



## Town history

### Around 100 B.C.

Celtic settlers build a homestead (a quadrangular enclosure). Wine amphorae and luxury items indicate trade with the Mediterranean region.

### Around 40 A.D.

The Suebi Nicrenses, a Germanic tribe from the Elbe region, establish hamlets with the consent of Rome.

### Around 70 A.D. G

A Roman fort with village is the original foundation of the later city. The garrison includes a cavalry regiment, (Ala), the Cannanefates.

### Around 100 A.D.

Emperor Marcus Ulpius Traianus makes Ladenburg capital of the Civitas Ulpia Sueborum Nicrensiensium, the Ulpish County of the Neckarsueben.

### Until 260 F H J

The Roman Town "Lopodunum" possesses a forum with basilica, a weekly market, temples, a scenic theatre, thermal baths, palaces and a city wall.

### From 260

The right bank of the Rhine, in the province of Upper Germany, is abandoned by Rome. Only a few Romans stay and uphold the Roman town name. Alemanni gradually settle here and establish farms and hamlets.

### From 369 C

The Roman Emperor Valentinian 1st. strives to reconquer the area to the east of the river Rhine. He builds a fortified harbour (Burgus) in Lopodunum, on the banks of the river Neckar.

### From 500

The Merovingians establish a royal court. "Lobdenburg" is the capital of the "Lobdengau".

### 874

King Ludwig II. ("The German"), King of the East Frankish Empire, stays in Ladenburg. A document attests the name "Lobotenburc".

### 9th century.

Construction of the first medieval city walls.

### 10th century. E

The Frankish kings gift the city and Gau (administrative district) to the Bishopric of Worms. The Bishop's Manor is founded and becomes the second and for a while main residence of the bishops of Worms.

### 1006

Emperor Henry II. "The Holy" confers all diocesan possessions to the bishops of Worms in "Laudenburg".

### 1011

The emperor bestows the "shire in the Lobdengau" upon the bishops.

### Around 1200 F O P

Construction of the outer city wall, which partly follows the Roman defensive wall. St. Martin's Gate, the Witches Tower and parts of the Parson's tower can still be seen today.

### 1253

The first public mention of the city complete with mayor, jurors and citizens.

### 1387

After bloody feuds Ladenburg is divided between Worms and the Palatinate.

### 1502

Ladenburg reaches its peak under Bishop Johannes von Dalberg. His friend Emperor Maximilian visits Ladenburg. Johannes Reuchlin, later known as a Protestant reformer, is in charge of the significant library transferred from the monastery in Lorsch to Ladenburg.

### 1622

Siege and partial destruction during the Thirty Years War by Peter Ernst II Count von Mansfeld, mercenary leader of the Protestant Union.

### 1645

The French Marshal Turenne conquers Ladenburg and crosses the Neckar here.

### 1689–1693

Louis XIV orders Melac to plunder the city. Half of it is destroyed by fire.

### 1704 E

During the war of the Spanish Succession the Earl of Marlborough takes up quarters in Ladenburg with a British army.

### 1705

Through an exchange of territory, the city falls fully under the control of the Palatinate. The bishops leave Ladenburg, the city is now the seat of a Palatinate administrative district.

### 1713

Johann Friedrich Adam, Count von Seilern, born a dyer's son in Ladenburg in 1646 and later to become Austrian Court Chancellor, saves the Habsburg succession with the "Pragmatic Sanction".

### 1799

The French revolutionary army occupies Ladenburg.

### 1802–1803

Ladenburg becomes part of the Grand Duchy of Baden and remains administrative and representative centre until 1863.

### 1849

Baden revolutionaries conquer the city which is occupied by Prussian troops, taking possession of the Neckar Bridge.

### 1904 B R

The inventor of the automobile, Carl Benz, is resident in Ladenburg until his death in 1929. He and his wife, Bertha, who died in 1944, are buried in the town cemetery.

### From 1965

The beginning of the extensive restoration of the Old Town.

### 1978

Ladenburg wins a gold medal in the national competition "Municipal Planning and Preservation of Historic Monuments".

### 1998

Ladenburg celebrates 1900 years of city history and is host to the state festival, "Festtage Baden Württemberg" with the title "Ladenburg - home of the Electoral Palatinate".

