

Romanesque City

Besides Cologne, Worms boasts the most Romanesque churches of any German city.

According to medieval sources, the first church was built on the foundations of the Roman forum by the Merovingian queen **Brunhilda** and her successor, Dagobert I, in the early 7th century – at the most elevated point of the city.

Around the year 1000 **Bishop Burchard** built a first cathedral over the church. Its dedication, attended by emperor Henry II, took place in 1018.

Because parts of it collapsed and had to be demolished, the cathedral was rebuilt as we know it today, with construction work completed in 1181.

To the left of the south portal, an interactive **media station** walks visitors through the building's history. A wheelchair lift provides access to the barrier free entrance.

Around the portal, there are eccentric sculptures, for example "Frau Welt" ("Miss World") with toads on its back. The **tactile model** and the Burchard statue on the southern forecourt are good places to start your walk around the cathedral.

◀ Inner courtyard of St Martin's Church



- 1 Worms Cathedral & cloister
- 2 St Andrew's Church / Worms city museum
- 3 St Paul's Church
- 4 St Martin's Church
- 5 City walls
- 6 Synagogue
- 7 House facade

„Worms erleben“ app

- ▶ Worms compact tour (50 minutes)
- ▶ Diverse Worms (2 hours)

Brochures and leaflets

free of charge:

www.worms-erleben.de/flyer.php

Guided tours

available at the:

Tourist Information

Neumarkt 14 · 67547 Worms · T. +49 6241- 853 -7306
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Cover: Worms Cathedral @ RPT / Dominik Ketz

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The churches of Worms



WORMS
CATHEDRAL CITY





WORMS CATHEDRAL

The round tour begins on the right side, in the first side chapel, where the „**History Window**“ depicts key moments of the city's history.

The **Salian crypt** is located downstairs. Nearby a **model** shows what the area around the cathedral used to look like.

The cathedral's baroque **main altar** was created by Balthasar Neumann after the city fire of 1689. Magical light floods the cathedral through the west choir's **rose window**. On the floor, there is the tombstone of Bishop Burchard.

The tour ends in the **Chapel of St Nicholas** where his relics are found. What is the deal with depiction of three young women? Find out on an official tour.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Three Romanesque monasteries remain in Worms. They were founded in the time of Burchard. In view of the cathedral there is the Andreasstift monastery, whose church and buildings host the **city museum**.

In the cloister, which has been partly modernized, visitors can get a brief overview of the city's history and study various **city models** and visualizations.

Further rooms provide venues for permanent and temporary exhibitions and are always worth a visit.

The church itself is nestled against the **medieval city walls** that were uncovered recently. Information boards provide insight into the construction and archeology of the former city fortifications.

ST PAUL'S CHURCH

This is where a **Roman fort** was probably located, and later perhaps even the **palace of Charlemagne**. We know for sure that the **Salian castle** was here. Bishop Burchard razed it immediately after he assumed control of the city around the year 1000 and had **St Paul's Church** built on its foundations.

The spires, which have an **oriental** touch, were erected during the **Crusades**. The impressive bronze doors are a copy of Bernward's doors at St Mary's Cathedral in Hildesheim. The church was destroyed in 1689 and rebuilt as a baroque aisleless church. Today, it is home to **monks of the Dominican** Order who regularly open up the **cloister** for lectures.

ST MARTIN'S CHURCH

St Martin's Church is dedicated to **Martin of Tours**, a Roman soldier who defended his faith before the Roman **emperor Julian** in Worms in 360.

Legend has it that the church was built on top of the **dungeon** in which Martin was incarcerated for refusing to serve in the Roman army. To read more legends about Worms, visit worms-erleben.de or ask your tour guide.

Further buildings from the Romanesque period: The mountain church in Hochheim, the synagogue, remnants of the city walls (including the gate tower square and Andreasviertel district), and the facade of the houses on Petersstraße.