



**WELTERBE  
REGENSBURG**

UNESCO-WELTERBE | WORLD HERITAGE

**16 HIGHLIGHTS**



# REGENSBURG



## 2000 YEARS OF HISTORY SET IN STONE



Top British architect Norman Foster considers Regensburg one of the most beautiful cities on earth. And it has been awarded not one, but two exclusive UNESCO World Heritage titles. It all started with the Romans, who established a camp here on the Danube. In the Middle Ages, long-distance trade not only saw luxury goods like saffron and pepper arrive in Regensburg, but also wealth and civic pride, which has since been set in stone a thousand times over. In this brochure, we'll present 16 of the ultimate cultural highlights.



# 16 HIGHLIGHTS IN THE TWICE WORLD HERITAGE-LISTED CITY

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## LIEBLINGS♥ZEIGEPLATZ INREGENSBURG

Discover more exciting stories and facts about Regensburg Regensburg "originals" show you their personal favorite places in Regensburg and their very personal relationship with them.



 [www.lieblingsherzeigeplatz.de](http://www.lieblingsherzeigeplatz.de)

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## ALWAYS ON HAND

Simply scan and download the brochure to your cell phone.



1

# ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL



## WELCOME TO THE CATHEDRAL OF LIGHT

Regensburg's cathedral, named after St. Peter, is, along with Cologne Cathedral, one of the most famous cathedrals in Germany. With its impressive spires visible even from afar, the Gothic structure not only dominates the skyline of the World Heritage-listed city of Regensburg, but is also the focal point of the medieval old town. As

soon as you set foot inside it, you sense its grandeur, but are also immediately struck by the colorful stained glass windows from the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, which set the nave aglow. Regensburg Cathedral is home to the largest still preserved collection of medieval stained glass in the German-speaking world. They are made up of thousands upon thousands of colorful glass pieces fitted together like a mosaic.



The smiling angel and captivating stained-glass windows are must-sees.



## ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL

Regensburg's cathedral was to be built as high as the sky. But this vision came to a temporary end when money ran out around 1520 and the cathedral, particularly its spires, could not be completed. For over 350 years, the cathedral stood in the center of the old town with spires that were only about half as tall as the present-day ones. King Ludwig I ordered the continuation of spire construction in 1859, and the spires were unveiled in June 1869.

### INFO:

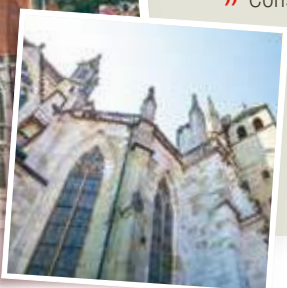
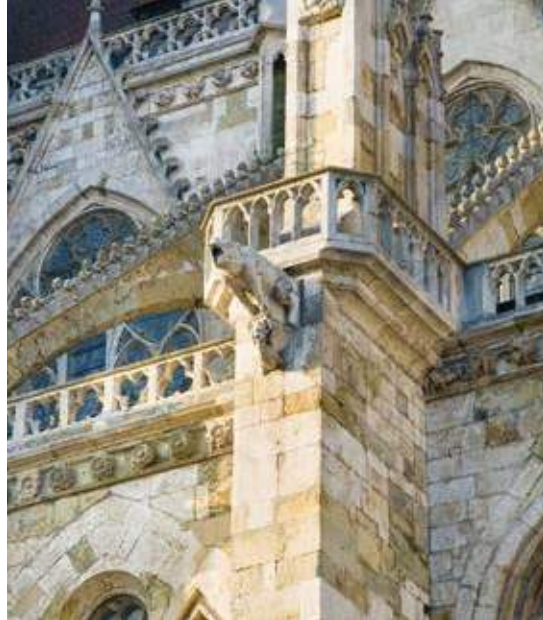
- » Apr. | May | Oct. 6.30 a.m. – 6 p.m.
- Jun. – Sep. 6.30 a.m. – 7 p.m.
- Nov. – Mar. 6.30 a.m. – 5 p.m.
- » Info center DOMPLATZ 5  
Domplatz 5 | 93047 Regensburg
- » [www.domplatz-5.de/dom](http://www.domplatz-5.de/dom)

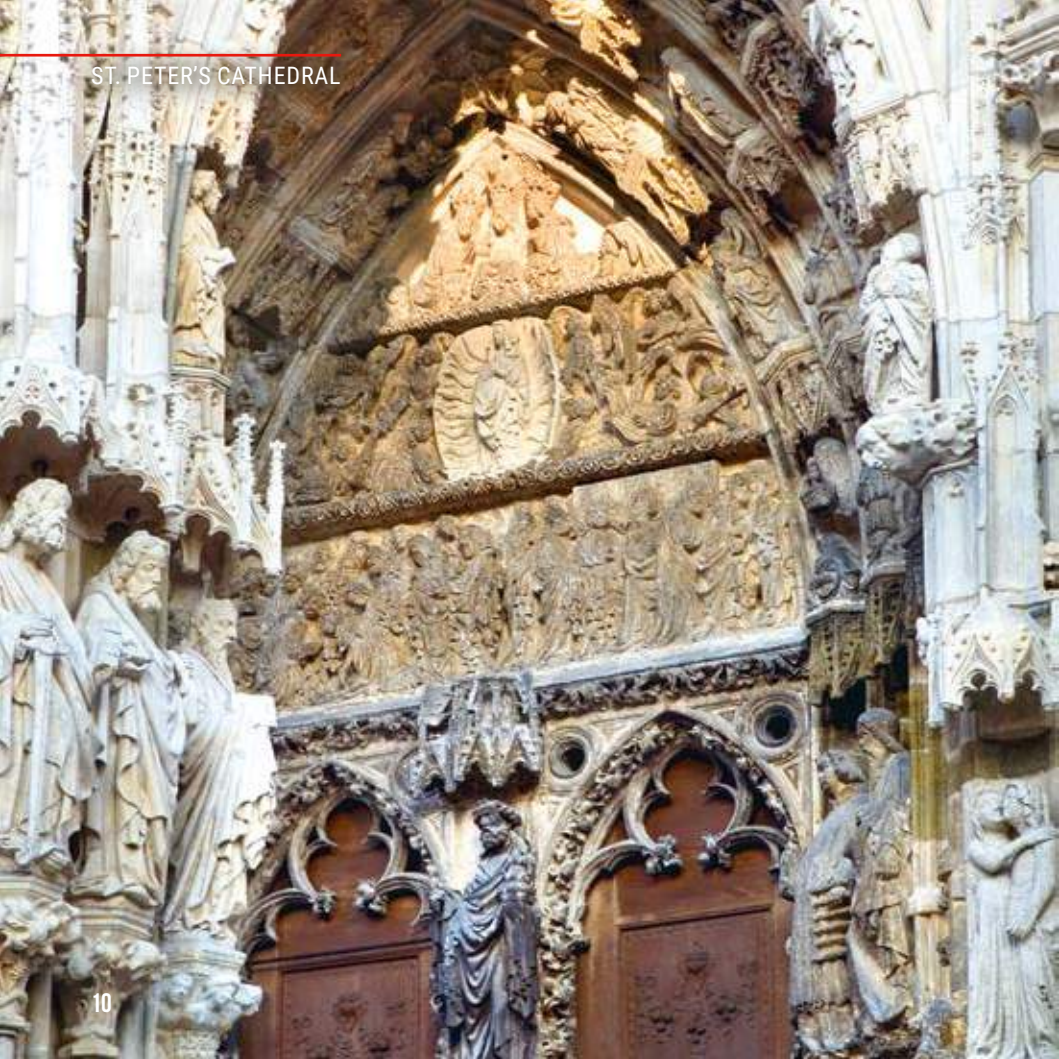
Even the devil has its place in the cathedral.