### 2005 - today

Ladenburg is the venue for the "Small Garden Show". The so-called "Green Project" has the slogan "Ladenburg - live and experience". For this and further urban development the city has been in receipt of the following awards:

- 2006 Germany's most beautiful park
- 2007 Gold medal in the national competition "Entente Florale - Our city is blossoming"
- 2010 Special Award for "Sustainable Urban Development"
- 2010 The Baden-Württemberg Archaeology Prize

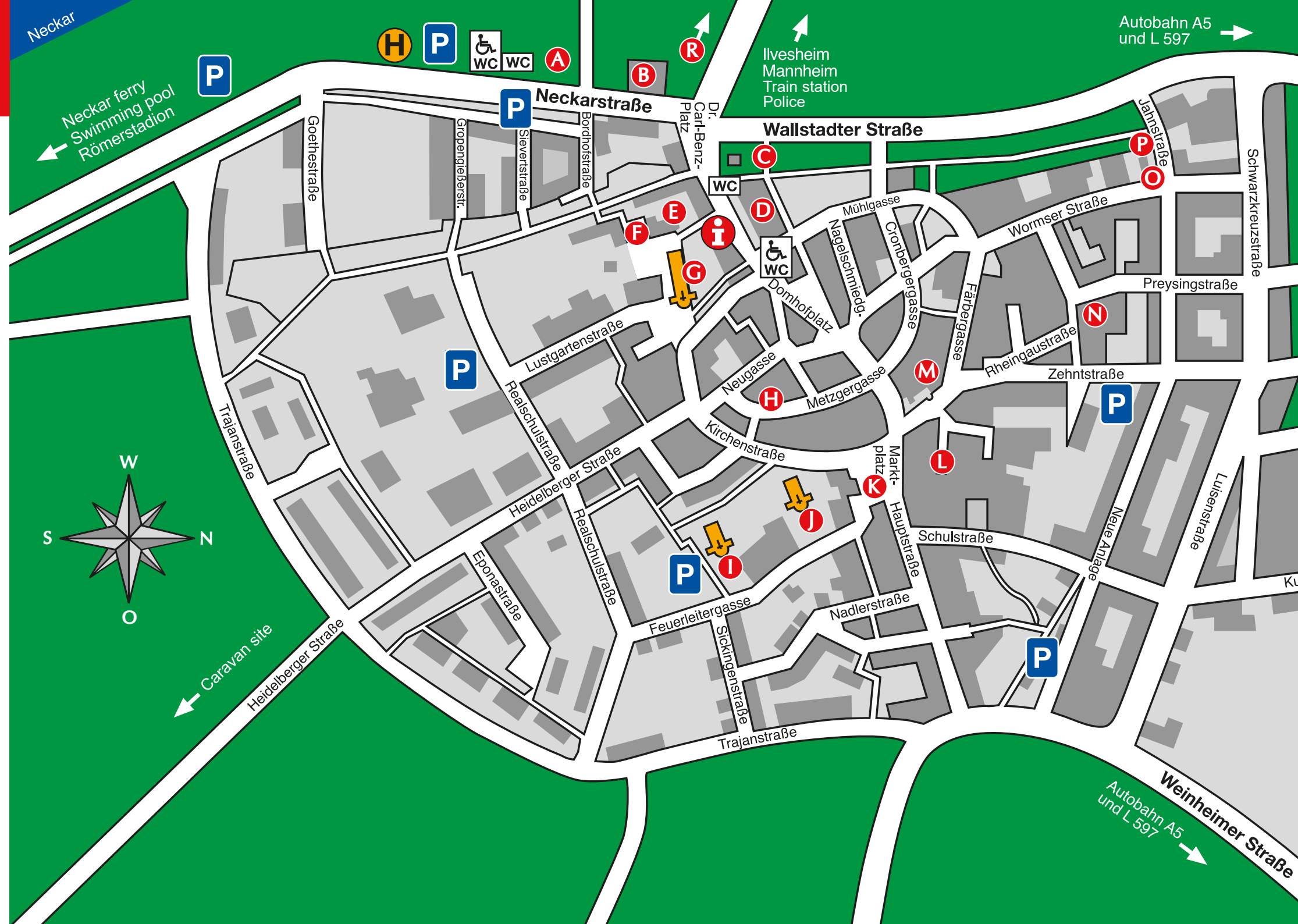


Roman town St.-Sebastian's-Chapel  
Automobile Museum Carl-Benz-House  
Witches Tower Lobdengau - Museum



# Sights

- A** Water Tower
- B** Residence and first garage of the inventor of the motor car, Dr. Carl Benz  
Opening Hours  
Sunday 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm
- C** Late Roman Burgus
- D** Town hall and Domhof
- E** Lobdengau Museum in the Bishop's Manor  
Opening Hours  
Wednesday 3:00 pm - 6:00 pm  
Saturday 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm  
Sunday 11:00 am - 5:00 pm
- F** Ruins from the Roman times and remains of the medieval Pfaffen Tower
- G** St. Sebastian's Chapel  
Romanesque building with Gothic extension and remains of the Roman castle gate on the north side.
- H** Roman Forum and Castle
- I** Evangelical City Church
- J** St. Gallus Church and Roman basilica
- K** Market square with Madonna Fountain
- L** Bettendorfer Hof
- M** Former Antoniushospital
- N** Handschusheimer Hof und Palais Preysing
- O** St. Martin's Gate
- P** Witches Tower
- R** Automobile Museum Dr. Carl Benz  
Opening Hours  
Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 2:00 pm - 6:00 pm
- i** Tourist Information



# Directions



**Tourist Information**  
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