



NAUMBURG TOURISMUS.

From the city's history

- around 1000** _ The Margraves of Meißen build their new fortress, the "Nuwenburg", on the site of today's Higher Regional Court
- 1028** _ Naumburg becomes a bishop's see
- 1033** _ Emperor Conrad II grants Naumburg the market right
- 1042** _ Consecration of the first cathedral
- 12th century** _ Merchants, tradesmen and craftsmen found their own settlement, the burgher town. Trade and a lively fair activity (Peter and Paul Fair) bring wealth and prestige to the city
- 1287** _ Construction of the first city fortifications, start of construction of the late Romanesque early Gothic cathedral
- 1432/33** _ The trading and fair town of Naumburg is a member of the Saxon League of Towns of the Hansa
- 1517** _ New construction of numerous town houses and the town hall after a devastating fire
- 1542** _ Martin Luther inaugurates the first German Protestant bishop in the world, Nikolaus von Amsdorf, to his office in Naumburg Cathedral
- 1618/48** _ Quartering and war contributions (taxes)
- 1714** _ City fire after a powder explosion at the Peter and Paul Fair
- 1746** _ Dedication of the Hildebrandt organ in the council town church St. Wenceslas by J. S. Bach
- 1806/13** _ The wars of liberation put an enormous burden on the city. Napoleon repeatedly stays in Naumburg
- 1815** _ As a result of the Congress of Vienna Naumburg falls to Prussia
- 1816** _ Naumburg becomes the seat of the Higher Regional Court of the Prussian province of Saxony
- 1832** _ The separation of cathedral close and burgher town is abolished
- 1835** _ Foundation of the Naumburg Wine Society
- 1846** _ Connection to the Thuringian railroad
- 1892** _ Commissioning of the Naumburg tramway
- 19th century** _ Naumburg becomes a civil servant, garrison and pensioner town. Citizen garden districts, schools, barracks and the cadet school are built
- 2nd World War** _ The inner city is largely spared from wartime destruction
- 1991** _ Naumburg becomes a model city for urban redevelopment
- 1992** _ Naumburg becomes the seat of the Higher Regional Court for Saxony-Anhalt

From the city's history

- 1994** _ Naumburg becomes the district town of the Burgenland district
- 2008** _ Application of the cultural landscape Saale-Unstrut to the UNESCO World Heritage List
- 2013** _ Flood of the century at Saale and Unstrut
- 2018** _ Naumburg Cathedral St. Peter and Paul is declared as UNESCO World Heritage Site



City walk with audio guide

With the audio guide you go on an individual exploration tour and are guided to the sights of the cathedral city independently of time and speed. The audio tours are available in English, German and easy German language.
We wish you a pleasant tour!

Imprint

Publisher: Stadt Naumburg | SG Tourismus
1st edition | February 2022 | 10,000 pieces
Layout, typesetting, illustrations: Gudman Design
Photos: Falko Matte, ArTo/stock.adobe.com
Printing: Druckhaus Gera GmbH



City Walk Naumburg

Cathedral close and burgher town



Tourist-Information Naumburg
(tourist information office)
Markt 6 | 06618 Naumburg
Phone: +49 3445 273-125
tourismus@naumburg-stadt.de
www.naumburg-tourismus.de



City walk Naumburg

Cathedral close and burgher town

0 Naumburg

The cathedral city of Naumburg looks back on almost 1000 years of eventful city history

1 Market Place (Marktplatz)

It came into being as a planned settlement of merchants and craftsmen on the intersection of the important trade routes Via Regia and Via Francigena. Burgher houses in the architectural style of the Renaissance and of the baroque; after the town fires of 1517/1714 built on previous buildings

Weekly market:

Mon, Wed 7:30 a.m.–3.00 p.m. | Sat 7:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

2 Water Fountain on the Market Place (Marktplatz)

Erected 1498; fountain figure "Stone Man" from the post-reformation period; figure shows features of St. Wenceslas and was probably intended to be a statue of a saint

3 "Residence" (Markt 7)