## Did you know?

- » Start of construction: 1275
- » Construction time: approx. 600 years
- » Height: 344 ft
- » Unique feature: Famous for its almost completely preserved medieval stained-glass windows.





### NOT TO BE MISSED:

- » The oldest boys' choir on earth, the world-famous Regensburger Domspatzen, generally sings on Sundays during High Mass at the cathedral.
- » Just behind the cathedral, in the cathedral garden, is the cathedral workshop with some grand pieces.
- » A definite must-visit is the cathedral treasury in the bishop's court just next to the cathedral, containing unique exhibits from nearly 1000 years of church history.
- » Treat yourself to a cathedral tour! The some 50 cathedral guides will reveal totally new perspectives and insights – so you can see more, understand more, and admire more!



More info on  
the cathedral  
available here



## A MEDIEVAL WORLD WONDER

2

# STONE BRIDGE

Along with Regensburg Cathedral, the Stone Bridge is Regensburg's most famous landmark. With its construction beginning in 1135, the Stone Bridge is considered a masterpiece of medieval architecture, and is the oldest preserved bridge in Germany. It's a must-see on any visit to Regensburg. For nearly 800 years, until 1935, it remained the only bridge serving as a reliable Danube crossing in Regensburg and surrounds. The impressive structure, consisting of stone arches, spans the river over a distance of approx. 1000 ft. The bridge itself stands on sixteen foundation blocks that support the barrel vaulting of the actual bridge structure. As the entrance to the city, it was originally watched over from three towers. The bridge tower on the city side is still preserved, and provides stunning views of the city.



Matthäus Merian's 1644 work *Schönen Prospect der Steinern Brücke* shows the three towers that watched over the city's entrance.



## STONE BRIDGE

At the vertex of the Stone Bridge, the Bruckmandl statue looks out toward the cathedral. Legend has it that this is a depiction of the bridge's builder checking how tall the cathedral spires had grown. He had made a bet with the cathedral's master builder as to which structure would be completed first. As the cathedral's construction seemed to be progressing much faster, the master bridge-builder made a pact with the devil, who said he would support the builder if he could have the first three souls that went across the new bridge. Discover how this story ends on the "Regensburg – experience a historic city" tour.



More info  
available  
here

## Did you know?

- » Start of construction: 1135
- » Completed: 1146
- » Length: 1102 ft.
- » Material: Natural stone
- » Unique feature: It was once considered the eighth wonder of the world.



The Bruckmandl sits at the highest point of the Stone Bridge, staring spellbound at the cathedral.





# OLD **3** TOWN HALL

The imposing tower of the Altes Rathaus (Old Town Hall) is visible even from afar. It was here at this central location that Regensburg's top secular building was established. The Altes Rathaus was built at the time Regensburg was elevated to the status of Free Imperial City in 1245. Its oldest part is the 180-ft tower. The Reichssaalbau, with the Reichssaal ("Imperial Hall"), originally intended as a dance hall, was built around 1320/1330. The Altes Rathaus' heyday began in 1663, when it served as the exclusive venue for the Perpetual Diet's sessions for nearly 150 years. Over the centuries, it became more than just the beating heart of the Free Imperial City of Regensburg; the Reichstagssaal is also considered the predecessor of today's German Parliament, the

## *Did you know?*

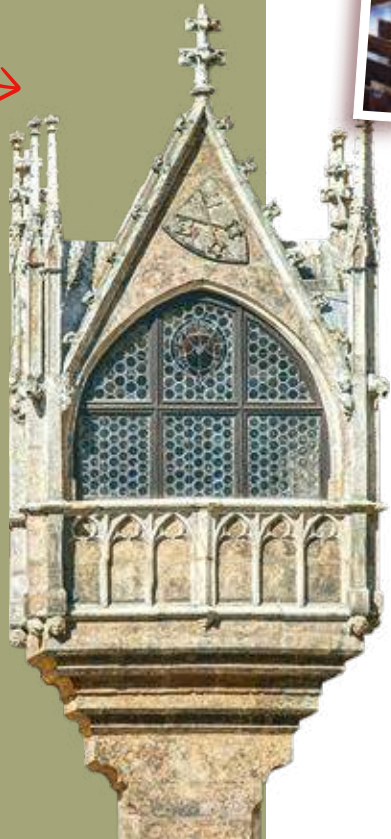
- » Start of construction: 1245
- » Style: Gothic and baroque
- » Building: Three-part complex (town-hall tower, palace and "Imperial Hall")
- » Unique feature: It was here that the Perpetual Diet sat from 1663 to 1806



European Union, and even the UN. Regensburg's Altes Rathaus was probably Europe's most important building at the time. And, to this day, it still oozes history. The parties held here are the stuff of legends. A liaison between the emperor and the daughter of a middle-class family even impacted European history. The subsequently famous progeny has been eternalized



"Imperial Hall", Fragstatt, consultation room and oriel bearing the key to the city – among the highlights at the Altes Rathaus

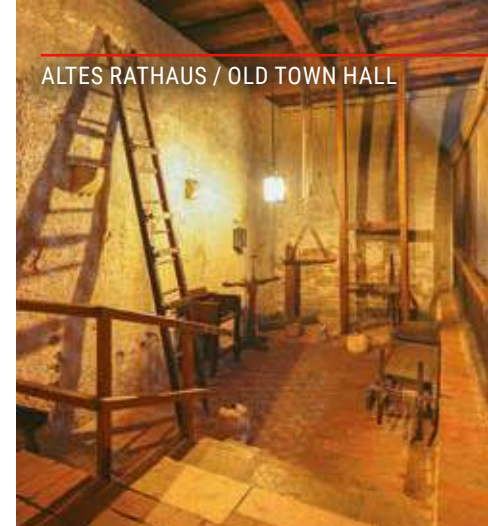


in a statue (Don Juan de Austria) just around the corner. Find out more about this on page 71. There's also something unique that has remained in the cellar of the Altes Rathaus. The "Fragstatt", with its torture instruments, has been preserved in its original form and can be viewed on tours. The Late-Gothic pointed-arch gate bearing the keys to the city and the two armored and armed half-figures, known as Schutz and Trutz (Protection and Defense), who symbolize the city's defensive spirit, soon became one of Regensburg's key landmarks.

