

Farm Shop: [1]

Fruits and vegetables from our organic farm in Wennerstorf and other museum products such as bread, cake and sausages are sold in the entrance building .
Telephone: (0 40) 79 01 76-25

Museum Shop: [7]

In our museum, you can find a great variety of unusual gifts, specialities, treasures from former times and home-made delicacies! The Museum Shop is one of the best shopping addresses in North Germany.
Telephone: (0 40) 79 01 76-21

Restaurant: [37]

The Museum Restaurant invites individual guests, groups, families and company celebrations to enjoy the regional cuisine – even outside of the museum opening hours!
Telephone: (0 40) 79 14 44 98

Demonstration Bakehouse: [7]

At the Demonstration Bakehouse you can buy bread and cakes the way they used to be made in former days. Our Bioland bakery only uses organic ingredients.
Telephone: (0 40) 79 01 76-81



At a glance

The Stiftung (Trust)
Freilichtmuseum am Kiekeberg
Am Kiekeberg 1
21224 Rosengarten-Ehestorf

Tel. (0 40) 79 01 76-0 (General information and bookings)

Tel. (0 40) 79 01 76-40 (Administration)

Tel. (0 40) 79 01 76-25 (Ticket Office)

Fax (0 40) 7 92 64 64

info@kiekeberg-museum.de

www.kiekeberg-museum.de

Opening hours (all year round):

March-October: Tue-Fr 9-17 h, Sa-So 10-18 h

November-February: Tue-Sun 10-16 h

Also open on Easter Monday and Whit Monday.

Closed on 24th and 25th December and New Year's Day.

Society of Friends

Helpline for members on (0 40) 79 01 76-40 or **verein@kiekeberg-museum.de**

Ballroom: [33]

You can rent our historic ballroom (built in 1889) for family or business events and festivities.
Telephone: (0 40) 79 01 76-77

Distillery: [33]

The old distillery from Salzhausen has been producing the traditional "Korn" schnapps from the Heath, the Haidmärker, since 2006. Are you interested in a guided tour in the distillery?

Telephone: (0 40) 79 01 76-0

www.museumsbrennerei.de

Visitors' Service:

We organise guided tours and events for school classes, children's birthday parties or for company outings.

Telephone: (0 40) 79 01 76-0

The Freilichtmuseum am Kiekeberg has twelve branch offices and other facilities under its supervision in which we receive attractive local cultural items from the region and which we run as museums. You can find more details on:

Telephone: (0 40) 79 01 76-0

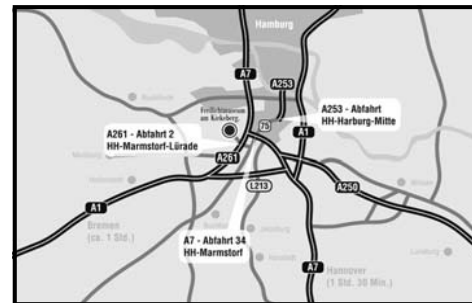
www.kiekeberg-museum.de

How to find us

The open-air museum is located nearby Hamburg in the idyllic area of Rosengarten. It is only a five minutes' drive from the motorway.

A7: Exit Hamburg-Marmstorf, **A261:** Exit Marmstorf-Lürade, from there follow the signs. Free parking. (When approaching with a navigation system, please enter the full address).

HVV bus routes: 244 (from Harburg Bus Station) and 340 (from Harburg Bus Station, Neuwiedenthal or Neugraben).



Englisch 10/11

Freilichtmuseum am Kiekeberg.

Open Air Museum

Have fun on your tour through the museum.

We would like to invite you to a short journey through time through the cultural history of the Winsener Elbmarsch and the Lüneburg Heath. Important sources of this history are the farmhouses with their outbuildings. For instance, the Silberhof which was brought here from Scharmbeck (region in Lower Saxony) (built in 1612), is one of the most splendid farmhouses of Lower Saxony in our museum.

Next to the buildings you will find beautiful gardens and

domestic animals (horses, cows, pigs, sheep, hens and geese) that are typical of that period.

