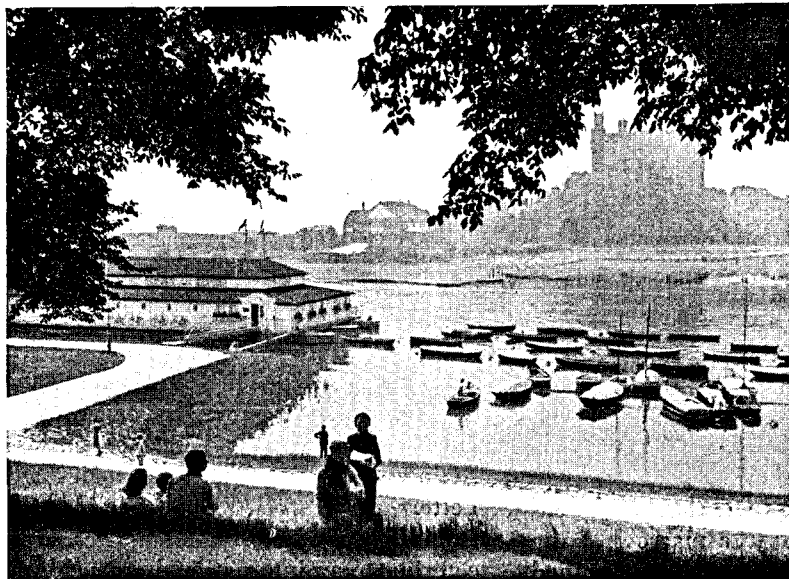


Right
Modern Bremen
 photographed from a
 * Junkers aeroplane *
 In the centre notice
 the Cathedral.
 Phot. Junkers Luftbild

☆
 Centre
"Osterdeich" Promenade
 a fine riverside walk on the right
 * bank of the Weser *
 Phot. Knackstedt & Co., Hamburg

☆
 Bottom
"Meierei" Garden
 * in the Bürger-Park *
 Phot. Liebert, Bremen



at last, her citizens erected the Roland Monument in 1404, and the Old Town Hall in 1405, upon the Market Square. The Roland still stands today watchful and massive. The Town Hall is noted as one of the finest examples of Renaissance architecture in Germany.

The Archbishop watched all this doing with growing apprehension. Not feeling himself very safe among rebellious and enterprising traders and seamen, he fled to the village of Bremervoerde. Promptly the merchants of Bremen fortified their town with walls and ramparts, memories of which stir again to life when sauntering through the Wall Park of today, which was laid out on the former ramparts.

embraced the town, and in the year 787 A. D. Charlemagne made Bremen the residence of a bishop, at a time in which the war-like Saxons and Frisians were still marauding heathens.

Centuries spun by. Bremen prospered. Increasing commerce developed a sturdy Burgher class which soon tore the power out of the hands of the Church. 1186 A. D. the independent Burgher leaders declared Bremen a Free City. Its trading and seafaring activities brought it into the Hanseatic League, a powerful commercial organization under the leadership of Luebeck, a union that soon was to dominate and exploit the Northland shores.

Bremen forged ahead to a leading position. Her people fought many a bitter skirmish afore they vanquished the arrogant Oldenburg nobility and the piratical natives of the Frisian Coast. Triumphant

