

Town's history

In the course of barbarian migration, Slaves colonize in the region of nowadays Ostholstein in the 7th century. Western Slavic „Obodriten“ populate the area, which features high-fished waters and fertile ground. „Eutin“ has a Slavic origin and connotes „place of Uta or Uto“.

12th century: Heinrich der Löwe lends Ostholstein as a fiefdom to Earl Adolf II. von Schauenburg. In 1149 Vicelin becomes Bishop of Oldenburg, he decides to give property to Gerold to support the church; by this Utin becomes the centre of the clerical regnancy. In 1156/57 reorganization towards a marketplace with a small chapel.

In 1257 Bishop Johann von Driest wins the whole majestic dignity over Utin and awards the municipal law of Lübeck to the city. Requirement of the sovereign prince: no city walls – there is no use because of the advantageous location. About 1260 the Bishop of Lübeck betakes himself to exile in Utin after a dispute with the council of Lübeck. It is founded a monastery there, similar to the chapter in Lübeck.

1535 Reformation's initiation, constitution of the episcopal monastery still persists, the city's name changes to Eutin, heavy war infestation in the city and pest in the 16th and 17th century. In 1586 the chapter elects Duke Johann Adolf von Holstein-Gottorf for prince-bishop, so the early „Gottorfer Linie“ is founded. In 1689 fire in the city and castle, castle's rebuilding, extension of Eutin towards a residence city, height of courtly culture by Friedrich August (1750-1785).

After 1770 Eutin's grand time starts, numerous famous figures visit the city, the prince diocese Lübeck gets united with the county Oldenburg and Delmenhorst to a duchy, later grand duchy. Neo-classical impact on Eutin. Reorganization from the baroque palace garden into an English landscape garden, in 1786 birth of Carl-Maria von Weber.

After 1800 Eutin becomes summer residence for the ducal court, after numerous militant conflicts it is calm in the city no more than during the Biedermeier era.

In 1866 / 1873 access to railway network, tourism starts, economic height in the city until 1914.

After 1918 Eutin still remains seat of government; Lübeck becomes no more than in 1937 part of the Prussian circle Eutin.

After 1945 duplication of the population because of refugees, no constructional war damages at all.

In 1970 Eutin becomes district town of the new district Ostholstein, the character of the historic centre changes, since 1980 gentle city rehabilitation.

Important office hours

Tourist-Information, Markt 19, Tel. 0049-4521 - 70970
28.4. – 4.10.: Mon–Fri 9–18 h, Sat + Sun 10–16 h,
5.10. – 14.5.: Mon–Fri 10–13 + 14–18 h, Sat 10–13 h

Ostholstein-Museum, Schlossplatz 1,
Tel. 0049-4521 - 788520
28.4.-4.10. Mon-Fri 10-18 h, other times, please ask us.
(during low season different office hours)

Eutin Castle, Tel. 0049-45 21 – 7095 0
28.4.-4.10. Mon-Fri 10-18 h, other times, please ask us.
Office hours could be restricted because of special events.

Guided tours (1.5.-30.9. or on request)

„Auf den Spuren der Nachtwächter“ (On night-watchmen's traces) – tour about an old occupation -
Friday (July+August) 21 h