Apart from our farmhouses that turn our museum into an interesting attraction, there is a set of buildings, which catches the visitor's eye, as it demonstrates the development of the rural region from the present day to the time around 1600. This development is divided into five categories:

I	MECHANISATION OF THE FARMS
II	POSTWAR PERIOD
III	INDUSTRIAL TIMES IN THE VILLAGE
IV	HEATH VILLAGE
V	MARSH VILLAGE

To find your way, please follow the signs for the tour through our museum.



Our exhibition building

Apart from our outdoor exhibits, you can find other exhibitions about other regional topics on an area of approx. 2000 sq. m. in our exhibition building .

The permanent exhibition „Rural life in the '50s“ gives an insight into the regional development from 1945 to 1965. These miracle years in which many refugees found a new home and began to build up a new livelihood, made a lasting impression on the

Federal Republic of Germany. In our exhibition building you will also find special exhibitions.

The historic demonstration bakehouse is also located in our exhibition building and produces fresh bread every day – of course in organic quality – as well as biscuits and cakes. Nearby there is the Museum Shop that offers a wide range of traditional products.



Activity trail through the museum:

At various points throughout the terrain of the museum, you and your children can try yourselves at historic crafts and other work. On our **water-adventure-trail** you can discover the rural water supply of former times. Everybody is welcome to play and experiment.

1. Wagnersches Haus from Oldershausen

(built in 1803) (entrance building)
The house that was originally a tavern with its own farm that was located at the river Ilmenau. It has been rebuilt in the Open Air Museum and furnished in the style of the 1900s. On the first floor of the former ballroom there are the museum's spinning and the weaving room.

I. MECHANISATION OF THE FARMS

Mechanisation was introduced to the country in the 1850s.

2. Göpel shed from Groß Todtshorn

(built around 1880/90)
A "Göpel" was a gear unit that redirected the power of an animal to a machine. It was used to drive threshing machines, chaffing machines etc. before the introduction of internal combustion engines.

3. Potato storehouse from Otter

(built 1887)
During the 19th and 20th centuries potatoes became the most important crop of the heath. They could be stored during winter in the frost-protected cellar of the storehouse. The half-timbered storehouse was moved to the museum as one unit. It was also used for storing grain.

4. Hen-house from Winsen

(built around 1910)
The replica of a hen-house, which was made of rammed clay, was built in a simple method such as it used to be established in difficult times, e.g. after the World Wars.

5. Wind wheel from Asendorf

(built around 1900)
The wind wheel was used to supply water. Generators were driven by such wind wheels for providing energy.

6. Ram system

(built in the 1910s, reconstruction)
Pumping stations, as this one, were solely driven with water pressure of a spring and were used to supply villages with water.

II. POSTWAR PERIOD

The 1950s were a decade of changes and industrial growth and is commonly known as the "economic miracle". However, many people still lived in emergency accommodations due to poverty.

7. Exhibition building

In the exhibition building you can find a reconstruction of a modern farm of the 1950s as well as an exhibition that shows what caught the children's eye in the post-war period. Furthermore, you will also find special exhibitions of the Museum Shop and the Demonstration Bakehouse.

8. Nissen hut from the

Nissen huts are emergency accommodations that were provided by the British military from autumn 1945 onwards for refugees and bombed-out victims.

II. INDUSTRIAL TIMES IN THE VILLAGE

Around the 1850s, the development of rural industries in the villages began. These included, for instance, dairies and brickworks and, with the introduction of cement, also concrete pre-fabricated parts.

9. Rural brickworks

(built 1850, reconstruction)
Since the 16th century there is evidence of rural brickworks. (see House 18, Silberhof). As a result of the building boom towards the end of the 19th century, a large number of smaller farm brickworks were constructed. For instance, the farm brickwork, which you can visit here, was reconstructed according to plans of a brickwork from 1850. The works include a "German firing stove", a brick-drying shed and a horse drawn pug mill used for preparing the clay.

