

Lübeck

Winter between 1982 and 2012

Part 1



Winter Impressions or as winters still winter were

Hanseatic town Lübeck

Travemünde
Kleiner See
Wakenitz
round the old town

between
1982 and 2012

Part 1

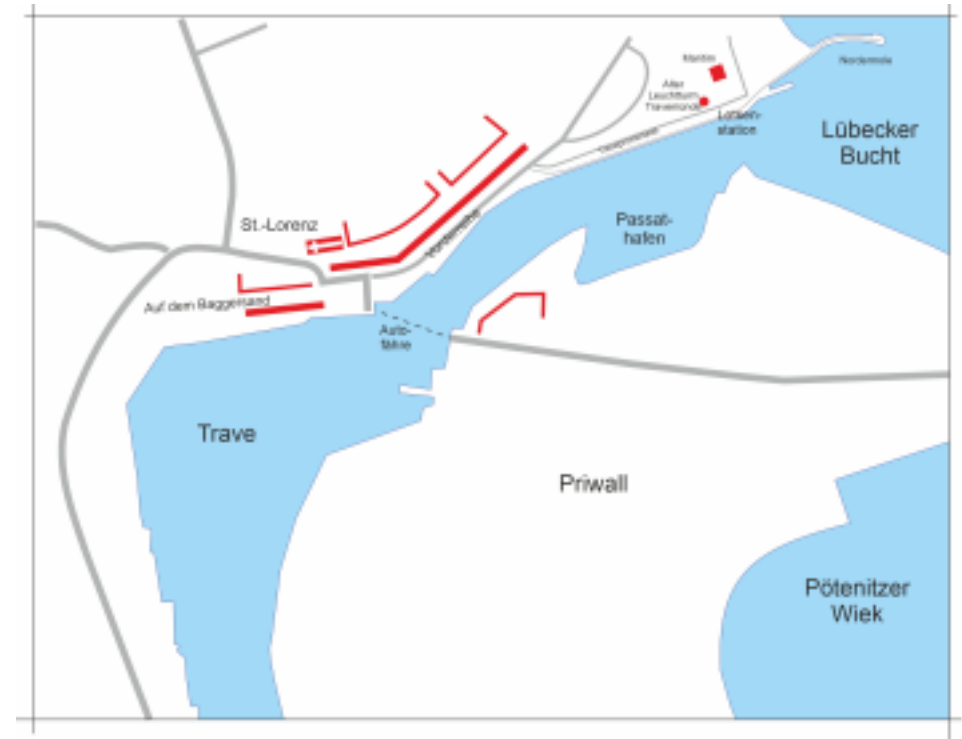
Peter S
July 2020



Contents

Part 1

Travemünde 1982/84	3
Travemünde 2012	11
Kleiner See 1982/83	21
On the Moltkebrücke	24
Winter in the Drägerpark 2004	30
Gasometers at the Kanal-Trave	34
Emergency overflow at the Düker	36
At the Mühlenteich	37
Old rye mill	39
The Lübecker Dom	40
Stadt-Trave at the Wallstraße 2010	42
Between Dankwartsbrücke and Obertravenbrücke	54
Links of the Obertravenbrücke	63
Lübeck's salt storage	68
Round the Holstentor	70
Woodcuts	78
Publication data	84



At the mouth of the Trave to the Baltic Sea, Travemünde

Digital photos from the winters 1982/84 and 1994

Views Travemünde

Digital photos of 2-9-2012

*From the Nordermole to the Priwall, only Caspar David
Friedrich saw even more impressive ice barriers,
"Polar sea (the failed hope)."*



Lowland mountain climbers ice climbing on the coast at the Nordermole with the Travemünde lighthouse in the background.



On the Nordermole, Travemünde.



*The beach is hidden under the ice, pedestrians can walk to the shipping channel.
A ferry through the ice between Gedser and Travemünde, GT line.*



The car ferry Travemünde commutes between Gedser and Travemünde (GT).



A museum ship, the four-master Passat, can be seen in the background.

The Passat was built in 1911. The Pamir, the Peking and the Padua were the sister ships and counted to the fastest sailboats of the time. Due to their speed, they are often referred to as the Flying-P liners. Today the Padua sails under the name Kruzenshtern as a Russian training sailing ship. The Passat is classified as a historical monument.



*A look at the Nordermole and the beacon on the
end of the pier, Travemünde.*



On the Trave in 1984, before the reorganization and remodelling of the promenade between 2010 and 2012.



Travemünde was founded and put under the Lübeck empire's jurisdiction with the liberty letter in 1187. Travemünde was a seaside resort and became possession of Lübeck despite the distance of about 20 kilometres to Lübeck.

In 1802 it was incorporated, as a part of Lübeck. Travemünde became a seaside resort and a popular destination for an outing to the Baltic Sea. Travemünde is meanwhile an important ferry port to Scandinavia. Many tours on the Baltic Sea start and end here.

The 1.7 kilometres long beach is a popular area. On the Priwall sun bathers can tan themselves in the summer on the seaside.

The picture on the right shows the Maritim on Feb 2. 2012, 7:41 p.m. It was built in the 70s. It stands 36 floors high and sports a navigational light on the top. It is 125 meters high, making it the highest building on the German Baltic Sea coast. In front of the skyscraper is the old, about 31 meters high, lighthouse from the year 1539. When the Maritim was built, the view of the lighthouse from sea was blocked. So, moving the navigational light to the skyscraper became a necessity. Since 2004 a museum is located in the lighthouse for navigational light technology. 142 steps must be taken to the top of the lighthouse.

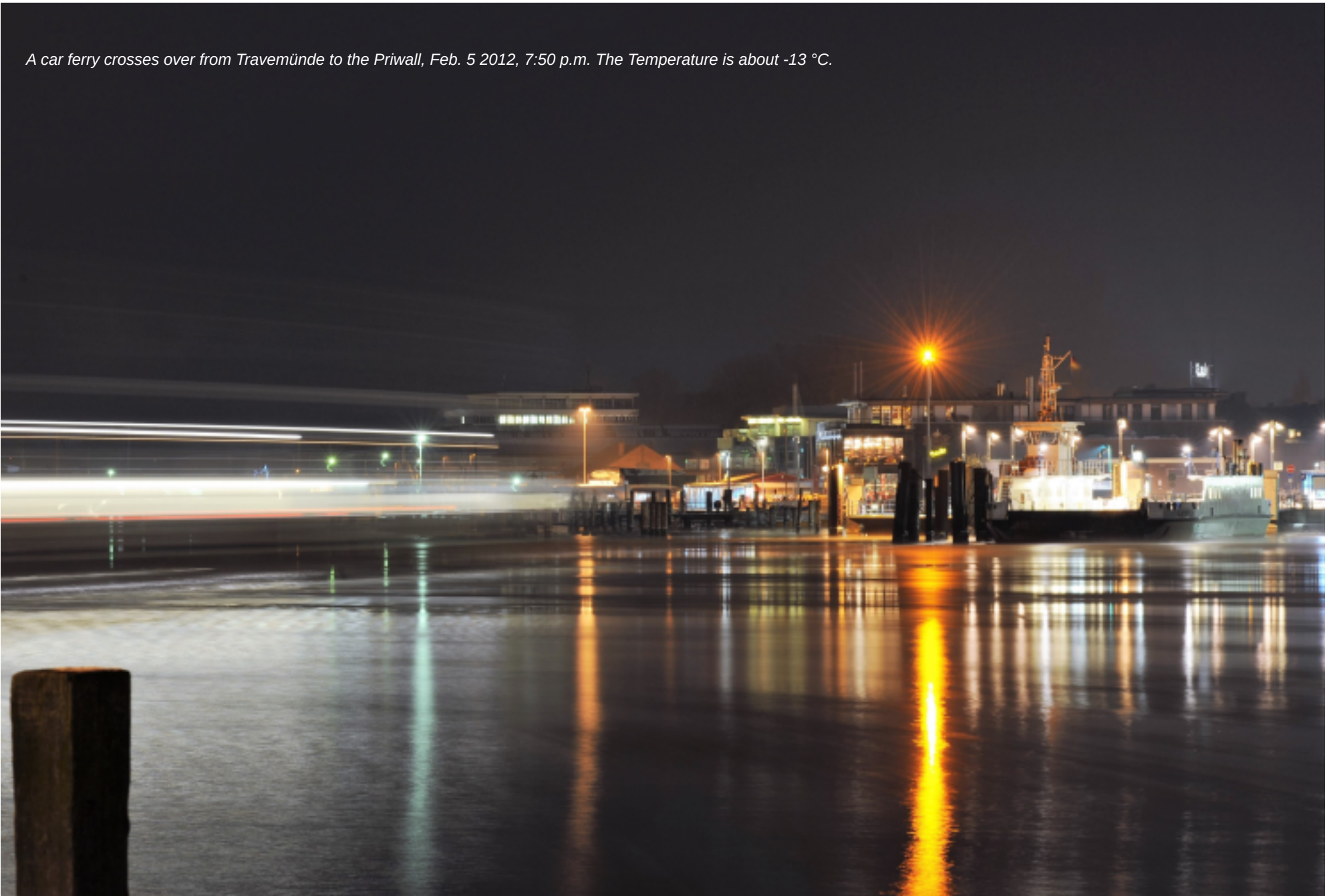
The Pilot lookout in the old lighthouse was transferred to the new control tower of the traffic head office Travemünde.

