

9. C.

Discovery of the salt deposit underneath the old town (1.2 km² wide and up to 4,000 m deep).
- 956

First mention of 'Luniburg', the castle on the Kalkberg. The name 'Lüneburg' evolved from 'Hliuni' (Lombard for refuge).
- 1172

Founding of Lüne Abbey.
- 1230

The construction of the Town Hall begins.
- 1247

Confirmation of the city charter.
- 1289

Construction of St. John's Church begins.
- 1371

The citizens of Lüneburg expel the territorial sovereign and destroy his castle.
- 1412

First Hanseatic Day in Lüneburg, the 'Salt House' of the Hanseatic League.
- 1530

Lüneburg becomes Protestant.
- 1700

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750) is a chorister at the monastery school St. Michael.
- 1714

Duke Georg I. Ludwig of Brunswick and Lüneburg and Prince-electoral of Hanover (from 1708) becomes King George Louis of Great Britain and Ireland as well as titular king of France. He is the first English sovereign of the House of Guelph and thus the founder of the dynasty that was to rule in Great Britain until 1901.
- 1797

Construction of the still visible Old Crane in the Harbour. The first crane was already mentioned in 1330 and in 1346 it was situated in the harbour, where it still stands.
- 1813

Liberation from the French occupation under Napoleon. The Lüneburg 'heroine' Johanna Stegen contributes to the victory of the Prussian troops.
- 1822

Lüneburg is the home of the parents of the poet Heinrich Heine who visited them often.
- 1906

Building of the Water Tower on the remains of the medieval fortifications.
- 1932

The Kalkberg becomes one of the first nature reserves in Germany.
- 1945

Signing of the unconditional surrender for Northwest Germany on the Timeloberg near Lüneburg, now known as 'Victory Hill'.
- 1980

Closure of the saltworks, today the German Salt Museum can be found at this location.
- 1990

Conversion of the Scharnhorst barracks into a university campus. Seat of today's Leuphana University.
- 2007

Lüneburg officially re-awarded the title 'Hanseatic City'.
- 2012

32nd International Hanseatic Day in Lüneburg.



TOWN HALL

(Guided tours only)

www.lueneburg.info/eng-town-hall

Rathaus/Am Markt

January – March

Tue to Sun11 a.m./ 2 p.m.

April – December

Tue to Sat10 a.m./ 12 a.m./ 3 p.m.

Sunday11 a.m./ 2 p.m.

EAST PRUSSIAN STATE MUSEUM

BREWERY MUSEUM

www.ostpreussisches-landesmuseum.de

www.brauereimuseum-lueneburg.de

Heiligengeiststraße 38

Tue to Sun10 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Guided tours for groups on request

LÜNEBURG MUSEUM

www.museumlueneburg.de

Wandrahmstraße 10

Tue/ Wed/ Fri11 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Thursday11 a.m. – 8 p.m.

Sat/ Sun/ public10 a.m. – 6 p.m.

holidays

Closed on Mondays, except public holidays

LUTHERAN CONVENT AND MUSEUM

OF RELIGIOUS TEXTILE ART

www.kloster-luene.de

Am Domänenhof

Tue to Sat10.30 a.m./ 2.30 p.m./ 3.30 p.m.

Sun/ public11.30 a.m./ 2.30 p.m./ 3.30 p.m.

holidays

Abbey buildings open for guided tours only, the Museum can be visited separately during the opening hours, closed on Mondays

LÜNEBURG WATER TOWER

www.wasserturm.net

Am Wasserturm 1

Open daily10 a.m. – 6 p.m.

GERMAN SALT MUSEUM

www.salzmuseum.de

Sülfmeisterstraße 1

Tue to Sun/10 a.m. – 5 p.m.

public holidays



LÜNEBURG THINGS TO SEE



www.lueneburg.info/eng

Medieval treasure trove Lüneburg

With more than 1,000 ancient buildings, Lüneburg is a medieval treasure trove of architecture.

Over 1050 years old, the city has gained widespread publicity through its varied and magnificent gabled houses. The imposing Gothic churches and the Town Hall of Lüneburg, one of the most beautiful medieval town halls in Northern Germany, are outstanding historical witnesses and shape today's cityline.