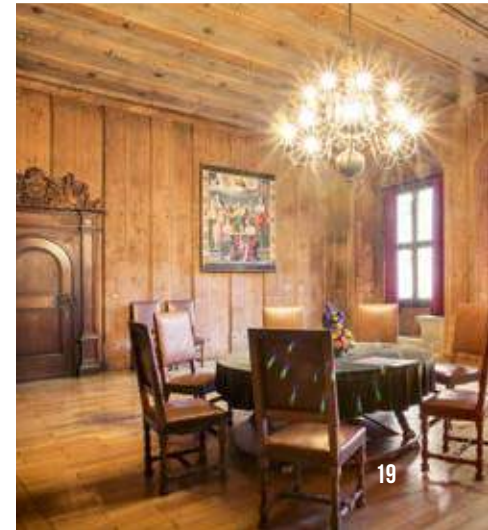


### ABSOLUTE MUST-SEES:

- » Treat yourself to a tour and visit the historic "Reichssaal" ("Imperial Hall") at the Altes Rathaus, the Reichstag Museum with the Imperial Estate consultation room, the document collection, and the preserved original Fragstatt – the medieval torture chamber. It's really worth seeing.
- » And just around the corner is the statue of Don Juan de Austria.
- » Opposite the historic town hall is Germany's first coffee shop, which opened its doors to high society in 1686.



ALTES RATHAUS / OLD TOWN HALL



More info  
on the Altes  
Rathaus  
available here





# THURN UND TAXIS PALACE

4

At the southern end of Regensburg's old town is St. Emmeram's Palace, residence of Princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis. With well over 500 rooms, it is the largest privately inhabited palace in Germany.

The magnificent palace was established out of the sprawling complex of one of Germany's largest Benedictine monasteries, the Imperial Abbey of St. Emmeram. The oldest sections date back to the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

## INFO:

- » Emmeramsplatz 5  
93047 Regensburg
- » [www.thurnundtaxis.de](http://www.thurnundtaxis.de)



**SIGHTS NOT TO BE MISSED:**

- » The monastery's medieval cloister, the crypt chapel, the magnificent rooms of the princely palace, the former stables, and the princely treasury are all open to visitors.
- » The Thurn und Taxis Schlossfestspiele festival featuring international music greats from all genres is held every July.
- » The Romantic Christmas Market is known well beyond Regensburg's borders.

When the Thurn und Taxis postal service was nationalized, the princely house received the monastery complex as part of the compensation from the Kingdom of Bavaria. The 100 years of reconstruction that followed created the present-day residence of the Thurn und Taxis royal family.

*Did you know?*

- » Monastery founding: around 800, the oldest section from the 11<sup>th</sup> century
- » Special feature: The former St. Emmeram's Monastery is one of Bavaria's oldest and most prominent monasteries



The first Benedictine monks established themselves here around 780, founding a monastery tradition that would span over 1000 years. Open to the public, St. Emmeram's Basilica is one of the oldest and most famous baroque churches in Bavaria.



Fürst-Anselm-Allee offers a great view of the palace's imposing southern wing.



Set amongst an English-style garden, the palace complex has a number of magnificently appointed rooms, a baroque library, and one of Europe's largest carriage collections.



More info available here





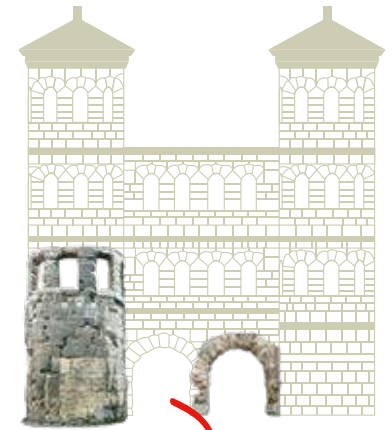
Parts of the Porta Praetoria,  
towered over by the  
cathedral

5  
and  
a-e

OLD TOWN OF REGENSBURG WITH STADTAMHOF  
& UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE  
DANUBE LIMES

Very few cities anywhere in the world can lay claim to two UNESCO World Heritage titles. But Regensburg is part of this very exclusive club. Its first title came in 2006 for the "Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof." The second followed in 2021. The "Frontiers of the Roman Empire" UNESCO World Heritage Site was expanded to include the Roman Danube *Limes*. The entry encompasses special Roman sites located along the Danube *Limes*. And Regensburg boasts a number of exhibits, the most spectacular undoubtedly being the "Porta Praetoria" in Regensburg, the northern gate of the "Castra Regina" Roman legionary camp. Inaugurated in AD 179,

THE PORTA  
PRAETORIA  
ROMAN GATE



Porta Praetoria,  
the former northern  
gate of the Roman  
camp



The inscription on the camp gate indicates that the legionary camp was completed in AD 179, and can be viewed at the Regensburg History Museum.



The History Museum also houses replicas of Roman suits of armor and other finds.



it is nearly 2000 years old. The old town is also home to other relics of that time, including parts of the legionary camp wall – all open to the general public. During construction on the parking building at Dachauplatz, a long piece of this massive wall was unearthed in the basement, and has been preserved. An impressive multimedia production integrates the wall into Regensburg's Roman history, which you can soak up and experience first-hand here at

the "document Legionslagermauer." The Regensburg History Museum has even dedicated an entire department, "Roman Regensburg", to this aspect of the city's history. It is located just opposite – and is a must-see!



More info available here

## MUST-SEES AT THE DANUBE LIMES UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE:

- » Porta Praetoria  
Unter den Schwibbögen
  - » document Legionslagermauer: Dachauplatz parking building | Ernst-Reuter-Platz | St.-Georgen-Platz
  - » The Historical Museum at Dachauplatz
  - » The document Niedermünster in Niedermünstergasse
- Info and tickets available at the info center**

## Did you know?

- » The Porta Praetoria is the only preserved Roman gate complex north of the Alps.
- » Around 6000 Roman soldiers were stationed here.
- » Castra Regina was one of the most important military bases along the Roman Danube frontier.



Above: Parts of the Roman wall at the north-eastern corner  
Below: The "document Legionslagermauer" at Dachauplatz



At the north-eastern corner of the legionary camp





6

# MUSEUM OF BAVARIAN HISTORY

It was one of the most spectacular museum openings of the last decade in Germany: The Museum of Bavarian History in Regensburg is located right on the Danube, and is one of the most state-of-the-art museum buildings in Europe. It was a stunning success right from the outset, with visitor numbers exceeding all expectations. Visitors are greeted with a multivisual panorama show in the foyer. Cabaret artist and actor Christoph Süß plays 40 different roles, as he cinematically explores 2000 years of Bavarian history – from the Romans to the start of the Kingdom of Bavaria in 1806 – with lots of humor and a dash of irony. That alone makes the visit worthwhile. But it's just the beginning. An escalator takes you up from the foyer to the permanent exhibition. And it's not your average musty educational museum exhibit. It's a feast of historical theater and amazing productions on



The "Donauwaller" ("Danube sheatfish") in front of the building and the lion in the foyer welcome visitors to the museum.



