was direct access to the northern transept of the cathedral which was under construction from 1173. The castle lost its importance as a defensive construction for the town due to a fire in 1252. About 1616 the hall of Castle Dankwarderode was reconstructed in Renaissance style and the name became limited to the single building. Starting from 1808 it was used as barracks and burnt down finally in 1873. Succeeding archaeological excavations revealed remains of medieval foundations which served as basis for a complete reconstruction in the Neo-Romanesque style between 1887 and 1906. The



Castle Dankwarderode with Brunswick



Part of a stromatolite as building stone of the



The Brunswick Lion



Cathedral, view from southeast

The former collegiate church St. Blasii on the southern side of the Castle Square today represents the Lutheran cathedral. The church was built as a column-basilica consisting of three naves between 1173 and 1195 by Henry the Lion when returning from his pilgrimage to Palestine. Henry was buried here in 1195 side-by-side to the grave of his wife Mathilde. The grave of his son Otto IV, German king and emperor, is also situated in the cathedral. The original basilica of three naves has been rebuilt, enlarged and reconstructed several times up to today. The walls consist of Elm-limestone together with red Brunswick oolite („roe-limestone“). For the northern portal Rhaetian sandstones from pits in the Lappwald area next to Helmstedt have been used. Socles, corners of walls, soffits of windows and doors and the tomb of Henry are constructed from Elm-limestone. The slabs for the pavement at the cathedral are made of Rhaetian sandstone from Velpke northeast of Brunswick.

remaining historical substance is now represented by an arcade with columns in the basement floor and the back wall of the hall with its Romanesque windows. Anything else, especially the well-known face towards the Castle Square is reconstruction in the sense of Historism. Severe damage of the Second World War has been repaired and completed in 1963. Today, Castle Dankwarderode houses the department for medieval times of the Braunschweigisches Landesmuseum (=State Museum of Brunswick) with the treasure of the Guelphs on display in the knave's hall. For construction, limestone from the Elm and roe-limestone from the Nussberg quarries have also been used here.

Experience testimonials of regional history and culture in the Braunschweigisches Landesmuseum at Castle Square  
**Opening hours:** Tuesday to Sunday 10.00 to 17.00

## 2 Kohlmarkt with fountain

The square which has been called „up dem Kohlemarkede“ (=coal market) since 1342 was an important place for trading and holding numerous trade fairs in Medieval times. Today it still represents a central focal point and marketplace in the pedestrian area of the inner city. Starting with 1391 there is written record of a public fountain on the Kohlmarkt which was originally called Ulrich's Fountain. Following old plans the modern fountain on the Kohlmarkt has been newly built in 1869 of Rhaetian sandstone from Velpke. The outer basin is made of Elm-limestone.



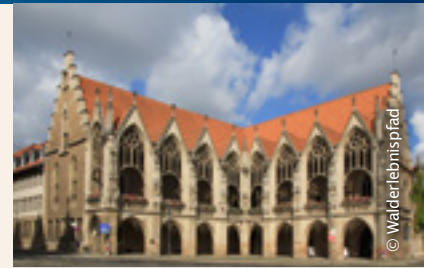
Kohlmarkt with fountain



Gewandhaus



Old Town's Market with fountain



Old Town's Guildhall

## 3 Gewandhaus

The median and oldest part of the department store for trade of textiles (=Gewandhaus) was constructed at the end of the 13th century and has been repeatedly rebuilt during the following centuries. It received its beautiful eastern facade between 1589 and 1591. Having been completely destroyed during the Second World War it was rebuilt between 1948 and 1950. Now it represents the most important Renaissance-style architectural monument of Brunswick. The more simple western facade includes a portal and pointed arch windows from the time of the original construction in medieval times.

Together with the cathedral of Königsutter the Gewandhaus is the only preserved Medieval building which is completely made of Elm-limestone. The adjacent building of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce (=Industrie- und Handelskammer) was built of the same material between 1907 and 1910 with the exception of portals and soffits which are made of sandstone. The pavement of the old town's market in front consists of broken scandinavian glacial erratics.

