

## HAMBURG

**Hamburg** is the second-largest city in **Germany** (after **Berlin**) and the sixth-largest city in the European Union. The port of Hamburg is the second-largest port in Europe (after that of **Rotterdam**), and the ninth-largest in the world.

Hamburg's official name is the **Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg**. It makes reference to Hamburg's history as a member of the medieval Hanseatic League, as a free imperial city of the Holy Roman Empire, and also to the fact that Hamburg is a city-state and one of the sixteen **Federal States of Germany**.

Hamburg is a major transportation hub in northern Germany and became a media and industrial center. The city is a major tourist destination both for domestic and overseas visitors.



The Gothic Revival **St. Nikolai's Church** (German: St.-Nikolai-Kirche) was formerly one of the five Lutheran Hauptkirchen (main churches) in the city of Hamburg. It is now in ruins, serving as a memorial and an important architectural landmark. When Hamburgers mention the "**Nikolaikirche**", it is generally to this church that is referred, and not the new Hauptkirche of St. Nikolai which is located in the **Harvestehude district**. The church was the tallest building in the world from 1874 to 1876 and is still the second tallest building in **Hamburg**.



**The Hamburg Rathaus** is the Rathaus—the "city hall" or "town hall"—of Hamburg, it is the seat of the government of Hamburg, located in the Altstadt quarter in the city centre, near the lake Binnenalster and the central station. Constructed from 1886 to 1897, the city hall still houses its original governmental functions with the office of the First Mayor of Hamburg and the meeting rooms for Hamburg's parliament and senate (the city's executive).



**The Internationales Maritimes Museum Hamburg** (International Maritime Museum) is a private museum in the **HafenCity quarter** of Hamburg. The museum houses **Peter Tamm's collection** of model ships, construction plans, uniforms, and maritime art, amounting to over 40,000 items and more than one million photographs. It opened in a former warehouse in 2008. The museum's archive also possesses 47 original letters of **Lord Horatio Nelson**, famous for his victory at the **Battle of**

**Trafalgar**, and 15,000 cruise ship menus.

**The Alter Botanischer Garten Hamburg**, sometimes also known as **the Schaugewächshaus** or the **Tropengewächshäuser**, is a botanical garden now located primarily within greenhouses in the Planten un Blomen park at Stephansplatz, Hamburg. It is open daily without charge. The garden is located on the site of Hamburg's old botanical garden at the city wall, established 1821 by Professor Johann Georg Christian Lehmann (1792-1860). Its alpine garden was established in 1903; most plants were subsequently moved to the new Botanischer Garten Hamburg in 1979. Herbal and medicinal plantings are clustered around the city's former moat. Today's gardens consist primarily of five interconnected greenhouses, for a total area of 2,800 m<sup>2</sup>.



**The Chilehaus** (Chile House) is a ten-story office building in **Hamburg**, a prime example of brick architecture of the 1920s. This large building is located on a site of approximately 6,000m<sup>2</sup> spanning **the Fischertwiete street**. The building is famed for its top, which is reminiscent of a ship's prow, and the facades, which meet at a very sharp angle at the corner of the Pumpen and Niedernstrasse. The best view of the building is from the east. Because of the accentuated vertical elements and the recessed

upper stories, as well as the curved facade on **the Pumpen street**, the building has, despite its enormous size, a touch of lightness.

**The St. Pauli Landungsbrücken** (St. Pauli Landing Bridges), part of the **Hamburg Harbour**, are in the quarter St. Pauli, between the lower harbor and **the Fischmarkt** (Fish Market) directly on the Elbe River. The Landungsbrücken today are a major tourist attraction and a central transportation hub, with S-Bahn, U-Bahn and boat stations. There is an entrance to **the Old Elbe** tunnel directly at the western end of the Landungsbrücken. The eastern end of the building complex is marked by the Pegelturm (water level tower). Halfway up the tower, there is a water level indicator built into the wall, which gives the current condition of the tides.

**St. Katharinen** (St Catherine's Church) is one of the five principal Protestant churches (Hauptkirchen) of Hamburg, Germany. The base of its spire, dating from the 13th century, is the oldest building preserved in the city. It is situated on an island near what was formerly the southern boundary of the medieval city, opposite the historic harbour area on the Elbe river. It traditionally served as the church of the seamen.