**INFO:**

- » Tue. – Sun. 9 a.m. – 6 p.m.
- Mon. Closed
- » Donaumarkt 1 | 93047 Regensburg
- » [www.museum.bayern/ihr-besuch.html](http://www.museum.bayern/ihr-besuch.html)



30 stages with some 1000 exhibits and numerous multimedia installations spread over an area of approx. 27,000 sq. ft. On the first floor, the impressive museum also boasts a separate exhibition space spanning nearly 11,000 sq. ft. With a museum shop and its own Bavarian pub, it's more than got you covered.

**ABSOLUTE MUST-SEES AT THE MUSEUM OF BAVARIAN HISTORY:**

- » The multivisual panorama show in the foyer – free to attend
- » The amazing permanent exhibition on the first floor, with some 1000 exhibits
- » One of the special exhibitions on the first floor
- » The view of the old town from the large panoramic window



Paul McCartney from the Beatles and Elvis Presley bought their instruments in Bavaria.

*Did you know?*

- » The museum's permanent exhibition spans an area of nearly 27,000 sq. ft.
- » The new building's design is inspired by the lanes that once criss-crossed the old Donaumarkt square.
- » Around a third of the exhibits are from private donors.



More info available here



The 860-sq.-ft. "Domfenster" ("cathedral window") facing the old town overlooks the cathedral and Regensburg's old town.





# THE SCOTTISH DOORWAY

OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH

7



Around the year 1070, Irish God-seekers and itinerant monks, Muiredac, known as Marianus, Candidus, and Johannes, came to Regensburg as part of their pilgrimage from Bamberg. Their arrival is commonly considered to have marked the start of the eight-hundred-year history of the “Scots Monastery.” Irish monks lived here for over four hundred years, and were followed by Scottish Benedictines who spent nearly as long in the city. St. James’ is a classic work of High-Romanesque church architecture in southern Germany. Its foundation stone was laid around 1090. The church is famous for its mysterious doorway. Known as the “Schottenportal” or “Scottish doorway”, it is one of the most famous Romanesque monuments in Germany.

## SCOTTISH DOORWAY



More info  
available  
here



A modern, walk-in  
glass enclosure protects  
the doorway from the  
elements.



Experts believe all of the doorway's figures were once painted, some even gilded or silver-plated, and that the boreholes were filled with precious stones. It remains shrouded in mystery to this day. There have also been many interpretations of this 50-ft.-wide, 26-ft.-high doorway. The only thing known for sure is that it depicts the cycle of Last Judgment, heaven, and hell. The twelve figures represent the outcasts – those denied entry to heaven. They are the scorned, stigmatized people and trades, such as pimps, criminals, prostitutes, jugglers,

dancers, wastrels, and the lazy. Inside St. James' Church is a relief of the monk Rydan, who apparently really did exist. This, too, has various possible meanings; he may have been the doorway's master builder or a doorman.

### INFO:

- » Mon. – Sun. 8 a.m. – 6 p.m.
- » Jakobstrasse 3 | 93047 Regensburg
- » [www.schottenkirche.de](http://www.schottenkirche.de)

### ABSOLUTE MUST-SEES:

- » The mysterious and enigmatic figures of the 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup>-century doorway
- » The interior of St. James' Church with the relief of a monk by the name of Rydan, bearing a key – perhaps he was the doorway's master builder



### Did you know?

- » Start of construction: First mentioned in 1089
- » Style: High-Romanesque church architecture
- » Unique feature: With its enigmatic figures, the northern doorway is one of the most famous Romanesque monuments in Germany.



# EASTERN CITY GATE

8



The Ostentor (Eastern City Gate) was built at the eastern edge of what is today Regensburg's old town in 1284. It was one of six gate towers of the former city fortifications, and was erected to protect the "Ostenvorstadt" ("eastern outskirts"). The Ostentor is one of Germany's finest Gothic city gates. The five-story tower is joined by two smaller octagonal towers, which continue to impressively demonstrate the defensive nature of the gate system. Pointed arches at either end create a thoroughfare, which passes through a gatehouse with ribbed cross vaulting. There are still visible wall grooves on the left and right, through which portcullises with chains were lowered from the second level. Above the gate opening on the eastern side of the tower – the enemy side – are protruding structures that served as bretèches beneath the crenellated top of the wall. The excellently preserved structure was the only eastern access point into Regensburg until 1889.

## EASTERN CITY GATE

The Ostentor is the only one of Regensburg's city gates to still be fully preserved. To this day, it continues to be used by numerous vehicles and pedestrians every single day. Even over 700 years since its construction, it is not only part of Regensburg's infrastructure, but rather an architectural highlight and important monument that features on every list of must-see Regensburg attractions.

### *Did you know?*

- » Start of construction: 1284
- » Unique feature: One of the finest Gothic city gates in Germany, and still in use.

Just next to the Ostentor, Villa Park provides a great view of the Königliche Villa (Royal Villa). It's only a few steps away.



### **ABSOLUTE MUST-SEES:**

- » Walk through the Ostentor, just like Regensburgers and travellers have done for centuries.
- » The adjacent Ostengasse is an ancient traffic route that was even used by the Romans. There were once many breweries and restaurants here.
- » Visit the neighboring Villa Park. It offers great views of the Königliche Villa (Royal Villa).

### **INFO:**

- » Ostengasse 39  
93047 Regensburg

More info  
available  
here



# 9 CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

Climb the tower to enjoy  
fantastic views of the old town.

The Dreieinigkeitskirche (Church of the Holy Trinity) is an early-baroque single-naved church in the heart of Regensburg's old town. It was one of the first Protestant-Lutheran churches to be built in Bavaria. Its foundation stone was laid in the midst of the Thirty Years' War, and its construction, designed by Hanns Carl, was completed on December 5, 1631. From the outside, it looked as formidable as a castle. A makeshift solution had to be found for the southern tower and adjacent sacristy, as Bavarian troops fleeing the Swedes plundered the city treasury in April 1632.

Inside, Hanns Carl designed the church as a pillar-less hall. This was considered unusual, and saw the church become rather famous over the decades that followed. Even the timber galleries lining the periphery were not supported by any vertical pillars, and were instead anchored transversely in the outer walls.



Following renovation and restoration work between 2008 and 2020, the church basks in renewed splendor.



## *Did you know?*

- » Construction time: 1627–1631, built according to design plans by Hanns Carl
- » Style: Early-baroque pillar-less single-naved church
- » Unique feature: It was considered the largest modern church building in the former Free Imperial City of Regensburg

## CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY

This enabled unrestricted views of the altar and pulpit from every seat, in keeping with the Lutheran vision of being able to more effectively hold sermons in front of large crowds. The church had a seating capacity of over 1000. One of its unique features is the barrel vault suspended in the roof truss of the nave. It was anchored back in the roof truss. At the time, the focus was on innovative lightweight construction. The roof's entire weight is borne by the church's outer walls. This design was devised by master carpenter Lorenz Friedrich, whose skills are still admired by experts to this day.

Tip: Climb the steps of the church tower to enjoy a panoramic view of Regensburg's old town.

