



Blaufärberhaus Winsen Luhe

Luhestraße 9

21423 Winsen Luhe

The blue dyer's house (in German: Blaufärberhaus) is the oldest and one of the few preserved town houses along the Luhe. Most of the other town houses were destroyed by fires in Winsen over the centuries. The blue dyer's house was built in 1586 and restored in 1988.

The rosettes in the gable indicate that it is a typical Northern German variant of a Renaissance half-timbered house, which can only be found in southern and Central Lower Saxony, as well as in Eastern Westphalia. The carving in the gable also alludes to many religious and mythological meanings.

The blue dyer's house shows that there used to be large and rich town houses in Winsen. The town houses, which still exist, were mostly built during the Thirty Years War. Only for a short time did a blue dyer work in the blue dyer's house.

In 1852/54, however, he had a dispute with the Uelzen Dyer's Guild, who wanted to forbid him to practise his profession. After they had settled the dispute at the Winsen magistrate, the blue dyer was accepted into the guild.

After that, there has never been a blue dyer working in the blue dyer's house again. Unfortunately the house can only be seen from the outside, but not from the inside.



Blaufärberhaus Winsen Luhe

Luhestraße 9

21423 Winsen Luhe

Das Blaufärberhaus ist das älteste und eines der wenigen erhaltenen Bürgerhäuser an der Luhe. Die meisten anderen Bürgerhäuser wurden im Laufe der Jahrhunderte durch Brände in Winsen zerstört. Das Blaufärberhaus wurde 1586 erbaut und 1988 restauriert.

Die Rosetten im Giebel weisen darauf hin, dass es sich um eine typische norddeutsche Variante eines Renaissance-Fachwerkhäuses handelt, das nur in Süd- und Mittel-Niedersachsen sowie in Ostwestfalen zu finden ist. Die Schnitzerei im Giebel spielt auch auf viele religiöse und mythologische Bedeutungen an.

Das Blaufärberhaus zeigt, dass es in Winsen einst große und reiche Bürgerhäuser gab. Die noch heute existierenden Stadthäuser wurden größtenteils während des Dreißigjährigen Krieges gebaut. Nur für kurze Zeit arbeitete ein Blaufärber im Blaufärberhaus.

1852/54 hatte er jedoch einen Streit mit der Uelzener Färberzunft, die ihm die Ausübung seines Berufs verbieten wollte. Nachdem sie den Streit beim Winsener Magistrat beigelegt hatten, wurde der Blaufärber in die Gilde aufgenommen.

Danach hat nie wieder ein Blaufärber im Blaufärberhaus gearbeitet. Leider ist das Haus nur von außen zu sehen, aber nicht von innen.





Flutmulde in Winsen (Luhe)

Die Flutmulde wird bei starkem Regen oder Hochwasser von Wasser gefüllt. Seine Funktion ist, die Stadt und die Bevölkerung vor Überschwemmungen zu schützen.

Winsens Flutmulde befindet sich neben der Luhe (Fluss der Stadt). Der Eigenname der Mulde lautet „Luheband“. Das Luheband ist etwa 1000 Meter lang und zieht sich vom nördlichen Ende der Stadt zum Südlichen.

In der Regel wird die Fläche nicht genutzt, aber wenn du über eine der Brücken läufst, ist es möglich, Otter zu beobachten.



Flood Channel in Winsen (Luhe)

The flood channel fills with water when it rains or if there is a high level of water. Its function is to protect the city from flooding.

Winsen's flood channel is located next to the river Luhe and is called "Luhe-ribbon". The flood channel is about a thousand meters long and passes through the city from the northern end to the southern end.

People do usually not use the area but you can look out for otters while walking on one of the bridges.





Gastro – Guide Winsen Luhe

There are many places in Winsen where you can get something to eat, be it just a quick snack to go, or a dinner with your family.

Of course there are places like McDonald's, BurgerKing or Subway, but there are a few really nice restaurants as well. The "Cooper's" in the train station, where you can get delicious burgers and seasonal food from the region or the Asian restaurant "Hei Nun", where you can choose between something from the menu or the "all you can eat" buffet, are recommendable.

You have the possibility to decide between ethnic food shops, for example, there is a really good kebab shop called "Kusadasi", close to the cinema or the Italian restaurant "Collosseo". Also, the "Brasserie" has a very nice view of the castle and the Winsen pond.

If you want to grab a quick coffee, there are many bakeries all over the city.

In summer it can be quite refreshing to grab some ice-cream at one of the cafés in the centre of the city.





