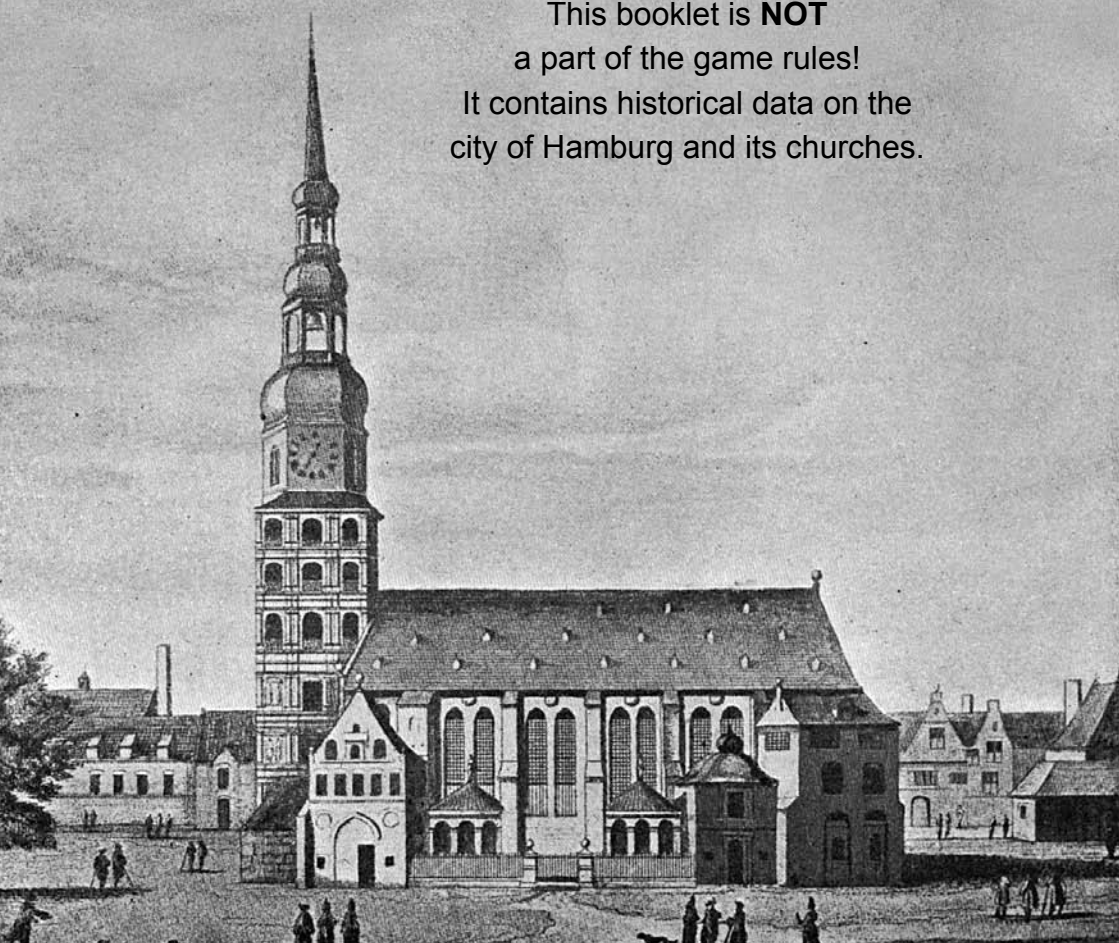


# Hamburgum

## *Historical Data*

This booklet is **NOT**  
a part of the game rules!  
It contains historical data on the  
city of Hamburg and its churches.



# Churches

## *Mariendom*

The Cathedral of St. Mary presumably goes back to an old Baptist church founded by Charlemagne around 810 AD. In 831 the Benedictine monk Ansgar was appointed Archbishop of Hamburg and was given the title Missionary of Scandinavia. After a conquest by the Vikings in the summer of 845 the Archbishopric of Hamburg was united with the Bishopric of Bremen and the archbishop's seat was moved to Bremen, but the Capitulary remained in Hamburg. Throughout the Middle Ages the cathedral was the most important building in the city. Its chief characteristics – one tower and a big nave – was the shining architectural example for the other Hamburg churches. The Schappendom, a two storey annex with six axes was added in 1520, only a few years before the evangelical reformation in Hamburg. It served for several purposes like fairs and exhibitions until 1804. The Christmas Season Fair was held here, and even today the big Hamburg Fair on the Field of the Holy Spirit is still called "Dom" ("Cathedral"). After the Reformation, the cathedral had to be respected as a Catholic enclave inside the Hamburg state due to loyalty to Emperor and Empire, but the citizens of Hamburg still considered it an unpopular building of an unaccepted religious reign. When the Cathedral was municipalized in 1804, the city decided without any hesitation to demolish the cathedral as soon as possible.