A thin ice layer without snow turned the surface of the water into a mirror. -13 °C under the freezing point led to this closed sheet of ice.

The path leads left of the lighthouse over the promenade on the bank of the Trave named Vorderreihe. Long ago the Vorderreihe was once home to many fishermen. Starting in 1880, an interest in sea tourism began to rise. It was in this time, that the typical two-storied buildings with glass porches were built. These types of houses can be found all over the Baltic sea, including Warnemünde, Niendorf and other places.



A car ferry crosses over from Travemünde to the Priwall, Feb. 5 2012, 7:50 p.m. The Temperature is about -13 °C.



On the left, shortly before the ferry shortly before arrives. In the background, the buildings between Am Baggersand and quay can be seen.



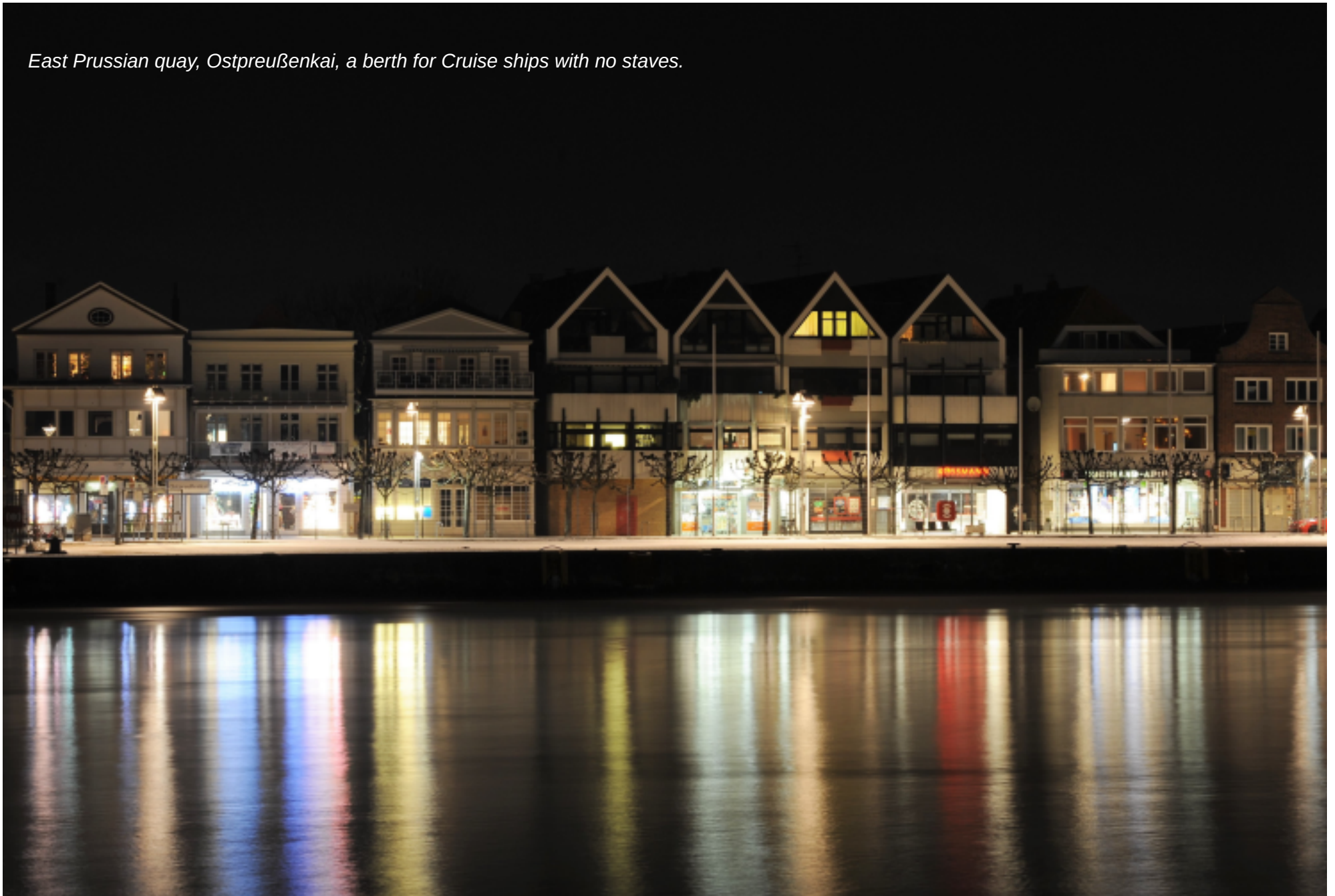
St. Lorenz church on the Vorderreihe, the customs building stands to the left .



Continuation of the panorama at the Vorderreihe.



East Prussian quay, Ostpreußenkai, a berth for Cruise ships with no staves.



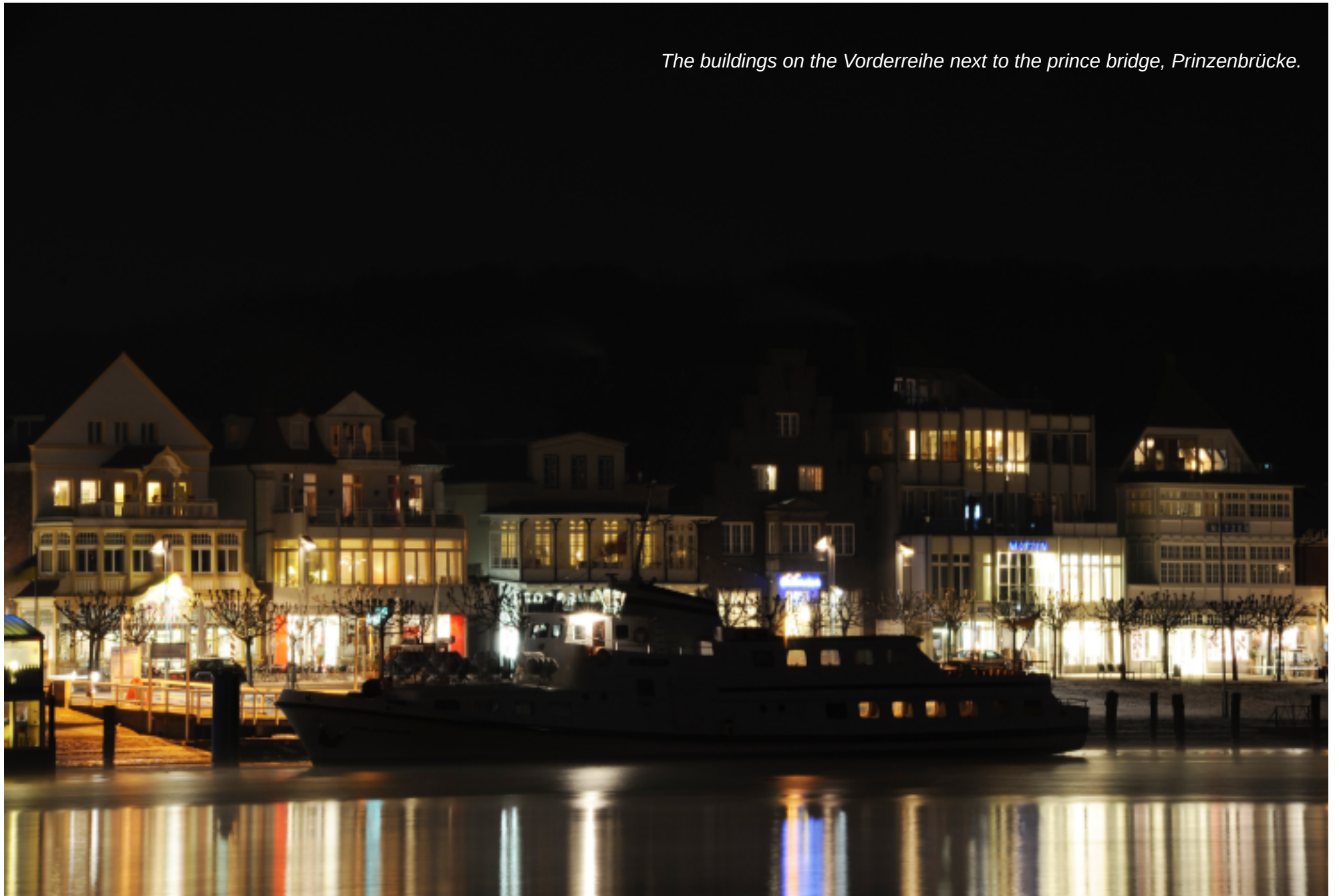
Today a large terminal blocks the views of the Ostpreußenkai and the surrounding buildings.