## 4 Old Town's Market, Martini Church and Old Town's Guildhall

The fountain on the Old Town's Market (Altstadtmarkt), called Marienbrunnen (=St. Mary's fountain), represented a unique monument of late Gothic-style arts and crafts and was a natural focus of public life in Medieval times. Only a few remnants remained of the original construction which was cast in 1408 with 11 tons of lead from the Rammelsberg at Goslar and destroyed on October 15th, 1944. It was richly decorated by biblical and historical motifs. The present fountain is a reconstruction and the remaining fragments from the original are on display in the Old Town's Guildhall. Parts of the present fountain have been made from Rhaetian Velpke Sandstone and Salzhemmendorf Dolomite of Upper Jurassic age. Serving as central market church of the old town the Martini Church was built in Romanesque style between 1180 and 1190. Originally a three-naved basilica, it

was changed into a hall church between 1250 and 1400. The change in the concept for the interior can be followed by the pillars of the nave which still show the imposts for the arches of the lateral naves. The choir was added in 1434 together with the Annenkapelle (=St. Anna's chapel). Remaining remnants of the Romanesque construction are the western front of the church with parts of a belfry and the two western portals of the lateral naves which have been relocated during alteration. Well worth seeing are the organ of early Baroque style, the 15th century baptistery, the 17th century pulpit and the high altar from 1728. Following the example of the cathedral, the church was initially constructed of roe-limestone and Elm-limestone. Later additions and higher parts of the walls are mainly made of Elm-limestone. Tombstones and epitaphs leaning against the outside of the walls of the Martini church also consist of Elm-limestone, however, they partly show heavy signs of weathering.

## 5 Remnants of the medieval town wall at the Gieselerwall

The Old Town's Guildhall (Altstadtrathaus) is one of the nicest examples of secular buildings in Gothic style in Germany. Especially characteristic is its shape consisting of two wings rectangular to each other. Construction as a two-storey hall started in 1250 at the western wing. The northern wing and the alcoves of the western wing have been added around 1393/94. The alcoves of the northern wing from 1447-1468 are characterized by an exceptionally beautiful tracery. The nine flying buttresses are decorated with statues of guelfian and ludolphingian princes and princesses. One of the columns of the access balcony shows a Brunswick Cubit which mainly served as a measure (57.07 cm) for trading textiles. The arcades originally developed from trading huts of the medieval market. The Old Town's Guildhall today serves the city for representative purposes and for exhibitions. When

Parts of the medieval town wall (Stadtmauer) are preserved for a few hundreds of meters starting from the Michaelis church towards the Europaplatz between Prinzenweg and Gieselerwall. Remains of the ca. five meter high stone wall with towers give an impression of the oldest fortification of the town as finished in 1218. The wall was constructed from broken stones of Lower Triassic lower Bunter oolite (roe-limestone or so-called „Kummer“) while Elm-limestone was used for later repairs. The wall was accompanied by a ditch (= graben) on the outside. Construction of the town wall goes back to initiatives by Henry the Lion and his son, Otto IV. Starting in the 14th century the fortification was strengthened by ramparts and, opposite to the ditch along the wall, a considerably wider wall-graben system was attached. Following occupation of the town by duke Rudolf August in 1671 the Medieval wall construction



Old Town's Market



Remains of the stone wall

building started in the 13th century broken pieces of roe-limestone were used for the construction. For the later northern wing and the arcades cut stones of roe-limestone were available. The arcades in front of the older southern wing of the guildhouse, the figures and the tracery consist of Elm-limestone. The pavement in front of the building is composed of flagstones made from Rhaetian Velpke Sandstone.

Städtisches Museum Braunschweig im Altstadtrathaus  
(=Municipal Museum Brunswick in the Old Town's Guildhall)

Altstadtmarkt 7, 38100 Braunschweig, Germany

**Opening hours:** Tuesday to Sunday, 10.00 to 17.00

was turned into a Baroque bastion. Soon after its completion doubts arose on the defensive properties of the fortification. Therefore duke Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand finally gave the order to raze the fortification to the ground after 1802 and the transformation into a wall ring with promenades, parks and residential buildings started. This included the construction of the Löwenwall (=Lions Wall).