10. Prefabricated concrete parts works

(built around 1900, reconstruction)
In the turn of the century, rural works for prefabricated concrete parts arose in the region. The reconstructed works from Oelstorf belonged to the Harms Distillery (House 33)

III. HEATH VILLAGE

Typical of the rural economy of the Northern-Heath was the keeping of animals as the grounds were not very fertile and just suitable for the growth of some field crops. That is why all kinds of animals that could be found on a

primitive breed of horned sheep typical of the Lüneburg Heath), beekeeping was an important source of income for many farmers living in the Heath.

15. Dragonerscheune (Dragoons' Barn) from

Asendorf (built around 1770/80)
The building was used as storeroom for the fuel peat and as a farm workshop (locally known as a "Klöterkammer"). The farm shop was used for the production of field carts etc. (cartwright) and as billeting room for a Hannoverian dragoon.

16. "Häuslingshaus" from Emsen

(built around 1800) with bakehouse
Day labourers occupied a farm house as temporary workers for the farmer. The day labourers (Häuslinge) kept their own cattle and very often produced pan-scrubbers made of heather, baskets or clogs on the side.

17. Enclosures in the Open Air Museum

Before barbed wire was introduced in 1900, children used to tend the cattle. In order to protect the farmyard, walls, oak fences and plaited fences were established.

18. Silberhof from Scharmbeck

(built in 1612)
One of the most splendid farmhouses in Lower Saxony was built master brickmaker Peter Lemke of Scharmbeck. It shows the interior around 1600.

22. Garden by the Pringen Hof

The farmhouse garden is arranged in the style of around 1900 with boxwood hedges in a geometric pattern.

23. Pringen Hof from Kakenstorf

(built in 1797)
Built as the farmhouse of a smallholder (small farmer). The typical heath farm house is furnished as it was around 1800.

24. Linen store from Garlstorf

(built in 1750)
It was used as storeroom for food and linen and for accommodating a day labourer "Häusling" or the weaving loom that was dismantled during the summer months.

25. Cart sheds

(around 1850/70, reconstruction)
In these sheds the field carts were stored.

26. Drive through barn from Riepshof near

Otter (built in 1688)
It was probably built as the farm sheepfold, but later used as a barn with adjoining pig sty.

27. Tithe barn from Kakenstorf

(built in 1602)
In the barn the natural produce was stored, which was paid as tithe in kind by the farmers to their masters.

28. Bakehouse from Riepshof near Otter

(built in 1688)
In former days, every four weeks bread was baked for the whole farm. At the museum, there are regular baking demonstrations throughout the summer (every Thursday morning).

29. Sheepfold from Wesel

(built around approx. 1600)
The sheepfold was used as an outdoor sheepfold into which the sheep were brought in the evenings.

IV. MARSH VILLAGE

The fertile region of the Winsener Marsch is situated along the Elbe. On the high-yielding ground cattle were kept, horses bred, agriculture and vegetable growing carried out. Many families from the Elbe river lived, i.e. from shipping and small trade.

30. Hof Meyn from Marschacht

(built in 1560)
When it was built, the farm in the Winsener Marsch was one of the largest farms. The good soil of the marsh brought wealth

upon the families and allowed the construction of such impressive buildings. In our museum the farm is furnished in the condition of the 1850s.

31. Barn from Tespe

(built in 1586)
The barn was used as a corn storage barn. It is set up in the museum as "House of Crafts" for demonstrating old and new crafts.

32. Barns from Handorf

(built in 1665)
The cattle feeding barn, currently under construction, shows a rare carpentry technique on the street-side gable.

33. Ballroom with Museum

Distillery from Pattensen (built in 1889)
In the economic boom from 1880 onwards a great number of rural ballrooms were built. The Harms Distillery from Salzhausen (today's Museum Distillery) is integrated into the ballroom from Pattensen.

ders Kroog") The Priests' Widows' House from Marschacht was used as home for elderly widows of priests. In addition, from 1815 onwards it was used as restaurant or tavern. Today it houses the museum restaurant "Stoof Mudders Kroog" that can also be visited outside of museum opening hours.

38. Garden Pavillion from Luhdorf

(built around 1902, reconstruction)
The original of the Wilhelmian garden pavilions was built next to the Pehmüller's Restaurant in Luhdorf. Around the turn of the century there were garden pavilions in many country restaurant gardens.