## *St. Petri*

St. Petri, the oldest parish in Hamburg, was first mentioned in 1195 and marks the highest point of the old town at 9.5 meters above sea level (31.5 feet). The bronze lion's head, which decorates the front door and commemorates the founding of the tower in 1342, is one of the oldest existing works of art in Hamburg. With the addition of a second church ship around 1418 the main extensions of the building were completed. Between 1514 and 1516 St. Petri received a new spire for the tower for 453 Marks. In 1679 the church was substantially renovated, and the old organ, which was originally built in 1512, was improved. After St. Petri burned down in the Great Fire of 1842, a new church which copied the old medieval architecture was consecrated in 1849. In the first half of the 20th century the parish lost nearly all inhabitants because of the demolition of most of the residential houses in favour of newly erected office buildings and department stores. Today only about 100 souls remain. St. Petri survived the bombing of WWII without greater damage and



is used today as a “volunteer church” for the whole city, where about 300 people engage themselves in many sorts of services.

## *St. Nicolai*

The chapel of St. Nicolai, erected around 1195 near the Hopfenmarkt (Hops Market), was replaced by a bigger church in Gothic brick style in 1240. When extending the church between 1384 and 1400, a church tower was added. This tower was struck by an lightning and burned down completely in 1589, but was re-erected in 1593. However, when the walls showed dangerous cracks in 1644 it had to be demolished. The carpenter Peter Marquardt constructed a new tower in 1657/58

and with its height of 122 meters and its characteristic domes it became a key landmark for Hamburg and a special decoration in Hamburg’s skyline. In 1663 the church bells were renovated and another 27 bells were added. In the following years several councilmen donated a new altar, a new font and a large amount of money, which was used for prayers for the poor every 14 days. During the Great Fire of 1842 St. Nicolai was the first public building to burn down, interrupting the midday service had to be interrupted due to the approaching flames. In place of the destroyed medieval church a completely different church was built in the new Gothic style. Completed in 1874, the new tower was the highest building in the world for several years at 147.3 meters (483 feet).

Even today the St. Nicolai tower is the third tallest church tower of Germany. The church was destroyed during World War II and the nave was demolished and its stones were used to reinforce the banks of the river Elbe. The tower still exists as a War memorial and in 2005 an elevator was installed to access a sightseeing platform above.



## *St. Jacobi*

The first mention of St. Jacobi in 1255 refers to a church outside the city on a Pil-



grims path which in later times was called Steinstraße (Cobble Street). St. Jacobi was known in Hamburg as the parish of the poor people. As the initial construction of the church progressed slowly, the Lord Mayor asked Pope Innozenz VI for help. The Pope granted a letter of indulgence granting the remission of 40 days stay in Hell after death for everyone who supported the church. In 1580 the existing small church tower with only a single bell was replaced by a great new tower. A new pulpit was built in 1610 and in 1652 a new font. The church tower was renovated in 1659. The famous organ created by Arp-Schnitger was installed in 1690 with 60 stops (or registers) and about 4.000 pipes and is the biggest existent Baroque organ in the North European region. During WWII the church was severely bombed and the tower tumbled down into the nave. In 1963 St. Jacobi was newly erected following medieval patterns, but with a modern spire for the tower.

## *St. Catharinen*

The Chapel of St. Catharine was founded in the middle of the 13th century, when new land was claimed by the construction of dikes in the city. The first inhabitants were shipbuilders, fishermen and beer brewers, joined later by the prosperous merchants of the Brook district. The base of the chapel's tower is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Hamburg. The softness of the marshy ground threatened the architectural stability of the church building and constant reinforcements were required. The current Baroque tower was the work of carpenter Peter Marquardt. The spire bears the so-called Crown of Catharine, which was made from the gold of the pirate Klaus Störtebecker. Throughout its history St. Catharine has repeatedly been the scene of religious strife. It was here that the first Lutheran sermons were held in Hamburg. At the beginning of the Enlightenment the rector Johann Melchior Goeze and Gotthold Ephraim Lessing debated the issue of Christian Truth. The famous Baroque organist Jan Adam Reincken, on whose account J.S.Bach made a pilgrimage to Hamburg, was later one of the founders of the Hamburg Opera House. Du-





ring the Second World War the St. Catharine was badly damaged and its rich interior burned. The exterior was reconstructed according to old plans and today St. Catharine functions as the University Church and is well known as a center for church music.

