
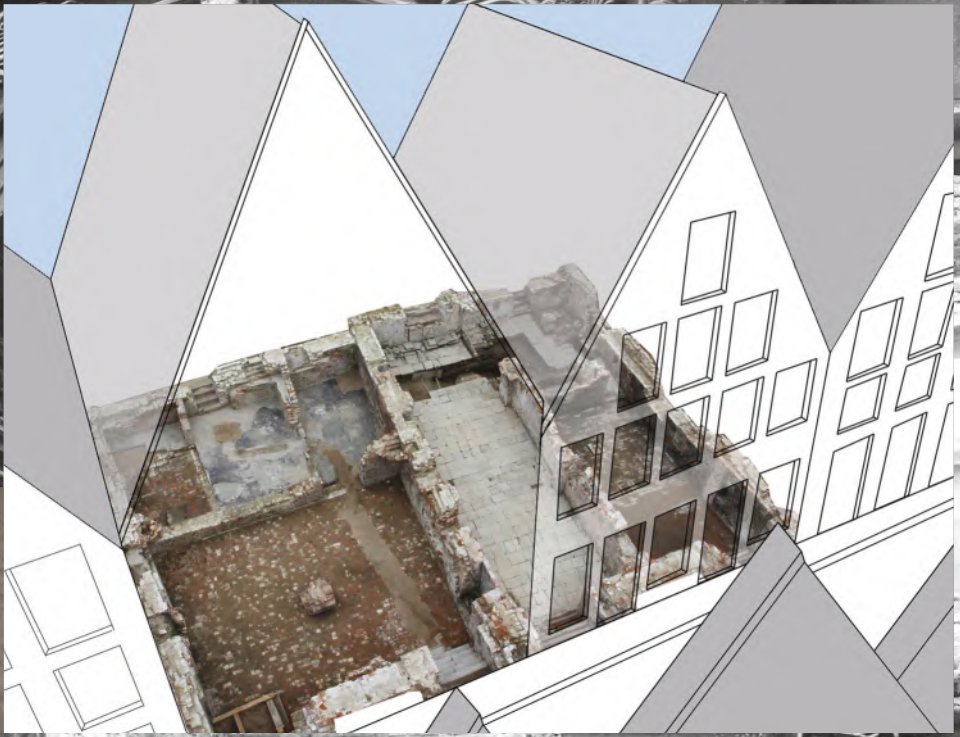


Archaeology in Lübeck's Founding Quarter

published for the
Hansestadt LÜBECK 
by Dirk Rieger,
Manfred Schneider
and Ingrid Sudhoff

Guide to the Information Centre



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Guide to the Information Centre
in
Café Ulrich's

Schüsselbuden 6
23552 Lübeck

Published for

Hansestadt LÜBECK 

by

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The project

From 2009 to 2016, before planned reconstruction work was due to begin, archaeologists investigated almost 50 plots of land in a contiguous area of more than 10,000 m².

In the Founding Quarter, the oldest part of the World Cultural Heritage Site in Lübeck for which archaeological evidence exists, they found outstandingly well preserved remains of urban development, representing all aspects of life in the city. In 2018 the Hanseatic City of Lübeck is celebrating its 875th jubilee, at the same time as the European Cultural Heritage Year 2018.

