



The Hanseatic League

Cities and Abbeys of Germany's Baltic Coast

29 August–5 September 2024

(MK 395)

8 days • £3,270

Lecturer: Andreas Puth

Picturesque towns, spectacular medieval buildings, a transformative historical phenomenon – yet little known outside Germany.

Monumental brick Gothic, a major feature in the plurality of medieval architecture, and many UNESCO-listed sites.

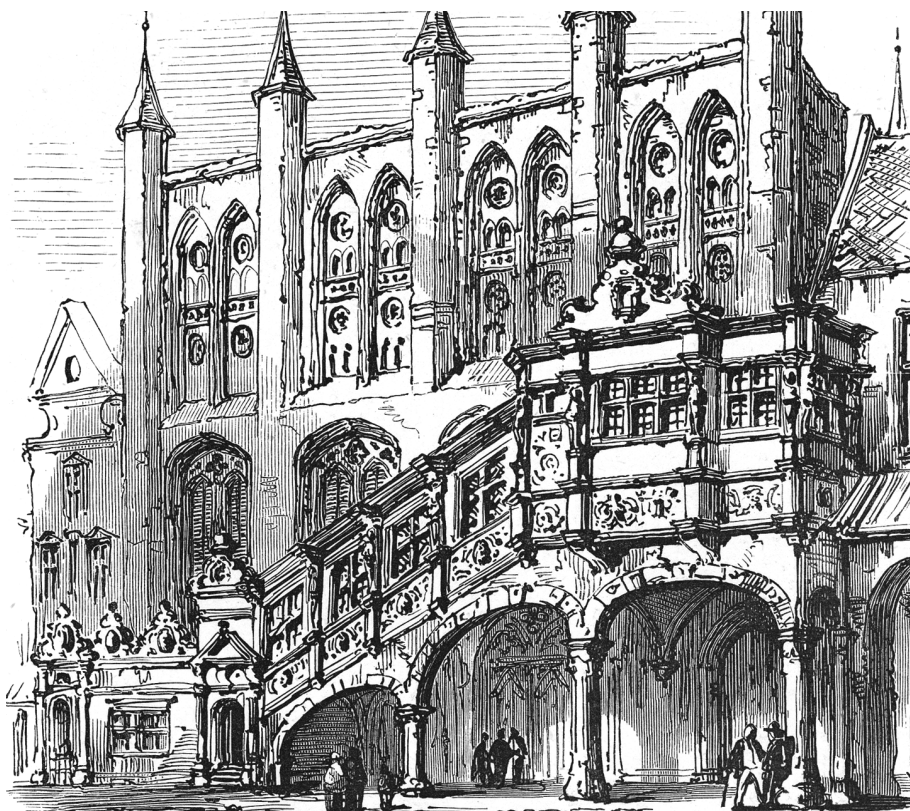
Swedish suzerainty and Communist rule add to the historical fascination of the area.

For three hundred years, from the middle of the 12th century, the Hanseatic League was a major power in northern Europe. It began with the co-operation of trading guilds in a few Baltic ports to protect their seafaring and riparian trade ('Hansa' means convoy), and grew to become a loose federation of over two hundred cities, stretching from the Gulf of Finland to the Southern Netherlands. Though never a state, and with few of the members enjoying the independence of Free Cities elsewhere in Germany and Italy, the League had the cohesion and might to wage and win a war against the kingdom of Denmark.

The prosperity that resulted from judicious exercise of their power ushered in an explosion of civic pride expressed in art and architecture. Great churches were constructed in imitation of French Gothic cathedrals, town halls were vastly extended and ornamented, merchants' houses were rebuilt with aspirational magnificence. Decline, however, set in from about 1450, a combination of political and economic factors having broken their monopoly. England was partly to blame. Only nine delegates attended the last Hanse meeting in 1669.

This tour traces the growth of this great merchant empire and explores the remarkable building traditions which arose in its wake. In particular, the development of North German Brick Gothic architecture is a remarkable and – outside Germany – little known phenomenon.

One of the reasons most of these remarkable towns have not been visited more – and part of their attraction – is that for forty years they were locked behind the Iron Curtain. That barrier collapsed thirty years ago, and in the meantime huge resources have been devoted to the restoration of the region's heritage and to



Lübeck, Town Hall, engraving c. 1890

the embellishment of the towns. Much of the damage done during the Second World War, and the consequences of neglect during the Communist era, have now been made good.

Itinerary

Day 1: Ratzeburg. Fly in the morning (British Airways) from London Heathrow to Hamburg. Drive to Ratzeburg, a charming town picturesquely located on an island in a lake. The splendid Romanesque cathedral was founded by Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and of Bavaria, who conquered the area in 1159. Continue to Lübeck for the first of three nights.

