

Lippisches Landesmuseum Detmold  
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**Opening hours**  
 Tuesday to Friday 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.  
 Sat, Sun and public holidays 11 a.m. – 6 p.m.  
 Closed on Mondays, Dec 24th and 25th, Dec 31st, Jan 1st and May 1st  
 For guided tours, admission is also possible before 10 a.m.

### Entrance area

Ground floor: ticket office, museum shop, cafeteria  
 Basement: coin cabinet, special exhibitions, lecture hall, toilet

### House Ameide

Ground floor: Ice, Stone and Bronze Age  
 1st floor: Pre-Roman and Roman imperial time  
 2nd floor: cultures of the world

### Tithe Barn

Ground floor: Myth of the Varus Battle  
 Top floor and gallery: furniture design

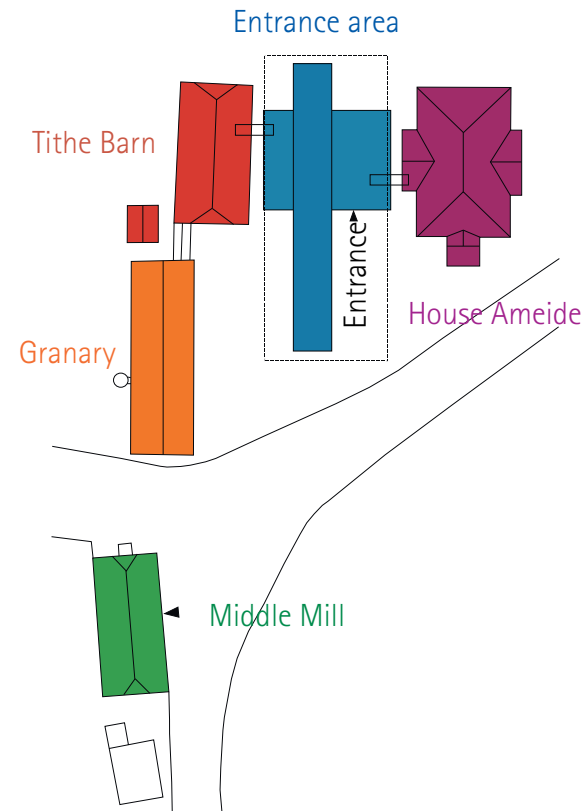
### Granary

Ground floor: Old crafts and trades  
 1st floor: regional history, children's toys  
 2nd floor: bourgeois and courtly living culture  
 3rd floor: traditional costumes and fashion  
 Attic: furniture from the 19th and 20th centuries

### Middle mill

Native and non-European wildlife, fossils and minerals, geology

The collections are housed in several houses from various areas, which come from different parts of Lippe and have been structurally connected to existing buildings here.



Annual passes are available at the cash desk.

Please note the different admission prices during the special exhibitions!

Become a museum supporter! The Lippische Museumsgesellschaft (Lippe Museum Society) supports the museum with generous donations for new acquisitions and with the financing of scientific and museum educational projects. Benefits of membership:

- Free admission to the Lippisches Landesmuseum Detmold
- Participation in exhibition openings
- Invitations to all events and activities

[www.lippische-museumsgesellschaft.de](http://www.lippische-museumsgesellschaft.de)



LIPPISCHES  
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Landesverband Lippe



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Entrance fees	
Adults	5.00 euros
Children/Teenager up to 17 years	free
Seniors (from 63) Students (up to 27)	3.50 euros
Groups (10 or more people)	3.50 euros
School classes	free



## Regional history Traditional garments and fashion

### Granary



The half-timbered house was built in the 16th century, under Count Simon VI and served originally as a granary. Because of its dilapidation, it was removed from its original site in Schieder (a town in the Lippe district) in 1955 and reconstructed until 1958 where it is still today and houses collections of the museum.

In addition to certificates of church history in Lippe and portraits of historically significant Lippe residents, the extensive collection includes a large art collection with works from the Renaissance to the present day. There are also typical period rooms of wealthy citizens and nobles, historical toys as well as uniforms, weapons and products of urban craftsmanship. A unique overview of 400 years of costume history from the Baroque to the present offers clothes, costumes and accessories from rural, bourgeois and aristocratic possessions.