Berth for sightseeing tour ships, on right the prince bridge.



The buildings on the Vorderreihe next to the prince bridge, Prinzenbrücke.



On the right the overseas bridge 1, Überseebrücke 1, the old lighthouse and pilot station, in the background the hotel Maritime on the promenade.





The bathing area Kleiner See. It is strictly advised not to dive head first. These are photos from the year 1984.



"Jump at your own risk". This sign has a new meaning in winter, because the danger of drowning is replaced by other dangers.

At the Wakenitz 1982 in the area of the settlement Krögerland.



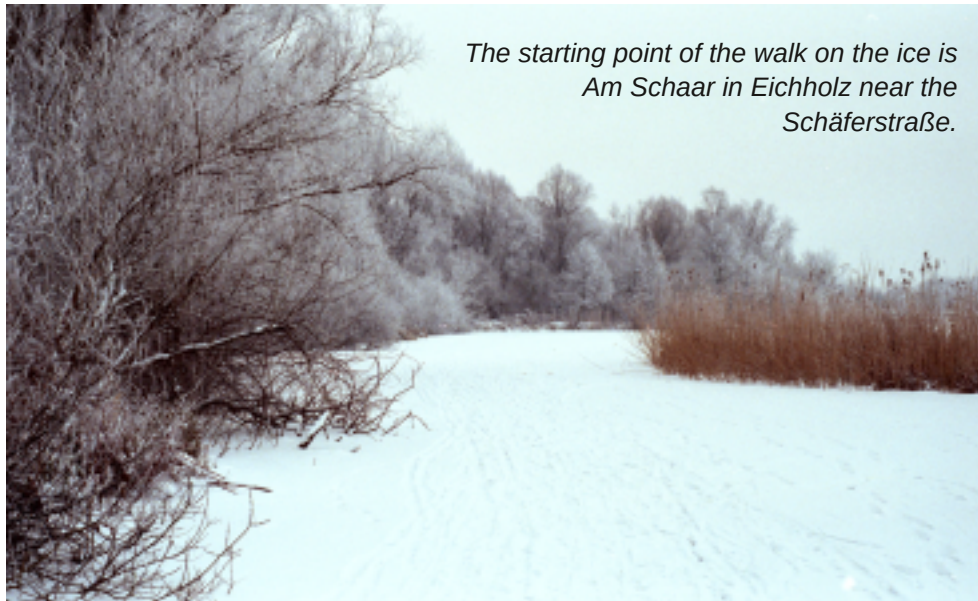


*Between Wakenitz and settlement Krögerland
in Eichholz.*

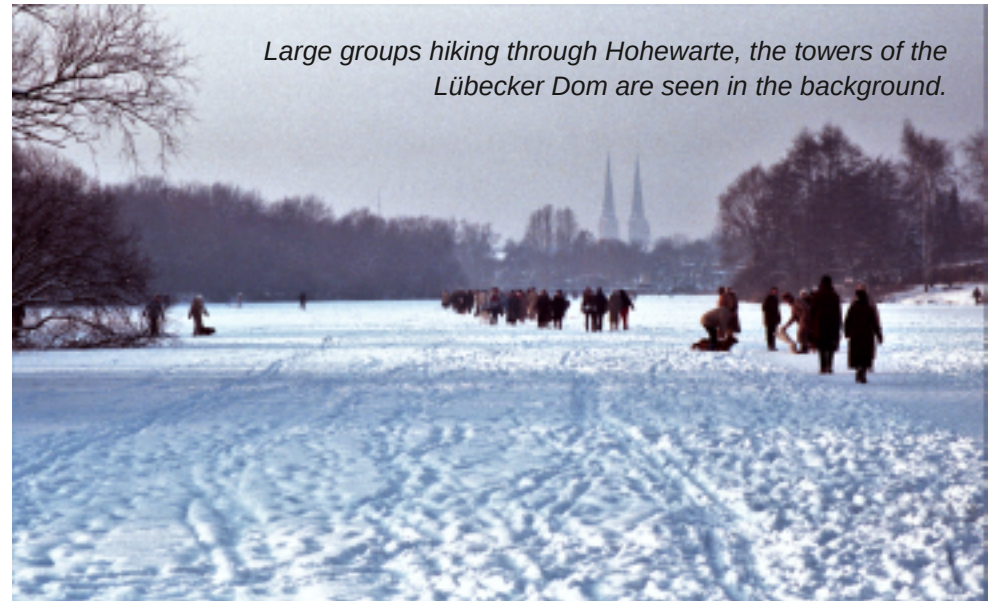


*Winter ship yard and berths at the restaurant
near the Schäferstraße.*





*The starting point of the walk on the ice is
Am Schaar in Eichholz near the
Schäferstraße.*

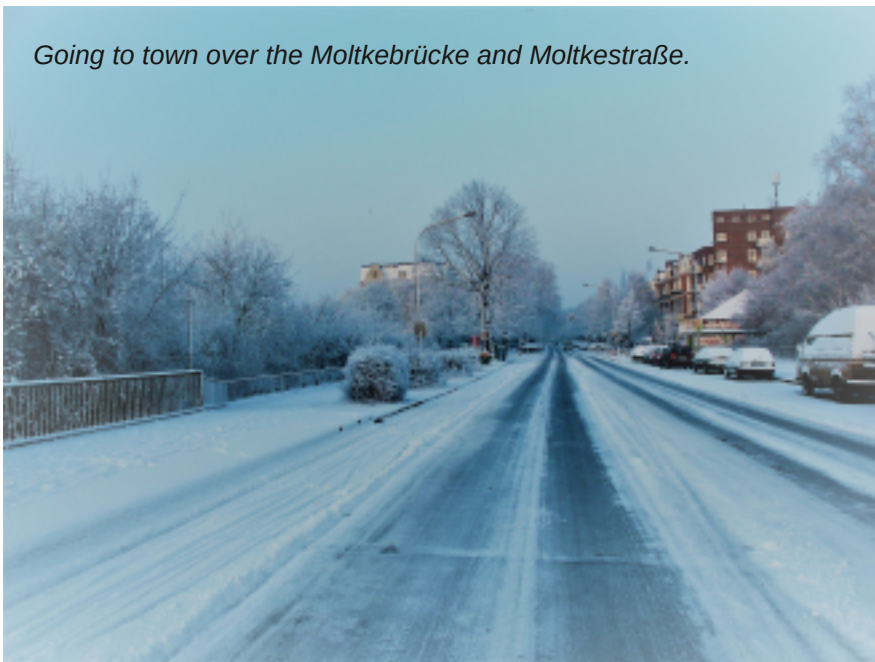


*Large groups hiking through Hohewarte, the towers of the
Lübecker Dom are seen in the background.*

