

Ljungby

Ljungby	
Storgatan with Ljungby Church in the background. <i>Storgatan</i> with Ljungby Church in the background.	
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Country	Sweden
Province	Småland
County	Kronoberg County
Municipality	Ljungby Municipality
Area ^[1]	
<div><div><div>•</div><div>Total</div></div></div>	11.93 km ² (4.61 sq mi)
Population (31 December 2010) ^[1]	
<div><div><div>•</div><div>Total</div></div></div>	15,205
<div><div><div>•</div><div>Density</div></div></div>	1,274/km ² (3,300/sq mi)
Time zone	UTC+1 (CET)
<div><div><div>•</div><div>Summer (DST)</div></div></div>	UTC+2 (CEST)

Ljungby is an [urban area](#) in the [county](#) of [Kronoberg](#) in [Sweden](#). It is the seat of [Ljungby Municipality](#). In 2015 there lived 15,785 people in Ljungby.

History

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Astrad and Götrad lived during the Viking Age and are the first persons from Ljungby that we know about. This is a statue that stands in Ljungby and is made by John Lundqvist.

11th century to 1828, before Ljungby became a town

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The first known persons to live in the area around Ljungby were Astrad and Göträd. Astrad and Göträd lived during the [Viking Age](#) in the 11th century. We know about them because Göträd made a [runestone](#), [The Replösa Stone](#), for his dead father Astrad.

The first stone church was built in during the 12th century. It was built with the creation of Ljungby [parish](#).

In the 14th century an [inn](#) was built in Ljungby by order of the king. They built it because Ljungby lies were two big [trade routes](#) cross.

During the 17th and 18th century the inn was owned by a woman named [Märta Ljungberg](#). Märta Ljungberg earned a lot of money from the inn. She used some of the money to buy twelve other farms. The town of Ljungby would later be built on these twelve farms.

In the beginning of the 19th century there was a need of a town in [Sunnerbo hundred](#). There were two places that would fit a town. One was [Berga](#) and the other was Ljungby. Berga had got permission to form a town during the 13th century, but the town had never been formed. Ljungby was located more central in [Sunnerbo hundred](#) and had better road connections. In the end it was decided that the town should be built in Ljungby.

1828 to today, the town Ljungby

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Sometime between 1828 and 1830 the area known as Ljungby was made into a [friköping](#). A *friköping* is a type of smaller town, but it does not have the same [town privileges](#) as a formal town. The new town Ljungby was founded on the ground donated by Märta Ljungberg.

In 1878 the first railroad was built in Ljungby. The railroad went from [Vislanda](#), via Ljungby, to [Bolmen](#). After some years it had been connected with other railroads and went to [Karlshamn](#) in east and to [Halmstad](#) in west. In 1899 the north-south railroad [Skåne-Smålands Railroad](#) opened.

During the 20th century Ljungby expanded with the help of workshops and wood industry. The biggest expansion was between 1940 and 1960.

In 1953, during the night between 4 July and 5 July, there was a big town fire in Ljungby. The fire had damaged twenty buildings. Thirty families became homeless and 96 persons lost their job.

In 1970 the *Karlshamn-Vislanda-Bolmens Railroad* was closed down. Less and less [cargo](#) was being transported by train and was instead replaced by [lorries](#).

The last train in Ljungby passed in 1997 when the cargo route [Helmershus-Ljungby](#) ended. After the railroad was removed, much of the former tracks have been converted into [bicycle paths](#).

The first [college](#) in Ljungby opened in 2002, [Högskolecentrum Ljungby](#). It cooperates with the three nearby universities [Linnaeus University](#), [Jönköping University](#), and [Halmstad University](#).

Culture

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Ljungby have been the home of several cultural persons. Among others, the [cinematographer Gunnar Fischer](#) and the writers [Folke Fridell](#), [Lennart Williams](#), and [Sölve Rydell](#). Ljungby does also have two [museums](#), a [library](#), a [theater](#), and a [cinema](#).

The Ljungberg Museum is a museum in Ljungby that shows paintings by Sven Ljungberg and his wife Ann Margret Dahlquist-Ljungberg, as well as other artists.

The Ljungberg Museum

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[Ljungbergmuseet](#), or *The Ljungberg Museum* in English, is a [museum](#) with paintings in Ljungby. The museum do always show paintings and other art pieces by [Sven Ljungberg](#) and his wife [Ann Margret Dahlquist-Ljungberg](#). They do also show other temporary [exhibitions](#) by other artists.

The museum was built in 1990 and was made bigger in 2002. The museum was designed by the [architect Pontus Ljungberg](#). Pontus Ljungberg is the son of Sven Ljungberg and Ann Margret Dahlquist-Ljungberg.

In 2012 it was decided that the museum should become [Kronoberg's](#) official museum of [visual art](#).

The Museum of Legends is a museum in Ljungby that tell stories about myths and legends from Ljungby and Kronoberg.

The Museum of Legends

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[Sagomuseet](#) , or *The Museum of Legends* in English, is a museum about [folklore](#) in Ljungby. The museum show old [legends](#) and [fairytales](#) that have been told around Ljungby and [Kronoberg](#). The museum have also put up signs around Kronoberg that tell stories about the location.

Every year the museum have a storytelling [festival](#), [Berättarfestivalen](#). During *Berättarfestivalen* people gather to listen to storytellers from around the world.

In 2013 the owners of *The Museum of Legends*, the *Storytelling Network Kronoberg*, became an advisor to Swedish [UNESCO](#) about the intangible cultural heritage.

Ljungby library

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[Ljungby kommunbibliotek](#) , or *Ljungby library* in English, is visited by 500 to 800 people per day. The library also has a [café](#) and a small [art gallery](#). The library was built in 1982, but there have been other libraries in Ljungby since 1920.

Ljungby library is responsible for smaller libraries in [Lagan](#), [Ryssby](#), and [Lidhult](#). Ljungby library do also have a [mobile library](#), a bus filled with bookshelves. They use this bus to reach people who live in small places around [Ljungby Municipality](#).

References

[[change](#) | [change source](#)]

- ↑ 1.0 1.1 "Tätorternas landareal, folkmängd och invånare per km² 2005 och 2010" (in Swedish). Statistics Sweden. 14 December 2011. Archived d from the original on 10 January 2012. Retrieved 10 January 2012.

Other websites

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