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Lübeck



## LÜBECK – FALLING IN LOVE WITH HISTORY

Windy alleys and passages, old merchants houses, the world famous Holsten Gate and the historic Old Town which the UNESCO declared a World cultural heritage site in 1987. There are many reasons for visiting Lübeck. The old Hanseatic town is an attractive destination for lovers of culture, history and the maritime way of life. The numerous museums, the magnificent churches in red-brick Gothic, the marzipan salon at Café Niederegger, the museum harbour and the historic Town Hall are only a few of the places that are well worth visiting. A special highlight is the European Hansemuseum which presents a fascinating interactive insight into 600 years of Hanseatic history and the world of medieval merchants.

Culture can also be enjoyed during organ concerts in the five splendid Gothic churches of the Old Town, during music events varying from classic to pop at the Music and Congress Centre, in master concerts of the Academy of Music, at the Brahms Festival and the international Schleswig-Holstein Music Festival. The Nordic Film Days are considered the most important showcase of Nordic films in Europe. The St. Anne's museum quarter offers visitors an experience of the history of Lübeck from the Middle Ages to the present. Well worth seeing are also the Hospital of the Holy Spirit dating back to 1280, which is one of the oldest functioning social institutions of the world.

Lübeck is particularly proud of the town's three Nobel Prize Laureates Thomas Mann, Willy Brandt and Günter Grass. The literature museum Buddenbrook-House is going to be renovated and you can see parts of the original exhibition in the museum Behnhaus/Drägerhaus (till 2023). The Günter Grass-House is an exhibition and research facility. By means of exciting performances and multimedia elements the "Willy Brandt House Lübeck" retraces the political life of Lübeck's third Nobel Prize laureate and former Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt as a learning location for contemporary history.



## EUROPEAN HANSEMUSEUM

Immerse yourself in the fascinating world of merchants during the Middle Ages and experience the rise and fall of the erstwhile trading power. European history is brought to life in the Hansemuseum which provides the perfect setting for the phenomenon of the Hanseatic League. Nobody can deny that the Hanseatic League played a key role in German and European history and is still present in many people's minds today. Half a millennium passed from its rise as a trading power until its fall. The European Hansemuseum provides answers to many questions, such as how the Hanseatic League was able to survive over such a long period. Submerge yourself in the world and life during the era of the Hanseatic League and be a witness to oaths, diplomatic negotiations, piracy, trade boycotts, wars and the suffering during the great plague epidemic.

### Opening times:

January – December(except 24.12.), 10.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.

An der Untertrave 1

23552 Lübeck

Phone: +49 (0) 4 51 / 80 90 990

Email: [info@hansemuseum.eu](mailto:info@hansemuseum.eu)

[www.hansemuseum.eu](http://www.hansemuseum.eu)



## Lübeck and the Hanseatic League

Lübeck's history and growth are inseparably connected with the leading part of the city within the Hanseatic League. Initially the Hanse („Hanse“, means „A valiant band or group“) was a union of Northern German merchants which was converted into a League of Cities in the 14th century. During its most brilliant and powerful time approximately 200 cities and towns were members of the Hanseatic League. No other League of cities has ever reached the might and extension of the Hanse. The Hanseatic League offered its members protection in foreign countries, defended its interests against foreign rulers, secured privileges, e.g. exemption from paying customs and helped to put differences and quarrels between its members aside with an own jurisdiction which was held by the oldest amongst them, the so-called „Eldermen“.

Although the Hanseatic League had been founded to promote trade relations it became a political power in Northern Europe, even waging successfully wars. The war which 77 Hanseatic cities fought between 1368 and 1370 against Waldemar IV of Denmark can be considered as the climax. Important settlements of the Hanse („trading posts“) were established in London, Bergen (Norway) and Novgorod (Russia).

Its favourable setting between the Northern and the Baltic Sea and the economical importance connected with it were one of the reasons why Lübeck became the Queen of the Hanseatic League and maintained its leading position until the end of the league.

During the following centuries the strengths and power of the Hanseatic League decreased gradually (in 1494 Tsar Ivan III. closed down the trading post at Novgorod), as its form of alliance could not compete in the long run with the modern ways of trading. On the one hand foreign countries and German sovereigns took the trading in their own hands and detained thereby the Hanseatic trading and on the other hand the combination of trading with goods plus financial activities as practised by the big business houses like the „Fugger“ or the „Welser“. This way of trading turned out to be far more profitable and flexible than the Hanseatic trade which was mainly restricted to the trading with goods.

More information: [www.hanse.org](http://www.hanse.org)





## MUSEUM QUARTER ST. ANNE'S

The exhibitions at St. Anne's museum and St. Anne's Art Gallery can be explored from a totally new perspective. A visit of the modern and the historic exhibition rooms, courtyards, gardens and the late-Gothic cloister dating back to the year 1512 gives deep insights into Lübeck's history. What did people have for dinner? How were they dressed? How did a merchant's office look like?

Cultural treasures of immeasurable value are on display, such as the unique collection of sacral artwork which is presented on the authentic spot: the former monastery. The presentation also allows for new insights into the inner world of the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage of Lübeck. The multi-media presentation "TimeTravels" connects the different areas of the museum quarter: Here visitors can take a virtual walk through seven centuries of life in Lübeck.

As yet unparalleled in Northern Germany, almost 200 square metres of St. Anne's Museum Quarter are dedicated to an exhibition specifically for children. Not only the comprehensive and high-quality toy collection of the Lübecker Museum, but also the specific presentation of the museum quarter's central topics will inspire children's interest and curiosity. With the museum pedagogical facilities located so conveniently close, parents and children now have new opportunities of enjoying a relaxed visit at the museum.

**Opening times:** 1<sup>st</sup> January - 31<sup>st</sup> March, Tuesday – Sunday 11.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.  
1<sup>st</sup> April – 31<sup>st</sup> December , Tuesday – Sunday 10.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.

Closed: 24.12., 25.12., 31.12., 01.01.

St. Annen-Straße 15

23552 Lübeck

Phone: + 49 (0) 4 51 / 1 22 41 37

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[mq@luebeck.de](mailto:mq@luebeck.de)

[www.mq-st-annen.de](http://www.mq-st-annen.de)



## LÜBECK'S OLD TOWN – A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Lübeck, the Queen of the Hanseatic League, was founded in 1143 “as the first occidental City at the Baltic Coast” and stands for an exemplary character for all Hanseatic Cities of the Baltic provinces. Mediaeval ambience and historic sites determine until today the cityscape and are remembrances of the important history as a Free- and Hanseatic City. During its 11<sup>th</sup> conference from December 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup>, 1987, the International UNESCO-World Heritage Commission incorporated the Old Town as world culture heritage in its register.

The island-shaped Old Town peninsula with its historic Old Town is one of the most famous relicts of the brick-lined gothic culture. Since mediaeval times, the seven church spires characterize the silhouette of the city. The areas protected by UNESCO include the most important buildings: The building complex of the Town Hall, the Castle Monastery, the Koberg – an entire conserved part of the late 13<sup>th</sup> century – with St. Jacob's church, the Hospital of the Holy Spirit and the building-blocks between Glockengiesserstraße and Aegidienstraße, the part of the patrician houses of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century, situated between St. Peter's church and the Cathedral, the Holsten Gate and the Salt warehouses at the left bank of the Trave.