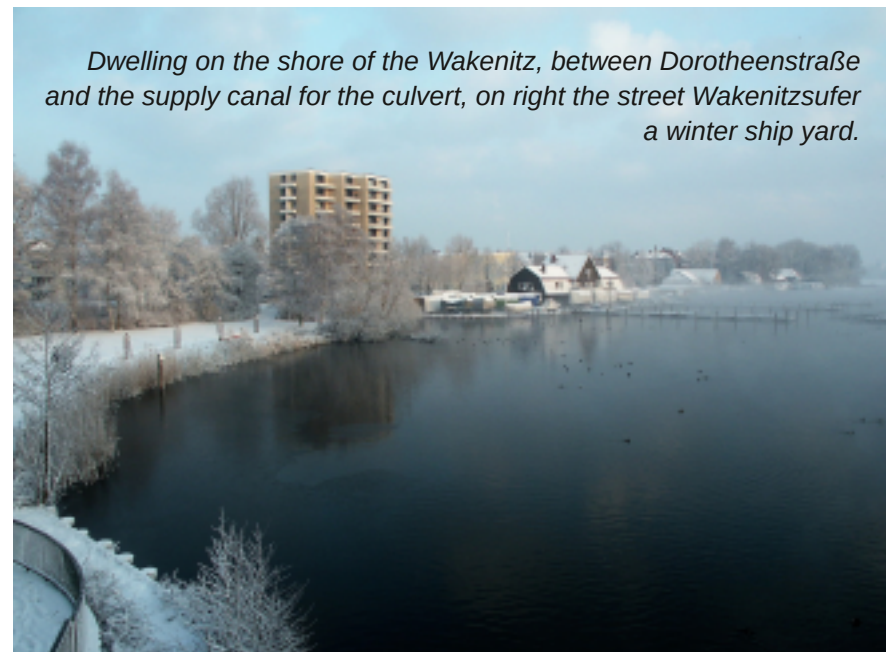
A view from the Moltkebrücke over the Wakenitz with the historic water-tower in the background, February 2004.



Going to town over the Moltkebrücke and Moltkestraße.



Dwelling on the shore of the Wakenitz, between Dorotheenstraße and the supply canal for the culvert, on right the street Wakenitzufer a winter ship yard.



*The berths of the passenger ferries between Attendornstraße and Travelmannstraße.
The Lübeck Yacht-Club is seen on the left. To the right stands the natural swimming
area Marli, January 2010.*



Gate of hope at Rudolf-Groth-Straße, in the Drägerpark. Due to a considerable housing shortage at the time, R. Groth built these flats as a sample housing development project in 1936. The Topping-out ceremony was celebrated in February 1937. The park is publicly accessible.



The access bridge to the berth of the passenger ferry in the Falkenwiese park.



The end of the footbridge with the berths.



Nature bath Falkenwiese at the school garden, January 2004.



Instead of bathing pleasure now winter pleasure.





Winter in the Drägerpark in February 2004.

Views from Marlistraße to St. Marien church in the old town.

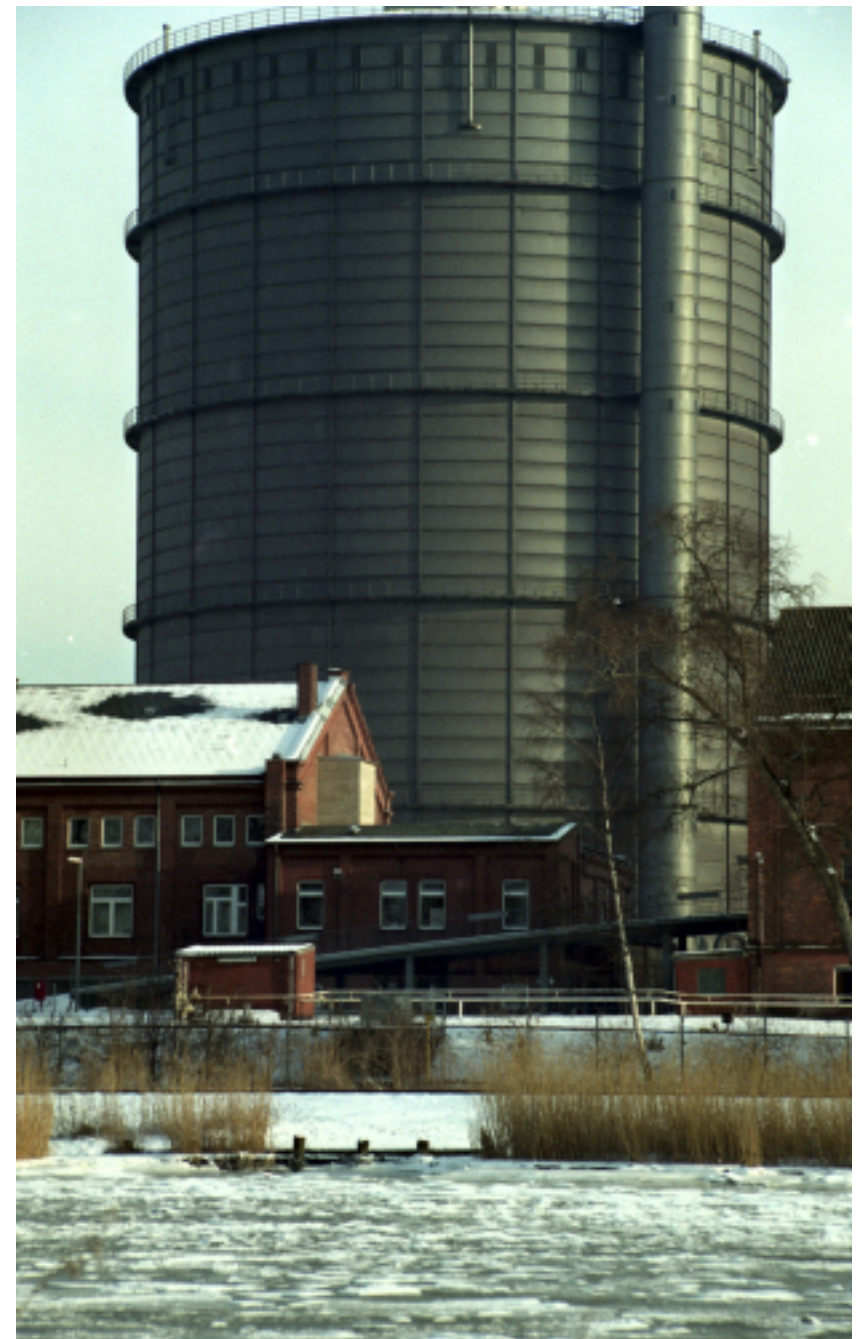








At the Kanal-Trave Lüneburger Gas-Anstalt. This area was vacated some years after this photo was taken, after which this area has been developed with an administration complex and customer centre for the town's public utility company.





The Kanal-Trave
between
Hüxterdamm and
Mühlentorbrücke

Right: the view
from the
Rehderbrücke over the
Krähenteich to the
cathedral "Dom". In the
background the buildings
in the Mühlenstraße.



Left: A view under the
Rehderbrücke.

Small picture below: In
front of the
Rehderbrücke with the
Mühlenbrücke in the
background.