### INFO:

- » Mon.– Sun. 12 p.m.–6 p.m.  
last weekend  
of March to  
last weekend of  
October
- » Am Ölberg 1  
93047 Regensburg
- » [www.dreieinigkeitskirche.de](http://www.dreieinigkeitskirche.de)

### ABSOLUTE MUST-SEES AT THE DREIEINIGKEITSKIRCHE (CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY):

- » Climb the tower and enjoy the fantastic view of the entire Regensburg old town.
- » Admire opulent funerary monuments to Protestant envoys of the Reichstag at the Envoys' Cemetery behind the Dreieinigkeitskirche (accessed via the nave).



More info



Neupfarrplatz with the "place of encounter" created by Dani Karavan, based on the layout of the Jewish synagogue that had stood right here in the Middle Ages.



10

Neupfarrplatz reflects Regensburg's 2000-year-old history like few other parts of the city. The area was used for Roman officers' residences as early as the Antiquity and Late Antiquity. In the Middle Ages, it was home to Regensburg's Jewish Quarter. Traces of a Jewish community in Regensburg date back to 981. There are said to have been 40 buildings, including several public buildings, such as the synagogue. The Jewish community had its own administration, seal, and judges. The creation of Neupfarrplatz and the construction of the church tie in directly with the expulsion and subsequent demolition of the Jewish Quarter in 1519. Standing at the center of the modern-day square is the Neupfarrkirche, whose construction began straight after the destruction of the Jewish Quarter in 1519, but ceased in 1528 due to lack of funds. When the city council converted to Protestant Lutheranism in 1542, the incomplete church was the first of the city's Protestant churches to be used. Excavations have unearthed large sections of the Jewish Quarter's medieval

Until its destruction in 1519, a medieval synagogue stood at Neupfarrplatz in Regensburg. Israeli artist Dani Karavan retraced its floor plan through a walk-on floor relief made of white concrete, which he named *Misrach* and which was unveiled on July 13, 2005.

## NEUPFARRPLATZ

cellars, as well as 14<sup>th</sup>-century gold treasure comprising 624 gold coins, and a ring bearing the seal of the Jewish community. Today, visitors can head down into the “document Neupfarrplatz” and take a tour through three of these Jewish cellars, the ruins of 2000-year-old Roman legionary camp walls, and the remains of a Nazi tunnel bunker.

The entrance to document Neupfarrplatz is located just next to the Neupfarrkirche.



### ABSOLUTE MUST-SEES HERE:

- » Dani Karavan's artwork, with his floor relief of the former Jewish synagogue
- » The Neupfarrkirche, which was designed as a Catholic pilgrimage church on the site of the demolished Jewish Quarter, and which is now Protestant.
- » The Löschenkohl-Palais, the former legation of the Electorate of Saxony
- » The fountain at the square with the imperial double-headed eagle, the city's and empire's coat of arms from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, the obelisk-like fountain column, and the latticework from 1730.



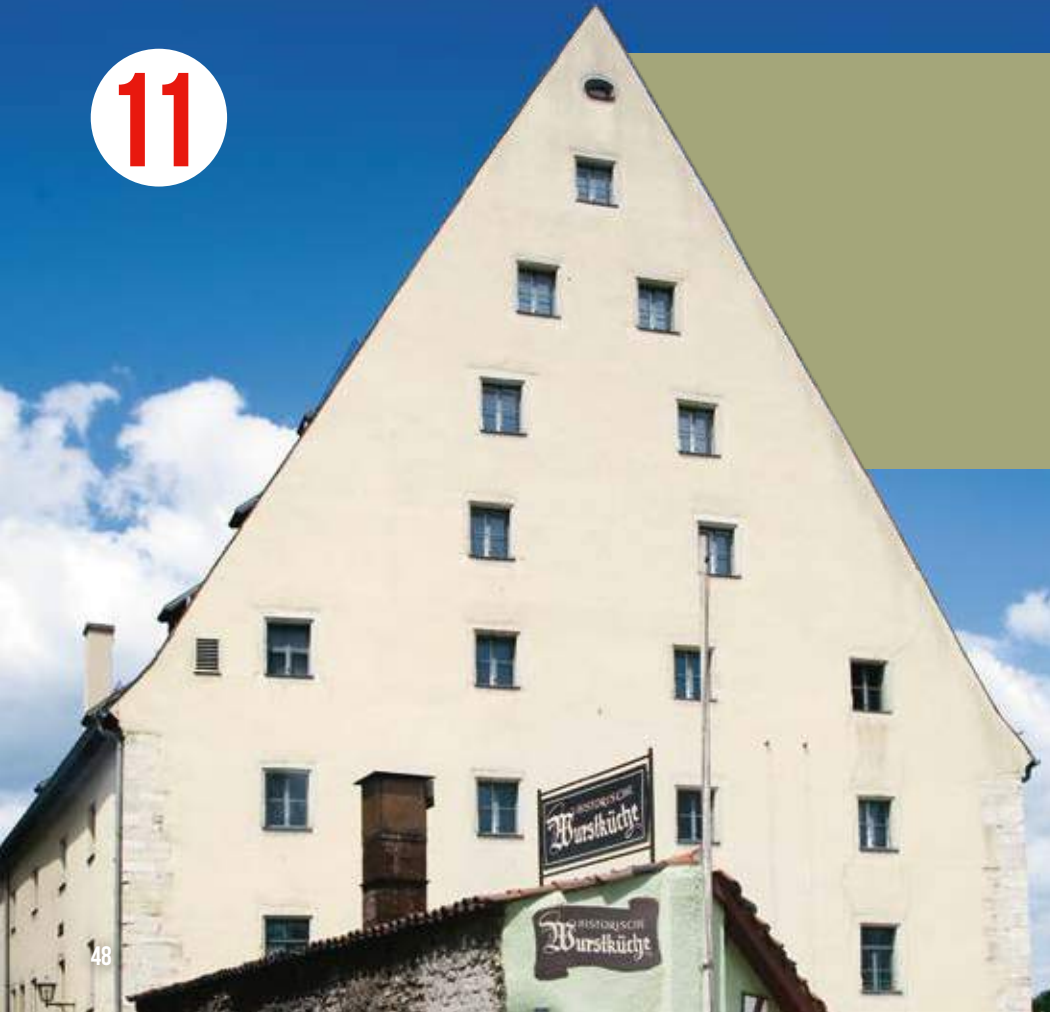
More info available here



### Did you know?

- » The square's creation dates back to the expulsion and demolition of the Jewish Quarter in 1519.
- » A soldiers' revolt took place here in 1796, threatening to escalate into a general civil uprising.
- » The Bavarian Soviet Republic was proclaimed here in 1919, and, in 1933, Neupfarrplatz was the scene of book burning.





## WORLD HERITAGE VISITORS' CENTER

The historic Salzstadel at the Stone Bridge boasts two levels of exhibition space featuring impressive exhibits and artifacts, as well as interactive game stations and media installations. Experience history at the World Heritage Visitors' Center – in a visual, varied, and informative way! Explore a history spanning nearly two thousand years: from Roman camp to modern city. Regensburg experienced a particularly glittering heyday in the Middle Ages: As a city of the Reichstags, it was a

Exhibits from  
2000 years of  
urban history.