One of the highlights of the exhibition is Countess Catherine of Lippe's child's dress from 1600. The dress is made of velvet, in the style of Spanish fashion, which was highly valued at the time. It is decorated with lace made of gold and silver wire. The astonishingly well-preserved dress was found during archaeological excavations in the stately crypt of the Augustinian Canons Church in Blomberg. It is one of the few well-preserved gowns of the Renaissance worldwide.

## The myth of the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest Furniture design

### Tithe Barn



The former tithe barn of Falkenhagen Abbey (a Cistercian monastery in Lippe) was built in 1555. The building was relocated to Detmold between 1960 and 1962, professionally rebuilt and adapted to the requirements of a museum.

The ground floor is dedicated to the Varus Battle. In the year 9 AD, the Cheruscan prince Arminius defeated a large Roman army of general Varus in the Teutoburg Forest. In the 19th century, Arminius was named „Hermann" and the historical event became a founding myth of the German nation. Impressive exhibits on the origin of this myth, as well as on the construction of the Hermann monument as the most famous symbol and its builder Ernst von Bandel, can be seen here.

The development of furniture design since the 19th century can be seen in the gallery of the tithe barn and in the top floor of the Granary. Trend-setting furniture e.g. by Thonet, Mies van der Rohe and Macintosh are shown here. The collection is continuously being developed in cooperation with OWL University of Applied Science and Arts.

Behind every strong man, there is a strong woman. Historical information about Thusnelda, the wife of the Cheruscan prince Arminius, has been handed down by the Roman historian Tacitus. Thusnelda can be encountered in several ways in the exhibition: in paintings with transfigured motifs that reflect the spirit of the 19th century, as well as the Carrara marble sculpture personally created by Ernst von Bandel, and as an advertising icon.

## Archaeology Cultures of the World

### House Ameide



The late-classical villa was built at the end of the 19th century. The striking house has been part of the museum since 1953.

Within reach: This history of Lippe from the Ice and Stone Age, Bronze Age, through the Roman Empire to the Middle Ages. Not only the unique exhibits, but also exciting interactive activities guarantee an enjoyable experience for young and old alike.

In the 19th century, the people from Lippe went out into the world. People's interest in other countries and other cultures was awakened: they went on trips and brought the world to Lippe. This is how dishes, handicrafts and weapons from Oceania, Asia and Africa came here.

The ancient America collection in particular is of international standing. It shows the way of life, textile art and mythology of pre-Hispanic Latin America.

Mysterious knots of the Incas! Khipu is a unique knot script from Latin America based on the decimal place value system. This script was developed during the Inca period, around 1400 years ago. It lasted until the conquest and destruction of the Inca Empire by the Spanish in the 16th century. The word khipu comes from Quechua, the most widely spoken indigenous language in South America, and means „knot".

## Natural history

### Middle Mill



A mill was first mentioned here as early as 1420. The building in its present form was erected in the 19th century as a princely middle mill. The former water mill houses the natural history department.

Native forest and exotic animal worlds of the savannas, rain forests and polar regions can be experienced here in just one place. Realistically depicted animals in their natural habitats, interactive modules and activities make a discovery tour through this department a must for families with children.

Numerous fossils, impressive antlers of the megaloceros and bones of the cave bear provide an insight to historical geology.

The 5.40-metre-long fulgurite was created by a lightning strike in the sandy soil. It is the longest exhibited fulgurite in the world. A voltage of several million volts builds up in a thundercloud. When lightning strikes the ground, the energy is released in the form of sudden, extreme heat and a strong electrical current. Along the path of the lightning, soil particles are melted and welded.

## Information/Shop Special exhibitions Numismatic Cabinet

### Entrance area



The connecting building with the glass front forms the open center of the museum with the information point, cash desk, cafeteria and museum shop. The new building, designed by Schuster Architects Düsseldorf, received the NRW Architecture Prize in 1998.

At the information point you will find all the offers of the extensive educational program that make a visit to the museum even more exciting and eventful.

In the museum shop you can find all of the museum's publications that are still available. In addition to many books on regional and cultural history, the museum shop has numerous accessories and souvenirs that make great gifts, also great for kids. The museum shop is open during the normal museum opening hours.

Lectures, events and large special exhibitions are regularly held in the basement.

All that glitters is not gold. Examples of almost all coins minted in Lippe from the 13th to the 19th century can be discovered in the coin cabinet. From the first pfennigs minted by hand to the uniform coins of the Berlin Reichsbank, they document Lippe's independence of almost 800 years. The territorial and economic history of the small country becomes clear from the change in design and function of the exhibited coins.