Salt history

A royal document of 13 August 956 is the first mention of Lüneburg under the name 'Luniburg'.

Salt, the 'white gold', has been both a blessing and a curse for Lüneburg: The city became rich and powerful through the trade of the then precious commodity in the Middle Ages. However, the extraction of the salt up until 1980 has led to frequent subsidence and destruction of buildings. With an output of up to 30,000 tons a year, the Lüneburg Saltworks was the most important production site in northern Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries. The salt was shipped in barrels from Lüneburg, over the river Ilmenau towards Lübeck, and from there over the Baltic Sea.

Lüneburg today

Today, Lüneburg combines the young atmosphere of a university town with the historic ambience of a medieval Salt and Hanseatic City.

The Leuphana University, with a current student population of more than 9000 young people, makes a significant contribution to the vivacity of Lüneburg and is a well known research center. The university's central building was designed by Daniel Libeskind and provides locations for events, seminars and conferences.

1 TOWN HALL

Am Markt

The oldest part of the town hall was built around 1230. Over the next 600 years, the building underwent various enlargements, resulting in the ensemble of rooms and halls of today. The representative Gothic and Renaissance rooms are evidence of the city’s power and wealth in those times. The façade of the town hall towards the market square dates from the Baroque; its statues depict virtues and important historic figures.

2 ST. NICHOLAS

Lüner Straße

This youngest of the three main churches was built near the port during the 15th century. It served as a religious center for the river boatmen. While its wonderful medieval interior has remained almost unchanged, the exterior of the church has been extensively restored in the 19th century, including the 98m high steeple. The basilica is home to a wealth of Gothic paintings and carvings.

3 THE WAREHOUSE AND THE OLD CRANE

Am Stintmarkt

In the Baltic region, herring were a staple food. Thanks to the use of salt, they could be preserved and became an important trading commodity. This trade gave the warehouse its original name of ‘Herring House’. The Baroque façade of 1742 is the only part of the original building remaining after a fire destroyed the rest in 1959. Across the street stands the Old Crane. Official documents first mention this wooden, copper-roofed crane in 1346. Its present form dates from 1797. One of the last loads brought to the banks of the Ilmenau with its help in the 19th century has been a locomotive from England for the Brunswick-Vieneburg railway.

4 BRÖMSE HOUSE

Am Berge 35

The oldest recorded house in Lüneburg was built in 1446 and named after its builder and owner Dietrich Brömse. The richly decorated Gothic entrance is a prominent feature.

5 ST. JOHN’S

Am Sande

St. John’s Church is one of the oldest baptismal churches in Lower Saxony, with its earliest construction phase dating back to the late 13th century. It has five naves of equal height and an almost square floor plan, once home to 39 altars. Its famous high altar with paintings by Hinrik Funhof is well worth seeing. Another impressive feature is the organ with its splendid Baroque design, where the young Johann Sebastian Bach learned to play and compose music under the tutelage of Georg Böhm, principal organist and composer from 1698 to 1733.

6 THE WATER TOWER

Bei der Ratsmühle

The neo-gothic Water Tower was built between 1906 and 1907. The viewing platform offers a wonderful panoramic view over the city of Lüneburg. The descent through the old water tank is quite an experience. The platform can be reached either by a lift or by stairs.

7 THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Am Sande

The square ‘Am Sande’ was once the market square for Lüneburg and its economic center. The rich merchants of Lüneburg built their homes around the square, their distinctive gables still defining its appearance. At the opposite end of the square to St. John’s, one of the most impressive buildings of the square is located. This now houses the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Lüneburg/Wolfsburg. The building was originally built as a brewery in 1548 and was used as such for over a century.

8 ST. MICHAEL

Johann-Sebastian-Bach-Platz

St. Michael’s Church, along with a monastery, was built between 1376 and 1418 within the city boundaries at the foot of the ‘Kalkberg’. The continued extraction of salt caused the land underneath the church to sink, greatly affecting the structure of the main building. A number of the columns inside the church are tilted, adding to its distinctive atmosphere and appeal. From 1701 to 1702, Johann Sebastian Bach was one of the choristers in the Monastic School of St. Michael’s.



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