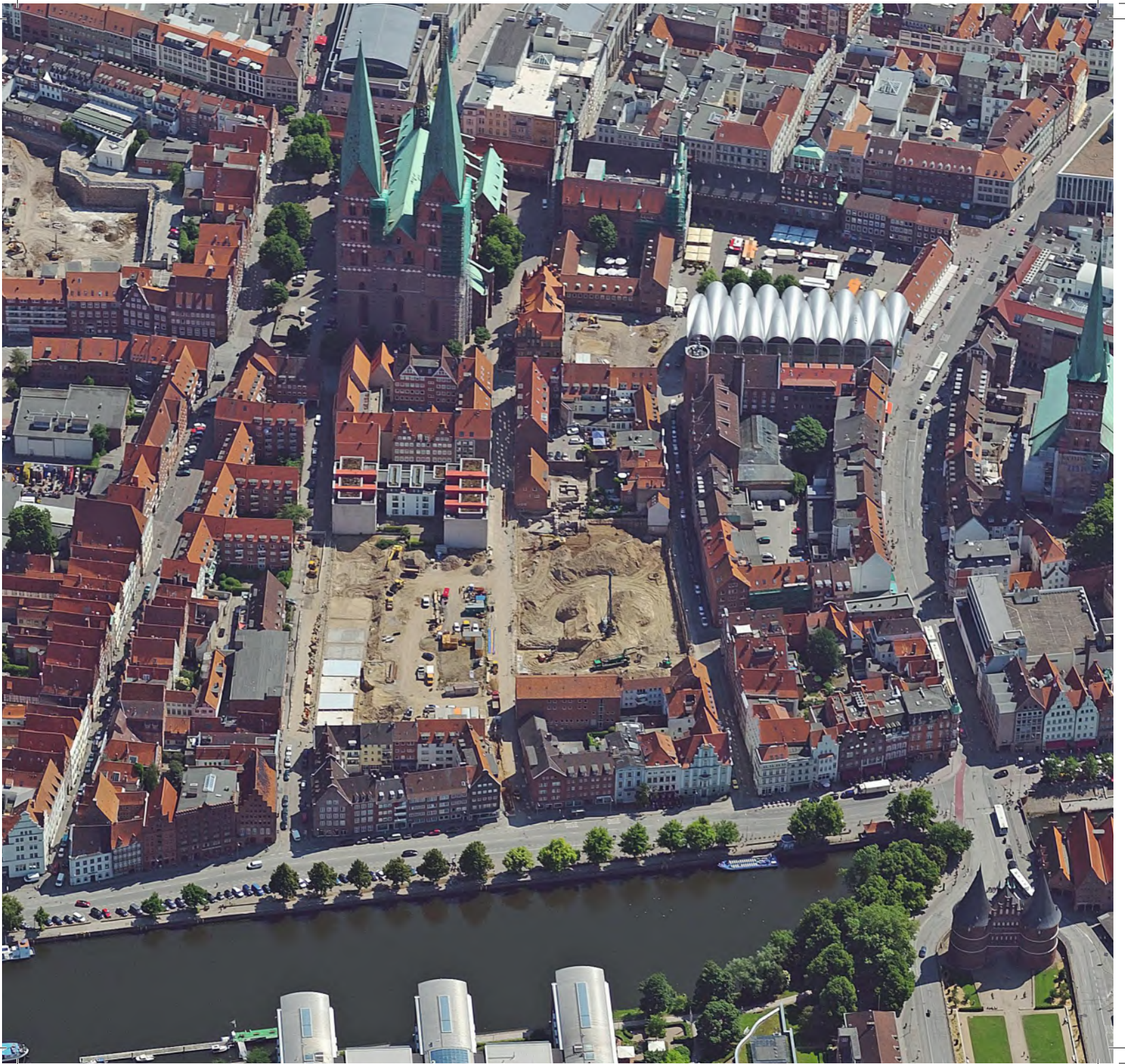
The Founding Quarter also features in this anniversary, as it enables visitors to discover both archaeology and town planning, from the first traces of human activity through to the modern engineering and construction work involved in building a new city block. The project is situated in the city centre, between the former Hanseatic port on the river Trave and the market square, flanked by the town hall and St. Mary's church. It is circumscribed by three large streets, which are each connected by a smaller, intersecting street. Outside this grid, which was planned from the outset, some impressive buildings still exist that define the framework of the quarter, from the Romanesque two-storey hall at the port to the Gothic merchant church next to the town hall. At the moment it is particularly easy to get a feel for the dimensions of the excavation site, given

the many still open spaces and interesting lines of sight between as yet unbuilt plots of land. On selected plots the archaeological finds have been left in the ground and are being actively integrated into the new development. This applies especially to the size of the plots, which the archaeologists have retraced so that the floor area and locations of the new buildings are exactly the same as those in the Middle Ages. The intention is that the modern architecture should reinterpret the authentic flair of the original Founding Quarter for future generations.

Lübeck's model for urban living was very successful and was adopted by many medieval towns along the Baltic coast. A didactic concept for understanding, teaching and experiencing this model is intended to ensure a lasting process of knowledge transfer. With the assistance of the Youth Monument Preservation Team in Lübeck, the important cultural-historical aspect of medieval urban living is conveyed by young people to young people by means of experimental reconstructions of life-size replicas and the use of an original site.

The project is sponsored equally by the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media as part of the European Cultural Heritage Year 2018 and by the Possehl Foundation from Lübeck.





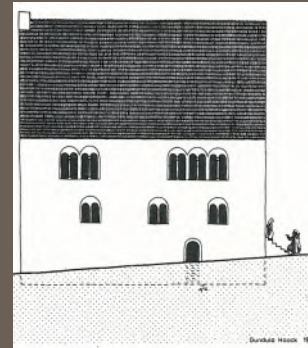
The Ulrich Gabler House

Between 2011 and 2014 the Lübeck-based Ulrich Gabler Foundation erected a building complex with various facilities for people with disabilities, as well as office space, on a plot of land at the junction of Schüsselbuden and Alfstraße, which had been unused since 1986. Extensive excavation work on the site from 1985 onwards had revealed outstanding finds dating from the early settlement of Lübeck and generated a wealth of new knowledge about the city's Founding Quarter. Some particularly important remnants of stone and brick masonry were left in the ground and listed as cultural monuments, ensuring their preservation. The aim was therefore to integrate them into the new building. On the corner plot at Schüsselbuden 6 the archaeologists not only uncovered the remains of one of the oldest brick houses found to date in Lübeck, but beneath it the posts of a large timber house which had stood there previously. The



wooden structure had been replaced by brick buildings in the early 13th century. A cellar measuring 18.5 metres by 9.5 metres was built out of large stones and bricks and was partially sunken, since the land sloped away to the west.