With Lübeck, it was the first time in history that an Old Town of the Federal Republic of Germany was officially declared a cultural monument. Even the archaeological underground with its nearly 3 million findings forms part of the world heritage as it documents the importance of the city for the settlement history. Thus, on the town hill a several centuries old Slavic settlement structure with castle settlement was discovered. Every cut of the spade leads straight into the history of Lübeck.

In the Hanseatic city witnesses of the past come to light, e.g. the wooden doll that fell in the cesspit around 1300, the stylus of the student who brooded over his tasks in school at St. Jacob's church around 1370, and many more. More than 1,000 listed houses, numerous courtyards and corridors of the Middle Ages and some monumental buildings are witnesses of earlier times.

With unforgettable views of the extensive docks, the picturesque cathedral district and the green remnants of the city wall, it's easy to see why Lübeck's Old Town was awarded the title. Being a UNESCO-World Heritage Site is not only an honour but also an obligation to focus on the preservation, protection and maintenance of the Old Town.

<https://worldheritagegermany.com>

[www.germany.travel/unesco](http://www.germany.travel/unesco)



## 1 DAY IN LÜBECK

### The Hanseatic Past of Lübeck

- Holsten Gate
- St. Peter's church
- Town Hall
- St. Jacob's Church
- Museum Harbour and "Lisa von Lübeck"

Start your Lübeck day at the famous **Holsten Gate** – one of the most renowned buildings in Germany. The fortified gate from the 15<sup>th</sup> century is Lübeck's landmark and a symbol not only of the well-fortified medieval town but also of its self-confidence. Over centuries Lübeck was known as the "Queen of the Hanseatic League". Inside the Holsten Gate visitors can explore the world of a Lübeck merchant who lived in the Middle Ages. After this we suggest you to visit **St. Peter's Church** and to enjoy the view from the 50-metre-high **observation platform**. This stop should be followed by a visit of the **Town Hall**, where nearly all of the Hanseatic Days took place in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century. Then it's time to explore **St. Jacob's Church** in the North of the Old Town. The church can easily be found because of its spire and the four bowls surrounding it. Whenever the seafarers of the Hanseatic League safely returned home from their long journey they attended a mass here to thank God. The mass was followed by some drinks and a meal opposite St. Jacob's Church at the

**Seafarer's Guild.** The former assembly house of the seafarers is one of the most beautiful and famous medieval buildings in Lübeck and is a restaurant to this day. Maybe you wish to try the traditional seafarers' food "Labskaus" for lunch? After lunch take a walk to the **Museum harbour** with its traditional sailing vessels located between Beckergrube and Drehbrücke. This is the area where Hanseatic merchants had their storage houses and where their ships were loaded and unloaded.

## **ADDRESSES:**

### **Holsten Gate**

Holstentorplatz, 23552 Lübeck  
Phone: +49 (0) 4 51/12 24 129  
Fax: +49 (0) 4 51/40 99 769  
Email: kasse.ht@luebeck.de  
www.museum-holstentor.de

#### **The museum's opening hours:**

January – March: Tuesday – Sunday, 11.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.  
April – December: Monday – Sunday, 10.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.

### **St. Peter's Church**

Am Petrikirchhof 1, 23552 Lübeck  
Phone: +49 (0) 4 51/ 39 77 320  
www.st-petri-luebeck.de

#### **Opening hours for the observation platform:**

January – February: 10.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.  
March – September: 9.00 a.m. – 8.00 p.m.  
October – December: 10.00 a.m. – 7.00 p.m.

### **Town Hall**

Breite Straße 62, 23552 Lübeck  
Phone: +49 (0) 4 51/12 21 005

#### **Visiting times:**

Monday – Friday: 11.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m.  
Saturday: 1.30 p.m. (if no other events take place)

## St. Jacob's Church

Jakobikirchhof 3, 23552 Lübeck

Phone: +49 (0) 4 51/ 30 80 10

[www.st-jakobi-luebeck.de](http://www.st-jakobi-luebeck.de)

### Opening hours:

January – March: Tuesday – Saturday 10.00 a.m. – 3.00 p.m. | Sunday 10.00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m.

April: Tuesday – Saturday 10.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m. | Sunday 10.00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m.

May: Monday – Sunday 10.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.

June – 14<sup>th</sup> October: Monday – Sunday 10.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.

15<sup>th</sup> October – November: Monday – Sunday 10.00 a.m. 5.00 p.m.

December: Monday – Sunday 10.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.

## Museum Harbour

Willy-Brandt-Allee 35, 23554 Lübeck

Phone: +49 (0) 4 51/40 08 399

Email: [info@museumshafen-luebeck.org](mailto:info@museumshafen-luebeck.org)

[www.museumshafen-luebeck.org](http://www.museumshafen-luebeck.org)

## Lübeck First Timers

- Guided city tour
- St. Peter's church and a view from the observation platform
- Town Hall
- Café Niederegger
- Huxstraße shopping mile
- Seafarer's Guild

Start the day with a guided tour through the historic **Old Town** with its splendid alleys and courtyards and the Holsten Gate. We recommend you to take a view from the 50-metre-high observation **platform of St. Peter's Church**, from where the city shows its whole beauty and splendour. The next stop should be at the **Town Hall**. This historic building is one of the largest and most important Town Halls in Germany. For a short break we suggest to stop at the Kaffeehaus or the restaurant Miera which both are located at **Huxstraße**, a very beautiful shopping street in the Old Town. More than 100 small and privately managed stores with unique and creative offers, restaurants, bars and cafés invite to relax. Filled with fresh energy it's now time to visit **Café Niederegger** and to buy some Marzipan in the shop on the ground floor. Don't miss the famous marzipan nut cake or a delicious marzipan cappuccino. On the second floor there's a small

marzipan museum which can be visited for free. Dinner awaits you in the evening at the famous restaurant **Seafarers' Guild** - the former seafarers' meeting place dating back to the 16th century decorated in an authentic maritime style.

## ADDRESSES:

### St. Peter's Church

Am Petrikirchhof 1, 23552 Lübeck

Phone: +49 (0) 4 51/ 39 77 320

[www.st-petri-luebeck.de](http://www.st-petri-luebeck.de)

### Opening hours for the observation platform:

October – March: daily, 10.00 a.m. – 7.00 p.m.

April – September: daily, 9.00 a.m. – 9.00 p.m.

### Town Hall

Breite Straße 62, 23552 Lübeck

Phone: +49 (0) 4 51/12 21 005

### Opening hours:

Monday – Friday, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday, 1.30 p.m. (given that no other events are taking place)

## Lübeck Culture

- Guided city tour
- Günter Grass-House
- St. Mary's Church
- Buddenbrook-House
- Café Niederegger

Start your day with a guided tour through the Old Town. Afterwards we suggest paying a visit to the **Günter Grass-House** which presents the work of this famous author who was also a sculptor and illustrator of his own books. Regularly there are special exhibitions of multi-talented artists. Worth a visit afterwards is **St. Mary's** church, the Gothic-style merchants' church in the centre of the Old Town is one of the most important buildings representing the brick stone architecture of Northern Europe. The church was a model for 60 other churches built in this style in the whole Baltic Sea area. In direct proximity is the world-famous **Buddenbrook-House** (Due to extensive renovation work, the museum will be closed from the end of December 2019 to September 2023. During this time, the interim exhibition „Mann brothers“ will be on display at the

Behnhouse/Drägerhouse). On **Mengstraße** you'll find some other fine examples of Hanseatic merchants' houses such as the **Schabbelhaus**, which serves as a restaurant today. Lübeck is also world-famous for its marzipan. **Café Niederegger** offers many different marzipan delicacies to buy as a souvenir. On the second floor there's a marzipan salon with life-sized marzipan figures. And in the café, try a piece of the delicious Marzipan or a Marzipan cappuccino.

