

FORTE CULTURA

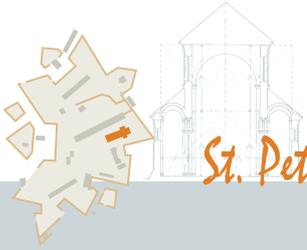
Capitalising of fortified heritage for sustainable development and competitiveness of cities and regions



THIS CLUSTER IS SUPPORTED BY THE CENTRAL EUROPE INITIATIVE CO-FINANCED BY THE ERDF



EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND



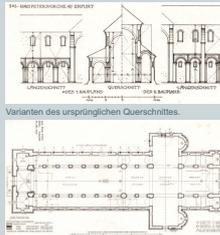
St. Peter Church - from a hallowed place via a storage shed to art.

Petersberg Erfurt - a cultural monument in change.

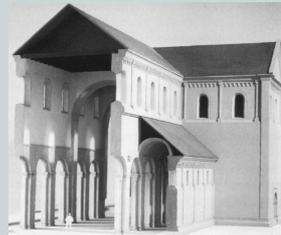
Hirsauer Building School



The postcard from 1908 shows the Monastery in its status from 1861, prior to the start of the fortifications in 1864.

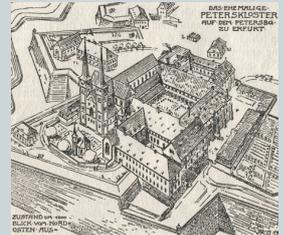


Inventory: Ground floor plan St. Peter Church around 1929.



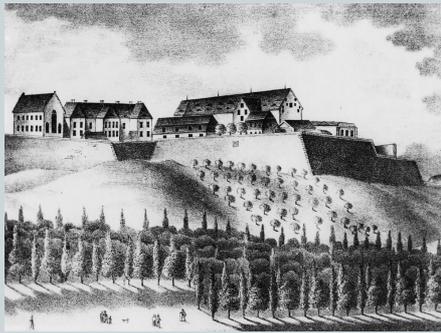
Cross section model of original St. Peter Church.

Since the late 11th century on the Petersberg the so-called "city crown" of Erfurt, the seat of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Peter and Paul, which became the spiritual center of the region was located. The associated monastery church, common St. Peter Church, was built in the period between 1103 and 1147 and was through its two east towers a landmark in the city. It was built as a three-aisled basilica according to the rules of Hirsauer Bauschule.



Peter Monastery completely enclosed by fortress walls around 1800, view from North East.

Profanation, Destruction And Conversion



Petersberg view from South East. View of St. Peter Church after removal of the towers with now roofing in 1841.

St. Peter Church was shot on fire at the end of 1813 as part of the liberation struggle against Napoleon's "Grande Armée", but the masonry was largely preserved. The Monastery was severely damaged and entirely destroyed under Prussian occupation 1814-1828; the Church was partly torn down from 1814 (until eaves height of the aisle walls) and towers in visual field. The remaining torso of the former church (profanation already during the occupation of Erfurt by the Napoleonic troops in the years 1806 to 1813) has been misused and henceforth served as a military magazine and later than as warehouse for civilian merchandise goods. As part of this conversion, the Prussian military authorities had erected 1819/20 half-timbered gable over the years, pitched gabled roofs over nave and transept house and the entire building divided by wooden fittings in several floors.



Around 1880. St. Peter Church. View from South West.



August 2010. St. Peter Church. Ground floor.



Around 1929. View of Northern facade St. Peter Church. The changes to the exterior (door with ramp, pulley, air vents in the roof) mark the use as a warehouse.



August 2010. St. Peter Church. 1. floor. The implementation of a wooden intermediate ceilings increases the usable space.

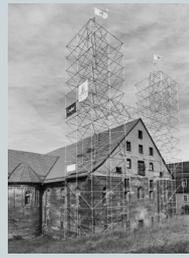
Safeguarding The Remains Of A Monument



1911. Unrealised design.



Postcard of 1906.



In 1992, on the occasion of the 1,250th anniversary of Erfurt, a scaffolding structure was erected to simulate the East towers.

After the political changes of 1989/90, the former Monastery Church was returned to a more appropriate use. The ground floor is used since 1993 as an exhibition space by the Erfurt "Forum Concrete Art", the first floor serves as a multifunctional conference room. The St. Peter Church, which is now in custody of the Thuringian Foundation of Palaces and Gardens, is the oldest and largest Romanesque church in Thuringia.



2007.



April 2010.