The Regensburg World  
Heritage Visitors' Center  
has been housed in the  
Salzstadel since 2011.

## WORLD HERITAGE VISITORS' CENTER

The World Heritage Center is free to enter. Be sure to allow yourself some time, because you'll be learning a lot about the city's history in a highly visual manner.



political world stage; as a city on a river, it was an international trading metropolis. But you can also learn all kinds of things about everyday life in the city. About people, their everyday lives, their beliefs, and their impressive structures that stood the test of time.



More info available here

## MUST-DOS AT THE WORLD HERITAGE VISITORS' CENTER:

- » Visit the exhibition at the World Heritage Center – free of charge
- » Climb up the bridge-gate tower and enjoy the view of the old town and Stone Bridge (tickets available at the World Heritage Center)
- » Stop for a bite to eat at the world's oldest sausage kitchen – next to the Salzstadel
- » Take a walk across the Stone Bridge
- » Visit the Kepler House at Keplerstrasse 5 (5–10-min. walk)

### INFO:

- » Weiße-Lamm-Gasse 1  
93047 Regensburg



## Did you know?

- » Construction time: 1616–1620
- » Unique feature: The building has attic floors beneath a steep gabled roof with a total of 20 shed dormers.

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## DANUBE RIVERBANK

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For many years, the Stone Bridge was the only fortified Danube crossing between Ulm and Vienna.



## REGENSBURG, A CITY ON RIVERS

The establishment, rise, and history of Regensburg would be inconceivable without the Danube, Regen, and Naab Rivers, for they are what helped bring the city its fame and wealth. Especially the Danube, which passes through multiple European countries. The Romans were already utilizing the strategic location 2000 years ago, laying the foundation stone for the city right here by the Danube. In the Middle Ages, merchants traveled downstream to distant countries for trade.

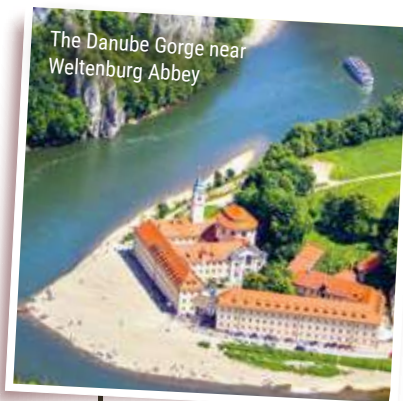
### *Did you know?*

- » The Danube is the largest and most famous of the three rivers converging in Regensburg.
- » Regensburg sits at the northernmost point of this European river.
- » The Donau-Schiffahrts-Museum (Danube Shipping Museum) on the Danube riverbank showcases the history and development of shipping on the Danube, the associated technical equipment, and the everyday work of the boatsmen.

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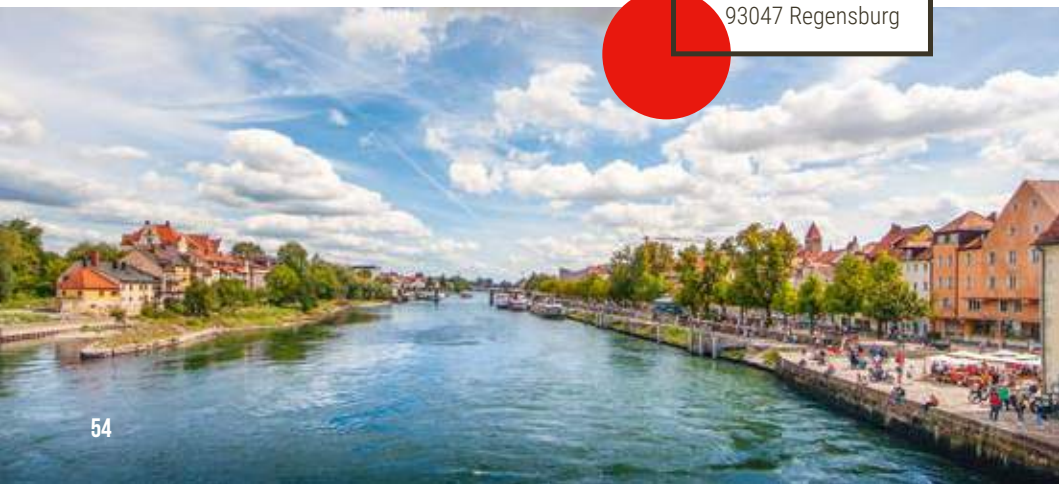
## DANUBE RIVERBANK

Long-distance trade not only brought Regensburg luxury goods, but also wealth and civic pride. And the river continues to play a major role in European goods trading even today. The Danube also boasts breathtaking riverbank landscapes, such as the spectacular Danube gorge near Weltenburg. Impressive structures have been built on its shores and are open to visitors. These include the Walhalla and the Befreiungshalle (Liberation Hall) in Kelheim. The Danube connects Regensburg to Europe.



### INFO:

- » Thundorferstraße / Marc-Aurel-Ufer  
93047 Regensburg



## MUST-SEES AND MUST-DOS ON THE DANUBE RIVERBANK:

- » A cruise up the Danube along the riverside promenade of the historic old town, or down to the Walhalla
- » A bike ride along the picturesque shoreline
- » A cruise outing to the Liberation Hall in Kelheim and then on through the Danube gorge to Weltenburg Abbey
- » A walk along the historic riverside promenade in Regensburg.



Downriver to the Walhalla or upriver to the Liberation Hall in Kelheim – both commissioned by King Ludwig I of Bavaria

A cruise on the Danube opens up new perspectives.



More info available here



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Stadtamhof is accessed directly via the Stone Bridge

“One never marries over the bridge (Stone Bridge)”. Such was the attitude at the time when Stadtamhof was independent. And this applied on both sides of the Danube. People here were proud of being independent from Regensburg, and this is also evidenced on the former town-hall building, where the Stadtamhof coat of arms bears three Keys of Heaven, while Regensburg’s has only two. Great value was placed on this extra key.

The town was Bavarian, whereas Regensburg was a Free Imperial City. Stadtamhof had belonged to Regensburg once before, from 1409 to 1486, when it was indebted to the city. But it was not fully incorporated until 1924. The small Regensburg district is situated on an island between the branches of the Danube, and, along with Regensburg’s old town, is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site. To this day, the clocks still tick a bit differently in Stadtamhof. Residents enjoy the location on the Danube riverbank, right near the city.

### *Did you know?*

- » Spanning an area of just 163 acres, Stadtamhof is the smallest of Regensburg’s 18 districts. Before being incorporated as part of Regensburg, Stadtamhof was a ducal/electoral Bavarian town on the north bank of the Danube.

## STADT AMHOF



It's packed full of picturesque street-corners and idyllic courtyards. Among the impressive attractions in Stadthof are the St. Mang's rococo church and monastery complex and the former St. Katharina's charity hospital. Also worth seeing is the Andreasstadel – once a salt barn, today a hotel, restaurant, café, art academy, and cinema. The idyllic Grieser Spitz at the end of the island is particularly popular among young people, and plays host to concerts and medieval performances in summer. The walk there along the Danube riverbank is worthwhile in itself. And one of the city's finest beer gardens also calls Stadthof home. Cheers!