Days 2 & 3: Lübeck. Lübeck was the first, the richest and the most powerful of all Hanseatic cities. Tremendous prosperity in the 13th and 14th centuries led to the construction on a grand scale of civic and charitable buildings, churches and monasteries, mansions and fortifications. Of the brick-built churches, the Romanesque cathedral was founded by Henry the Lion, but the greatest is St Mary,

a soaring Gothic construction. St Catherine (1300, now a museum) houses Tintoretto's *Raising of Lazarus*, and St Jacob (1334) retains its box pews and historic organ. The St Annen Museum, installed in a former priory, shows art of the 13th to 16th centuries including an altarpiece by Hans Memling. Walks also take in massive city gates and walls, the town hall, market place and picturesque backstreets. A free afternoon provides opportunities to further explore different aspects of Lübeck's history: The European Hansemuseum makes use of state-of-the-art digital technology to stage the history and development of the Hanseatic League; while the Behnhaus Drägerhaus museum houses a good collection of 19th/20th century art displayed in the beautiful setting of Rococo and neoclassical merchants' houses interiors. Currently, there is also a selection of key exhibits from the *Buddenbrookhaus* (closed for refurbishment), former home of Thomas Mann's family and immortalised in the eponymous novel.

Day 4: Wismar, Bad Doberan. The rest of

The Hanseatic League continued

the tour is in territory which until 1989 lay behind the Iron Curtain. The port city of Wismar has two massive late Gothic churches (Nikolaikirche, Georgenkirche), a medieval hospital and well-preserved cityscape of medieval and early modern merchants' houses. One of these, the Schabbellhaus, now houses the city history museum: Both the building and the collection bring alive not only Wismar's hanseatic past but also the period during which the city became part of Sweden's territories within the Holy Roman Empire from 1648 to 1803. Continuing eastwards, visit Bad Doberan Abbey, perhaps the crowning achievement of ecclesiastical Gothic architecture in the Baltic. Overnight Rostock.

Day 5: Rostock, Stralsund. On the banks of the Warnow River, Rostock joined the Hanseatic League in 1253, and in the next century took over the fishing village of Warnemünde 12km away on the Baltic coast, becoming the largest city in the Duchy of Mecklenburg. The Church of St Mary was modelled on Lübeck's church of the same name, the town hall is medieval and Baroque. Rostock's GDR architecture provides an interesting example for the ideological appropriate of the Hanseatic past by East Germany's communist regime. Continue to Stralsund for the first of three nights.

Day 6: Stralsund. Stralsund commands the Baltic Straits to the Island of Rügen, and was second only to Lübeck during its 14th-century golden age. Unspoiled and undamaged, the legacy is a UNESCO-listed gabled streetscape where Gothic showpieces are interspersed with Baroque monuments from two centuries of Swedish rule. The *Alter Markt* is a unique medieval panorama combining the church of St Nicholas with the spectacular town hall. The afternoon is free. You may wish to visit the island of Rügen, renowned for its chalk cliffs, silver sands and beautiful, deciduous woodland.

Day 7: Stralsund, Greifswald. Visit to the restored shopkeeper's house dating back to the 14th century, preserving traces of its inhabitants right to the 20th century and one of oldest surviving elevator wheels in the attic. Drive to Greifswald, seat of a university founded in 1456. The city boasts impressive gabled merchants' houses and two large churches. St Nicholas' is an intriguing Romantic re-interpretation of a medieval brick Gothic building dating to the time of the city's most famous native, the painter Caspar David

Friedrich. Examples of his work are on display in the Pomeranian State Museum, as is the spectacular Croy Tapestry (1554), a monument of the dukes' involvement in Reformation politics and piety. A visit to the abbey ruins of Eldena, immortalised in a number of Friedrich's paintings, concludes the day.

Day 8: Chorin. Drive south to Chorin in Brandenburg. The former Cistercian abbey was founded 1258 and secularised in 1542 and allowed to decay until the 19th century, when the ruins were restored and the building partly rebuilt under the direction of Karl Friedrich Schinkel. It is now an archetypal example of the Brick Gothic style. Break for lunch here before continuing to Berlin Airport. Arrive London Heathrow in the afternoon.

Lecturer

Andreas Puth. Art and architectural historian. He studied history and art history at the University of Freiburg, followed by an MA in art history at the Courtauld. He has lectured at UCL, Birkbeck College and the Courtauld on medieval and early modern architecture as well as imagery. For three years, he was a fellow at the Research Centre on the History and Culture of East Central Europe affiliated to Leipzig University. He now works as a guidance counsellor in Hamburg.

Practicalities

Price, per person. Two sharing: £3,270 or £2,950 without flights. **Single occupancy:** £3,660 or £3,340 without flights.

Included: flights (Euro Traveller) with British Airways (Airbus 320 & 321); travel by private coach; hotel accommodation as described below; breakfasts; 5 dinners and 1 lunch with wine, water, coffee; all admissions; all tips; all taxes; the services of the lecturer and tour manager.

Accommodation. Radisson Blu Senator Hotel, Lübeck (radissonblu.com): a 4-star hotel located on the banks of the river Trave. **Radisson Blu Hotel, Rostock** (radissonblu.com): a large 4-star conference hotel on the edge of the old town with views of the harbour. **Hotel Scheelehof, Stralsund** (scheelehof.de): a characterful 4-star hotel in converted historic townhouses. *Single rooms throughout are doubles for sole use.*

How strenuous? Fitness is essential. You will

be on your feet a lot, walking and standing around. The tour would not be suitable for anyone with difficulties with everyday walking and stair climbing. Some days involve a lot of driving, particularly the final day. There are also several days with no coaching. Average distance by coach per day: 60 miles.

Group size: between 10 and 22 participants.