## *St. Michaelis*

The substantial profits as a port and commercial center at the beginning of the 17th century enabled the city to build impregnable fortifications between 1616 – 1625 and thus protect itself against the dangers of the Thirty Years War. The fortifications included 22 bastions, designed by the Dutch Engineering Officer Johan van Valckenburgh, who separated the already dammed River Alster creating two lakes – The Outer Alster and Inner Alster - and who enlarged the city's area considerably to the West and North. In a few short years the population in these newly protected areas increased rapidly to over 20.000 souls making a new church necessary. The Church of St. Michaelis

was begun in 1649 and consecrated in 1661. Under the leadership of carpenter Peter Marquardt the church tower was completed in 1669. St. Michaelis was the biggest German church of the 17th century and served as a Protestant counterpart to the Catholic Michel's Church in Munich. In 1685 the city designated the parish of St. Michaelis as the fifth main parish of Hamburg with all subsequent rights. The old church was destroyed by lightning and fire in 1750. In 1782 a new church was completed in the style known today. This second church was also destroyed by fire in 1906, but was reconstructed in the same style. The damage of WWII was under repair until 1952, and since 1983 St. Michaelis has been the subject of continuous renovations. At 10 o' clock every morning a trumpet choral is played from the distinctive 132 meter high copper tower. An observation platform can be reached by climbing 449 steps or by elevator. The so-called "Michel", visible from far away for incoming ships on the river Elbe, is known today as the symbol of Hamburg.



## *Church and City*

The selfishly used privileges, the tax free status and the lack of morality of the clergy led to constant conflicts with the citizens of Hamburg during the Medieval era. In 12 churches there were more than 250 clergymen in addition to the multitude of monks and nuns in several cloisters, all of whom had to be provided for by the city. This led to an early and undisputed Protestant reformation conducted without bloodshed. Johannes Bugenhagen, a colleague and close friend of Martin Luther, was appointed to create a new church constitution for Hamburg. To ensure the unity of church

and city, the council of Hamburg took over the supervision of the Lutheran church. Between 1530 and 1561 the largest share of the church's silver treasury was confiscated and sold or melted. Adoration of the Pope and

Holy Mary was abolished as was the Latin services. Even the city's constitution was radically changed as a result of the Reformation. Laws and decrees of the council now required the consent of the "Bürgerschaft", the Hamburg Parliament. From 1529 to 1859 this Parliament was composed of representatives of the parishes of St. Petri, St. Nicolai, St. Jacobi and St. Catharinen, in 1685 St. Michaelis was added as fifth parish. Until 1919 the city supervised the Church of Hamburg itself. It was not until 1933 that a bishop was installed and then only in order to introduce the "Führer's Principle" into the church. In 1992 Maria Jepsen was appointed as the first female Lutheran bishop worldwide.



## *Guildhall and Stock Exchange*

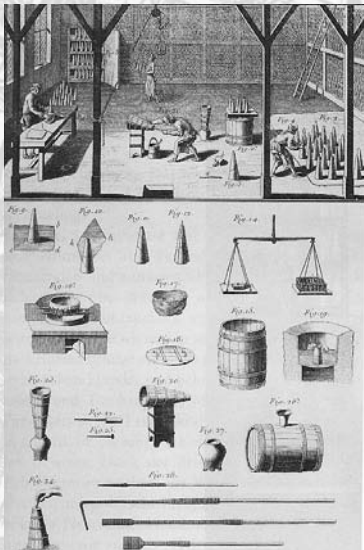
Beginning in 1290 a guildhall for all of Hamburg was erected where the parishes of St. Petri and St. Nicolai met at the Trostbrücke (Consolation Bridge). This led to the development of a city center complete with wharfage, a customs office for transit duties, a crane and a weigh bridge. At first the guildhall was a two storey brick building 26 meters long and 18 meters wide. In 1559 a court yard was added to the left. A three storey annex to the right was later extended by several axes in 1649 and received a uniform facade. As a sign of being part of the German Empire (and thus rejecting Danish claims) numerous statues of German emperors were integrated into the facade. The first stock exchange in Germany was founded in Hamburg by 1558 nearby the guildhall. Based on the plans of an Amsterdam architect, a representative building was constructed between 1577 – 1583. Both the medieval guildhall and the stock exchange burned down in the Great Fire of 1842, when the guildhall was sacrificed in an unsuccessful attempt to create a fire break by blowing it up. The new guildhall was not completed until 1897 at its current location – again in close proximity of the Hamburg Stock Exchange.



