

360° HALLE

STADT
MUSEUM
HALLE ENTDECKEN!

Panoramic view from
the Hausmannstürme



HIGH UP OVER THE CITY



Through the entrance in the north tower and via a connecting room you reach after 226 steps the watchman's accommodation in the south tower. From here you reach the connecting bridge of the two towers. High up you can enjoy a panoramic view in all directions to far beyond the borders of the city of Halle - the deserved reward for the difficult climb. In this flyer you will find information about some selected sights that you can see from the Hausmannsturm.

Editor: Mayor of Halle (Saale),
Responsible according to the press law: spokesman Drago Bock,
text und pictures: Stadtmuseum Halle

Halle-Neustadt (centre: 4,2 km, 53 min by walk)
On 15th July 1964, the foundation stone was laid for the construction of the socialist residential city west of Halle. It was one of the largest prefabricated housing estates in Germany. In 1975, the 25,000th apartment was finished. In 1981, more than 90,000 inhabitants lived there. On 6th May 1990 Halle-Neustadt was incorporated to Halle and lost its independence.

Technisches Halloren- und Salinemuseum
(750 m, 9 min by walk)

The Technische Halloren- und Salinemuseum was founded in 1721 as Königlich-Preußische Saline zu Halle (Saale) by Prussian King Wilhelm I. In 1964, the economic salt production was discontinued. Since 1967, the buildings of the former Königlich-Preußischen Saline have been used as a museum. The so-called Schausieden (salt boiling), which is shown on certain days, is very popular.



View to the west

Moritzkirche

Blaue
Türme

Halle-Neustadt

Technisches Halloren-
und Salinemuseum

Neue Residenz

[Lock at Site 5]

Dom



View to the north

Neue Residenz

Dom

Burg Giebichenstein

Moritzburg

Zoo

Petersberg

Kühler Brunnen

Pauluskirche

Wasserturm Nord

Löwengebäude

Opernhaus

Neue Residenz (350 m, 4 min by walk)

The Neue Residenz was built from 1531 to 1538. The archbishops of the archdiocese of Magdeburg resided here from 1545; later it was also the domicile of secular administrators. The last great period of prosperity experienced the Neue Residenz from 1644 to 1680 by the music and art-loving Duke Augustus of Sachsen-Weissenfels, who also gave the name "Neue Residenz".

Dom (400 m, 5 min by walk)

Originally there was a convent church founded by the mendicant order of the Dominicans in 1271. It was completed around 1330. At the command of Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg, Archbishop of Magdeburg, the church was rebuilt to a cathedral around 1520. Three years later, the cathedral was re-consecrated as a collegiate church of the archbishopric of Magdeburg.

Moritzburg (650 m, 8 min by walk)

The Moritzburg was built under the leadership of the Archbishop Ernst of Wettin from 1484 to 1503 and became the new residence of the archbishops of Magdeburg. Since the 19th century, the premises of the Moritzburg have been used as an art museum for various exhibitions.

Burg Giebichenstein (2,6 km, 32 min by walk)

Originally, the Giebichenstein was an 87m high porphyry rock. Since the 10th century, there was the residence of

the archbishops of Magdeburg. The oldest parts of the present castle date back to the 12th century. The gothic gate tower from the 15th century can be seen from the Hausmannstürme. On 27th February 1636, the castle was destroyed by a fire.

Bergzoo Halle (2,8 km, 36 min by walk)

The Bergzoo Halle is located on the Reilsberg (130m high). It was opened on 23rd May 1901. On a 9-hectare area live almost 1700 animals from about 250 species.

Petersberg (13,6 km)

The Petersberg is about 250 m high and thus the highest elevation in the immediate surrounding area of Halle. Around 1100, the archbishopric of Magdeburg built a small chapel there. In 1124 an Augustinian monastery was founded. Between 1142 and 1184 the Stiftskirche St. Petrus was built, in which the hereditary mausoleum of the House of Wettin is located, including the tomb of Konrad der Große (1098-1157). In addition to the church and the monastery, a telecommunications tower, the Bismarckturm and an animal park can be visited.

Stadtpalast Kühler Brunnen (80 m, 1 min by walk)

The residential and trading house Kühler Brunnen is one of the most important patrician estates of Halle from the early Renaissance. The area was acquired in 1522 by Hans von Schenitz with the support of Cardinal Albrecht and completed the construction of the residential

building in 1532.

Löwengebäude (500 m, 7 min by walk)

The Löwengebäude was built between 1832 and 1834 and is a late-classical style university building with lecture halls and seminar rooms. In front of the building are two lions, which were formerly part of the market fountain. They were put in front of the university building in 1868.