39. Fruit farming and horticulture

Apart from farming, fruit and vegetable gardening became an economically significant source of income after 1850. You can find a great variety of fruits and vegetables of this century in the museum's garden.

40. Schäfer-Ast-Garden

(garden for the blind people)
Schäfer Ast was a well-known miracle healer from Radbruch (1848-1921) who helped many people with folk medicine. In the museum there is a garden that is set out with raised beds as a garden for the blind.

41. Lüneburger Landgarten

(Kitchen Garden)
In the Lüneburger Landgarten, a large number of historical plants from agriculture and horticulture are cultivated. They are sold under the brand-name "Lüneburger Landgarten - Gutes schmeckt" (literally: Lüneburg Kitchen Garden - Good Food Tastes Good) in the Farm Shop.

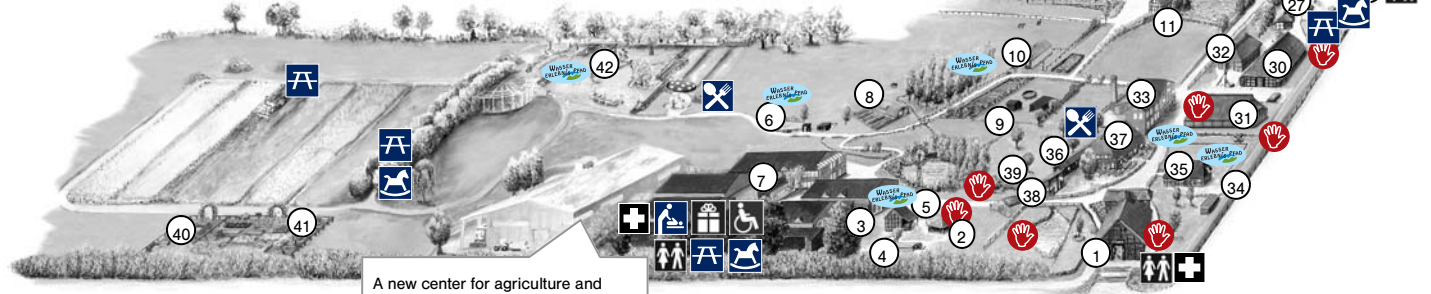
The gardens 40 and 41 can be found behind the exhibition building

42. Water-Playground

The water-playground is part of the water-adventure-trail. Children and adults discover the element water.

43. „Milchpilz“-snack bar

Our "Milchpilz"-snack bar is open in summer and offers a variety of snacks and refreshments.



A new center for agriculture and nutritional sciences, the "Agrarium", is being established here. It will be opened to the public in spring 2012.

farm around 1900 are kept at the Freilichtmuseum am Kiekeberg. They are mainly domestic breeds that are threatened with extinction such as the pigs "Bunte Bentheimer", the cattle "Schwarzbuntes Niederungsvieh" and the hens "Ramelsloher Blaubeine".

11. Cart shed from Wistedt

(built around 1880)
In the middle of the 19th century, the country folk began to build more cart sheds. The reason was, among other things, increasing harvest yields.

12. Smithy from Pattensen

(built around 1800)
We show the village smithy with its original interior and tools with which the old craft is still demonstrated today. This building was moved to the museum in large wall partitions.

13. Corbelinscher Hof from Pattensen

(built in 1687)
The farmhouse is occupied today by the caretaker's family.

14. Apiary from Ehestorf

(built in 1850/70)
Apart from keeping German heaths (a small

19. Storage shed from Ochtmannsbruch

(built around 1750)
The farms in the Heath had various outbuildings, including storage sheds in which precious objects were stored because of the danger of fire in the farmhouse.

20. Pfarrscheune (Parochial Barn) from

Sinstorf (built around 1850/60)
The building was firstly used as a bakehouse and later converted into a parochial barn where young people were taught in preparation for their confirmation. In the museum it is used as a guest house.

21. Honigspeicher (beekeeper's store) from

Riepshof near Otter (built in 1688)
The beekeeper's store was used for storing all the equipment for the farm beekeeper and belonged to the farm estate around the Pringen Hof.