A row of pillars along the central axis and the remains of arches make it possible to identify a room with a groin vault. Traces of paint were also identified. Even though we know nothing about the former architecture, apart from the cellar, the assumption is that the building would have had a high hall on the first floor and dated from the early 13th century. In this type of construction a relatively high ground floor supports another storey of equal height, which hou-



a symbiosis of old and new



ses the hall. Access to the cellar was from the courtyard and entrance to the ground floor was via a portal on the gable wall of the house, facing Schüsselbuden. The cellar was finished to a very high standard and along with the ground floor was used to trade particularly valuable goods,



such as furs, spices and wine. Wine was still sold here as late as 1900, as can be seen from the bottles that were found during the excavation. This type of large, particularly sophisticated building was mainly found on corner plots in Lübeck and two examples still exist; Alfstraße 38 and Koberg 2. Remains of such houses were also found during the excavations from 2009 to 2016, however. After the war the walls above ground were cleared away and some of the cellars were filled in. Others continued to be used, and not only for storage purposes: housing was in such short supply that they accommodated people whose homes had been bombed and were sometimes also used for entertainment as dance halls.

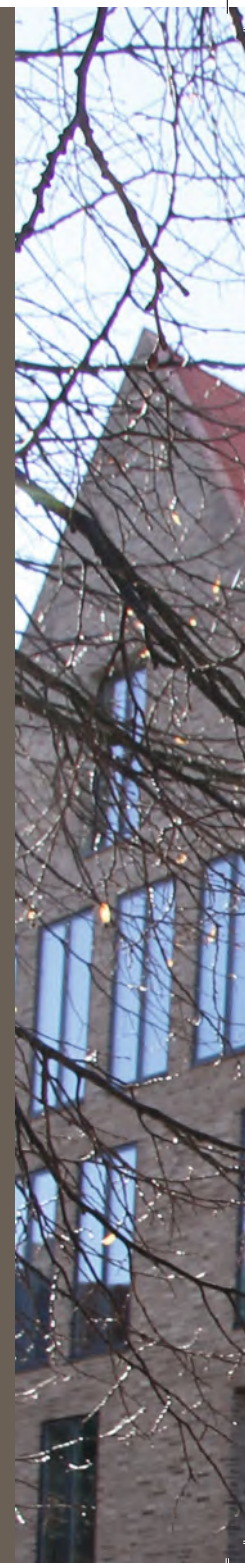
For decades the corner plot described here was then used as a car park and only woken from its long sleep when excavation work started in 1985. A hotel with an underground car park was

planned, so it was vital that the dig should take place beforehand. But as the plans for the hotel were abandoned, the site remained empty until 2011. This was the year in which the Ulrich Gabler Foundation began its construction project. Their architects were faced with quite a tricky challenge: how to enable the cellar to be used without endangering the historical masonry. And: how could it be made visible from both the inside and the outside.

The solution developed by the architects was to use as few load-bearing pillars as possible, so that the historical cellar can be seen from the ground floor inside the building and through the large windows onto the street. The brickwork and stone walls have been restored in accordance with their listed status and the remains of the central pillars were also integrated into the overall concept.

Altogether a relatively open-plan room has been created, which demonstrates the dimensions of the 800-year old cellar and can also be used as a café at the same time.

So in this case, all the discussions between the client, the architects and archaeologists delivered an excellent result.





The Information Centre

The Information Centre in *Café Ulrich's*, which is run by a charity, Vorwerker Diakonie, in the Ulrich-Gabler-Haus, Schüsselbuden 6, provides a wealth of detailed insights into the Founding Quarter project and shows how elements of the city's original medieval fabric are being integrated into contemporary architecture. As well as finding out about the history of Lübeck, visitors can experience the practical realisation of this integration here in a building which exemplifies the same approach. *Café Ulrich's* will also serve as the meeting point for guided tours through the surviving historic cellars in Fischstraße, which are intended to convey more new information about the architectural and cultural history of the site.

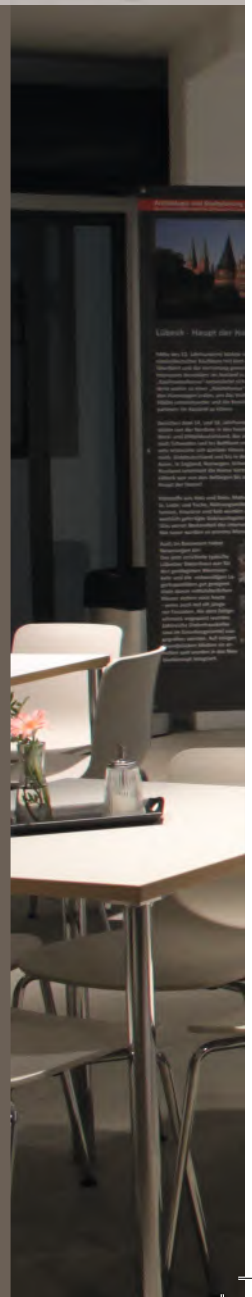
At the front of the exhibition, which is being shown in the partially preserved cellar of a large medieval brick building, some information panels explain the history of the house and describe the interesting architectural artefacts found there. At the rear – in a brand new extension – is a presentation of Lübeck's history and the development of the Founding Quarter. Texts and photographs here provide an

entertaining illustration of the main facts and figures, and are enhanced by original archaeological finds.