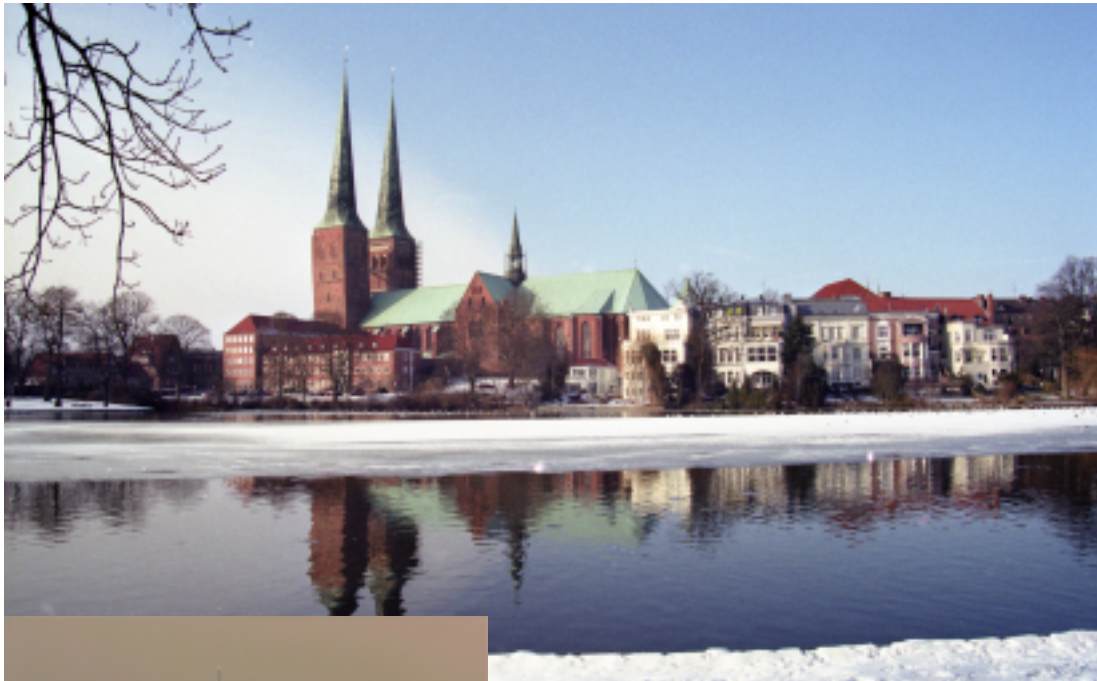




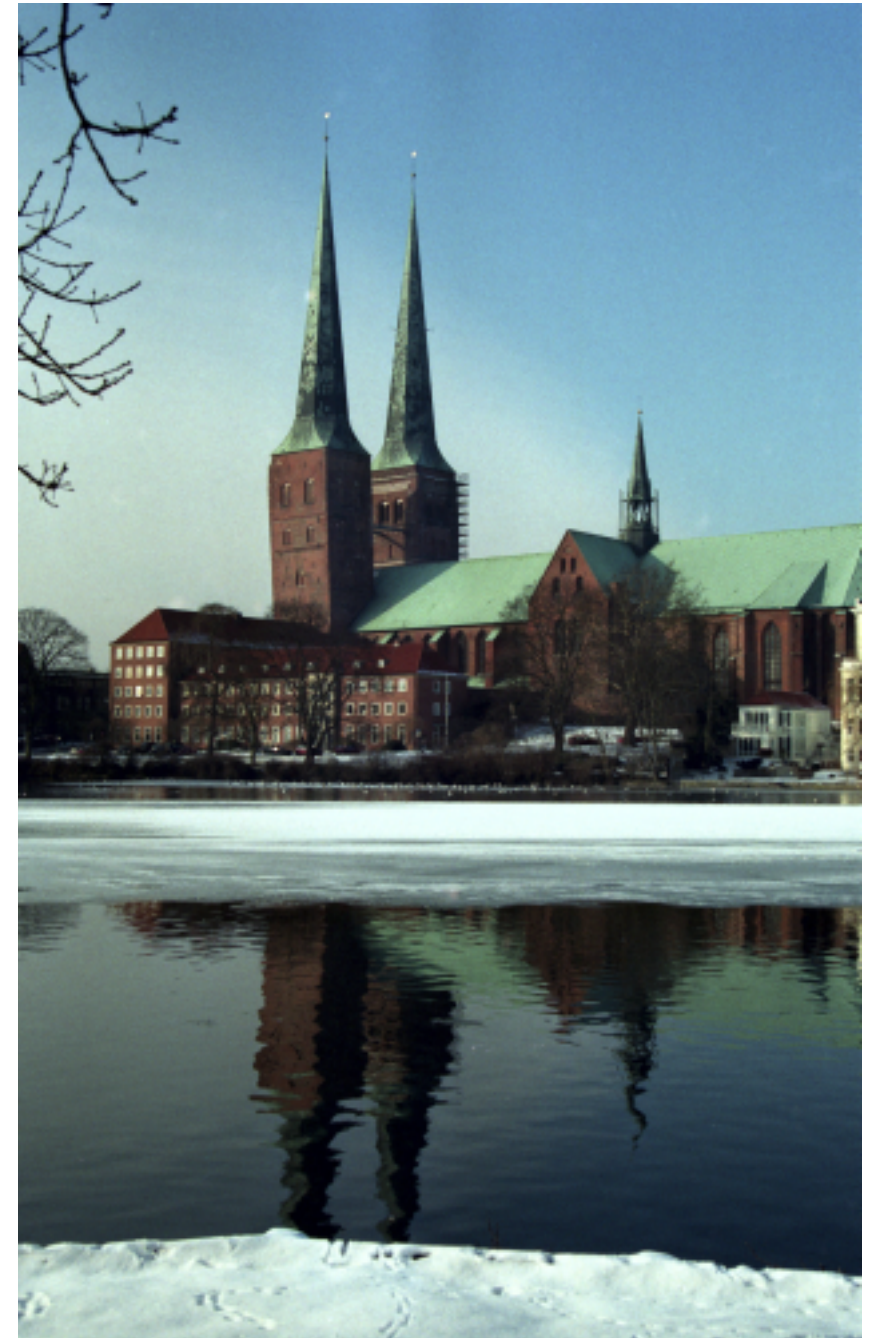
After a turn of 180° and a couple of steps under the Rehderbrücke, a view opens up of the shores raked with water and ice from an emergency overflow.

This overflow relieves the culvert if the water-level of the Wakenitz swells to high, due to precipitations and snow fall. Two additional tubes scattered over the area can also be seen. The tubes are partially frozen, creating frozen water-falls. The ice formations can be seen on the openings of the main pipes.





The Mühlenteich and the Lübecker Dom. The water-level of the Mühlenteich lies considerably higher than the Kanal-Trave. The water flow was used for the operation of a water-mill. The mill still exists. Today it is used, for other purposes. Where does the water come from? It flows out of the Ratzeburger See into the Wakenitz at Rothenhusen. The water then flows past the eastern districts Eichholz, St. Jürgen and Marli. The water flows near the Moltkestraße through the supply canal for the culvert under the Kanal-Trave through into the Krähenteich and from there into the Mühlenteich.





The buildings between Mühlenteich and Musterbahn, on the edge of the old town island near the Dom. On the left lies a new building that was built on the foundations of an old building at the Mühlendamm. The old building was used by the garden office.

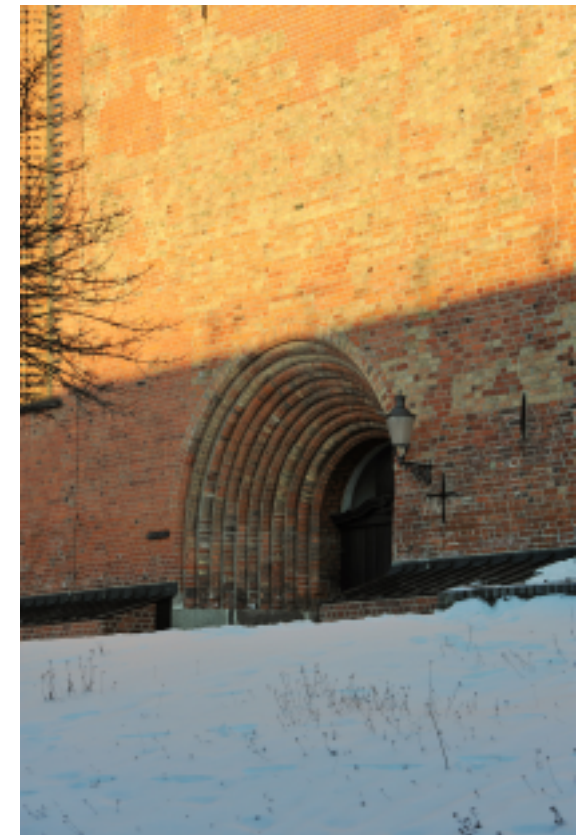
The old Mühlendamm was built in 1289. There were seven mills in the 1530s. Grain mill, malt mill, new mill, groats mill, Brock mill, high tide mill, powder mill and



tumbling mill. After a fire the malt mill was replaced by a new building, Mühlendamm 22, in 1848.

The powder house, Mühlendamm 20, replaced two older houses in 1825. A third building, Mühlendamm 24, replaced the former Brock mill. The old rye mill was used by the garden office up to 1978. The building was sold and remodelled as holiday flats and a restaurant.





The Lübecker Dom cathedral was consecrated in 1173. The corner stone was laid in 1341. The essential restructuring of the cathedral followed. The nave became a hall, the aisles were increased, inter-pillars and walls were removed and chapels were added. The Marientiden chapel was the last chapel constructed. By 1445 the restructuring and expansions were completed. A bomb raid in 1942 led to heavy damages and the resulting damage led to the collapse of the cathedral in 1950. The restoration process lasted until 1982.





A view of the Wallstraße, parallel to the Mühlendamm, and the buildings on the Obertrave. On the left are the landings of the houses between Wallstraße and the Stadt-Trave. On the other side of the Trave are the miller garden and Mühlendamm.



