The Town Hall, Bremen's most beautiful Renaissance façade, is a symbol of civic freedom and a major touristic attraction. The façade, designed by Lüder von Bentheim, the sculptor, is a masterpiece of sixteenth-century masonry. The opulent and imaginative front side of the Town Hall, visible from the marketplace, was commissioned in 1612 and is one of Europe's most beautiful Renaissance façades. The middle portion of the old façade was torn down and reconstructed in 1612. The new façade blends harmoniously with the old, succeeded in combining the old with the new. Munich, mastered that challenge and skilfully added an annex to the Town Hall. Extending the mediaeval hall retained its dominance, while architectural innovation and self-assured imagination of the Bremen town council succeeded in combining the old with the new. A much-admired and oft-visited room in Bremen's historic Town Hall is the New Senate Chamber, or Festsaal, which was created by architect Julius Raschke between 1895 and 1898. The new building blended harmoniously and unprotrusively with the old. The mediaeval hall retained its dominance, while architectural innovation and self-assured imagination of the Bremen town council succeeded in combining the old with the new.

The new Senate Chamber, or Festsaal, was created in 1895. It is the most important room for present-day politics in Bremen. The Bremen town council meets regularly on Tuesdays around the large, oval table. The patterned silks on the walls harmonise well with the necessary ‘tactful restraint’ was a major architectural challenge. Gabriel von Seidl, from Munich, mastered that challenge and skilfully added an annex to the Town Hall. Extending the mediaeval hall retained its dominance, while architectural innovation and self-assured imagination of the Bremen town council succeeded in combining the old with the new.

The old Senate Chamber, or Senatssaal, was created in 1612. It is eminently suitable for smaller meetings and consultations, and is taken into the Rosekeller, where one can sniff the bouquet of centuries-old wines. The oldest is a Rüdesheimer dating from 1653. The mediaeval hall retained its dominance, while architectural innovation and self-assured imagination of the Bremen town council succeeded in combining the old with the new.

The Roland statue in Bremen is also a symbol of freedom. The words ‘I show you freedom’ are inscribed on the figure’s shield. The previous wooden statue had been a symbol of civic freedom, and was destroyed in 1366 by order of the Brandenburgers. Bremen will be free.

**For all to see – a face in the world**

For experts, Bremen’s Roland statue is a fine work of art, whereas commercial organisations and visitors of the fine linen trade usually regard the Roland statue as a fine piece.

For all to see – a face in the world

The Roland statue in Bremen is also a symbol of freedom. The words ‘I show you freedom’ are inscribed on the figure’s shield. The previous wooden statue had been a symbol of civic freedom, and was destroyed in 1366 by order of the Brandenburgers. Bremen will be free. Today, the people are convinced that, as long as he stands, he remains a symbol of civic freedom, and always will be. Bremen is still free, and will remain so. Roland’s motto, ‘I show you freedom’, is enshrined in the World Heritage List … Under the Roland statue, a wisteria vine reminder hangs from the ceiling. The word ‘I show you freedom’ is inscribed on the Roland statue. The Roland statue is a symbol of freedom. The words ‘I show you freedom’ are inscribed on the figure’s shield. The previous wooden statue had been a symbol of civic freedom, and was destroyed in 1366 by order of the Brandenburgers. Bremen will be free.
On 2 July 2004, UNESCO added the Town Hall and the Roland statue, two unique symbols of Bremen's history, to the World Heritage List. This is internationally considered the highest and most coveted distinction that can be awarded to a building, an urban district or a landscape. The United Nations’ cultural organisation has thus acknowledged the outstanding historical, political and artistic importance of the Town Hall and Roland statues erected as a symbol of market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire.

The ensemble of the Town Hall and Roland of Bremen is 'the most representative and one of the oldest architectural form in northern Germany, the so-called Weser Renaissance'. The Bremen Roland, say the UNESCO experts, ‘highlights “the outstanding Late Renaissance history of statesmanship and the arts”’.

The Town Hall stands in a unique way for continuity, as the seat of government and public administration in a city that has always had one of the oldest brotherhoods in the world. The City Council met here, passed resolutions, waged political and legal battles, one above the other since 1380. The City Council rose, passed laws for the citizens. The Lower Hall served for centuries as a focal point of political life. The City Council met here, passed resolutions, waged political battles, one above the other since 1380. The City Council rose, passed laws for the citizens.

The Upper Hall served for centuries as a focal point of political life. The City Council met here, passed resolutions, waged political and legal battles, one above the other since 1380. The City Council rose, passed laws for the citizens.

The Lower Hall impresses with its simplicity of form. Highly suitably placed in a half-circle around the hall is the statue of Roland, the legendary hero of the Teutonic Knights. Roland was a brave knight who fell in 1170 in the battle of Roncesvalles. The Roland statue is ‘the most representative and one of the oldest symbols of Bremen'. It was a much-used, multi-purpose hall brimming with history.Tax and levies were paid here, and meeting place for farmers, traders and wandering minstrels. Taxes and levies were paid here, and meeting place for farmers, traders and wandering minstrels. Taxes and levies were paid here, and meeting place for farmers, traders and wandering minstrels.

History puré

The Lower Hall

The Lower Hall is a fascinating contrast – round. From the end of April to late October, Fridays at 4 p.m., starting at the Apostelkeller, guided tours are held when the Senate is meeting, or during other official meetings and events. Tickets and information are available from the Tourist Information Office on the Liebfrauenkirchhof, Obernstrasse. Since 2004, the Town Hall and the Roland have been jointly inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

A fascinating contrast – the Lower Hall

The Lower Hall impresses with its simplicity of form. Highy suitably placed in a half-circle around the hall is the statue of Roland, the legendary hero of the Teutonic Knights. Roland was a brave knight who fell in 1170 in the battle of Roncesvalles. The Roland statue is 'the most representative and one of the oldest symbols of Bremen'. It was a much-used, multi-purpose hall brimming with history. Taxes and levies were paid here, and meeting place for farmers, traders and wandering minstrels. Taxes and levies were paid here, and meeting place for farmers, traders and wandering minstrels. Taxes and levies were paid here, and meeting place for farmers, traders and wandering minstrels. Taxes and levies were paid here, and meeting place for farmers, traders and wandering minstrels.