## 6 Aegidii church with Paulinian choir

St Aegidii initially started in 1115 as a Romanesque Benedictine church, but was destroyed together with the related monastery during the great town fire of 1278. Reconstruction started in the style of Gothic cathedrals with choir, transept and two eastern case bays until 1320 while the two western case bays were finished in 1437. The large nave was finally consecrated in 1478. Elm-limestone and roe-limestone have been used for construction. Especially attractive are the framing tracery of the pediment of the lateral naves and the soffits of the windows which consist of Elm-limestone. The modern elements of the portal which has been rebuilt after the war form a special contrast to the original thick walls which were made of broken roe-limestone.

Following the Reformation the Aegidii church became Lutheran in 1542. The building served quite different



Aegidii church from the distance



Aegidii church, lateral nave



Magni Quarter



Happy Rizzi House

purposes after 1811, such as storehouse, concert and assembly hall, theatre depot, museum or room for exhibitions, and even became a prison for some time. From 1945 the former Benedictinian church and Liebfrauen cathedral became parish church of the Catholic provost's community St. Aegidii.

The choir of the former Paulinian monastery was added to the St. Aegidii church. It was built during the 14th century and was the seat of the Dominicans (also known as Paulinians) until the Reformation. Relocation from the Bohlweg to the estate of the Aegidii monastery happened in 1906. Aegidii church and monastery served as a Museum of Patriotism until the church became Catholic again after the Second World War. Rooms of the monastery and the Paulinian choir are now used by the Braunschweigisches Landesmuseum (=State Museum of Brunswick) as a Jewish Museum, the first of its kind worldwide.

## 7 Magni Quarter with Magni church

One of the oldest quarters of Brunswick is the Magni Quarter with its central Magni church square and the Magni church of 11th century origin. Probably as early as during the 9th century a village community belonging to the Brunonian castle with a trading market and resting place for travelling merchants was situated in the area of today's streets Ackerhof and Herrendorftwete. The quarter today forms a closed ensemble of half timbered houses. The building of Ackerhof 2 even shows the oldest carved timber-inscription in Germany: MCCCCXXXII (=1432).

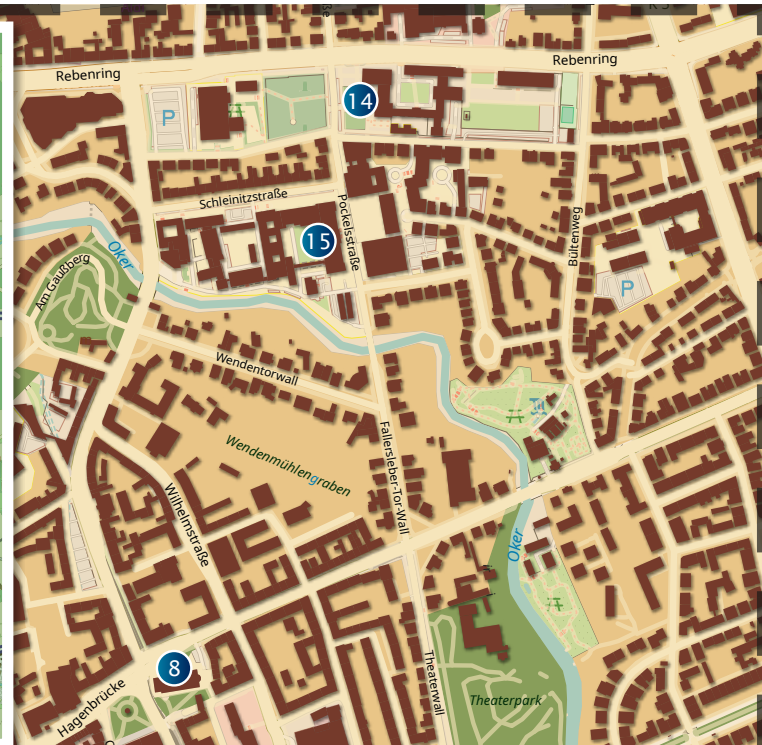
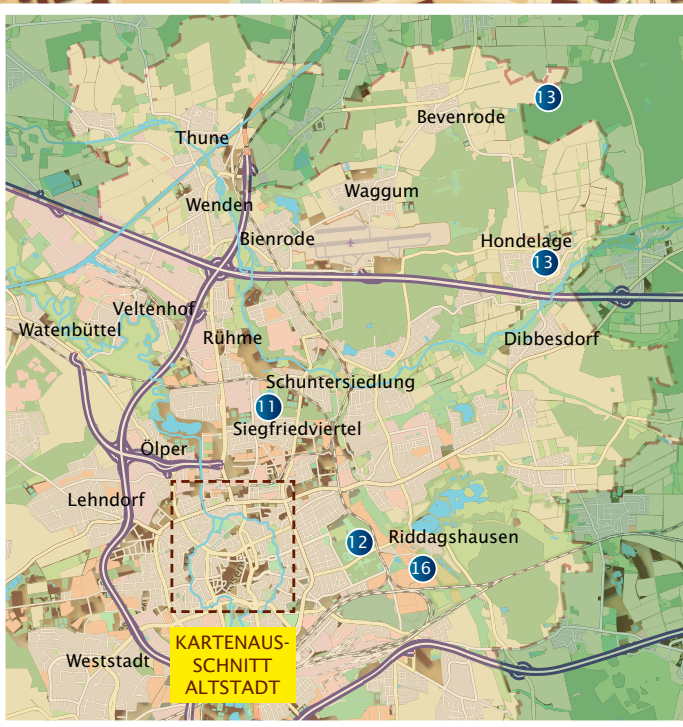
The location of today's Magni church was previously the place for the small church of the old village „Brunswiek“ (later „Altewiek“). A document of bishop Branthago of Halberstadt from 1031 is the first record for the name „Braunschweig“ („Brunesguik“). Nothing is left of the oldest church whose conversion into a hall church