## ADDRESSES:

### Günter Grass-House

Glockengießerstraße 21, 23552 Lübeck

Phone: +49 (0) 4 51 /12 24 230

Fax: +49 (0) 4 51 / 12 24 239

Email: [museen@luebeck.de](mailto:museen@luebeck.de)

[www.guenter-grass-haus.de](http://www.guenter-grass-haus.de)

### Opening hours:

January – March: Tuesday – Sunday, 11.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.

April – December: Monday – Sunday 10.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.

### Buddenbrook-House

Due to extensive renovation work, the museum will be closed from the end of December 2019 to September 2023. During this time, the interim exhibition „Mann brothers“ will be on display at the Behnhouse/Drägerhouse.

Interim's exhibition "Mann brothers in Behnhouse": from 28<sup>th</sup> March 2020 to approx. Sept. 2023.

## A Day in Nature

- Bike tour along the river Wakenitz or a paddle boat tour / canoe tour around the Old Town Island
- Museum for natural history and the environment
- Green oases of the patricians' gardens

Start your day in the nature with a bike tour along the river **Wakenitz** or enjoy a paddle boat tour or a canoe tour around Lübeck's Old Town which – like an island – is completely surrounded by water. After that we recommend you to visit the **Museum for natural history and the environment**. On three floors it offers interesting insights into the world of nature in Schleswig-Holstein and informs about the varied species in this region. The so-called "**Patricians' gardens**" are another highlight – a small park area in the Old Town near the Königstraße. This sculpture park area follows a harmonious concept and is accessible for the public. Visit these gardens at the end of a lovely day before you have dinner in one of the historic restaurants.

### ADDRESS:

#### **Museum for natural history and the environment**

Musterbahn 8, 23552 Lübeck

Phone: +49 (0) 4 51/12 24 122

Fax: +49 (0) 4 51/12 24 199

Email: [naturmuseum@luebeck.de](mailto:naturmuseum@luebeck.de)

[www.museum-fuer-natur-und-umwelt.de](http://www.museum-fuer-natur-und-umwelt.de)

#### **Opening hours:**

Tuesday – Friday, 9.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.,

Saturday and Sunday, 10.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.



## LÜBECK – THE CITY OF NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATES

### Exhibitions dedicated to Thomas Mann, Günter Grass and Willy Brandt

The City of Lübeck is proud of its three Nobel Prize Laureates: Thomas Mann (1875-1955 / Nobel Prize in Literature 1929), Willy Brandt (1913-1992 / Nobel Prize for Peace 1971) and Günter Grass (born 1927 in Gdansk - 2015 / Nobel Prize in Literature 1999).

All of them considered the Hanseatic City as their home town. The writer Thomas Mann was born here in 1875 and lived in Lübeck until the age of 23. The politician Willy Brandt, born in Lübeck in 1913, also spent the years of his youth in the Hanseatic City, whereas the author Günter Grass moved to Lübeck at the age of 68, in order to be “closer to” Thomas Mann and Willy Brandt, as he once said.

Lübeck pays a lot of attention to all 3 Nobel Prize Laureates: The Museum of Literature Buddenbrook-House at Mengstraße 4 is a centre of attraction for Mann experts and devotees from all over the world. Here, the works of Heinrich Mann and the author Erich Mühsam are being honoured as well (closed till 2023 because of renovation, please visit the museum Behhaus/Drägerhaus to see a part of the original “Buddenbrooks” exhibition). The Günter Grass-House at Glockengießerstraße 21, where the author had his writing studio, is an exhibition and research facility, just like the Willy-Brandt-House, which is located at Königstraße 21.



## LÜBECK'S HISTORY

### 1143: Lübeck's foundation

The year 1143 is mentioned as the official date of Lübeck's foundation. Back then Earl Adolf von Schauenburg erected a Christian mercantile settlement on the hill „Buku“ surrounded completely by the rivers „Wakenitz“ and „Trave“. The name „Lübeck“ was transferred to that place.

But there were earlier settlements. The first one, which was called „Liubice“ („The Beautiful“) was not on the peninsula but a few kilometres away at the junction of the rivers „Trave“ and „Schwartau“. That settlement consisted of a castle, a Christian church and mercantile colonies. Settlements („Old Lübeck“) can be traced back until 819. The last settlement „Old Lübeck“ before the foundation of Lübeck was burned down in 1138 by Slavs.

The place was not chosen without any plan by Adolf von Schauenburg. He needed a strategically good situated mercantile city which could attract the Northeast trade. A trading route existed in that place before which brought merchants from the west of Germany; especially those from Westphalia and the Rhineland.

Duke Henry the Lion (Heinrich der Löwe) noticed that the place was chosen well because the trade in Bardowik and Lüneburg lost its importance. Many merchants moved to Lübeck.

Arguments between the Duke and the Earl started. The decision was made when a fire destroyed parts of the town in 1157. The Duke ordered the Earl to leave the town and he founded it again in the same place. The structure of the streets was planned back then. It is the same that still can be found today. The hill - shaped like a turtle - is interspersed by the main traffic route (Mühlendamm, Breite Straße, Koberg, Große Burgstraße). From here, streets run to the river „Trave“ in the west and the river „Wakenitz“ in the east of Lübeck. Most streets which lead to the river Trave are called „Grube“ (=pit).

### **1160: The first years and the Danish**

Knowing that he had chosen the right place at the right time and created a gate to the Baltic Sea, Duke Henry the Lion provided Lübeck with many privileges.

Already in 1160 - 3 years after the re-foundation - Duke Henry brought the bishopric from Oldenburg to Lübeck. The first cathedral was consecrated in 1163. The construction of the largest brick-work building in Northern Germany – a Roman cathedral church - lasted from 1173 to 1230.

In 1201 Lübeck fell into Danish hands for 25 years. After the victory over the Danish near Bornhöved (1227) the power of the Danish in Northern Germany was destroyed. The battle of Bornhöved marked the beginning of Lübeck's power. The power of this mercantile city turned the Baltic Sea into a „German Sea“. Lübeck as the northern counterpart to Venice became the trading centre of the Baltic sea. This position ended with the discovery of America when the trading routes were shifted from the Baltic to the Northern Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

### **1226: The young city grows rapidly**

In 1226 Frederic II made Lübeck a free city. This sovereignty ended 711 years later. Lübeck's council men decided to build a counterpart to the cathedral and a sign of their power: St. Mary's church. The church was built in a modern Gothic style, adapted from churches in France, but they used brick stones instead of limestone which was not available in Northern Germany. The money for the construction of St. Mary's was donated by 120 wealthy merchant families from Lübeck. St. Mary's served as a model for other cities in the Baltic area and was often copied in smaller ways. Houses of merchants were also copied with its uniform sizes (25x 100 feet) which lined up the streets of the city and created a picture of harmony and solidity - a stony image of its economical power. Therefore Lübeck became the leading city in the Hansa.