Storms from north easterly directions presses water from the Baltic sea into the Trave and cause floods that are a problem for footbridges and buildings on the Obertrave. The water of the Trave floods the area repeatedly and with an increasing frequency and levels. Due to the climatic change, rising sea-levels are to be expected. Without a protection from high water on the Trave, north of Lübeck, parts of the old town, like Venice, will sink under the water.



*Right:
View of the Wallstraße, the buildings near
An der Obertrave, between Effengrube
and Hartengrube.*

*Below:
Farther up the street, closer to the half-
timbered house.*

*On the right below:
View of the Effengrube.*



*Buildings
opposite of
the
Wallstraße
near the
embankment
bridge.*





Left:
At the corner of
Effengrube and An
der Obertrave.
Here the access,
portals to the
Blohm Gang on the
left and to the
Grütmacher Hof
on right can be
seen in January
2010.

Right and below :
The building onAn
der Untertrave,
between
Dankwartsgrube and
Hartengrube.

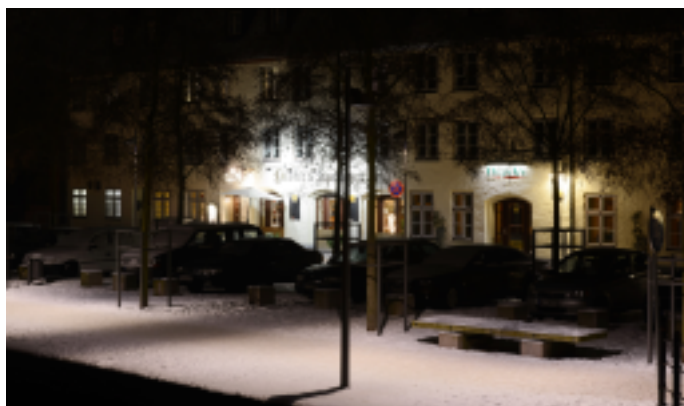
Below:
The last building on
the Hartengrube, on
the far right.





A view near the Dankwartsbrücke into the Dankwartsgrube. They call this part of the old town "Painters Corner", in German Malerviertel. Small picture on the left: on the left the Dankwartsgrube at the corner of An der Obertrave, the Déjà-Vu and Lübkes storage in December 2012.

*Picture below:
On the right the bridgehead.*







An der Untertrave on the left, the Stadt-Trave and buildings at the Wallstraße on the right.

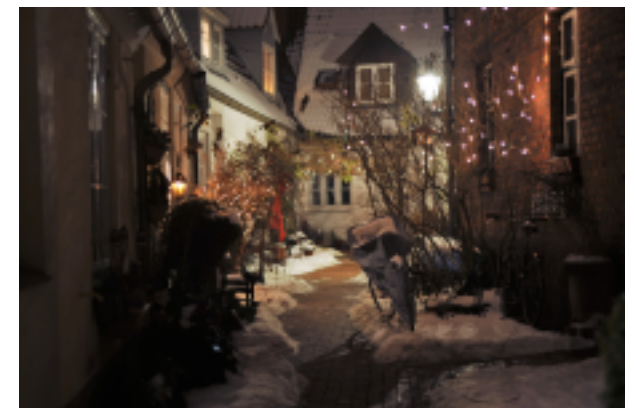


Construction work in January 2010. The building at the corner of Hartengrube and An der Obertrave, measures to protect the building against high water are being installed. The yellow building, the facade in yellow brick, in the background is part of the small construction court, Kleiner Bauhof. It is part of the building complex of the Lübecker Bauverwaltung (building management).

On the right, a new residential area was established between 1990 and 2000. Below: a look through the portal behind the building fronts.

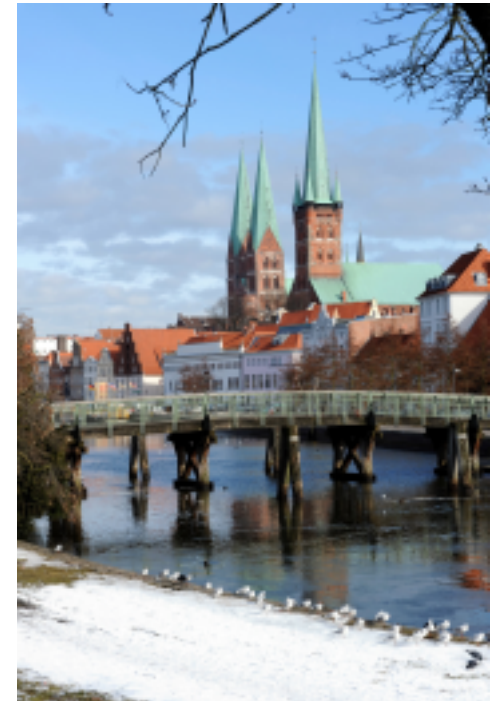


The island layout offers limited area for construction. Therefore, new buildings were constructed on courts and paths from earlier times. Many names remind us of earlier uses. Examples lying between Dankwartsgrube and the Mühlenteich are Grützmacher Hof (grout maker court), Rademacher Gang (wheel maker walks), Rosen Hof (Rose court), Leganer Gang, Torweg (Gate path), Schulmeister-Gang (schoolmaster walk) and Nagelschmidts-Gang. Many paths from the street An der Obertrave, between Hartengrube and Effengrube were named after persons: Rehagens-Gang, Donats-Gang, Stüwes Gang, Blohms Gang and Petersens Gang (Walk).





A view over the Dankwartsbrücke and a section of An der Obertrave between Dankwartsbrücke and Holstentorbrücke. The church steeple on the right is the tower of St. Petri. From the top of the tower you have a panorama view of the old town and its surroundings.



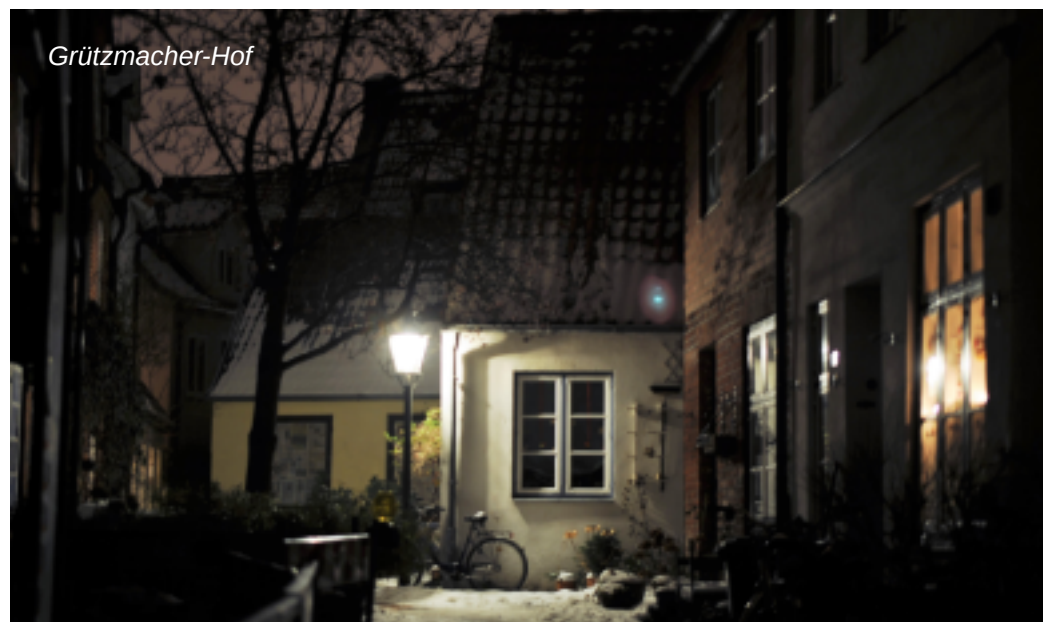


Rosengang



Passageways
between
Dankwartsgrube
and Mühlenteich.
Pictures from the
years 2009 and
2010.