started 1252. Renovation of the choir happened around 1447. Following severe damage during the Second World War the Romanesque church has been rebuilt in timely manner with the western part and choir building preserved. The originally windowless wall construction of the southern front and its foundations as well as the walls of the tower are composed of broken pieces of roe-limestone. The foundations of the tower, however, are made of Elm-limestone. Especially remarkable is the western portal which is composed of red and white roe-limestone.

The „Happy Rizzi House“ was erected in 1999 as a modern office building at the Ackerhof street between Magni quarter and the duke's residence.

Especially worth seeing is the nearby Herzog Anton Ulrich-Museum (Museumstrasse 1, 38100 Braunschweig, Germany, one of the oldest art museums in Europe. Among others, it has paintings of Rubens and Rembrandt on display.

It is open Tuesday to Sunday from 11.00 to 18.00



- LEGENDE**
- 1 Burg, Burgplatz, Dom und Braunschweiger Löwe
  - 2 Kohlmarkt mit Brunnen
  - 3 Gewandhaus
  - 4 Altstadtmarkt, Martinikirche und Altstadttrahaus
  - 5 Reste der mittelalterlichen Stadtmauer am Gieselerwall
  - 6 Aegidienkirche mit Paulinerchor
  - 7 Magniviertel mit Magnikirche
  - 8 Katharinenkirche am Hagenmarkt
  - 9 Schloßplatz mit Residenzschloß, Quadriga und Reiterstandbildern
  - 10 Rathaus
  - 11 Geopunkt Dowesee
  - 12 Geopunkt Nussberg
  - 13 Geopunkt und Natur-Erlebnis-Zentrum Hondelage
  - 14 Geopark-Infozentrum und Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig
  - 15 Technische Universität – Altgebäude
  - 16 Kloster Riddagshausen

**KARTENAUS-SCHNITT DER BRAUNSCHWEIGER ALTSTADT**

## 8 St. Catherine's church on Hagenmarkt

Following the model of the cathedral the construction of the parish church of the Katharinenkirche (=St. Catherine's church) at the Hagenmarkt square started in 1172. Originally designed as a fully vaulted columned basilica it was modified into a Gothic-style hall church starting in 1250. Worth seeing is the transition from the Romanesque lower storey to the delicate Gothic style of the next level which is topped by a fully Gothic-style belfry and two slender late Gothic-style towers. Further construction such as e.g. the completion of the northern tower was stopped by the Reformation and the end of the trade in indulgences. Today the church is separated from the square of the Hagenmarkt by a street. A nice fountain on the square shows a figure of Henry the Lion.