### **1266 The Hanseatic League - Beginning and Development**

The Hanseatic League was born in 1266. At that time the German merchants working in England used to call their union Hansa. This merchant union turned into a union of German towns. Its aim

was to secure trading, as well as the upkeep and expansion of the towns' liberty, protection of the patrician-aristocratic regime and assistance in case of a war.

The Hanseatic League neither had civil servants nor warships, but it had a remarkable fleet and an army where diplomacy and the power of persuasion of money were not enough. The power of the Baltic Sea trade allowed the Hanseatic League to control their competitors Scandinavia and Russia for three centuries.

In 1329 Lübeck secured its direct access to the Baltic Sea and bought Travemünde. Lübeck owed its raise to its position as a port of transshipment of raw materials from the North and East and finished products from the west and south. Places of business were founded in London, Bruges, Bergen and Novgorod.

The merchants were divided into different groups. One group of merchants imported fur from Novgorod, another group wood and wax from Russia. From England cloth and metal goods were imported. Connections with Frankfurt, Nurnberg, Augsburg and Strasbourg were used for the trade with the Mediterranean area and the Orient.

The main advantage of the Hanseatic League was that the vessels could carry up to 100 tons of goods. The cogs exceeded every other type of ship in size and ability of transportation. Until the Thirty Years' War Lübeck's fleet was even bigger than the English one, only the Dutch owned more ships.

More than a hundred towns – not only from the Baltic Sea area - were members of the League. In 1350 the Hanseatic league was on its peak of power. Since 1356 Hanseatic days were held in the Town Hall of Lübeck. The delegates did not only talk about economic questions, but also decided about peace or war.

After 10 years of war with Denmark the year 1370 brought the so called Peace of Stralsund. It strengthened Lübeck's power in the Baltic Sea.

At that time Lübeck had a population of approx. 30 000 inhabitants - a number which was exceeded in Germany only by Cologne.

From 1391- 1398 Lübeck built a canal connecting the Trave river to the Elbe River („Stecknitzfahrt“). It was the first artificial canal in Northern Europe. The following years brought a heavy stroke due to the closing down of the trading office in Novgorod by the Grand Duke of

Moscow. Furthermore, Lübeck lost its hinterland Holstein which started a personal union with Denmark.

### **1531-1630: Reformation and the end of the Hanseatic League**

In 1531 Lübeck became Protestant - after endless arguments of the civil movement with the conservative council ("Sängerkrieg"). In 1530 Dr Johannes Bugenhagen (confessor and intimate friend of Martin Luther) was asked by the council to come to Lübeck to work on a new church order. With his school, health and social order he formed a completely new community. In 1531 the new order was accepted and announced. All monasteries were closed or were transformed into Latin schools and hospitals.

For the first time in history other common civilians like craftsmen could become members of the senate. Jürgen Wullenwever, a man who had moved from Hamburg to Lübeck seven years earlier, became Lord Mayor of Lübeck, but he led Lübeck into a catastrophe due to his adventurous war plans to bring back Lübeck's position as a power in the Baltic Sea area. He was caught by the archbishop of Bremen in 1537 and was executed in Wolfenbüttel.

Due to expeditions and the settlements of Europeans in America the Baltic Sea was no longer the centre of trading. England and the Netherlands became stronger. The peak of power of the Baltic Sea cities was over. Even through political and military actions the power and position of Lübeck could not be restored again. And on top of that the reformation caused a new individual way of living, the trading began to fall and the union of cities started to loosen. More and more cities looked westwards and stayed away from the Hanseatic Days - in former times that would have caused sentences by the other members, but they had no more power.

The last Hanseatic Day was held in 1630. Only Lübeck, Hamburg and Bremen took part in it. Those cities got together as trustees of the Hanseatic idea, but it was not before 1980 that the Hanseatic days were brought back on Dutch request.

After the time of the Hanseatic League Lübeck remained to be an important mercantile city, wealthy but not extremely rich anymore. The fortifications built in 1613 kept away the Thirty Years' War. Trade and economy were reformed in different cities, but Lübeck stayed a traditional trading place.

### **1806: The French**

Napoleon brought war to Europe. Even though Lübeck stayed neutral, it got involved into fights between France and the Prussians. After the battle of Jena and Auerstedt parts of the Prussian troops escaped to the Lübeck. In their neutral position the people in Lübeck could not do anything against this invasion. The next day a battle outside the gates of Lübeck took place. The French won

the battle and marched into Lübeck and plundered in the city for several days. The following quartering, forced rates and deliveries as well as the politics of isolation practised by the French, did harmed Lübeck greatly.

In 1811, Lübeck became part of the empire. It was in 1813 that the city was freed by the Russians. The definite liberation happened at the beginning of December 1813 with the marching in of Marshal Bernadotte - the same Marshal who occupied the city in 1806 and who was now fighting on for the Swedish.

### **1815: After the French**

Due to the Vienna Convention in 1815 Lübeck became independent again. Struggles with Denmark over decades followed. The amount of debts left by the French was enormous.

But not only cities in the Northern Sea area stood against a boom in Lübeck, also other cities in the Baltic Sea area became serious competitors. The Prussians assisted cities like Stettin, Danzig and Königsberg and Denmark promoted Kiel which was part of its national territory. Due to the fact that Russia and Sweden supported Lübeck its merchants could recover again. In 1820 the remaining imperial cities (Hamburg, Lübeck, Bremen, Frankfurt) chose Lübeck as their seat for their court of appeal - that showed that Lübeck still had an excellent reputation.

The revolutions of 1848 also brought changes to Lübeck- for the first time all citizens could influence the faith of their city by voting a parliament. In 1866 Lübeck became a member of the Northern German Union, in 1871 federal state of the newly created German Empire. A street to connect Lübeck with Hamburg - the new trading centre in the North - was built, but the Danish who owned Holstein (situated between Lübeck and Hamburg) wanted high custom duties.

Railway connections with Hamburg (1865), to Mecklenburg (1870) and Kiel (1873) were established. Between 1886 and 1893 money was invested in the harbour and at the same time Lübeck tried to push the industrialisation of the city. The opening of the Elbe-Lübeck-Channel in 1900 softened the disadvantages caused by the Northern Sea - Baltic Sea – Channel in Kiel (opening in 1895). In 1911 Lübeck got the status of a large city and in 1920 the city received a democratic constitution.

### **1933: The end of the sovereignty**

The assumption of power by the national socialists in 1933 brought a reign of terror, which ended in a catastrophe. After World War I many citizens worked together with the social democrats or communistic movements. Therefore the city and its citizens became a target for the new regime. Right after the takeover the representative of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) Dr Julius Leber was

arrested and sentenced to 20 months in prison. Later he was executed. An inscription at the arsenal, where the secret police had their prison and their torture chambers, commemorates the years of fear and of those times when people were persecuted, ruined or killed for their political or religious position or out of racist motivations.