1652/53 built for Duke Moritz of Sachsen-Weitz; late Renaissance building with volute gables; since 1816 court building; today seat of the district court of Naumburg

4 "Schlösschen" (Markt 6 | Tourist-Information)

Built in 1543 on the site of a municipal department store; in the west wing former offices of the first and only Protestant bishop Nikolaus von Amsdorf, who was inaugurated by Martin Luther in 1542; today the location of the tourist information office and gallery with temporary exhibitions



5 City Hall (Markt 1)

Renaissance building (1517–1528) using parts of the previous buildings that were spared from fire; gable dormers in early Renaissance forms: "Welsche Giebel"; portal with coat of arms of the Electorate of Saxony from 1612

22 City Museum "Hohe Lilie" (Markt 18)

Complex of four closely joint buildings; one of the oldest inner-city museum buildings in Germany; Romanesque residential tower 13th century; burnt out after a town fire in 1517; rebuilt in 1526; stepped gables with tracery panels; ceremonial room from 1526

23 Herrenstraße

The road leads from the market directly to the cathedral; in the Middle Ages bishop and cathedral chapter were the lords of the city and used this connection

24 Lorbeerbaum Pharmacy (Herrenstraße 2)

One of the oldest trading houses in Naumburg; built around 1600, splendid seating niche portal; two-storey bay

25 Lindenring

Border between Naumburg burgher town and cathedral close; laid out as a moat in the 13th century; two walls were built in the 14th and 15th centuries

26 Rosengarten

In the Middle Ages it was the red-light district of the city; architectural remains of the old city prison (1549)

27 Cathedral Cemetery (Windmühlenstraße | Neumauer)

Used as a cemetery from 1542; since the 16th century burial of high dignitaries of the cathedral chapter, who before and long after had the right to be buried in the cathedral church; until the 20th century Naumburg canons, cathedral preachers and higher administrative staff had the right to a grave site; after that only high-ranking personalities (e.g. cathedral deans) were buried

28 Steinweg

Possibly the first paved street in Naumburg; leads right through the middle of the old bishop's town (cathedral close) to the cathedral, the second centre of Naumburg

29 Cathedral Square (Domplatz)

The cathedral square marks the centre of the so-called cathedral close

30 Old Bishop's Curia (parking lot south side cathedral)

Smaller secondary residence of the Naumburg bishops, who moved their residence to Zeitz in 1286

31 New Bishop's Curia (Domplatz 1)

Two-storey main building with characteristic tail gables; square, four-storey residential tower from the High Middle Ages

6 Parish Church St. Wenceslas (Topfmarkt 18)

Main parish church of the former council town; first documented in 1218; new building from 1426; baroque redesign of the interior in 1724

7 Wenceslas Tower (Topfmarkt 18 | entrance north side)

Tower (1513) of the parish church St. Wenceslas, which has always been municipal property; height 72.74 m; completely renovated from 1991 to 2001; 202 steps to the former tower keeper's apartment (46 m), 40 further steps to the viewing platform (54 m); tower ascents from April to October



8 Topfmarkt

Old centre of the Naumburg burgher town; once the location of the old townhall, which was built of wood

9 Jüdengasse

Residential quarter of the Jews in the 14th and 15th centuries; today's alleyway with buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries

10 Jakobsstraße

Street width can be verified since the 13th century; course of supra-regional trade routes, e.g. Via Regia; three to four-storey burgher houses from the 16th/19th century

11 Timber Market

Former wood piling and drying place of Thuringian wood rafted on the river Saale; 2007 construction of the Nietzsche Monument (Bronze sculptures by Heinrich Apel)

12 Nietzsche House (Weingarten 18)

Nietzsche Documentation Centre (Jakobsmauer 12)
1858 to 1897 residence of the family of the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche; permanent exhibition "Nietzsche in Naumburg", largest private collection on the reception of Nietzsche in the 20th century; reference library; special exhibitions

13 City Wall

In the 14th century, construction of separate fortifications for the burgher town and cathedral close; in the 15th century construction of a second ring of walls around the burgher town