The walls of St. Catherine's church consist of roe-limestone (including some stromatolites) and sandstone from quarries at the Nussberg. Blocks of Elm-limestone



Western front of St. Catherine's church



View from the Hagenmarkt square



Reconstructed facade of the rebuilt duke's residence

have been used for the upper storeys of the church and the tracery of the pediments of the lateral naves. A substantial renovation of the church building happened between 1987 and 1999. In the course of the renovation the outside was dressed and painted with a pattern imitating the colour pattern of the original stone wall. Remains of older paint led to the assumption that the walls had been dressed and painted in Medieval times. Numerous epitaphs (plaques of remembrance of dead people) of Renaissance and Baroque style are characteristic for the church of St. Catherine which serves for a Lutheran parish since 1528.

## 9 Residence Square with the duke's residence, quadriga and statues of horsemen

The duke's residence was constructed in a Neoclassical style between 1831 and 1841, heavily damaged during the Second World War and finally demolished in 1960. The main facade and the cubage of the residence building were reconstructed mostly true to the original at the original location 46 years later in 2006 by following old plans, using historical photographs and including more than 600 original fragments. The neighbouring shopping centre is home for ca. 150 shops and restaurants.

Like the original the replica of the residence carries the statue of a charioteer group on top of the porticus which represents the largest quadriga in Europe. The charioteer is Brunonia, the goddess of the city of Brunswick. The reconstruction of the statue was made in 2007/08. Since the original had been lost by

fire in 1865 a copy was cast in silicic bronze from a plaster model of the sculptor Ernst Rietschel which still existed in a collection of sculptures in Dresden. The whole group with a weight of 25.8 tons is more than 9 m high, 7.5 m wide and 9.5 m long.

The two statues of horsemen show Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand von Braunschweig (1735-1806), duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and his son, Friedrich Wilhelm (1771-1815), duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Both died as military leaders in the Napoleonic Wars. The monuments were erected on November 10th, 1874 in front of the residence building. Following restoration in 1964/65 they were moved to a place at the Kurt-Schumacher-Street, however, they returned to their original position in front of the rebuilt residence on July 3rd, 2007.



## 10 Town Hall

The town hall (=Rathaus) of Brunswick was constructed in the Neo-Gothic style by the former municipal building officer Ludwig Winter between 1894 and 1900 and is situated at the Platz der Deutschen Einheit. The 61 m high tower at the southwestern corner follows the model of municipal towers resp. belfrys in Flanders. The entrance was crowned by a pediment and is decorated by tracery-windows. The three large windows are framed by four figures representing science, art, crafts and trade.

The facade of the town hall consists of Lower Cretaceous Hils Sandstone from Weenzen while the socle is made of dolomitized Upper Jurassic Korallenoolith (=coral oolite) from Holzen, known as Holzen Dolomite, both from the area of the Hils between Hannover and Göttingen. Vietnamese basalt (Hoang Van Thu Basalt) and light grey sandstone from Herdecke in the southern part of the Ruhr District of North-Rhine Westphalia (Ruhrsandstein)



Town Hall



Sandstone front of the Town Hall



Geological show-wall at the Regional Centre for



View towards Lake Dowe

have been used for the pavement of the square at the town hall.

Ascent of the tower (Rathausturm) is possible without charge Monday to Friday from 9.00 to 15.00 when asking the porter. Guided tours including a view from the tower are regularly offered by the Stadtmarketing GmbH during Advent.

A fragment of the Berlin Wall is set up on the adjacent Platz der Deutschen Einheit. There is a plaque which has been designed for remembrance of the 20th anniversary of the peaceful process of German re-unification.

The school and citizen's garden at the Doweese (Lake Dowe) is a 9,07 hectare park in the northern part of Brunswick which was founded in 1919 as garden of a secondary modern school (=Hauptschule) and enlarged during the 1950ies. Lake Dowe is situated north of the Siegfried Quarter between the Vorwerk and Schunter colonies and south of the landscape protection area of the Schunter Floodplain. Situated immediately adjacent to the south is the pond of the Bullenteich (=bull pond). Both of the permanent waterbodies represent groundwater-filled sinkholes in the glacial valley of the river Oker which formed due to subsrosion in the gypsum-top of a salt dome between Salzdahlum and the depression of the Wabe creek.