The NSDAP regime, which could find many supporters in Lübeck, did not care about the city's history. In 1937 Lübeck became a part of the Prussian province Schleswig-Holstein and its independence was ended.

On Palm Sunday in 1942 main parts of the historic Old Town were destroyed by English bombs. The city owes the fact that after that there were no further bombings and destruction to the Swiss national Carl Jacob Burckhardt and a banker from Hamburg Eric Wartburg. These two men called the international Red Cross to use the harbour of Lübeck for the shipment of aid.

In 1944 Lübeck became an emporium for relief campaigns and goods to prisoners of war, especially from the USA. On May 2nd 1945 British troops marched into the city without having to face any resistance. But Lübeck never ever got back its status as a city-state like Hamburg or Bremen, even though they made several attempts. Since those days Lübeck belongs to Schleswig-Holstein.

### **Borderland and UNESCO World Heritage Site**

After the division of Germany and until the fall of the Wall in 1989 Lübeck became an area located closely to the inner-German border. Lübeck's unique Old Town was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1987.



## THE RESTAURANT "SCHIFFERGESELLSCHAFT" IN LÜBECK

### THE SEAFARERS' GUILD

One of the most beautiful medieval buildings in Lübeck is the „Seafarers' Guild“, the most classical tavern in the world'. The majority of the former office- and convention-rooms of seafarers and sail-makers are nowadays used as a restaurant. However, the Seafarers' Guild itself is still actively working for the benefit of the community. According to the rules of the society the leasing revenues are used out a so-called ‚Tobacco-Money' as old-age allowance, for providing rent-free flats for seafarers' widows and for, last but not least, maintaining the building enjoying the special protection as monument.

The premises first mentioned in a chronicle in 1292, had been acquired in 1535 by the Seafarers' Guild. The old building was taken down and a new house with unsupported and rising stepped gable was built and still exists as such in its original form. The gable was replaced in 1880 and entirely overhauled in 1982.

The hall, the former convention room of the skippers, is supported by solid and painted wooden beams and carved posts. Quite unaltered are the long benches made of oak wood with continuous tables. At the ends there are the old coats of arms of the seafarers who sailed with cogs from Lübeck to Reval, Bergen and Scania, being considered invincible by pirates. Many souvenirs of former centuries contribute to the unique atmosphere of the rooms.

The immense chandelier weighing 431 pounds represents a special decoration. The elder men of the Seafarers' Guild had it casted in 1655 at the cost of 434 Kurantmarks.

Even today the house of the Seafarers' is not only an attractive object of interest for tourists. Now as before the captains of the association, being aware of the tradition, hold their conventions and meetings in this house and have their chitchat at their reserved table every Tuesday.

[schiffergesellschaft.de](http://schiffergesellschaft.de)



## ROTSAPON – RED WINE FROM LÜBECK

The beginning of the red wine trade in Lübeck dates back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. At that time the first ships of the Hanseatic League sailed to the French coast in order to buy Bordeaux wine.

However it was no sooner than 1530 that the red wine trade became important for Lübeck, because back then, Thomas Bugenhagen was the first merchant who imported larger quantities of French red wine. He is said to have ordered his cellar master to allow the wine to mature so that its good properties may fully develop and turn the drinker into a happy and sociable person instead of a loud and boisterous one.

Since that time French red wine is brought to Lübeck to get “refined and cultivated”. The surprising improvement of quality as a consequence of the storage in Lübeck’s wine cellars was first perceived in 1806 by French officers. After Napoleon’s army had occupied the city of Lübeck, the officers noticed that the Bordeaux-wines stored in Lübeck’s wine-cellars tasted much better than the Bordeaux-wines at home.

Back home they started to investigate the “Bordeaux-wine case” thoroughly. They filled several wine-casks at Bordeaux, all of them with the same wine. Some of those casks were left in Bordeaux and the others were brought to Lübeck to be stored. After an adequate period of time for maturing and storage a tasting of both wines showed that the French officers were right. But even until now an explanation could not be found. It may be the climate in Lübeck in connection with the temperature in Lübeck’s wine-cellars that has a better effect on the wine than that in Bordeaux.

Rotspon originally meant red-wine being stored in a wooden cask. Until today “Lübecker Rotspon” stands for high quality wine - and it has the same good reputation as the famous marzipan.

## LÜBECKER WEINKONTOR

The Lübecker Weinkontor or Wine house is located in an ancient town house in the heart of Lübeck's Old Town.

Wine-lovers and connoisseurs can look forward to wine enjoyment and lifestyle in the stylish town house ambience of the Lübecker Weinkontor. In addition to our own Lübecker house wines and sparkling wine specialties, such as the Lübecker 7-Tower-Sekt, Pfaffenwein (Parson's Wine) and Emanuel Geibel Rotspon, the Weinkontor presents an extensive range of exclusive wines from Germany, Europe and overseas. Friends of refreshing beers (four on draught) are also welcome. We have several tasty snacks to accompany your choice of refreshment, such as Tarte Flambée, Vintner Toast, cheese and olives.

Join the wine rendezvous for connoisseurs, with monthly changing wine, music and theme events. Test and enjoy your choice from over 40 wines by glass according to a maxim by Oscar Wilde: "I have but the simplest taste: I always satisfied with the best".



## MARZIPAN FROM LÜBECK

Lübeck and marzipan are closely connected with each other. In 1530 the word 'Martzapaen' was mentioned in Lübeck's guild-rolls for the first time. In former times the production of marzipan – which boomed during Christmas season – was an especially strenuous and troublesome job at the grinding-stone. Meanwhile it has given way to industrial production. But its secret has been kept: The quality is specified by the special mixing-rate of the individual ingredients and each producer keeps his secret.

Today the specialties that Thomas Mann once described as "harem confectionery" and which even Russian Czars and the German emperor indulged in are available for everyone. There are 300 different chocolate-covered, glazed or decorated specialties along with classic marzipan in the shape of bread, fine chocolates, cute figures, sweet liqueurs, hot drinks and seasonal extras which can be found at Café Niederegger in the heart of Lübeck's Old Town.

Nowadays there are few big companies in Lübeck that produce and export marzipan to the whole world. Lübecker Niederegger marzipan not only has to be produced in Lübeck, it also has to meet the special requirements that the producer entailed on themselves.

In the world famous marzipan house "Niederegger" in the Breite Straße you can not only buy marzipan, you can also discover the history of this mysterious delicacy in the marzipan exhibiton. The exhibition takes the visitor on a long journey into the past of marzipan from its oriental origin to the hanseatic city.

Opening hours of the Niederegger-House (free entry and lift for handicapped visitors:  
Mon.-Fri.: 9am – 7pm, Sat.: 9am-6pm, Sun.: 10am-6pm



## LÜBECKS Courtyards and Alleyways

Just like other big cities of the late Middle Ages and the beginning of modern times, Lübeck had a great number of daytellers and delivery boys. They chiefly lived in little houses called “Buden” (shacks), which were densely crowded on premises in street corners, at the back of townsmen’s houses and in the inner parts of housing blocks. Those hidden parts were called alleyways and alleyway quarter. Quickly the salesman, richer middle class and church men discovered how much there was to earn with a well embellished courtyard. Of course the trade with these little housing alleys and exorbitant rates prospered widely. Therein it was up to the owner how many families he cramped into the tiny flats and how many buildings he erected behind his own house.