More info available here



### MUST-SEES AND MUST-DOS IN STADTAMHOF:

- » Visit one of the many little artisan businesses.
- » Wander around the laneways and enjoy the extraordinary character.
- » Stadthof's "Spital" has been a unique microcosm and medieval complex of Europe-wide acclaim since 1226.
- » Numerous little pubs, restaurants, and a beer garden are all excellent options for relaxing and enjoying.
- » Marvel at St. Mang's and St. Katharina's



Walking along the Danube riverbank towards Grieser Spitz, past the Salzstadel. A lush paradise in the heart of the city.



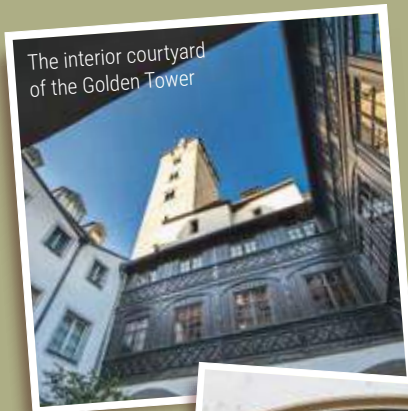
Concerts and medieval performances at Grieser Spitz in Stadthof



# WAHLEN STRASSE & BACH GASSE

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These are two medieval laneways typical of those found in Regensburg. Wahlenstrasse is considered to be the oldest named street in Regensburg. Regensburg town hall was built just around the corner in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century. The close proximity to the city's center of power, as well as to the Danube and Kohlenmarkt Square, was most certainly a factor in wealthy citizens building large patrician properties here. The Deggingerhaus is one of the most lavish buildings on the street, and used to house privileged upper classes, including merchants who were often richer than many imperial or royal families.



The interior courtyard of the Golden Tower



The Deggingerhaus today houses a pub.



More info available here



The view of Regensburg Cathedral is spectacular. Simply walk approximately 54 yds from Kaffeehaus on Wahlenstrasse to Kramgasse.

The “Goldener Turm” (“Golden Tower”) is another highlight on Wahlenstrasse. It is a “Geschlechterturm” or “dynasty tower” built in the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Wealthy patrician families erected these towers as status symbols in the Middle Ages. The more prominent the family was, the taller the tower. At one point, there were more than 60 of

**ABSOLUTE MUST-SEES:**

- » The Golden Tower and Deggingerhaus on Wahlenstrasse
- » The walkway from the Golden Tower into the interior courtyard and onward to Untere Bachgasse
- » The many little stores, cafés, and restaurants on both streets

The nine-story Golden Tower, once a residential tower of wealthy patricians, soars 165 ft. high above the rooftops of the UNESCO World Heritage Site.





these towers in the city, and many of them have still been preserved to this day. The impressive interior courtyard is open and can be visited at any time. It can be accessed both from Wahlenstrasse and Untere Bachgasse, and is definitely worth it.

In the Middle Ages, a brook used to flow along what are now cobblestones, hence the name "Bachgasse" or "Brook lane".



### UNTERE BACHGASSE (LOWER BROOK LANE)

Untere Bachgasse runs parallel to Wahlenstrasse, and opens out onto the medieval Gesandtenstrasse. The name "Untere Bachgasse" comes from the Vitusbach brook that, in the Middle Ages, ran through "Obere and Untere Bachgasse" and the city moat and played an important role in supplying water to the old town. Today, the brook flows underground. Not only did the Vitusbach influence the layout of the old town and its streets, but it was also instrumental in helping clean the streets and ensure good sanitation in the city. In the Middle Ages, people simply threw trash out of the window and into the brook. "Street ponds" were created, serving as cattle watering troughs and watering holes, and as water supplies for gardens. The construction of the moat also meant water could be supplied to the city's farmers, who grew vegetables in the eastern part of the old town.



Obere Bachgasse runs in a straight line, becoming Untere Bachgasse. Only Gesandtenstrasse cuts through them.



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The western part of Regensburg's old town is home to the classicist square named after the city's honorary citizen, imperial chancellor Otto von Bismarck. Even during "Castra Regina" times, and later during the Middle Ages, the area on Regensburg's outskirts was a warehouse district. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Prince-Primate Carl von Dalberg ordered the construction of the two classicist structures that still dominate the square today. Next to them are the buildings of the former St. James' Abbey, which today houses the seminary, and the building of the former Württemberg legation. At the southern end is the "Präsidiumpalais", the former residence of the French envoy to the Perpetual Diet. The impressive structure was the first to incorporate the purest form of the classicist architectural style into a still otherwise very medieval townscape. At the northern end



## *Did you know?*

- » The square was named after imperial chancellor Otto von Bismarck.
- » In 1803, the new theater building, known then as the Neues Haus, split the large predecessor square into two separate squares: Bismarckplatz and Arnulfplatz.



More info  
available  
here



The "Präsidualpalais" is the former residence of the French envoy to the Perpetual Diet



of Bismarckplatz, directly opposite the Präsidualpalais, is the Regensburg Stadttheater. After a serious fire in 1849, the Regensburgers built the present-day structure on the foundation walls. The front side, which doubles as the entrance area to the grand theater building, nicely complements the classicist complex.



### MUST-SEES AND MUST-DOS AT BISMARCKPLATZ:

- » The Präsidualpalais and Stadttheater
- » The Saturday market selling regional products
- » On a sunny day, sit by one of the two fountains, eat ice cream, and enjoy life and the square.

### BISMARCKPLATZ

Regensburg's Stadttheater is the architectural counterpart to the Präsidualpalais.





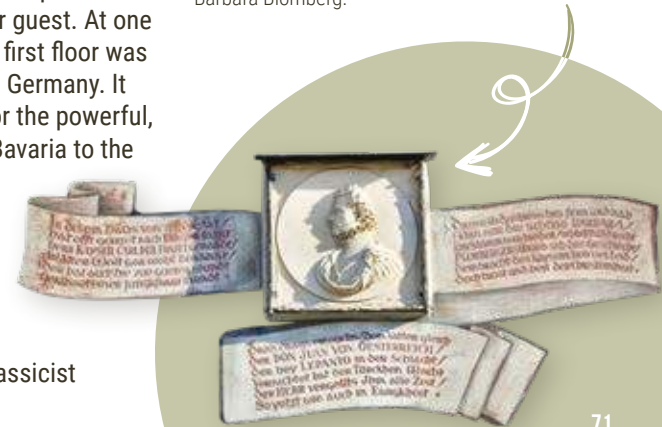
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# » Haidplatz

Haidplatz is one of the oldest and most beautiful squares in Regensburg. It originated as an elongated triangular meadow (“heath” or “Heide”) west of the former Roman fort. Various grand buildings were erected here over the centuries. It hosted large medieval tournaments involving up to 300 participants, with spectators, jugglers, and merchants coming from all over. During the Perpetual Diet, the “Goldenes Kreuz” (“Golden Cross”) was home to emperors and kings. Emperor Charles V was a regular guest. At one point, the space on the first floor was the most famous inn in Germany. It was a meeting place for the powerful, from King Ludwig I of Bavaria to the later German emperor William I and Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria. Today, the “Goldenes Kreuz” is *the* café at the square. And next-door is the classicist

Thon-Dittmer-Palais. The Dittmers maintained far-reaching international relations with Regensburg’s most successful business magnates of the 18th century. The Palais’ Renaissance arcade-lined courtyard has a wide range of cultural offerings to enjoy on balmy summer evenings.