Short films and slideshows will be shown at regular intervals on the following topics:

- Excavation in the Founding Quarter – impressions of an important dig
- Replica of a wooden cellar from Lübeck and virtual exploration of the Founding Quarter in the last quarter of the 12th century
- The Youth Monument Preservation Team and its cooperation with the city's Archaeology Department
- History and development of the site Schüsselbuden 6-8

Opening hours: Mon-Fri 9am to 6pm, Sat 10am to 6pm



in Café Ulrich's

Archäologie und Stadtplanung in Lübeck

Ausbau der Stadt

Vom 1200. nach erheblichen Verstärkungen mit dem Grafen Adolf II. von Schaumburg, übernahm die Lübeckische Hanse die Stadt und baute sie weiter aus. Er erweiterte den Kaufmannsbezirk (Hanseviertel), der den Handel nach Skandinavien und darüber hinaus mit dem Baltikum vermittelte. Im Jahr der Übernahmehandlung, das im Sommer 1225 geschah, wurde auch in Schleswig und die Stadt von der Hanse übernommen.



Entsprechend mit dieser Aufblühung entwickelte sich auch im Handlungsbereich ein typischer „Ausbaubereich“ der heutigen Grundbesitzfläche muss es sein. Ende des 12. Jahrhunderts wurde begonnen, Häuser von zwei und mehr Stockwerken, von dem großen Kaufmannsbezirk der Zeit hergeleitet haben sich vor allem die großen, schweren Holzhäuser im Block oder als Laubengänge erhalten. Sie zeigen von einer Zeit, in der es nötig war, große Mengen an Waren zu sammeln und für den Verkauf aufzubereiten. Die Holzhäuser waren immer Bestandteil eines größeren Gebäudes und über Trampeln oder auch Treppentrittstufen zugänglich. Die größten von ihnen waren bis zu 10 m lang und bis zu 7 m breit. Hoffnungen waren sich zu tun, dass sich noch vollständige Baustrukturen von über 2 m erhalten werden.

Diese dieser insgesamt Holzhäuser sind im Rahmen des Kulturhistorischen Museums Lübeck, am Ende des Marktplatzes 12 erhalten. Zu sehen ist der Keller, eine sehr gute Holzdecke, ein großer Steinboden und ein großer Steinboden.

Archäologie und Stadtplanung in Lübeck

Die ersten Händler am Uferand



Die ersten Händler am Uferand

Die erste Uferandsiedlung bestand aus einer Reihe von kleinen, einfachen Flechtwerkhütten mit rund 12 m² Grundfläche, die dicht an dicht etwa im heutigen Verlauf der Geraden Querstraße standen. Sie waren mit ihren Giebeln zur Trave hin ausgerichtet und begrenzte eine größere freie Fläche, die sich nach Osten anschloss. Hierbei könnte es sich um einen frühen Markt- oder marktähnlichen Platz gehandelt haben, an dem Handelswaren getauscht wurden. Vermutlich stellten hier die ersten „Bewohner“ vor allem Gegenstände aus Knochen und Geweih her, wie Funde von kleinen Sägen, vielen Knochenkämmen und Beschlägen von Kästchen andeuten.



Die Ansiedlung, die mittels Radiocarbon- (C14) und archäologischer Datierung in die Zeit um oder nach 1100 datiert wurde (also mehr als eine Generation älter ist als die Gründung Lübecks), lag auf einer plateauartigen Terrasse, die als Anlandeplatz für Schiffe diente. Diese Stelle ist auch heute noch zu erkennen. Schauen Sie doch einmal in den Innenhof zwischen Fisch- und Alfstraße. Hier können Sie gut den Niveauunterschied erkennen, der sich auch heute trotz diverser Auffüllungen auf der originalen Oberfläche erhalten hat.

Möglicherweise handelt es sich bei diesem Ort um den von Helmold von Bosau beschriebenen Hafen, den Graf Adolf II. von Schaumburg sah, als er hier 1143 Lübeck gründete.

Lübeck's Founding Quarter

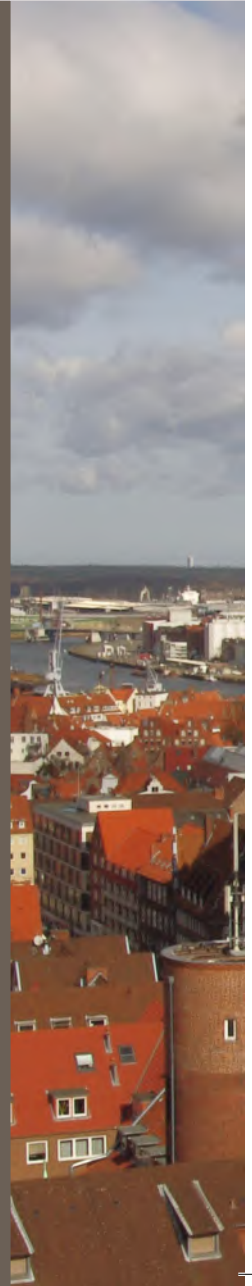
A tour of the Founding Quarter

This walk illustrates the size, the breadth and the history of the Founding Quarter, so that visitors can gain a better impression of Lübeck's oldest urban neighbourhood. It includes selected finds from the excavation as well as original pieces. Standing buildings and structures like the port, the market square and topographical features enable you to understand and experience the nucleus of Lübeck's development. You can find the walk, along with interesting information about all the way stations, on our homepage and as a brochure in the Information Centre.