Numerous flintstone tools with an age of 10.000 to 7.000 years Before Present have been discovered in the surroundings of Lake Dowe and along the shores of

the Schunter creek. Excavations at Lake Dowe in 1930 revealed a dugout canoe with a length of 3,20 m. It was embedded in peat at a depth of 1.5 m and dates back to the first centuries AD.

The school and citizen's garden is divided into different thematic sections. There is an English Garden with waterspout fountain and a waterfilled ditch in the western part. Immediately adjacent is an arboretum and Lake Dowe itself is in the middle of the park. East of Lake Dowe is the kitchen-and-herb section with an extensive collection of medicinal plants and a rosarium. The school and citizen's garden is used for educational and scientific purposes and accommodates the Regional Centre for Environmental Education which offers guided tours and workshops on a regular basis.

## 12 Geosite Nussberg

The Nussberg of Brunswick is a 93 m high forested ridge with an areal extent of 900 by 200 m that extends from north to south slightly out of the inner ring area of the city. Its western slope is directed towards the city and passes into the area of the Prinz-Albrecht-Park and the Franze'sches Feld.

The name „Nussberg“ is most probably derived from the name of the first owner of the Nussberg quarry business, an aristocrat called „Nottberg“. Quarrying was directed to the oolites („roe-limestone“) of the Lower Triassic lower Bunter which were especially suited for use as building stone in Medieval times. The material has consequently been used for a lot of buildings downtown, such as, e.g., St. Jacob's church or the monastery of Riddagshausen. The roe-limestone at the Nussberg in Brunswick normally should be covered by younger rocks of several hundred meters thickness. However, there is a salt dome beneath



Trench and explanatory panel in the historic Nussberg quarry

which pushed the rock to its present position at the surface. It was quarried here until the 18th century to a depth which could be reached by the technical means of that time. In December 2007 the historical quarry was uncovered again in a 1,5 m deep trench that is now accompanied by an explanatory panel.

## 13 Geosite and Nature Experience Centre Hondelage

The old and backfilled marl pit in the Lower Jurassic (Liassic) oilshale at Hondelage is well-known for a great number of well-preserved fossils, including ichthyosaurs and marine crocodiles. The site has been re-excavated and developed into an official Geosite by the registered association Förderkreis Umwelt- und Naturschutz or FUN (=Friend's Association for the Protection of Environment and Nature) while taking care of the protection of the natural surroundings. A section shows the unique succession of Posidonia Shale and there is a pit with a heap of excavated material for collection of fossils by the public. A covered hut serves for the presentation of explanatory panels and the protection of people against unfavourable weather conditions. However, part of the area is closed for the public because of ongoing scientific excavations. The nearby Naturerlebniszentrum (=Nature Experience Centre) Hondelage has been constructed with bales of



Naturerlebniszentrum Hondelage



Schutzhütte am Geopunkt Hondelage

straw. There is an exposition explaining the development of the surrounding landscape and introducing a diversity of projects for the protection of local nature, such as the development of a primeval forest, or „Schunter Experience“ (Schunter is a little nearby river). Furthermore there are some artefacts of early Stone Age from the nearby site at the Gieseberg on display, and spectacular fossils from the Posidonia Shale are used to explain the Geosite.

The garden of the centre is a space to stay and learn about the natural design of green space. Different ecosystems of the surrounding landscape are introduced and have been laid out for experience in small areas, such as dry grassland on limestone or sand, a meadow, a peat swamp and a pond. Piles of wood, tree stumps, stones and walls have been included and offer niches for a rich fauna and flora. Furthermore, examples of different nesting boxes for birds, bats and insects are on display.

Naturerlebniszentrum (NEZ) Hondelage,  
In den Heistern 5c, 38108 Braunschweig, Germany.