Pauluskirche (1,8 km, 24 min by walk)

The Pauluskirche with its cross-shaped ground plan and a 60 m high, powerful cross-tower was built between 1900 and 1903. It is located on a 10 m high porphyry tip, the so-called Hasenberg, and is located in the district Paulusviertel, which bears its name.

Oper Halle (600 m, 7 min by walk)

On the site where the opera is today, a building with an imposing dome was opened in 1886 as the city theatre of Halle. In March 1945, the building was heavily destroyed. Later it was rebuilt from 1948 to 1951, but without a dome and the former facade. At first, it was used by the Landestheater Halle as a venue. Today it is the opera house, which has 672 seats.

Wasserturm Nord (1,9 km, 26 min by walk)

The Wasserturm Nord was built in the years 1897 to 1899 and is 54 m high.



View to the southeast

Landgericht

Ratshof

Stadthaus

Ulrichskirche

Franckesche Stiftungen

Wasserturm Süd

Johanneskirche

Propsteikirche St. Elisabeth

Moritzkirche

Landgericht Halle (500 m, 7 min by walk)

The Landgericht Halle was built from 1903 to 1905. It is one of the most representative buildings in the city with a wide double tower façade decorated with animals and mythical creatures. The flanking towers are 50 meters high.

Ratshof (190 m, 2 min by walk)

The Ratshof was built in 1928/29 as the back building of the Altes Rathaus, which had to be demolished in 1948 due to the damages from the Second World War. Today it is the domicile of the city administration.

Stadthaus (140 m, 1 min by walk)

The Stadthaus was built from 1891 to 1894 as a meeting, sessional and festival building. In the three-storey, neo-Gothic building with wall dormers, corner towers and a large hipped roof, the meetings of the city council and its committees take place. Also the registry office of Halle has its seat there.

Ulrichskirche (350 m, 5 min by walk)

The Ulrichskirche was built from the middle of the 14th century. It served as a monastery church of St. Maria of the since 1339 in Halle resident Order of Servants. It was first consecrated in 1496. It is a two-nave hall church without transept. Since 1976 it has been used as a concert hall.

Franckesche Stiftungen (700 m, 9 min by walk)

The Franckesche Stiftungen were founded in 1698 by the theologian and pedagogue August Hermann Francke. The main building, which was used as an orphanage, was completed in 1701. Over time, the site was supplemented by other facilities, including a library, a book-bindingery and a pharmacy. The area is today partly used by the Martin Luther Universität, amongst others by the Faculty of Theology and some sectors of the Faculty of Arts, including the Department of Education. Important buildings, such as the largest half-timbered house in Europe (Langes Haus), and scientific facilities, such as the Kunst- und Naturalienkammer, have been preserved.

Johanneskirche (1,8 km, 24 min by walk)

The Johanneskirche was built in 1892/1893. It is a three-aisled hall church with red brickwork.

Wasserturm Süd (2,2 km, 29 min by walk)

The Wasserturm Süd was built between 1927 and 1928. It is 45.65 m high and still used as a water tower.

Propsteikirche St. Elisabeth (750 m, 9 min by walk)

The Propsteikirche St. Elisabeth was built from 1893 to 1896. It was consecrated on 20th May 1896 by Bishop Hubert Simar. This cross-basilica has a tower that is asymmetrically located at the northeastern corner of the nave. There are four bells inside the tower.

Moritzkirche (500 m, 6 min by walk)

The former Augustiner-Chorherrenstiftskirche St. Moritz was built between 1388 and 1557 and was the parish church of the hallesche Pfännerschaft. It is dedicated to St. Moritz, the patron saint of the Diocese of Magdeburg. The Moritzkirche is a late Gothic hall church with stone sculptures.

Information and opening hours:

Stadtmuseum Halle
Große Märkerstraße 10
www.stadtmuseum.halle.de
phone: (0345) 221 30 30

Tourist-Information Halle
Marktplatz 13
www.halle-tourismus.de
phone: (0345) 122 99 84

Guided tours:
November to March
Monday-Saturday 2/3/4 p.m.
Sunday at midday and 1 p.m.

April to October
Monday-Friday 2/3/4 p.m.
Saturday/Sunday/holidays 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.
(non-guided ascent)



The *Hausmannstürme*

century *Gertrudenkirche*

Marienkirche. The then



STADT
MUSEUM
HALLE

Only five minutes by walk!

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**STADT
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06108 Halle (Saale)

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Any more interest?

monday/wednesday/friday 5 p.m.
saturday/sunday/holidays 2 p.m.

tickets are available at the tourist information,
the Stadtmuseum or directly before the tour at the tower entrance