Website

To keep the whole project open and transparent we have set up a website, which links all the institutions and individuals involved and provides up-to-date news, announcements, information and contact details. It also contains links to other European projects that reflect the international dimension of the European Year of Culture and its international reception.

Visit us at: www.sharingheritage.de/projekte/archaeologie-und-stadtplanung-in-luebeck/



real and virtual



Guided tours

There is a guided tour of Lübeck's Founding Quarter that has been devised especially for young people by us, the members of the Youth Monument Preservation Team in Lübeck. Youth Monument Preservation Teams are staffed by young people completing a voluntary social year and are organised jointly by the non-profit associations Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz and Internationale Jugendgemeinschaftsdienste.

We delve deep into the history of the Founding Quarter, which used to be the merchants' quarter. The dig carried out between 2009 and 2016 generated many new findings and so enabled precise statements to be made about the initial settlement of Lübeck. So the journey begins with the wooden huts of the first settlers, recounts the life of Hanse merchants and ends with the damage wrought by Allied bombs to



the city centre. Large sections of the Founding Quarter were destroyed when Lübeck was bombed in 1942. After the war two large schools were built here in the architectural style typical of the 1950s. They spoil the historic townscape, however, which had

survived in many places. As a result there was much debate and new concepts were developed that aimed to repair the damage, particularly following Lübeck's inclusion in the list of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage

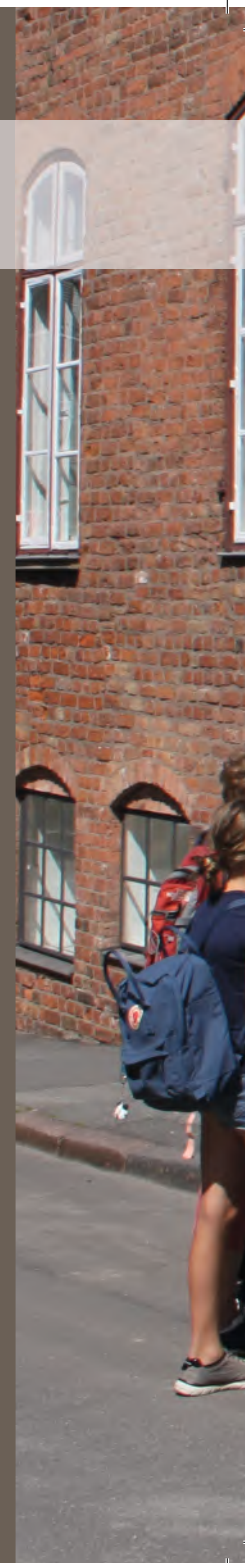


sites in 1987. Modern buildings have been under construction since 2017 that will be a better fit with the historic fabric of the old town, because they follow the outlines of the traditional plots.

The tour starts at St. Mary's church and winds its way through the Founding Quarter. On the way we go into a 13th century vaulted cellar, the oldest surviving cellar shop in Lübeck. So Lübeck's Founding Quarter has a lot to tell us.

Are you interested? Would you like to hear more about the history and the first residents of the area?

Then get in touch with us:
email: jugendbauhuetten.archaeologie@luebeck.de
Telephone: 0451 122 7156 or 7173



for school classes



Exhibition in Berlin

The Museum for Pre- and Early History in Berlin and the Association of State Archaeologists are presenting an exhibition entitled “Restless Times. Archaeology in Germany” at the Martin-Gropius Bau from 21.09.2018 to 06.01.2019. The exhibition features artefacts from all over Germany and is being organised to mark the European Cultural Heritage Year 2018.

Spectacular new finds and new perspectives on old treasures enable the curators to depict a unique network of cultural interaction in Europe from earliest history through to the recent past. Mobility, conflict, exchange and innovation – together with their causes, effects and interactions – have always defined the lives of communities in Europe. High-quality exhibits from all the German states, assembled under these four headings, illustrate the consequences of interregional contacts at a personal, economic and religious level.