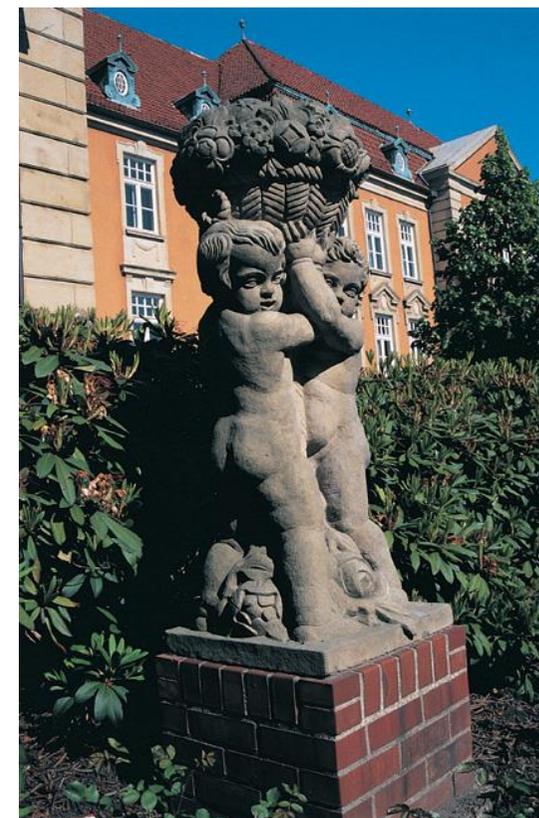
„Von Slawenfürsten und Großherzögen“ (About Slavprinces and grand dukes) – guided tour through the history of Eutin -
Sunday 11:30 h

„Kleine Stadt - große Köpfe“ (Small city – huge heads) -
History tells history -
Saturday (July+August) 14:30 h

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Further touristic information at:
Tourist-Info Eutin, Markt 19, 23701 Eutin
Tel. 0049-4521 - 70970, Fax -20
www.holsteinischeschweiz.de/eutin,
info@eutin-tourismus.de

Guided tour through the city



Through the history of Eutin

1 Town hall

1789 - 1791 built up by the court builder Peter Richter, first building in Eutin with a targeted neo-classical front, became prototype for many timbered houses, whose frontage has been targeted afterwards.

2 Ducal widow-palace

In 1786, on behalf of the prince-bishop Peter Friedrich Ludwig, court builder Peter Richter built up the city palace in late-baroque style, originally for the widow of the prince-bishop Friedrich August; she died prior completion; new building replaces two smaller buildings, Johann Heinrich Voß lived here in 1783/84; recently sanified building is considered as highlight of late-baroque architecture, above attic can be found the emblem of Gottorf-Eutin.

3 First court pharmacy in Eutin from 1635

One of the oldest sustained buildings in Eutin; in 1700 removal of the privileged court pharmacy to the house in King Street 13.

4 Königstraße (Kingstreet)

One of the four oldest streets in the city, former name „Achter den Torne“ (= behind the steeple), the ancient homey provincial character is still rudimentary noticeable.

5 Court pharmacy

In 1700 built up, private property has been recently restored.

6 Am Rosengarten (At the rosarium), formerly „Sackstraße“ (Sackstreet), leading to Voß-Platz (Voß-Plaza).

7 Voß-House (was completely destroyed by a fire on 30.1.2006)

First of all occupied by Earl Friedrich Leopold, later residence of J. H. Voß, who accomplished the translations for Homer's epics "Ilias" and "Odyssee" here, since 1885 hotel and restaurant.

8 back to the rosarium

In 1928 by the famous garden architect Harry Maasz from Lübeck attached rose-covered entrance to the lake, at the entry a bronze commemorates the storyteller Wilhelm Wisser.

9 Big Lake of Eutin

One of the two lakes, that surround Eutin; the moat runs here subterranean, partly artificial, partly natural, separating the urban space and the swampy hinterland, so that Eutin never had to use walls or parapets to protect itself against trespasser.

10 Wasserstraße (Waterstreet)

Formerly the sole public entrance to the lake; the cattle of the local acre-citizens were driven to the watering place, therefore formerly for the most part highly soiled.