Gärtner-Fantasien

Im Jahre 2006 fand die Bundesgartenshow in unserer Stadt Winsen/Luhe statt, welche einem Entwicklungsprogramm der Stadt gleichkam. Während dieser Zeit wurden fünf Parkareale auf einer Gesamtfläche von 22 Hektar geschaffen.

Die Parkflächen erstrecken sich von der Innenstadt, entlang der Luhe, bis zur Veranstaltungsfläche im Eckermann-Park. Eine dieser fünf Parkflächen heißt „Gärtner-Fantasien“. Der Park befindet sich im Nord/Westen von Winsen und es gibt genug Parkplätze bei einem Einkaufszentrum neben dem Park.

In den Gärtnerfantasien kannst du verschiedenen Aktivitäten nachgehen wie zum Beispiel: Freunde treffen, Picknicken. Außerdem gibt es in dem Park ein Bistro, in welchem man sich auf einen Kaffee treffen- oder andere Verpflegung kaufen kann.



Gärtner-Fantasien (Fantasies of the Gardeners)

In 2006, the Federal Garden Show of Germany took place in Winsen/Luhe, which was part of a development program for the city. In this time, five park areas were created on a total area of 22 hectares. The park areas extend from the town center, alongside the Luhe to the event area in the Eckermann-Park.

One of the five park areas is called “Gärtner-Fantasien”.

The park is located in the North/West of Winsen and there are enough parking spaces at the shopping center next to the park.

In the “Gärtner-Fantasien”, you can chill with your friends and do many other activities like picnicking, too. Furthermore, there is a bistro in the fantasies of gardeners, where you can have lunch or go for a drink with your friends.





Kirchplatz Winsen

The church square is in front of the St. Mary's church in the center of Winsen. It's directly next to the pedestrian precinct, so it's a very peaceful place. Also it is centrally located, so it's easy to go through whole Winsen from there: e.g. the cinema or different restaurants. If you like to enjoy some ice-cream in the summer you can take a seat at the Piazza Café in front of the church. There are also some tasty bakeries nearby, like "Junge" or "Soetebier". Every year some events take place at the church square. In winter it's the Christmas market and in summer the traditional "Stadtfest", an event with lots of music and food.

The square is divided in the north and the south side. From the north side you can see the Johann Peter Eckermann memorial, a friend of the famous poet Goethe. It was built in 1954 and financed by citizens of Winsen. The students of "Johann Peter Eckermann Realschule" take care of the memorial every year. On the south side you can see the war memorial, which stands for the fallen soldiers in the Franco-Prussian war.

It's very interesting to visit the St. Mary's church. Its entrance is on the south side.



Scan me

Luhe

Do you know the river with the name Luhe in Lower Saxony. It runs through the Lüneburg Heath and discharges into the Ilmenau. The Luhe is part of the Elbe river system.

The entire catchment area of the Luhe has been heavily populated since the New Stone Age as evinced by sites like the monuments at Soderstorf and the Oldendorfer Totenstatt grave sites. At the height of the present-day town of Winsen (Luhe) a bridge over the Luhe was controlled by Winsen Castle from the 13th century onwards.

The Luhe-cycle path: There is a Luhe cycle path near the Luhe which flows through the heath. Some parts of this cycle path are directly next to this river. If you want to use the Luhe cycle path and go there by bike, you start your bike tour in Bispingen, then you get to Hützel, the next town is Steinbeck, after that you go by bike through Oldendorf (Luhe), then through Slazhausen and after that through Bahlberg. And in the end you come to Winsen (Luhe). The Luhe cycle path is approximately 60 km long. Sometimes you go by bike through a forest, sometimes you go near a river.



Scan me



Bahnhof Winsen (Luhe)/ Train station Winsen (Luhe)

The Winsen train station is a very essential part of Winsen (Luhe). It's located near the center and reachable by bike, bus or in an walk of around 15 minutes.

Winsen (Luhe) joined the county Harburg on the 12. december of 2004, that's why Winsen is part of the Hamburg transport association (HVV).

Winsen's train station is known for its easy and famous connection to Lüneburg or Hamburg. The operator „Metronom“ is using the trains RB31 and RE3 for passenger transport towards hamburg. The train towards Hamburg is arriving every 30 minutes and to Lüneburg every 15 minutes. The last train arrives at 1:06 to Lüneburg and at 0:35 to Hamburg. From Hamburg central station long-distance trains run to different cities in Germany, therefore a lot travellers from or near Lüneburg and Winsen use the Winsen train station to reach Hamburg central station.

At the Winsen train station there is a small bookshop, a restaurant named “coopers” and a taxi- service





Scan me

Religious life in Winsen

In Winsen many different cultures are represented. Most people in Winsen are protestant, the biggest and most popular church is the St. Marien church, which is located in the center of Winsen. Most likely they started building at 1415. The interior decoration is mostly from the 1950s, and the colorful stained glass windows of the church were designed by Claus Wallner in 1958-1966.