Lübeck's Archaeology Department is involved here too:

we are responsible for a key part of the exhibition, with finds and findings on the topic of “Innovation and Standardisation”. Exhibits from Lübeck illustrate

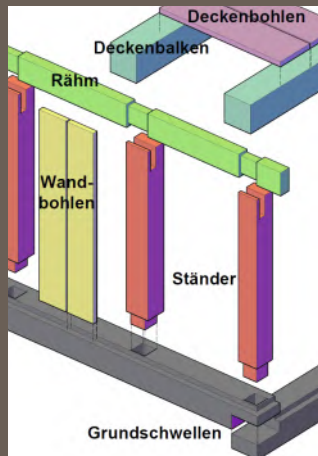
trade and exchange in the medieval town. One of the objects on display is a large installation featuring elements of a 12th century timber cellar from the Founding Quarter. Many finds from everyday life in the medieval Hanse metropolis are also on show.





Reconstruction

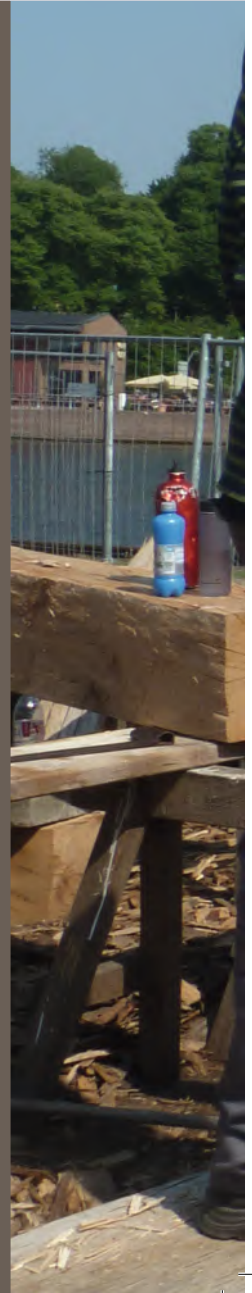
As part of the European Year of Cultural Heritage, members of the Youth Monument Preservation Team in Lübeck are currently building a replica of a medieval wooden cellar with the support of Lübeck's Archaeology Department. The replica is based on a cellar about 840 years old that was excavated from the site at Fischstraße 17. It is the oldest, best preserved, and with a floor area of 9m by 5.5m, also the biggest timber cellar in the Founding Quarter. The oak timbers were fitted together in a system of posts and beams that required neither nails nor dowels. Around 40 cellars of this type were found in the whole Founding Quarter, so it is assumed that they were made by "mass production" for the time. It would probably have worked like this:



A merchant went to a carpenter and asked him to build a timber cellar. The carpenter made the pieces to the desired length, took them to the site and assembled them. A lack of sawdust or woodchips from preparing the timber suggests



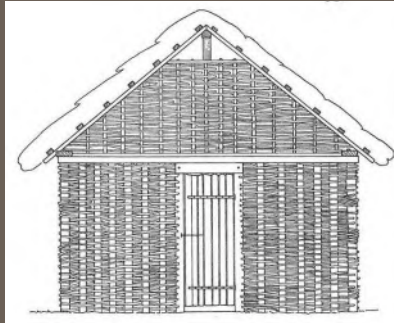
that only final assembly took place on site. The Youth Monument Preservation Team has been working on the life-size replica since early 2017. So far a number of sill plates, posts and wall boards have been made out of oak trunks from Lübeck's municipal forest. The cellar is being completed at a live building site in the exhibition "Restless Times. Archaeology in Germany" that is on display in Berlin. Visitors have the opportunity to ask questions about the carpentry techniques used at the time and to follow the progress of the work.



of a timber cellar



The first merchants

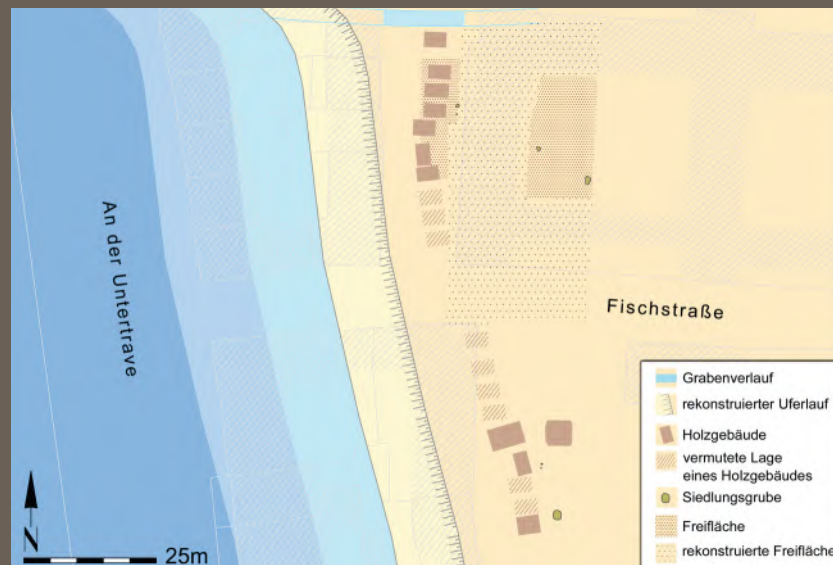


The first settlement on the riverbank consisted of a row of small, wattle huts each covering some 12 m², which were packed closely together about where Gerade Querstraße runs today. Their gable walls faced the river Trave and bordered a large, open space stretching eastwards. It could have been an early marketplace or some kind of similar area for the exchange of goods. It is likely that the first inhabitants mostly made objects of bone and antlers, since small saws, many bone combs and claps for little boxes have been found here.