11 Wasserstraße 1 (Waterstreet 1)

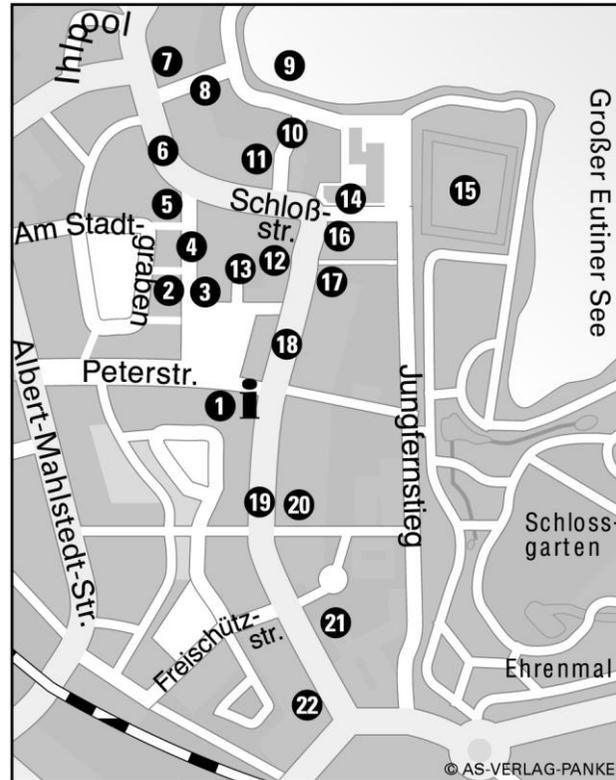
In 1782/83 J. H. Voß lived in the former building of the present house; the hygienic circumstances in front of the house were that bad, that he was on the verge of moving from Eutin to get a better home.

12 Church Square

Until 1787 burial ground of the city, for the reason of hygiene and urban development rearranged outside the city on instructions received by Peter Friedrich Ludwig; church employees and their families lived in the neighbourhood, for example sermonizer, organists, vicars and sextons.

13 St.-Michaelis-Church

About 1200 built up three-ship basilica, at the north side an arc and rhomb frieze, which let assume a strong relationship to the shed of Lübeck; steeple's altitude 67 m, in 1309 modernization of chancel and apsis in gothic style by Bishop von Serkem.



14 formerly ducal stables now Ostholstein-Museum

Neo-classical building; there can be found evidence of Eutin's height about 1800 and an exhibition about civic home decor in the 18th and 19th century.

15 Castle

Castle of residence for the dukes of Oldenburg, after long-time renovation the castle could have been visited since 1997, again as a museum; the palace garden is one of the best preserved English landscape gardens in Schleswig-Holstein.

16 former ducal cavalier house now regional library

Since 1836/38 the dwelling for guests of the court, nowadays region's historical library, whose beginning goes back to the 16th century.

17 former ducal carriage depot now district library

The former huge wooden gates of the carriage shelter have been replaced by great windows.

18 Stolbergstraße (Stolbergstreet)

Representatives of the lower and higher clergy lived here, during the 18th and 19th century eminent figures and artists; today's street name commemorates poet and statesman Earl Stolberg since 1889; east side of the street has been occupied by capitulars and court officials, at the west side typical dwelling- and craft houses, mainly of the 18th century.

19 Lübecker Straße (Street of Lübeck)

In the Middle Age directed from the marketplace to the nowadays no longer existing city gate in the south; on the other side of the moat at house no. 19 the tax-exempt community's pasture land was located, called the "city's liberty". In the 17th century building beyond the city borders began.

20 St.-Georgs-Hospital

In 1770 built up by court builder Georg Greggenhofer as epidemic house, since 1786 poorhouse, later school, military depot, public kitchen, museum et al.; between 1900 and 1934 private technical school, where numerous students were trained as technical builder, nowadays Eutin's board of works.

21 former District Office now county administrations

In 1911 built up as official building for the district president of the ducal-oldenburgisch part Lübeck, Ostholstein belonged to it until 1937.

22 House of Carl-Maria von Weber

Two-floored timbered house of the late 18. century, where Carl-Maria von Weber was born as the son of the court bandmaster and city musician in 1786. In honor of Carl-Maria von Weber the Eutin festival "Webertage" has been taking place each year since 1951.

Through the Street of Lübeck back to the marketplace.