With the general growth of population during the second half of the 15th century Lübeck’s population increased by 25%. This led to a pauperisation of a big part of the population and with it to an extended and modernised quarter of alleyways. Towards the end of the 17th century Lübeck had more than 180 alleyways. Today about 90 of them have survived.

A few of the most popular ones are presented here:

### **Engelsgrube – Where the English were called Angels**

The origin of this designation is not to be found in the heavenly spheres, but can be traced back to the Hanseatic name for the English. A part of the harbour was allocated to the English merchants to charge and discharge their ships. Initially these quarters were meadows, Street names like „Engelswisch“ commemorate these „Meadows of the English“.Hardly any other street in the Old Town shows a bigger variety of alleyways than the Engelsgrube, where dock workers of all kind settled: salt packers, delivery boys for chests and beams and others. Just as the neighbouring Fischergrube, the Engelsgrube was aligned and heaped up before the turn of the century. So now the entrances and windows of some of the houses lie beneath the landfills and stairs lead down to them.

### **Hellgrüner und dunkelgrüner Gang – A green paradise in the backstreets**

Through the low portal at the side of a baroque bourgeois house one enters the prettiest and cleanest of Lübeck's alleyways: the Light and Dark Green Alley. Situated between Engelswisch and Untertrave and accessible from both ends, a forgotten world opens up, imparting a whiff of the old Lübeck: interplay of narrow alleys, little shacks, courtyard like fields, alleys seeming to be blind and hidden exits. The history of this quarter dates back to the year 1357, first housing to 1587. Gradually a small colony developed near the harbour, close to the waterfront and not far from the main road to Mecklenburg. On 23rd April 1596 a huge gas-explosion destroyed the quarter of alleyways. A Spanish inhabitant had secretly stored not granulated gunpowder destroying a big part of the quarter through self-ignition. Today's buildings date back to the time of the big explosion – the 17th century.

### **Lüngreens Gang ( Fischergrube No. 38) – submerging in the labyrinth of Alleys**

One of the few alleyways where the remaining two-storey houses from the first half of the 17th century are under monumental protection. Moreover, it is one of the few alleys connecting two streets (Gruben). For tourists it is an adventure to get from the angled ways on the end towards the Bäcker gang to the straight Lüngreens Gang and then finding themselves emerging from the idyll into the Fischergrube.

**Füchtingshof** is located in Glockengießerstraße below St. Catherine's church. It is one of the biggest and magnificent courtyards in Lübeck. The listed early Baroque housing area belongs to the charity foundation "Johann Füchtling Testament" that still exists today as an autonomous foundation. Since 1639 the courtyard serves as a housing estate for widows of sailors and merchants. After a modernization and renovation in the 1970s 28 apartments are available. Still inhabited today, this courtyard became an oasis in the centre of the Old Town.



## ST. MARY'S CHURCH

St. Mary's church, the church of the council of the Hanseatic City of Lübeck, the third largest church in Germany is considered to be an extraordinary precious and grand example of ecclesiastical Gothic brickwork. It took 100 years to build the church. The works were completed in 1350.

French and Flemish Gothic cathedrals have served as model for the Lübeck basilica with its three aisles, the approx. 40 m high middle nave – the highest brickwork vault of the world – and the two 125 m high towers. For St. Mary's home-bred brickwork material was used for the very first time. St. Mary's itself became a "model", for numerous Gothic brickwork churches in the entire area of the Baltic Sea.

During the bomb-raid in Lübeck in March 1942, St. Mary's church burnt out nearly completely. The roofs burnt down. The high spires of the towers and vaults came down and the bells crashed onto the floor of the southern tower where they have been left as a memorial. They are dedicated to all people who were killed far away from their homeland. Due to the fire parts of the medieval wall paint had come to light on inner room-parts and most of them could be restored.

Being an outstanding national building, St. Mary's church was protected against further deterioration by an emergency roof although the war was still going on. The reconstruction commenced already in 1947 under the worst conditions and was completed, substantially, twelve years later. The two spires were already finished in 1956 and 1957.

In place of the destroyed big organ the organ-manufacturing firm of Kemper from Lübeck installed in 1968 the largest organ of the world having a mechanical connection between the keys and the air-valves. On five manuals and pedals it has 101 registers with almost 10.000 organ-pipes, the largest of them have a height of eleven metres. From 1667 to 1707 the famous composer Dietrich Buxtehude was organist and in charge of the workshop of St. Mary's church. His small organ – the "Totentanzorgel" – has also been reconstructed. The "Buxtehude-Organ" resounded at the occasion of the 350th birthday of Lübeck's most famous musician in 1987. The present astronomical clock was reconstructed true to the burnt original by the watchmaker Paul Behrens of Lübeck.

The beautiful ridge turret, partly gilt, rising 30 m above the roof of the main nave, was reconstructed in 1980 according to old drawings and photographs.

30 bells from St. Catharine's church in Gdansk are now combined with 6 bells found after the war to a chime of bells. Towards the end of the war, the 'Dantzig-bells' had been re-discovered on a 'burial ground for bells' in Hamburg where they should be melted and were given to St. Mary's church in Lübeck where they now play a chorale melody every half an hour.

The "Letter Chapel", an annex constructed during the early 14th century, serves the parish community in winter. In former times the chapel used to house the stands of the public writers putting on paper contracts for Lübeck's citizens, i.e. they 'lettered' them (confirmed them in writing). The 9 m high and slender columns are made of Bornholm granite. The most important artwork in the 'Letter Chapel' is a tombstone of the then famous mayor of Lübeck, Brun Warendorp (who died in 1369).

St. Mary's church has numerous other works of art and objects of interest, such as: The 'Triumphal Crucifix' of Gerhard Marcks in the high choir above the 'Swarte' Altar made in 1945, the tabernacle of bronze (1479), and the splendid marble epitaph for the town-senator Johann Füchting (17th century), who donated the famous "Füchtingshof" in 23-27 Glockengießerstraße. In the "Marientiden-Chapel" there's a late-Gothic altar (1518) dedicated to the Virgin Mary, made in Antwerp.

Marienkirchhof 1  
23552 Lübeck  
Phone: + 49 (0) 4 51 / 39 77 00  
[www.st-marien-luebeck.de](http://www.st-marien-luebeck.de)



Travemünde



## TRAVEMÜNDE – WELLNESS AND THE SEA

Travemünde – magical romance of the Baltic Sea, wellness and sailing. Travemünde is one of Europe's most beautiful and attractive seaside resorts. Since 1802 the former fishermen and sailors' town is one of the first ports of call for bathers from near and far.

Taking a stroll on the historic beach promenade one can marvel at the fascinating sailing old timers, chugging boats and huge ferries on the Baltic Sea. From the Priwall up to the steep coast of Brodten fine sandy beach of 4.5 kilometers invite to carefree bathing and basking in the sun. During the whole year extended walks along the beach in the fresh sea breeze and a visit to the quaint fishing harbour with a view on the freshly caught fish offer sensual delight. A stroll along 'Vorderreihe' - the most enticing shopping street in Travemünde - passing the cruise liner pier on the quay 'Ostpreußenkai' and a stop in a pavement café with a view on the ships on the estuary of the Trave river invite visitors to relax and start dreaming.