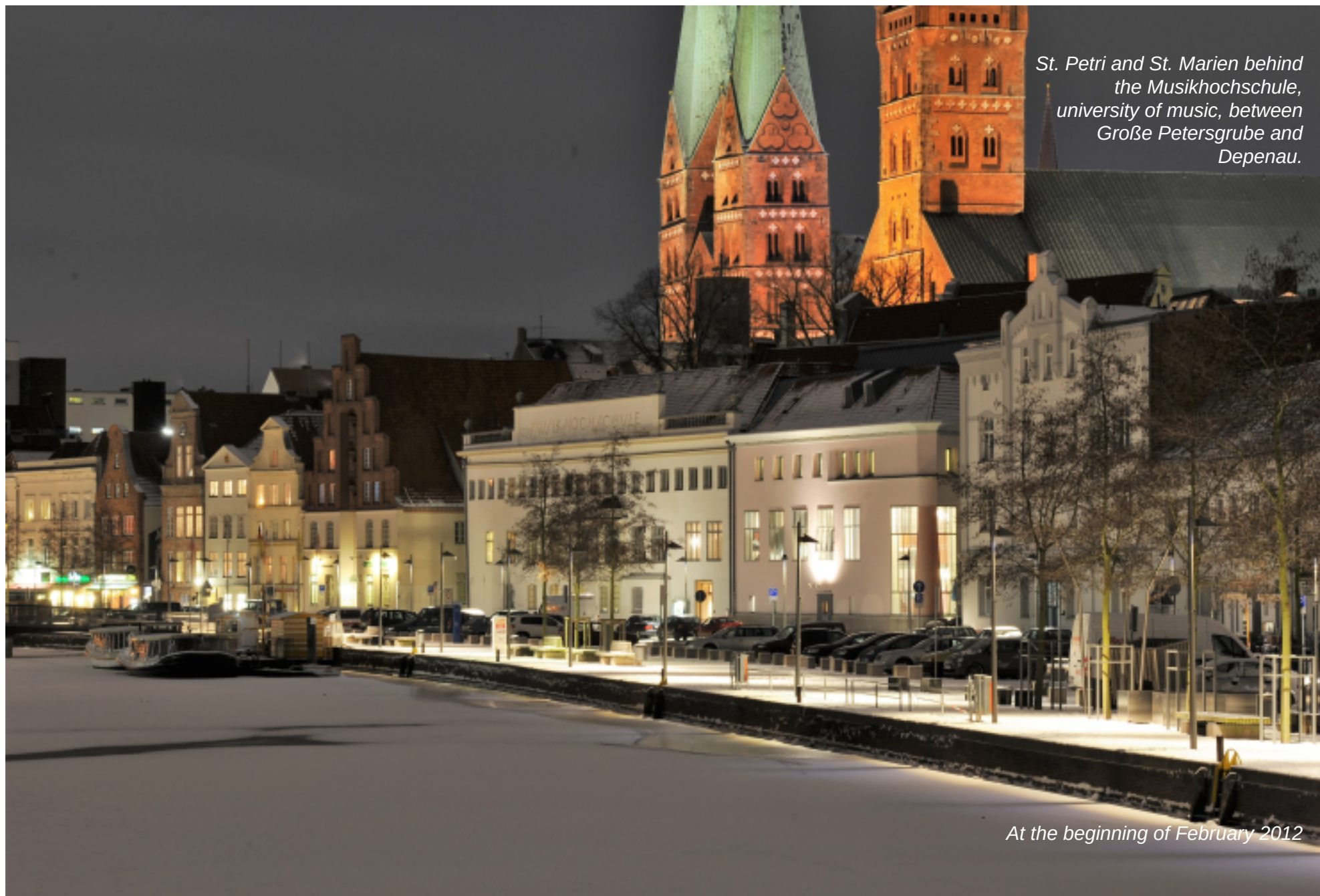




Here the two towers of St. Marien can be seen and the newer Obertravenbrücke.



Middle of Dezember 2012



*St. Petri and St. Marien behind
the Musikhochschule,
university of music, between
Große Petersgrube and
Depenau.*

At the beginning of February 2012

*The Holstentorbrücke and the entrance to the
Holstenstraße can be seen behind the
Obertravenbrücke.*

December 2012



*A look of the bridgehead of the
Dankwartsbrücke at the façade of the
university of music (Musikhochschule).*



December 2012



The waterfront of the Musikhochschule between Große Petersgrube and Depenau.





*On the Corner of Depenau and the
Obertrave in February 2010.*

*A view of the Dankwartsbrücke in
January 2010.*





*Between the Obertravenbrücke
and the Holstentorbrücke, next to
the Musikhochschule between
Kleine Petersgrube and Große
Petersgrube.*





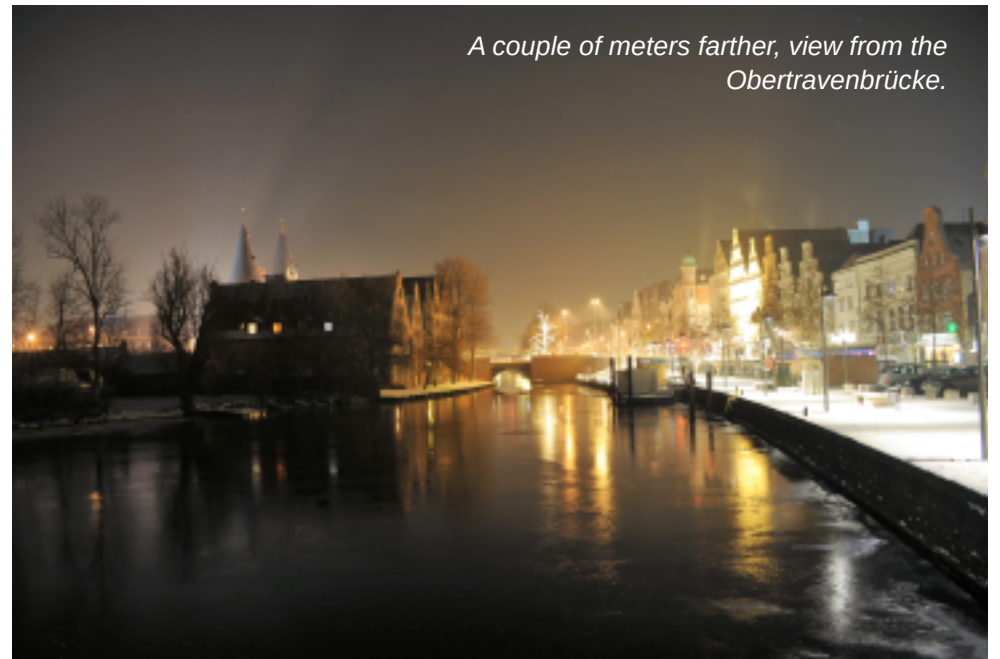


From left to right: Salt storage (Salzspeicher), Holstentorbrücke, An der Obertrave.





Holstentor, salt storage, the Obertravenbrücke, the Holstentorbrücke (background).



A couple of meters farther, view from the Obertravenbrücke.

*Lübeck's salt storage (Salzspeicher) history in
the flood zone.*







St. Marien, salt storage, St. Petri.