The settlement, which radiocarbon analysis and other archaeological methods have dated to around or after 1100 (i.e. more than a generation before Lübeck was established), was built

on a plateau-like terrace, which served as berth for ships. The spot can still be identified today. Just take a look at the courtyard between Fischstraße and Alfstraße. Here you can clearly see the difference in height, which still exists to this day, although the original levels have been raised on various occasions.

This may be the port described by Helmold von Bosau, which was seen by Adolph II, Count of Schauenburg when he founded Lübeck in 1143.



on the riverbank



The founding of Lübeck

Lübeck was founded around 1143 by a Lower Saxon nobleman, Adolf II, Count of Schauenburg. The priest Helmold von Bosau tells the story in his late 12th century Slavic Chronicle, and also relates how the Count attracted numerous settlers to populate the town.

„As the country was abandoned he sent messengers to other lands, namely to Flanders, Holland, Utrecht, Westphalia and Frisia, to say that everyone who had too little land should come with his family to receive the most beautiful, most spacious, most fertile fields, replete with fish and meat, as well as the best grazing land. (...) Thereupon an innumerable crowd from different tribes set off, taking their families and belongings



with them, and came to Count Adolf in Wagria, in order to take possession of the promised land. (...) Afterwards Count Adolf came to a place named Bukow, where he found an abandoned fortress [around where the Castle Friary is today] built by

the Slavic prince Kruto, the enemy of God, and a very large peninsula surrounded by two rivers. On one side flowed the Trave and on the other the Wakenitz, both with marshy, unstable banks. But at one spot where the land is stable a narrow hill juts out beyond the ramparts of the fortress. So when the prudent man saw what a suitable location it was, with such a good port, he began to build a town there and called it Lübeck, because it was not far from the old port and the main place that Prince Henry had once established. And thus the wilds of Wagria were populated and the number of inhabitants increased.”

One of the oldest urban planning activities to be discovered by archaeologists was the separation of public and private land, i.e. roads and plots of land, by means of ditches and fences. One example of this is the demarcation of the Einhäuschen Querstraße by gutters (red).





Urban expansion

In around 1158, after great arguments with Adolph II, Count of Schauenburg, the Saxon duke, Henry the Lion, took over the town and continued to expand it. He granted the merchants special privileges that simplified trade with Gotland and other towns in the Baltic region. This gave an added boost to overseas trade, which had previously existed, and made the town and its inhabitants rich. With this economic upturn, a real construction boom was unleashed in the “Founding Quarter”. In the late 12th century things must have looked much like the massive building site that is there today, except with more timber buildings. What has remained of the merchants’ houses from Henry’s day are mostly the big, heavy wooden underground cellars, which have survived for centuries.



They are testimony to a time when large quantities of merchandise had to be stored and kept available for resale. The wooden cellars were always part of a larger building and were accessed by means of ramps or brick-built stairs. The biggest were up to 10 metres long and 7 metres wide. In some cases they were so well preserved that even complete rooms more than 2 metres high were still visible.

A life-size replica of one of these imposing timber cellars is being built by the members of the Youth Monument Preservation Team in Lübeck as part of the Year of Cultural Heritage. The cellar – and the original – can be seen in the Martin-Gropius-Bau in Berlin during the important archaeology exhibition there.





Lübeck becomes a city

In 1201 began a decisive phase for Lübeck's development. It was the beginning of a quarter-century in which the town was ruled by the Danish King Waldemar II.

This period of peace brought a great economic upswing, as can be seen in the expansion of the settlement. Lübeck's built-up area was increased by around 50% by using lower-lying areas that used to be periodically or permanently under water to construct housing.

In 1217 King Waldemar had a city wall built of bricks, which encompassed the entire peninsula. The port was also redesigned: a new quay wall enabled ships with a draught of up to 2 metres to dock there. The first record of the Holsten bridge dates from 1216. It divided the port into a northern section for long-distance trade and a southerly inland port. The marketplace

was altered and the town hall that stands there today was built in the period up to 1230/40.

Economic growth was also visible in the Founding Quarter: the first townhouses built completely of brick were erected there. It was now possible to build tower-like houses known as "Steinwerke" and impressive multi-storey halls, with floor areas of up to 280 m². Some remains were found during the excavation work, but others are still standing to this day, at Alfstraße 38, for instance.

Lübeck also used this period to build up its political and economic strength, so that it was ultimately able to emancipate itself from Danish rule. The Danish king was finally vanquished at the Battle of Bornhöved in 1227.





Lübeck: Head of the Hanse

In the middle of the 12th century a group of Low German merchants banded together with the aim of ensuring the safety of shipping and the joint representation of their economic interests, particularly abroad. Towards the end of the 13th century this “merchants’ Hanse” evolved into the “town Hanse”, whose envoys met at assemblies known as “Hansetage” to discuss relations between the merchants and the towns and with trading partners abroad.