# Commodities

## Beer

Hamburg was known as the “Brewery of the Hansa” in the late medieval era. Beer was by far the prime export product of Hamburg accounting for a full third of the total export value. Beer from Hamburg was sold as far away as France, England, Spain, Netherlands, Scandinavia, Prussia and Poland. In 1411 the city council forbade carrying the water by tubs from the canals and wells to the breweries. This decree had the effect of improving the quality of the beer, which from now on was brewed with fresh water from the river Alster, using special water pipes. During the industry's peak more than 500 breweries were counted in Hamburg. The number declined to about 120 breweries by 1689 as people began drinking more coffee, tea, spirits and wines. The quality of the beer was also failing as the water from the Alster became more and more polluted. Nevertheless even today people from Hamburg call a mixture of beer and lemonade “Alsterwasser” (“Alster Water”).



## Sugar

After the Spaniards conquered Antwerp in the 16th century, Protestant refugees from the Netherlands immigrated to Hamburg and established sugar refineries. Another influx of refugees arrived during the war between France and Holland in the 1660s and the refining of sugar experienced an enormous boom. For more than 200 years the “sugar baking” (as the refining of sugar was called in Hamburg) was one of the most important trades in the city. The raw material from the West Indies and Latin America was at first imported via Dutch and French ports, and later arrived by way of Iberian ports or directly from the colonies overseas. Sailing vessels brought the raw sugar in casks, cases or bags, which were offloaded onto barges and then transported to warehouses located directly on the waterways. There the cargo was discharged by windlass hoists. In the middle of the 18th century there were about 350 “sugar-bakers” in Hamburg. Together with the ancillary trades it is estimated that in



1800 this business provided almost 10,000 jobs in a total population of about 125,000. Because of the sugar's good quality, Hamburg gained a quasi-monopoly on the sales of sugar for Poland, Russia, North Europe and large parts of Germany. The water

used in the cleaning of the sugar forms was re-used for the production of spirits. During Hamburg's occupation by Napoleon the import of raw sugar came to a standstill. The trade suffered further when Prussia, Austria and Russia introduced high import taxes, and the introduction of the sugar beet in Europe led to its final decline.

## *Cloth*

Although the trade of cloth making is mentioned in Hamburg as early as 1375, it was with the immigration of cloth makers from Antwerp in the 16th century that production soared as did the number of master cloth makers, which increased to 57 by 1560. They profited from the use of the already existing water mills on the Alster. The business was so profitable that the Guild of Cloth makers financed the construction of the Hamburg Stock Exchange in 1583. A factory for calico printing developed around 1690, soon exporting more than 10 million meters of printed calico per year. Many street names in Hamburg are reminiscent of this traditional industry. With the dawn of the Age of Industrialization in the 19th century cloth making by master cloth makers sank into irrelevance.

## *London*

In the 17th century, London was by far the largest city in Britain, estimated at half a million inhabitants, which was more than the next fifty towns in England combined. The City was the commercial heart, largest market and busiest port in England. The area bounded by the City wall and the river Thames was only one part of London, as most Londoners lived in a surrounding ring of inner suburbs. Wealthy people preferred to live at a convenient distance from the always traffic-jammed, polluted, unhealthy City.

The Great Fire of London swept through the city from Sunday, 2 September to Wednesday, 5 September 1666. It consumed 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, St. Paul's Cathedral, and most of the buildings of the City authorities. It is estimated that it destroyed the homes of 70,000 of the City's ca. 80,000 inhabitants inside the old Roman walls. Despite numerous radical proposals, London was reconstructed on essentially the same street plan used before the fire. Of the 87 churches destroyed by the Fire, 51 were rebuilt. The majority of the reconstructed churches including St. Paul's Cathedral were the work of Sir Christopher Wren. The designs of the Wren office have provided a benchmark for church architecture ever since.

"Oranges and Lemons" is an old English nursery rhyme which refers to the bells of several London churches. Its origins are not well known, but seem to date back to the 17th century:

*"Oranges and lemons",  
say the bells of St. Clement's  
"You owe me five farthings",  
say the bells of St. Martin's  
"When will you pay me?"  
say the bells of Old Bailey  
"When I grow rich",  
say the bells of Shoreditch  
"When will that be?"  
say the bells of Stepney  
"I do not know",  
says the great bell of Bow  
Here comes a candle to light you to bed  
And here comes a chopper to chop off your head!  
Chip chop chip chop - The last man's dead.*