**Opening hours:** Thursday, 15.30 to 18.30,  
Sunday 14.00 to 17.00, otherwise on appointment

## 14 Geopark Infocentre State Museum for Natural History Brunswick

The Staatliche Naturhistorische Museum Braunschweig (=State Museum for Natural History Brunswick) was originally mainly a museum for the history of zoology in Brunswick. Today it is run by the State of Lower Saxony. It has scientific collections and material on display. Among others the scientific collection comprises 3.000 mammals, 50.000 birds, 10.300 bird's eggs, 4.000 skulls and skeletons, 500 horns and antlers, 1.000 specimens of fish, amphibians and reptiles, 80.000 butterflies, 85.000 beetles, 100.000 gastropods and lamellibranchs as well as 5.000 palaeontological specimens. In addition to birds, insects and other invertebrates and fossils the permanent exhibitions include aquaria and dioramas. The foundation of the museum goes back to the duke's cabinet for natural objects and art (=Kunst- und Naturalienkabinett) which was started in 1754 by duke Karl I due to stimulation by Daniel de Superville.



State Museum for Natural History

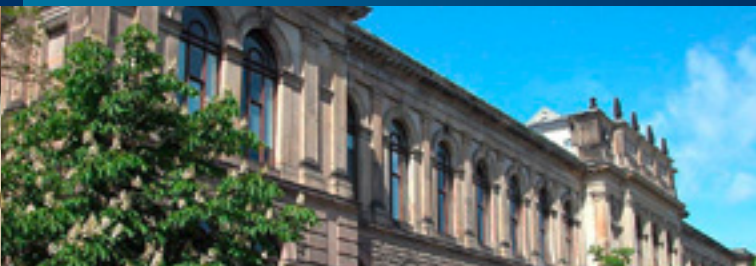


A reconstruction of Europasaurus in front of the museum

## 15 Historical Building of the Technical University of Brunswick

The Technische Universität Braunschweig (=Technical University of Brunswick) of today goes back to the Collegium Carolinum from 1745. Together with advisers such as the court chaplain J.F.W. Jerusalem, the founder Carl I started an educational institution of a level between grammar school and university. The Collegium Carolinum at the Bohlweg initially served for the qualification of civil servants and the preparation of schoolchildren for studying at a university (one of them was Johann Carl Friedrich Gauß between 1792 and 1795).

Curricula for engineering, building, chemical technology, pharmaceutical sciences, forestry and agriculture were introduced in 1855 as a first step of modernisation. As a consequence the Collegium Carolinum became „Polytechnical School“ for education in eight fields of natural sciences and the humanistic and



Front of the Historical Building of the Technical University

The art collection later became the separate Herzog Anton-Ulrich Museum. The collection of natural objects changed its site several times before it was finally moved to its present location in a representative brick building which had originally been constructed as a college for education. It was left intact during the war and museum business was able to restart rapidly. In the early 1950ies three-dimensional constructions (dioramas) have been developed to show mounted animals in their natural environment. Following the closure of the Institute for Geosciences of the Technical University Brunswick its palaeontological collection has been added to the museum. Subsequently, a number of special exhibitions on palaeontological subjects have been shown, and the museum started research activities in the Liassic Posidonia Shale of the area around Brunswick.

Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig,  
Pockelsstraße 10, 38106 Braunschweig, Germany

**Opening hours:** Tuesday to Sunday 9.00 to 17.00  
(on Wednesday until 19.00)

mercantile departments were closed in the winter term of 1862/63. When more and more students enrolled the capacity of 138 people was no longer sufficient and it was agreed on a new building offering an extended capacity of 450 students. The historical building at the Pockelsstraße was thus planned by the two professors Uhde and Körner and finally opened on October 15th, 1877. The facade of the building is completely made of Rhaetian sandstone from Velpke.

## 16 Monastery Riddagshausen

The Monastery Riddagshausen is a former Cistercian abbey in Brunswick, situated between the Nussberg and Buchhorst. In 1145 Cistercian monks from the abbey of Amelungsborn settled here. The new monastery „Marienzelle“ was soon renamed after the neighbouring village of Riddagshausen. The foundation of the monastery had been prepared since 1143/44 by Ludolf von Wenden who was both a minister of Henry the Lion and reeve of Brunswick and Amelungsborn. Starting in 1206 the initial church of the monastery was replaced by a new building. By the 13th century the Cistercians became economically independent. At the beginning of the 14th century the village Neuhof, which presently forms the core of the settlement, had been founded outside of the monastery complex. Together with Neuhof the seigniori of the monastery became a united parish in 1822.