Between the 14th and 16th centuries around 200 Hanse towns were recorded, stretching from the North Sea in what is now the Netherlands, across the northern Rhineland to Sweden and the present-day Baltic states. The Hanse’s trading network was even larger and extended to France, south Germany, the Mediterranean and Asia. It had trading posts known as “Kontore” in England, Sweden, the Baltic states and Russia. From the very beginning until the last Hansetag in 1669, Lübeck was the head of the Hanse!

Building supplies including timber and stone, materials such as pelts, hides, leather and cloth, and foodstuffs such as fish, meat, spirits, spices and salts were all traded. Everyday goods made of metal, ceramic and glass were also part of this international commercial traffic. Never before had such vast quantities been transported. The construction industry was also innovative,



introducing the typical Lübeck merchant’s townhouse, with a high hall and attic floors, which provided sufficient capacities for storing all the merchandise now being handled.

Many of these medieval houses are still standing today, often behind façades of more recent construction, which have been adapted to changing fashions. Many cellars of townhouses like these were excavated in the Founding Quarter. On some plots they have been preserved and are being integrated into the new buildings.





Lübeck's destruction

In the night from 28 to 29 March 1942 the city was hit by the greatest catastrophe to befall it in recent times: Lübeck was the target of the Allies' first area bombing raid. A fifth of the old town was flattened, over 300 people died and 15,000 were made homeless. St. Mary's church, St. Peter's and the cathedral burnt out, as did the war cabinet in the town hall and many valuable townhouses. But despite this, Lübeck still got off lightly compared with other towns. Due to the initiative of Eric M. Warburg, a banker from Hamburg, and Carl Jacob Burckhardt, later president of the Red Cross, Lübeck was made the transit point for relief packages being sent




to Allied prisoners of war. This meant the city centre was spared from further attacks. After the war there was an enormous need for housing and infrastructure, so rebuilding on bombsites was started as quickly as possible. Little consideration was given to the previous structures that had grown up over long periods. This particularly applied to the Founding Quarter. Here the remains of historical buildings that had been left standing were demolished and two large school buildings were erected, largely obscuring the pattern of individual plots that had existed virtually unchanged since the Middle Ages.



An aerial, black and white photograph of a dense urban neighborhood. The buildings are multi-story, with numerous windows and gabled roofs. A semi-transparent horizontal band is overlaid across the upper portion of the image, containing the text "and reconstruction" in a stylized, orange, italicized font. The overall scene depicts a tightly packed residential area.

and reconstruction

An aerial, black and white photograph of a dense, historic European city. The image shows a complex network of buildings with steeply pitched, tiled roofs. A prominent church spire with a cross is visible in the upper left quadrant. The architecture is characterized by multiple stories and numerous windows. The overall scene depicts a well-preserved urban environment.

A contribution to the European Cultural Heritage Year 2018

Biggest building site

Following the relocation of the schools to other sites and the archaeological excavation work that was carried out from 2009 to 2016, it is now possible to rebuild the Founding Quarter in a critical reconstruction of the urban structure that existed here for centuries and was destroyed in 1942. This undertaking would not have been possible without the federal government funding for the demolition and the dig, which was provided by the investment programme “National UNESCO World Heritage Sites”.

By 2020 a total of 38 houses are to be built on the approximately 10,000 m² site. Their mixed use will reflect contemporary urban life and so revitalise the neighbourhood. Housing will be combined with offices and small shops, as well as cafés, restaurants and cultural spaces. The concept for the new buildings follows the old lines, but the houses are not simple copies of the former architecture. Varied styles of buildings enliven the streetscape, but their adherence to the former planning structures also provides a glimpse of the past.

The new Founding Quarter is intended to offer a space for different lifestyle and housing options and at the same time to be a place of cultural and social diversity. Selected lots have therefore been explicitly reserved for families with children, multi-generation housing and commonhold houses, while on other plots apartments will be

built to let or for owner-occupancy.





Historical cellars

On the lots Fischstraße 9, 11, 24, 26 and 28 the historical brick cellars survived and are being integrated into the new buildings. The cellars themselves represent various kinds of architectural design and tell different stories. At the same time they exemplify the significance and development of brick architecture in Lübeck. It is not only the preservation of these cellars that is important, however, but also to ensure that their specific archaeological and architectural features can continue to be experienced in the future. To do so, an operating concept has been developed in collaboration with the landowners and the town planning department. Construction work on the buildings to be erected above the cellars is not allowed to damage the historical masonry and must be carried out in accordance with best conservation practice.



One excellent example of how such principles can be put into practice is the cellar of the Ulrich Gabler House, which houses the *Café Ulrich's*. Once the new buildings

have been completed the cellars will be set up with multimedia installations, explanatory texts and graphics, as well as original finds from the excavations in the Founding Quarter. Thanks to an agreement with the landowners



it will be possible to visit these private properties at fixed times and by prior appointment. And *Café Ulrich's* is the ideal place to begin a tour of this symbiosis of old and new at the nucleus of Lübeck's development.



in modern buildings



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