

## A Walk through Münster's Old Town

(1) The **St. Paulus Cathedral** is the largest church in Westphalia and the hub and centre of the city, **astronomical clock** from 1542, every day at noon (12:30 on Sundays and public holidays), the figurines revolve, **cathedral vault** behind the cloister with the caputular cemetery. There is an **open-air market** on the **Domplatz square** Wednesdays and Saturdays.



(2) On the **Prinzipalmarkt** square with its impressive commercial houses you'll find the **City Hall of Westphalian Peace** (parts of the peace treaty of the 30 Years War were negotiated here until 1648). This is also the site of the market and city church **St. Lamberti**, the most beautiful late-Gothic religious structure in Westphalia. Today, a **warder** still sounds off the hour every day between 9 P.M. and midnight from the balustrade. Underneath there are three **iron cages** which displayed the corpses of the leaders of the Baptist revolt in 1536

(3) The neighbouring **City Library**, or *Stadtbücherei* (Bolles-Wilson 1993) was praised by architecture critics internationally. The narrow streets between the buildings run toward the Lamberti church.

(4) Brass rimmed **bricks from all Hanseatic cities** are laid in the ground of Münster's oldest trading street, **Salzstrasse**. They commemorate Münster's importance as a member of the Hanseatic cities.

(5) The **Dominican Church** (1705-1725) is a baroque building influenced by French architecture with a Roman baroque façade, a octagonal dome, and choir towers.

(6) At the end of Salzstrasse you'll find the **City Museum** (*Stadtmuseum*), which presents the history of one of Germany's largest cities.

(7) Where the city walls once stood, a **promenade** created at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century encircling the city centre. Today, the 4.5 km long greenbelt with a 4-row linden tree avenue serves pedestrians and cyclists as a car-free "highway", a symbol of Münster's status as a "bicycle metropolis."



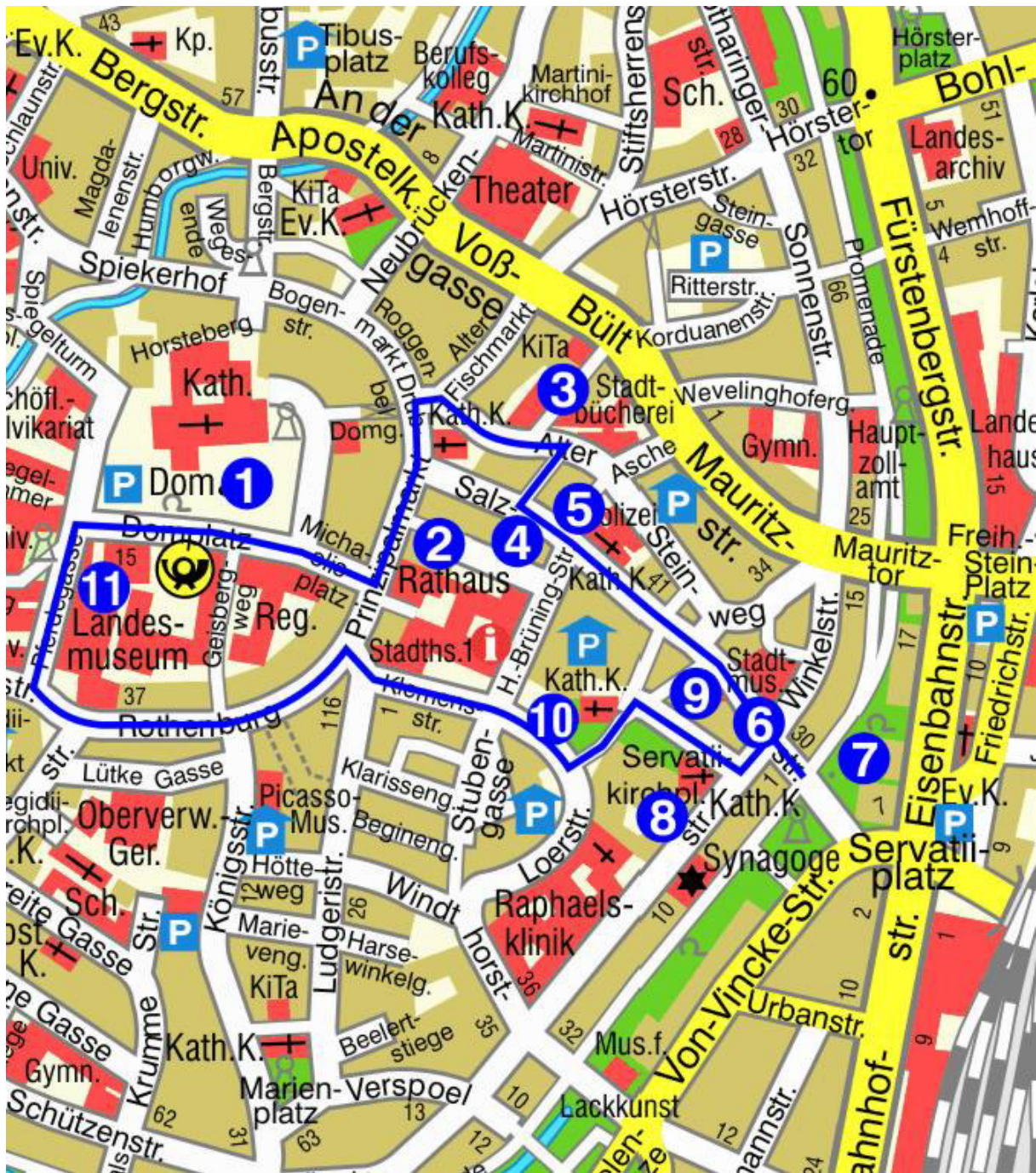
(8) The **Servatii Church** (1230) is the smallest and most original of the parish churches. It has late Romanesque and early Gothic elements and appears to have sunk because it stands on the original level of the medieval streets.

(9) **Erbdrostenhof** palace (1753-1757) originates from baroque master Johann Conrad Schlaun. The original city palace of Drost zu Vischering stands diagonally on the corner of a street with wings that swing forward. The forceful walls and grate enclose the forecourt with a prestigious gate.

(10) **Clemens Church** (1745-1753) is another Gothic gem from Johann Conrad Schlaun. The insides will surprise you with the large alter pieces and the painted ceiling. A small baroque garden is connected, a peaceful areas in the middle of a large city's centre.

(11) At the cathedral square as our starting and ending point you'll find the **LWL – Land Museum for Art and Art History**, or *LWL-Landesmuseum für Kunst und Kulturgeschichte*, which has a comprehensive collection ranging from the early middle ages to the modern era, which is strongly represented. The **Marktcafé** presents itself as a great place to relax after the walk.

On the reverse side you'll find a city map with the corresponding numbers.



- (1) St. Paulus Cathedral, Domplatz Square
- (2) Prinzipalmarkt square, City Hall of Westphalian Peace, St. Lamberti
- (3) City Library
- (4) Salzstrasse
- (5) Dominican Church
- (6) City Museum
- (7) Promenade
- (8) Servatii Church
- (9) Erbdrostenhof Palace
- (10) Clemens Church
- (11) LWL-Land Museum for Art and Art History