Winsen also has a protestant graveyard, which is worth a visit. After its extension in 1958 the graveyard is 5,2 ha big. It is enclosed by a huge wall of field stones and has lots of old trees.

After the second World War many refugees found a home in Winsen, among them many catholics. They started to found a catholic church community. Now they have the church „Guter Hirt“ in the Hansaviertel.

In 2009, 10 ``Stolpersteine`` of the artist Gunter Demning were placed as a memory of the jewish inhabitants and the gay trader Ernst Meincke. Both were victims of national socialism. One is placed in the Rathausstraße 18, the others are placed at other locations in the center of the city.

Winsen has about 3000 muslim inhabitants, mostly with Turkish roots. 1984 the ``Türkische Arbeiterverein`` was founded, who runs a mosque in the Bleiche 10 in Winsen.



Schloss Winsen (Luhe)

Geschichte

Das Schloss entstand aus einer Burg aus dem Jahre 1230 und wurde erstmals 1299 urkundlich erwähnt. Zu Beginn des Lüneburger Erbfolgekrieges 1371 war Herzog Magnus II. gezwungen, die Großvogtei Lüneburg nach Winsen zu verlegen. Das Winsener Schloss diente fortan als Großvogtei Winsen und verwaltete die welfischen Güter im Nordteil des Fürstentums Lüneburg, das ein Teilfürstentum des Herzogtums Braunschweig-Lüneburg war. Im 14. und 15. Jahrhundert wurde das Schloss samt den dazugehörigen Ländereien durch die Herzöge mehrfach verpfändet. So gehörte es 1374 bis 1389 dem Rat der Stadt Lüneburg, ging 1396 an Hamburg und Lübeck, war von 1434 mit Unterbrechungen wieder im Besitz von Lüneburg und ging von 1493 bis 1523 sogar an die Kurfürsten von Sachsen. Zu Beginn des 17. Jahrhunderts war das Schloss Schauplatz mehrerer Hexenprozesse, bis zu dreißig Hexen wurden dort zum Feuertode verurteilt und anschließend vor den „Luhdorfer Toren“ verbrannt.

Von 1593 bis 1617 bezog Herzogin Dorothea, die Tochter des dänischen Königs Christian III., und Ehefrau des Herzog Wilhelm aus Celle, das Schloss als Witwensitz. In dieser Zeit, in der Dorothea die Verwaltung des Amtes Winsen übernommen hatte, fanden die oben genannten Hexenprozesse statt. Sie ließ den Umbau der Schlosskapelle im einzig erhaltenen Turm des Schlosses vornehmen. Im Zuge des Dreißigjährigen Krieges wurden die Befestigungsanlagen des Schlosses verstärkt. Nach dem Dreißigjährigen Krieg wurde das Schloss nur noch als Sitz der Amtmänner des Amtes Winsen genutzt. Heute ist der Besitzer des Schlosses das Land Niedersachsen. Hier hat das Amtsgericht seinen Sitz. Die Schlosskapelle steht mittlerweile der Öffentlichkeit für kulturelle Veranstaltungen und auch für Trauungen zur Verfügung.

Architektur

Die vorhandenen Bauteile entstammen zu einem Großteil der Renaissance. Der Bau aus Backstein mit Fachwerkelementen steht innerhalb eines aufgestauten Teichs an der Luhe und besteht aus einem unregelmäßigen, dreiflügeligen Baukörper mit einem offenen Hof. Der Hof wurde einst von einem vierten Flügel geschlossen, dieser wurde jedoch bereits um das 18. Jahrhundert abgebrochen. Im Kellergeschoss hat sich ein gotisches Sterngewölbe aus der Zeit um 1500 erhalten. In der Renaissance wurde das Schloss dem Zeitgeschmack angepasst, eine Galerie in den Hof eingezogen und verschiedene Verschönerungen vorgenommen.

Castle Winsen (Luhe)

History

The castle was built in 1230 and was first mentioned in a document in 1299. At the beginning of the Lüneburg War of Succession in 1371, Duke Magnus II was forced to move the Grand Bailiwick of Lüneburg to Winsen. Winsen Castle served as the Grand Duchy of Winsen from then on and managed the welfish estates in the northern part of the Principality of Lüneburg, which was a partial Principality of the Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the castle and its lands were pledged several times by dukes. From 1374 to 1389 it belonged to the council of the city of Lüneburg, then it went to Hamburg and Lübeck in 1396, with interruptions it was again in the possession of Lüneburg and went from 1493 to 1523 even to the electors of Saxony. At the beginning of the 17th century the castle was the scene of several witch trials, up to thirty witches were sentenced to death by fire and then burned in front of the „Luhdorfer Toren“ (the gates which lead to Luhdorf).