Those who would like to know more about the glamorous history of the seaside resort and the historic bathing culture are welcome to visit the 'Seebadmuseum'. A visit to the newly restored Alte Vogtei is worthwhile as well. A nice place to relax in a historic atmosphere - just like the municipal reeves did hundreds of years ago - and to admire the unique Renaissance paintings. Ship outings, sailing trips on old timer ships, offshore fishing and a visit of the four-masted barque PASSAT, Travemünde's landmark, are also very popular. The historic light house houses a maritime museum. Ferries going from Travemünde/Skandinavienkai, the largest ferry harbour of Europe, to Finland and Sweden offer the opportunity of short trips to Scandinavia. Travemünde Sailing Week' (2021) is one of the world's greatest sailing events. Every year, there are hundred of thousands of visitors who want to witness this unique combination of international sailing sport and to enjoy the maritime festival.



## OLD LIGHTHOUSE TRAVEMÜNDE

The lighthouse in Travemünde is the oldest one in Germany. It was first mentioned in a document around 1330. The tower was destroyed in 1534 by Danish troops and replaced by the present tower in 1539, which was built by Dutch workers. The illumination would most probably have been provided originally by means of an open fire. Later, a lamp with a gold-plated concave mirror was used. At that time hempseed oil was used as illuminate.

The old lighthouse is 31 meter high and today houses a maritime museum on 8 floors which gives an idea of the history of lighthouse techniques. Various models of lightships, sea-lanterns and complete optical devices are on display. More than 142 steps lead to the upper storey. Here the optical device with 1000 watt bulbs is displayed, which was used until the navigational light was extinguished. It is still functioning. From the gallery one has an absolutely beautiful view of the old town of Travemünde, the Lübeck Bay and parts of the coast of the Federal State Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

### Opening times:

April – June, September, October and 24<sup>th</sup> December – 1<sup>st</sup> January | daily 1.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.  
July and August | daily 11.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m.

Am Leuchtenfeld 1 23570 Travemünde

Phone: + 49 (0) 45 02 / 88 91 790

[info@leuchtturm-travemuende.de](mailto:info@leuchtturm-travemuende.de)



## FOUR-MASTED BARQUE PASSAT TRAVEMÜNDE

Built in 1911 by Blohm & Voss in Hamburg for the shipping company F. Laeisz, she was the last true Cape Horn sailing ship, and has become the maritime symbol of the Baltic resort of Travemünde.

Although she no longer carries heavy freight across the world's seas, this elegant sailing ship reminds visitors of the time when the Passat defied force 10 gales and high waves under full sail. A love of adventure and a desire for freedom often yielded to a simple struggle for survival at this time.

Their voyages took them half-way around the world and lasted for months. Perhaps it is this knowledge that captures your imagination during a visit on board. The romance of the sea and wanderlust take hold and you listen with awe to the exciting stories of the “contemporary witnesses”, who are happy to regale visitors with tales of their experiences at sea during tours on board the Passat.

Numerous pictures in the museum section of the ship give an idea of what it was like to serve on board what at the time was a state-of-the-art freight sailing ship.

However, this ship has more to offer than just exciting stories – it is now a well-established meeting place and event venue with overnight accommodation. The ship is also becoming an increasingly popular venue for conferences and celebrations of every kind. There are bunks and washrooms below decks and anyone who looks through the porthole at the beautifully illuminated Travemünde before they go to sleep is bound to get that real “sailing ship feeling”: because the Passat moves gently with the swell of the Baltic Sea, she truly is still a proper ship!

**Opening hours 2020:**

4<sup>th</sup> April – 10<sup>th</sup> May & 28<sup>th</sup> September – 31<sup>st</sup> October | daily 11.00 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.  
11<sup>th</sup> May – 27<sup>th</sup> September | daily 10.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.

**Contact information:**

Am Priwallhafen 16, 23570 Travemünde

Tel.: + 49 (0) 451/ 1 22 52 02

[www.passat.luebeck.de](http://www.passat.luebeck.de)



## BEACH PROMENADE TRAVEMÜNDE

Strolling and promenading has a long tradition in Travemünde. Attractions like the Strandterrasse and the Seegarten now draw visitors in.

At 20 metres wide and 1.7 kilometres long, it is now the most beautiful promenade in Schleswig-Holstein.

Thanks to the slight elevation, it affords a fantastic view of the Bay of Lübeck, allowing visitors to watch the comings and goings of the big ships.

A fully accessible design makes for easy access.

### **Strandterrasse**

You'll be able to keep an eye on your children from Logenplatz on the Strandterrasse while they play in the Pirate's Playground on the esplanade, and you have a great view of the big ships.

### **Promenadensteg**

This 60-m-long walkway was built last year at the start of the esplanade. The walkway has a 16-m-long bench, which allows people to observe the whole promenade, the beach and the sea to the south and north. All big explorers will have fun with the telescopes all the way along the walkway.

### **Seegarten**

A wonderful oasis with a direct sea view!

The wooden decks with various seating options and two barbecue stations are just waiting for you to spend a few happy hours here with a barbecue evening close to the esplanade.

**Further information:** [www.travemuende-tourism.de](http://www.travemuende-tourism.de)



## SEASIDE RESORT MUSEUM TRAVEMÜNDE

Once upon a time on the Baltic Sea... from the defensive fortress to the carefree summer holiday destination - chronicle of an eventful past.

Where did the airplanes start and land earlier in Travemünde? What was the highly fashionable swimwear on the health resort beach? The seaside resort museum gives answers to this and other questions. An exciting exhibition presenting old pieces as well as unique photos, all about the swimwear and shipping will take you back to the past of the seaside resort Travemünde.

“Lübeck's most beautiful daughter” is Travemünde's affectionate nickname - yet the “Lütte” was an indispensable support from the start: The Queen of the Hanseatic League would never have been able to take the throne without her. The rich trading city was dependent on free access to the sea and the Lübeck councillors were well aware of this:

In 1329, they bought the fishing village with its two dozen houses and some 250 inhabitants on the northern bank of the Trave for 1,060 marks. On the Priwall Peninsula, in contrast, the red/white flag flew much earlier – Lübeck had defeated the forces of Mecklenburg in 1226, and the Danes had also been driven out of the port entrance after long periods of conflict.

Travemünde was founded in 1187 by Count Adolf III of Holstein (known as “the Holsteiner”) – he fortified the Stülper Huk, a hill on the lower stretch of the Trave to control shipping.

### Opening hours:

March – December | daily 11.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m. (Closed on Mondays)

### Contact information:

Heimatverein Travemünde e. V.

Gesellschaftshaus

Torstraße 1, 23570 Travemünde

Tel.: +49 (0) 4502 / 9 99 80 94

[www.heimatverein-travemuende.de](http://www.heimatverein-travemuende.de)

Event  
Preview  
2021

## Calendar of events LÜBECK 2021 (highlights)

We are delighted to present to you a broad selection of upcoming events around Lübeck for 2021. Please bear in mind that events might be postponed or cancelled, given the current situation. All information given below may be subject to change. Thank you for your understanding.