Apostelkeller

The Apostelkeller is known far and wide as the oldest brotherhood banquet in the world – the Schaffermahl. Today, this wonderful room is used by the Bremen government (the Senate) and the Mayor for formal occasions. When the Schaffermahl – the city aristocracy banquet in the world – is held, it marks year and the leaders are held only once. the hall acclaims its 875th anniversary.

Apostelkeller

In close contact with the past

The Town Hall

The Town Hall forms a city to its city and no wonder – he is nearly 800 years old. The building was begun in 1246, and completed in 1404. The Town Hall is, as a result, one of the oldest existing cities in all Europe, and the oldest city hall standing in its original form. This is internationally considered the highest and most coveted distinction that can be awarded to a building, an urban district or a landscape.

The United Nations’ cultural organisation has thus acknowledged the outstanding historical, political and artistic importance of the Town Hall and Roland statues erected as a symbol of market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire.

Apostelkeller

In close contact with the past

The Town Hall

The Town Hall forms a city to its city and no wonder – he is nearly 800 years old. The building was begun in 1246, and completed in 1404. The Town Hall is, as a result, one of the oldest existing cities in all Europe, and the oldest city hall standing in its original form. This is internationally considered the highest and most coveted distinction that can be awarded to a building, an urban district or a landscape.

The United Nations’ cultural organisation has thus acknowledged the outstanding historical, political and artistic importance of the Town Hall and Roland statues erected as a symbol of market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire.

The Lower Hall

The Lower Hall

The Lower Hall

The Lower Hall

Apostelkeller

In close contact with the past

The Town Hall

The Town Hall forms a city to its city and no wonder – he is nearly 800 years old. The building was begun in 1246, and completed in 1404. The Town Hall is, as a result, one of the oldest existing cities in all Europe, and the oldest city hall standing in its original form. This is internationally considered the highest and most coveted distinction that can be awarded to a building, an urban district or a landscape.

The United Nations’ cultural organisation has thus acknowledged the outstanding historical, political and artistic importance of the Town Hall and Roland statues erected as a symbol of market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire.

In close contact with the past

The Town Hall

The Town Hall forms a city to its city and no wonder – he is nearly 800 years old. The building was begun in 1246, and completed in 1404. The Town Hall is, as a result, one of the oldest existing cities in all Europe, and the oldest city hall standing in its original form. This is internationally considered the highest and most coveted distinction that can be awarded to a building, an urban district or a landscape.

The United Nations’ cultural organisation has thus acknowledged the outstanding historical, political and artistic importance of the Town Hall and Roland statues erected as a symbol of market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire.

Apostelkeller

In close contact with the past

The Town Hall

The Town Hall forms a city to its city and no wonder – he is nearly 800 years old. The building was begun in 1246, and completed in 1404. The Town Hall is, as a result, one of the oldest existing cities in all Europe, and the oldest city hall standing in its original form. This is internationally considered the highest and most coveted distinction that can be awarded to a building, an urban district or a landscape.

The United Nations’ cultural organisation has thus acknowledged the outstanding historical, political and artistic importance of the Town Hall and Roland statues erected as a symbol of market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire.

In close contact with the past

The Town Hall

The Town Hall forms a city to its city and no wonder – he is nearly 800 years old. The building was begun in 1246, and completed in 1404. The Town Hall is, as a result, one of the oldest existing cities in all Europe, and the oldest city hall standing in its original form. This is internationally considered the highest and most coveted distinction that can be awarded to a building, an urban district or a landscape.

The United Nations’ cultural organisation has thus acknowledged the outstanding historical, political and artistic importance of the Town Hall and Roland statues erected as a symbol of market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire.

Apostelkeller

In close contact with the past

The Town Hall

The Town Hall forms a city to its city and no wonder – he is nearly 800 years old. The building was begun in 1246, and completed in 1404. The Town Hall is, as a result, one of the oldest existing cities in all Europe, and the oldest city hall standing in its original form. This is internationally considered the highest and most coveted distinction that can be awarded to a building, an urban district or a landscape.

The United Nations’ cultural organisation has thus acknowledged the outstanding historical, political and artistic importance of the Town Hall and Roland statues erected as a symbol of market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire.

In close contact with the past

The Town Hall

The Town Hall forms a city to its city and no wonder – he is nearly 800 years old. The building was begun in 1246, and completed in 1404. The Town Hall is, as a result, one of the oldest existing cities in all Europe, and the oldest city hall standing in its original form. This is internationally considered the highest and most coveted distinction that can be awarded to a building, an urban district or a landscape.

The United Nations’ cultural organisation has thus acknowledged the outstanding historical, political and artistic importance of the Town Hall and Roland statues erected as a symbol of market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire.

In close contact with the past

The Town Hall

The Town Hall forms a city to its city and no wonder – he is nearly 800 years old. The building was begun in 1246, and completed in 1404. The Town Hall is, as a result, one of the oldest existing cities in all Europe, and the oldest city hall standing in its original form. This is internationally considered the highest and most coveted distinction that can be awarded to a building, an urban district or a landscape.

The United Nations’ cultural organisation has thus acknowledged the outstanding historical, political and artistic importance of the Town Hall and Roland statues erected as a symbol of market freedom in the Holy Roman Empire.