32 Cathedral St. Peter and Paul (Domplatz 16)

UNESCO World Heritage; Romanesque-Gothic cathedral building; west rood screen with Passion reliefs, crucifixion group and twelve founder figures (including Uta and Ekkehard) are the most important works of the "Naumburg Master"; some medieval stained-glass windows in the west choir; east rood screen and crypt from the late Romanesque period; Elisabeth Chapel with windows by Neo Rauch; cathedral treasure vault approx. 285 sqm; cathedral garden



33 Aegidien Chapel (Domplatz 8)

One of the originally numerous private chapels of the canons; early 13th century; partly preserved Romanesque tympanum with representation of the legend of Aegidius; tour for groups with advance reservation

34 Cathedral Garden

Large garden area with ponds to the west of the cathedral; opened in 2011 in connection with the national exhibition "The Naumburg Master – Sculptor and Architect in the Europe of Cathedrals" ("Der Naumburger Meister – Bildhauer und Architekt im Europa der Kathedralen")

35 Higher Regional Court (Domplatz 10)

Site of the new fortress "Nuwenburg" built by the Ekkehardingers in the 11th century, which later gave the town its name; since 1816 seat of the Higher Regional Court; rebuilt in neo-baroque style from 1914 to 1917



36 Church St. Moritz (Moritzberg 31)

Former monastery church; gothic construction on Romanesque foundations

14 Water Arts ("Wasserkunst" | Wenzelsmauer)

The last of once 19 towers of the inner wall ring of the civil town; served for defence and as a legal border



15 "Reichskrone" (Curt-Becker-Platz)

Built in 1881 as a theatre with an adjoining hotel complex; later party house of the NSDAP; used by the SED district leadership in 1946

16 Tram Depot (Heinrich-von-Stephan-Platz 5)

1892 first tram service; ring line until 1992; today smallest tram operation in Germany in regular service

17 Marienplatz

Formed the centre of several Naumburg suburbs in the 12th century; later merged as a burgher town



18 St. Mary's Gate (Marientor | Marienplatz)

The only one of five former town gates of the burgher town that has been preserved; rare example of a double gate system; core building from the 14th century; significantly extended in the 15th/16th century; battlement and tower can be visited; **Open-air events:** summer theatre, Naumburg-Nights

19 St. Mary-Magdalene-Church (Marienplatz 3)

Baroque hall church from the 18th century, Ladegast organ; ceiling painting by the Nuremberg master Wilhelm Rössel (1727); church services, organ concerts, cultural events



20 Simson Portal (Marienstraße 12a)

Renaissance portal from 1574; high reliefs of the apostles Peter and Paul; in the supraporte Samson in his fight with the lion

21 Touch Model (Marktplatz)

Bronze touch model of a burgher town and cathedral close; scale 1:600; inaugurated in 2016; Braille for people with visual impairments

37 Church St. Othmar (Othmarsplatz 14)

Newly erected on the site of a previous medieval building; completed in 1699; simple baroque hall church; surrounded by the parsonage (Othmarsplatz 10) and the former school (Othmarsplatz 7)



38 Catholic Church St. Peter and Paul (Kramerplatz 2)

Roman Catholic church; last Catholic church building in the GDR; 1957 to 1962; architect Johannes Reuter (senior)

39 Theatre Naumburg (Am Salztor 1)

Smallest municipal theatre in Germany; approx. 80 seats; drama, children's, youth, figure and puppet theatre; ensemble with four actors and occasional guest actors



40 Salztor Houses (Am Salztor)

Built in 1834/35 as a Prussian customs station not far from the former city gate (Salztor)

41 Former Prison (Am Salztor 5)

The complex goes back to an originally existing "Royal Jury Court" (1859); in terms of architectural history, the jury court, as a listed building, belongs to Friedrich Schinkel's school; the prison was closed in 2012

42 Federal Language Office (Kösener Straße 50)

Opened in April 1900 as the eighth and last Prussian cadet school; the Bundeswehrfachschule Naumburg (Technical College of German Armed Forces) was founded in 1992 as the first in the new federal states