### 44th International museum day

18.05.2021

Experience the magic of the Lübeck museums and dive into the world of cultural heritage. For a day all museums invite for a lot of offers and activities all around the world of past days.

Information at: <https://die-luebecker-museen.de/programm?vr=27> and [www.hansemuseum.eu](http://www.hansemuseum.eu)

### WineSummer Lübeck

10.06. – 16.06.2021

Passionate winegrowers from Rhineland-Palatinate present over 300 wines, sparkling wines and other specialities from their region. With daily live-music and things to do all around the Wine guests sit together at the historic market place in the Oldtown of Lübeck.

[www.weinsommer.de/luebeck/](http://www.weinsommer.de/luebeck/)

### Summer Studios Schleswig-Holstein 2021

June 2021

Artists from all over Schleswig-Holstein open their doors to present their art. With all kind of materials they create special art that will leave an impression. There are also artists in Lübeck who are happy to show the guests what they have been working on for this special occasion.

<http://sommerateliers-sh.de/>

### UNESCO World Heritage Day 2021

06.06.2021

Germany's 46 world heritage sites welcome guests to show why they became a world heritage and what makes them so unbelievably unique. There are a lot of things to do and to learn about all of the heritages. There are special things to do in Lübeck about the heritage itself.

<https://welterbedeutschland.de/>

### **HanseKulturFestival Lübeck 2021**

11. – 13.06.2021

Every year a different quarter in Lübeck opens its doors and welcomes all people. Citizens show their decorated houses, the streets are colourful and filled with music and at every corner there is another thing to discover. It is the perfect time to meet Lübeck's citizens and come together.

[www.luebeck-tourismus.de](http://www.luebeck-tourismus.de)

<https://www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/highlights/hansekulturfestival.html>

### **26<sup>th</sup> Handball Days Lübeck**

17. – 21.06.2021

One of the biggest handball competitions worldwide takes place in Lübeck and other cities. About 400 teams from all over the world participate in this international spectacle.

<https://www.handball-days.de>

### **Schleswig-Holstein Music Festival**

04.07. – 30.08.2021

Enjoy music from international artists and orchestras. Every year the festival is dedicated to another musician to honor him.

[www.shmf.de](http://www.shmf.de)

### **LÜBECK talks TANGO**

12.07.2021

The oldest tango school in Lübeck celebrates the Tango with vivid music and food. Come together, dance and enjoy.

<http://www.parcour.de/page/festival/>

### **Duckstein-Festival**

**30.07. – 08.08.2021**

Celebrate a high quality drink with good friends and listen to live music. The Duckstein Festival is all about coming together and enjoying regional and culinary dishes and drinks.

[www.duckstein-festival.de](http://www.duckstein-festival.de)

### **Christopher Street Day**

**27. –28.06.2021**

The Christopher Street Day is traditionally celebrated to draw attention to the rights of the LGBT community and honor them. With demonstrations, parades and music until late at night people want to create awareness and stand together on that special day.

<http://www.luebeck-pride.de/>

### **Lübeck's Night of Open Museums**

**28.08.2021**

Until midnight there will be open doors in all museums, galleries and cultural institutions. The open museum night is celebrated with live music and theater shows as well as a program for people all ages during the day.

[www.die-luebecker-museen.de](http://www.die-luebecker-museen.de).

### **TraveJazz Festival 2021**

**09. – 12.09.2021**

It is all about jazz, funk and soul these 4 days. National and international musicians show their music and give workshops all around the genre jazz.

[www.travejazz.de](http://www.travejazz.de)

### **Day of the Open Monument 2021**

**12. September 2021**

What are the chances for a monument in our society? Is it sustainable to maintain a monument? Those and other interesting questions are being solved on the Day of the Open Monument.

<https://www.tag-des-offenen-denkmals.de/>

## **14th Lübeck Marathon**

**24.10.2021**

Apart from the Travemünde Sailing Week, the Lübeck Marathon organised by the municipal services is considered the most important sporting event in Lübeck: Six different trails from 2.1 kilometres to 42.195 kilometres leading through the Old Town and the Herrentunnel up to the seaside resort of Travemünde. All runners start from Breite Straße and finish on the market next to Lübeck's historic Town Hall.

Registration and further information at: [www.stadtwerke-luebeck-marathon.de](http://www.stadtwerke-luebeck-marathon.de).

## **63rd Nordic Film Festival, the most famous showcase of the Nordic film in Europe**

**02. – 07.11.2021**

The nordic film days in Lübeck are known as the most important exhibition of the nordic film outside of Scandinavia. There will be feature films, documentaries, children's and youth films as well as short films. Young people show their films and what they worked on.

[www.filmtage.luebeck.de](http://www.filmtage.luebeck.de)

## **Lübeck Christmas Markets**

[www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas.html](http://www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas.html)

**29.11. – 30.12.2021**

Known as the „Christmas capital of Northern Germany“ Lübeck invites for a magical time right in the heart of the UNESCO world heritage. The city will be decorated and filled with light for a perfect christmas atmosphere. It starts with turning on all the christmas lights on the 29th of November.

## **Fairytale Forest of Christmas at St. Mary's**

**22.11 – 30.12.2021**

The traditional fairytale forest right at the St. Mary's church shows many famous fairytales. Dive into the world of Sleeping Beauty's happily ever after in lovingly handmade fairytale booths.

[www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets/enchanted-forest.html](http://www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets/enchanted-forest.html)

### **Historic Christmas Market at St. Mary's Church**

**22.11. – 23.12.2021**

The historic christmas market invites daily with medieval ambience for a journey into older days.

[www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets/historic-christmas-market.html](http://www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets/historic-christmas-market.html)

### **Winter Wonderland at the European Hansemuseum**

**22.11.2021 – 02.01.2022**

The whole family is welcome in the Winter Wonderland with a lot of activities for young visitors just as a playground and a pixie forest. In the heated tent on the roof of the Hansemuseum everyone can enjoy the homey christmas atmosphere with cocktails, hot beverages and delicious goodies.

[www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets/christmas-wonderland.html](http://www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets/christmas-wonderland.html)

### **Lübeck's craft market inside St. Peter's Church**

**27.11. - 18.12.2021**

In historical ambience of the 800 years old St. Peter's church craftpeople present their art. You can buy high quality crafts or just walk through the church with its booths.

[www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets/craft-market-st-peters.html](http://www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets/craft-market-st-peters.html)

### **Craftsmen's Christmas Fair inside the Hospital of the Holy Spirit**

**27.11. – 07.12.2021**

About 150 craftpeople from Germany, Scandinavia, Great Britain and the Baltic States show a variety of new and old craft techniques.

[www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets/hospital-of-the-holy-spirit.html](http://www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets/hospital-of-the-holy-spirit.html)

## **Craft's market inside Hogehus**

**27.11. – 12.12.2021**

In the historic Hogehus craftpeople show their most beautiful crafts. The fascinating building makes looking for christmas presents very special. The proceeds go to a charitable cause.

[www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets.html](http://www.luebeck-tourism.de/events/luebeck-at-christmas/christmas-craft-markets.html)

Version of 10.09.2020 – All Information given may be subject to change