Church of the Monastery Riddagshausen

The most important building stone of the monastery is roe-limestone which most probably came from the quarries at the nearby Nussberg. The church of the Riddagshausen abbey follows the example of Cîteau in Burgundy, the place where the Cistercians had started their community. The architectural concept initially followed the mandatory principle of ascetic strength. However, during further construction the ideal of a truly Cistercian church had been increasingly left behind. After about 60 years of construction the church of the abbey was finally consecrated in 1275. The entrance building (now a Cistercian museum) is from the end of the 12th century. The church (1275), the hospital (1305), part of the surrounding wall, the entrance and the Romanesque building of the northern gate with its chapel and the porters lodge still survive from the original complex of the monastery.

Zisterziensermuseum, Klostergang 64, 38104 Braunschweig, Germany

**Opening hours:** Saturday and Sunday, 12.00 to 17.00 and by appointment

## ➤ Geology of the city

In contrast to the superficially inconspicuous appearance of the area of the city of Brunswick the geological underground is highly complex. Deep-seated faults repeatedly had an influence on the sedimentary cover above by successive downfaulting and later inversion. Mobility of Permo-Triassic salt deposits and multifold repetition of transgressions and regressions led to an extremely complicated construction of the underground geology. Modern geophysical studies and drilling for the exploration of different kinds of reservoirs started in the 1960ies and provided the key for a better understanding of the structural framework.

The area of the city of Brunswick is structurally dominated by four fault zones which extend from north to south. They are characterized by a core of Upper Permian (Zechstein) or Lower Triassic upper Bunter (Röt) salt. In addition to classic salt structures there may be tectonically induced salt injections. The geological map of the area is characterized at the surface by up to 60 m thick deposits of the river Oker which accumulated in depressions caused by salt withdrawal in rim synclines and subsrosion at the salt dome of Bechtsbüttel. Approaching the core of the structure there is an extended synclinal structure mainly filled by rocks of Cretaceous age. On top, there is an isolated wedge of Lower Triassic Bunter that has been brought up by the rising salt (Nussberg). In the eastern part of Brunswick there is an extended area with Lower Jurassic (Liassic) rocks near to or even at the surface (Braunschweiger Juramulde = Brunswick Jurassic Syncline).



Cross section of the Nussberg



Roe-limestone and a stromatolitic buildup (centre) as building stones in the Rid-dagshausen monastery

The Geopark includes areas belonging to three of the Federal States of Germany, Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia. It comprises the cities of Wolfsburg, Salzgitter and Brunswick and the counties of Peine, Wolfenbüttel, Goslar, Göttingen, Harz, Südharz-Mansfeld and Nordhausen. The area also includes some adjacent cities and communities of the surrounding counties of Northeim, Börde and Salzland. Responsible for the Geopark as a whole is the Geopark Harz . Braunschweiger Land . Ostfalen GbR. The Society of Civil Right (=Gesellschaft bürgerlichen Rechts or GbR) is formed equally by the Geopark Trägerverein Braunschweiger Land-Ostfalen. and the Regionalverband Harz, both legally registered associations (e.V.). The Trägerverein (=governing association) Braunschweiger Land-Ostfalen, a non-profit organisation, is active in the protection of geotopes, in the education for sustainability, in the development of the region and in supporting scientific research. It is responsible for the northern part of the Geopark where it is taking care of Geopark Infocentres and Infopoints, Landmarks, Geopaths and individual Geosites together with regional partners. The northern part of the Geopark stretches from Wolfsburg in the north to the „Fallstein“ in the south and from Peine in the west to Haldensleben in the east.

Editor: Geopark-Geschäftsstelle,  
Niedernhof 6, 38154 Königslutter, Germany  
Tel.: 05353-3003, E-Mail: [info@geopark-hblo.de](mailto:info@geopark-hblo.de)  
[www.geopark-hblo.de](http://www.geopark-hblo.de)

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Authors: Dr. Heinz-Gerd Röhling, Dr. habil. Volker Wilde, Dr. Henning Zellmer  
Fotos: Dr. Heinz-Gerd Röhling, Dr. Henning Zellmer, Wikipedia  
Design and Layout: Frank Gießelmann  
Translation: Dr. habil. Volker Wilde and Prof. Alan Lord

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