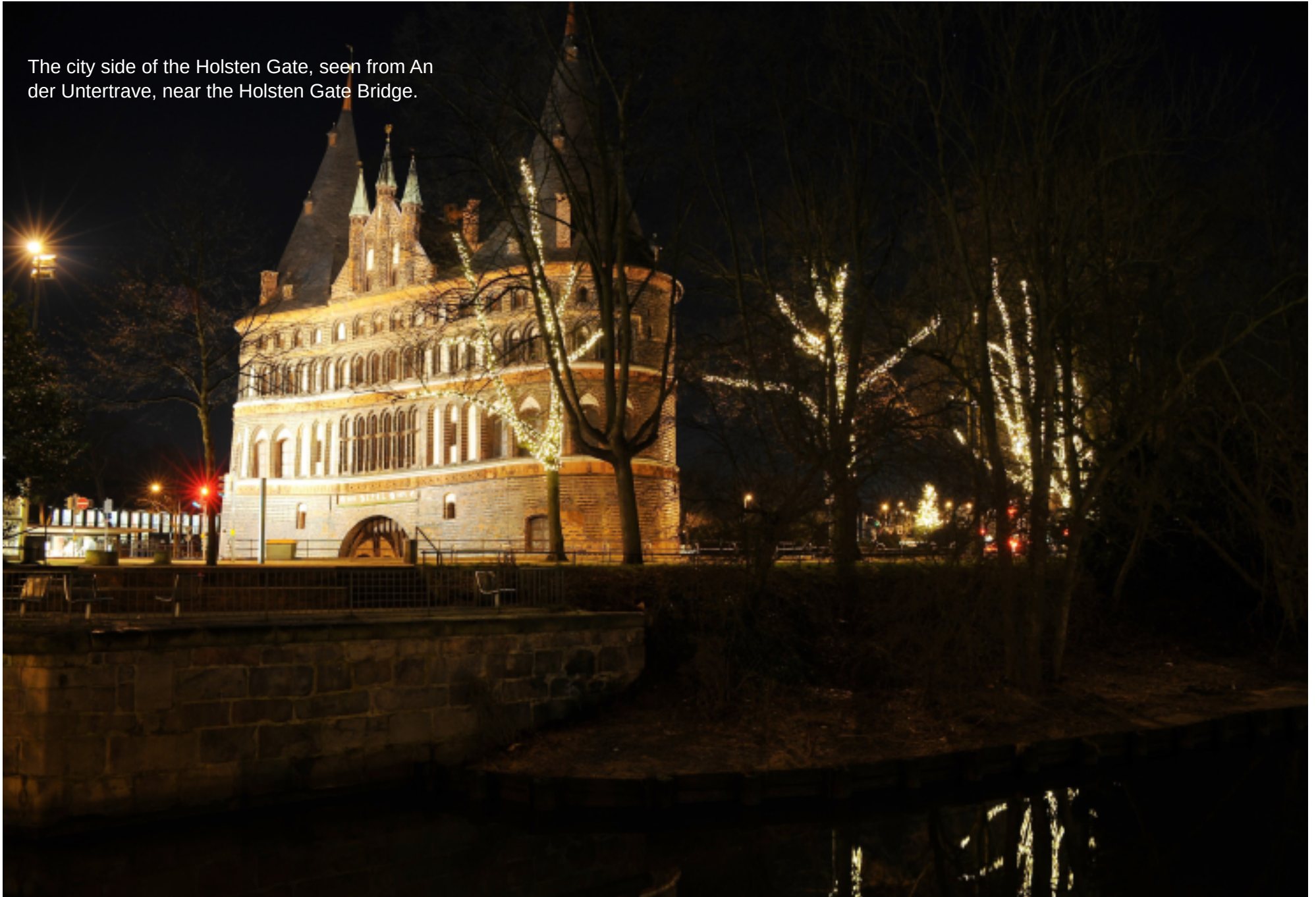
Near the Holstentor. The first bridge mentioned here was in the year 1216. The current Holstentor was built in 1478 in a marshy terrain on the bank of the Trave. Increasing sea-levels and high waters, vibrations due to an increase in traffic and vehicle weight caused a land slide. Due to this, the Holstentor was in danger of falling over. The gate had to be stabilized and saved by inserting concrete in the ground underneath and between the towers. The Holstentor houses a museum of history of the old town and has many models of earlier buildings.



*Holstentor, salt storage (Salzspeicher), St. Marien, a view
of the Wallstraße.*



The city side of the Holsten Gate, seen from An der Untertrave, near the Holsten Gate Bridge.



The Holstentor on February 6th, 2010.





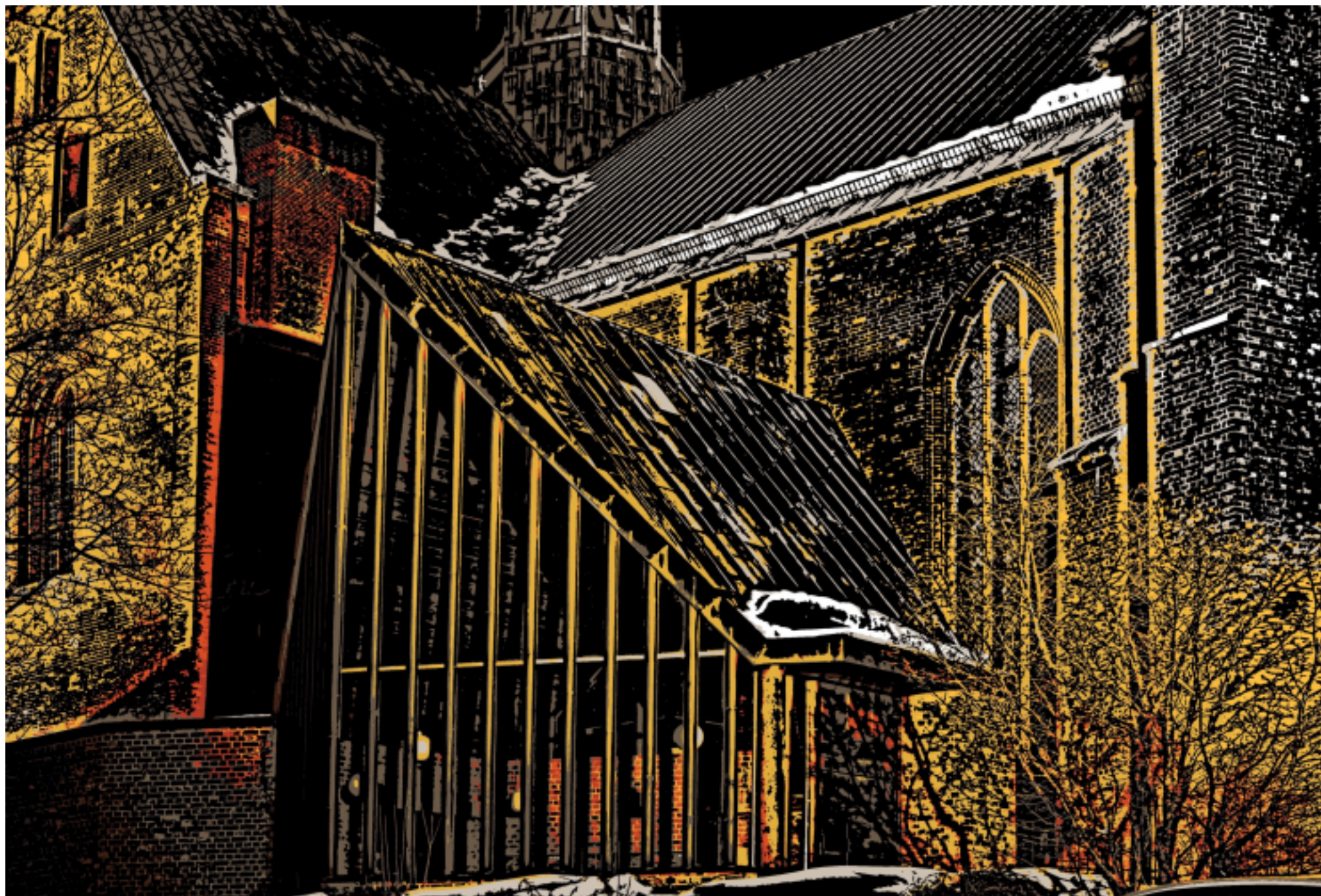


Appendix

edited digitally
filtered

woodcuts















Lübeck and surroundings in the Winter between 1982 and 2012

with numerous photos pictured in the night
This edition published in 2019

Text, Design and Photographs copyright ©

Peter Sokolowski

23923 Herrnburg, Germany

July in 2020

info@peterski.de

All rights reserved.

Without an express, written permission of the author of this work
no photograph in this publication may be sold or framed
for sale to a third party.

No parts of this publication may be duplicated, reproduced, translated,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, electronic, mechanical, photocopying,
recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the publishers and copyright holder.

Exclusion of liability

The contents were carefully investigated. No liability can nevertheless be taken on for the correctness,
topicality and completeness of the information. Misprints and faulty information cannot be excluded
completely.

As a rule, mentioned companies and brand names are subject to brands, ingenious or other
protection.

The supplier or operator is responsible for internet pages which are interlinked or specified and their
contents or design. The author and publishing house dissociating themselves from strange contents.

The fund consists of digitized films for color images and digital photos.

The period shown: December, January and February in winters with snowfall and temperatures permanently below zero degrees Celsius, between 1982 and 2012.

The compilation of the pictures shows the course of several hikes.

Part 1, 84 pages

Hike 1 begins in Eichholz at the small sea (Kleiner See), along the Wakenitz to the Drägerpark.

Hike 2 begins at the old gasometer, past the culvert (Düker), mill pond (Mühlenteich), around the cathedral and over the Mühlendamm to the Obertrave to the Holsten Gate (Holstentor).

Part 2, 84 pages

Hike 3 starts at the Holsten Gate (Holstentor), leads past the music and congress hall (Muk), along the Trave to the end of Willy-Brand-Allee.

Hike 4 leads around the castle gate (Burgtor) to Gustav-Radbruch-Platz for a view of the Klughafen. From there it continues to the market (Markt) at the town hall (Rathaus). The path then leads to the Kolk, the puppet theater (Puppentheater) and museum and the street "Große Petersgrube".