**The Tierpark Hagenbeck** is a zoo in Stellingen, in Hamburg. The collection began in 1863 with animals that belonged to **Carl Hagenbeck Sr.** (1810–87), a fishmonger who became an amateur animal collector. The park itself was founded by Carl Hagenbeck Jr. in 1907. It is known for being the first zoo to use open enclosures surrounded by moats, rather than barred cages, to better approximate animals' natural environments.

## Museums

**Altonaer Museum** — Dedicated to Altona's, Hamburg's and northern Germany's cultural history.

**BallinStadt Auswanderwelt Hamburg** (BallinStadt — History of Emigration). Originally built in 1892 under the guidance of Albert Ballin, the complex was built to provide medical care and accommodation to immigrants, who were emigrating to the United States on HAPAG ships. The complex was converted into a museum, though, its original design and layout is not the same because parts of the complex were destroyed. The museum is dedicated to the five million persons who emigrated via Hamburg.

**Deichtorhallen** — The Deichtorhallen is one of the best known exhibition galleries worldwide. The historical buildings are divided into an exhibition hall for contemporary art and the "House of Photography". Together the two buildings organize a highly diverse program of changing exhibitions.

### **Deutsches Zollmuseum**

**Kunsthalle** Glockengießerwall near Hauptbahnhof. The museum houses an important collection of paintings from the 19th century with works from Max Liebermann, Lovis Corinth, Philipp Otto Runge, Caspar David Friedrich, Adolf Menzel, and modern arts. It rises on both sides of a paved court. The Baroque building on one side has the older works. The areas under the courtyard and the other, modern looking building house an extensive collection of very modern art. There are some extremely fine pieces, but the quality is uneven and the curacy curious at times. For instance, in a far back corner with minimal climate control and no observation are four or five gorgeous French Impressionist paintings which are among the finest in the museum.

### **Museumshafen Övelgönne**

**Museum für Kommunikation**, Gorch-Fock-Wall 1, near Stephansplatz. The museum exhibits the history of 400 years of communication.

**Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe**, Glockengießerwall, just to the southeast of Hauptbahnhof. The museum is a leading centre for art, applied art, and design. Its collections of work from Europe and the Middle and the Far East are of the finest-quality and span all epochs from the Ancient World to the present day. They also have many activities and concerts (see the Classical Music section). The museum is housed in an 18th century palace, which has the original roofs and ceilings.

**Hamburg-Museum** (former: Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte), Holstenwall, close to Underground station "St. Pauli". This is the museum of city history, bringing the past to life with a lot of models showing the development of the harbour and the city. The club "MEHEV" is showing a 40-year old and one of the largest scale-1 model railroads here.

**Museum für Völkerkunde**, Rothenbaumchaussee, Museum of Ethnology.

**Spicey's Gewürzmuseum**, (Spice Museum) located in the Speicherstadt. They claim to be the world's only spice museum.

## Churches, Mosques and Synagogues

Hamburg is traditionally a Lutheran evangelic town. But due to the large number of different ethnic groups who settled in the harbour town, one is most certainly going to find a suitable temple of any religion. Almost all synagogues have been destroyed during the time of Nazi-government.

**Synagoge Hamburg**, situated in the traditionally Jewish Grindel neighbourhood.

**Christianskirche**, Baroque church in Ottensen.

**Dreieinigkeitskirche St. Georg**, Baroque church in Sankt Georg.

**St.-Marien-Dom St. Georg**. Since 1995, this neo-romanesque church is the cathedral of the youngest Roman Catholic archbishop of Germany. Though the church has not the splendor one might expect, next to it you may find the first statue world wide of the late pope, John-Paul II.

**Flussschifferkirche**, Germany's only floating church in Rothenburgsort.

**Imam-Ali-Mosque**. Biggest of all mosques in Hamburg. Centre of the religious and cultural life of the huge Iranian community. The Imams of Hamburg happen to have played important roles in Iran's religious and political everyday life since their installation in the 1950s.

## INFORMATION

### **Tourism Office of Hamburg**

Hamburg Tourismus GmbH  
Steinstr. 7  
20095 Hambourg  
Tel + (49) 40 300 51 300  
Fax +(49) 40 300 51 333