From 1593 to 1617 Duchess Dorothea, the daughter of the Danish King Christian III and wife of Duke Wilhelm of Celle, moved into the castle as a widow's residence. During this time, when Dorothea had taken over the administration of the Winsen office, the above-mentioned witch trials took place. She had the castle chapel rebuilt in the only preserved tower of the castle. In the course of the Thirty Years War the fortifications of the castle were strengthened. After the Thirty Years War, the castle was only used as the seat of the Winsen office.

Today the owner of the castle is the federal state of Lower Saxony. This is where the district court has its seat. The castle chapel is now open to the public for cultural events and weddings.

Architecture

The existing components originate to a large extent from the Renaissance. The brick building with half-timbered elements stands within a dammed pond on the river Luhe and consists of an irregular, three-winged structure with an open courtyard. The courtyard was once closed by a fourth wing, but it was demolished around the 18th century. A Gothic star vault from around 1500 has been preserved in the basement. In the Renaissance, the castle was adapted to the taste of the times, a gallery was moved into the courtyard and various improvements were made.





The Luhespielplatz

The Luhespielplatz, in English Luheplayground, is a playground near the river Luhe. It's perfect for Children and teenagers who want to play and have fun. If you go there you will see a lot of nice attractions. For example there are swings, a climbing frame in a shape of a ship, a little river, a slide, table tennis and much more for the young people.

If it is really hot in summer, you have the opportunity to swim in the river Luhe. After a time you will get hungry but that's no problem because next to the playground is a Kiosk where you can buy ice cream, coffee and some other stuff. If you want some variety you have the opportunity to skate in the park or play some mini golf.

And for all people who want to play soccer or basketball can do this on the soccer place or basketball court next to the kiosk.

Der Luhespielplatz ist ein Spielplatz nah an der Luhe. Er ist gut geeignet für Kinder und Jugendliche um Spaß zu haben. Solltest du dort hingehen wirst du viele spannende Attraktionen sehen. Zum Beispiel Schaukeln, ein Klettergerüst in Schiffsform, einen kleinen Bach, eine Rutsche, Tischtennis und Vieles mehr.

Wenn es im Sommer sehr warm ist, kannst du die Luhe zum Baden nutzen. Solltest du hungrig werden kannst du am Kiosk neben an ein Eis essen oder einen Kaffee trinken. Wenn du Lust auf was anderes hast kannst du ebenfalls den Skatepark zu nutzen oder Minigolf spielen.

Wenn du Lust auf Fussball oder Basketball hast kannst du auch die vorhandenen Plätze nutzen.



The Marstall

The Marstall is an important part of the water castle in Winsen. The construction of the building was commissioned by Duchess Dorothea. The building was originally built as lodging for horse and carriage of a princely court yard. Although a piece of wood bears the year 1599, the year in which the building was actually built, is unknown.

On the ground floor, the writers of Winsen are introduced. In addition, the areas of paper production with a model of the former Winsen Paper Mill and a book printer with lead type. The ground floor also houses the museum shop. On the first floor, the city's history is presented by five workshops (tanner, dyer, baker, shoemaker, and saddler). The life of the writer Johann Peter Eckermann, who was born in Winsen, and his works can also be found there. On the second floor, there are constantly changing special exhibitions with art or cultural-historical topics. The third floor contains the exhibition of the culture of the Elbmarsch with costumes, embroidery and inlaid furniture. City archeology can also be found on this floor.





The Watermill

Martin Benthack works full-time as a lawyer in his office in the former Obermüllerhaus next to the mill. The hydropower plant itself is a Francis turbineshaft, built in 1967, with an average water flow of 5 m per second at a height of 1.80 m. The construction of the turbine together with the power transmission dates back to 1967.

It used to belong to the town of Winsen and was leased out. When the mill was taken over during World War II, it was in a very poor technical condition and was repaired and rebuilt by the experienced Benthack miller family, who also operated another mill in Winsen. The earliest document where the mill was firstly mentioned can be found in a Winsen document from 1514, the oldest pictures in our possession date from about 1800. During normal operation, the output of our hydropower plant is just under 50 kw/h and the average annual yield is 320,000 kw/h. Statistically proved, the output of the Winsen/Luhe hydropower plant supplies approx. 130 households with electricity. From an ecological point of view, 320,000 kg of carbon dioxide, 450 kg of sulphur dioxide and 225 kg of nitrogen oxides are avoided.

The operation is guaranteed by the married couple Barbara and Martin Benthack.



Scan me