Don Juan d’Austria, victor in the famous naval Battle of Lepanto against the Ottoman fleet, was sired in the Goldenes Kreuz (pictured left, gray building with tower) as the illegitimate child of Emperor Charles V and girdle-maker’s daughter Barbara Blomberg.



## HAIDPLATZ

Looking toward the cathedral spires, you will see the red building of the “Neue Waag”. A weighing house had been established here since the Middle Ages, and next to it a “Herrentrinkstube” (“gentlemen’s bar”), where councillors could unwind after a day of tiring council sessions. The “Neue Waag” rose to fame as a result of the 1541 Colloquy, when Philipp Melanchthon and Johannes Eck sought reconciliation between the two denominations in the tower of the “Neue Waag”. Regensburgers have been holding lavish festivities at Haidplatz since time immemorial – there are simply too many to list. But there is one odd example



### *Did you know?*

- » Haidplatz is one of the oldest squares in Regensburg
- » It originated as an elongated meadow or “Heide” (“heath”)
- » The tower of the “Goldenes Kreuz” is 102 ft. high



More info  
on Haidplatz  
available  
here

from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when a well known French surgeon tried to cross the square on a tightrope as a party trick. To make things more difficult, he hung firecrackers all over his body. His dramatic fall, accompanied by all the crackers exploding, would still make headlines even today.

### » **NOT TO BE MISSED AT HAIDPLATZ:**

- » Drink a coffee at what is probably the most famous inn of the Middle Ages.
- » Visit the interior courtyard of the Thon-Dittmer-Palais.
- » Admire the historic views of the square, right from the gate next to the Goldenes Kreuz.

The Justitiabrunnen is a grand baroque fountain in the middle of Haidplatz. It was created in 1656 by sculptor Leoprand Hilmer when the city’s new water-supply system was being built.



# Art Walk



Regensburg's Art Walk will take you to galleries, museums, an artists' residence with studios of young artists, and numerous public works. Discover Regensburg from an architectural and contemporary-art perspective.



» Available at the Tourist Information Office at the Altes Rathaus or as a free download:



» Available at the Tourist Information Office at the Altes Rathaus ...



# Crafts Walk

Where can you still find brush-makers or knife-grinders in the city? Who tailor-makes hats for princes, celebs and Hollywood productions? Who builds Stradivarius violins for musicians around the world? You'll find out right here – genuine Regensburg craftsmanship.

» ... or as a free download on the website:



Visit one of the largest archaeological excavation sites in Germany: the unique document Niedermünster. It is one of the few places in Germany where the continuous historic and structural developments of nearly two thousand years are preserved, accessible, and showcased visually over the smallest of spaces.



EXTRA  
TIPS



This unique art gallery focuses on Eastern European art. Immerse yourself in art history by following in the footsteps of the German artists who once lived and worked here. The permanent exhibition takes you on a journey back through time, making stops along the way between the Baltic and the Mediterranean, while temporary exhibitions draw attention to modern-day art in East-Central Europe.

# Highlights

## AN OVERVIEW

- 1 St. Peter's Cathedral
- 2 Stone Bridge
- 3 Altes Rathaus (Old Town Hall)
- 4 Thurn & Taxis Royal Palace
- 5 UNESCO World Heritage Site: Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof

### 5a-e UNESCO World Heritage Site Danube Limes:

- a Porta Praetoria
- b South-east corner of Castra Regina
- c document Niedermünster
- d Historical Museum
- e document Legionsmauer

- 6 Museum of Bavarian History
- 7 The "Scottish doorway" of St. James' Church
- 8 Ostentor
- 9 Dreieinigkeitskirche (Church of the Holy Trinity)
- 10 Neupfarrplatz
- 11 World Heritage Visitors' Center
- 12 Donauufer (Danube riverbank)
  - » Thundorfer Straße
  - » Marc-Aurel-Ufer
- 13 Stadthof
- 14 Wahlenstraße & Bachgasse
- 15 Bismarckplatz
- 16 Haidplatz

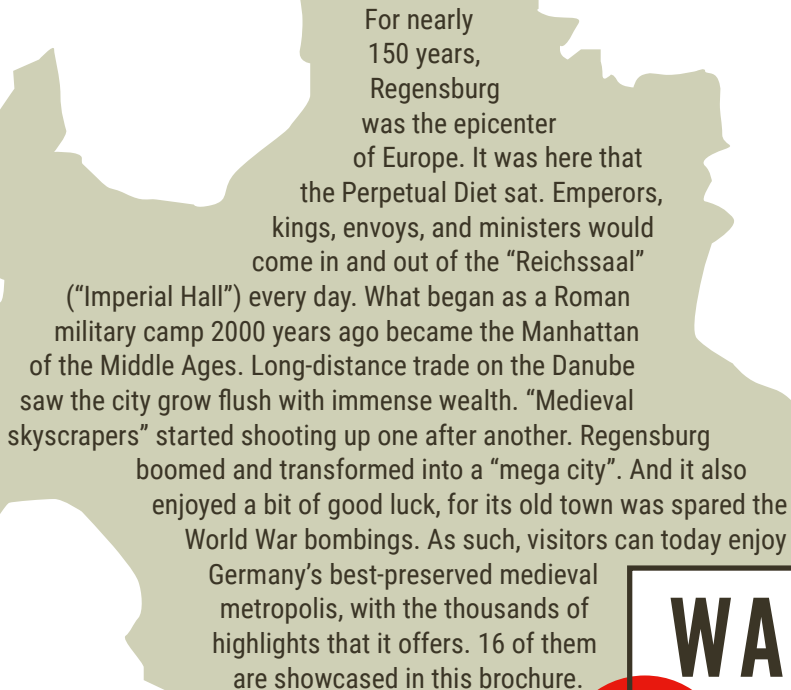


**ALWAYS ON HAND**

Simply scan and download the brochure to your cell phone.







For nearly 150 years, Regensburg was the epicenter of Europe. It was here that the Perpetual Diet sat. Emperors, kings, envoys, and ministers would come in and out of the “Reichssaal” (“Imperial Hall”) every day. What began as a Roman military camp 2000 years ago became the Manhattan of the Middle Ages. Long-distance trade on the Danube saw the city grow flush with immense wealth. “Medieval skyscrapers” started shooting up one after another. Regensburg boomed and transformed into a “mega city”. And it also enjoyed a bit of good luck, for its old town was spared the World War bombings. As such, visitors can today enjoy Germany’s best-preserved medieval metropolis, with the thousands of highlights that it offers. 16 of them are showcased in this brochure.



**WALK**