IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF CRANACH
A journey of discovery
Kronach  Coburg  Wittenberg
Dessau-Roßlau  Neustadt an der Orla
Gotha  Erfurt  Schneeberg
Eisenach  Weimar
Alongside Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528), Lucas Cranach the Elder (1472–1553) is regarded as the most influential artist of the German Renaissance. His paintings can be admired in countless museums; they enjoy critical acclaim in major exhibitions and are subject to reinterpretation by art historians time and time again.

But where did this prolific painter come from, a man who – unlike almost any of his contemporaries – conducted business like an artist of the modern age? Where are the places most closely associated with his life, and what can we learn there about him, his family, his work, his patrons and his legacy?

Embark on a journey of discovery in the footsteps of Cranach. Retrace the path of a painter, who not only captured the major themes of his day in important works of art, but was also a friend of Martin Luther and supporter of the Reformation, and part of an era of radical change on the way to the modern world. Discover Kronach, his place of birth, and visit Wittenberg, where from 1505 he lived and worked as a court painter to the Electors of Saxony, and where from 1550 his son Lucas Cranach the Younger (1515–1586) continued to run his workshop. Cranach the Elder spent his final years in Weimar and is buried there. You can also discover other sites and treasures associated with the great painter in the countryside around Coburg, Dessau, Erfurt, Gotha, Neustadt an der Orla and Schneeberg, and at Wartburg Castle in Eisenach.

We look forward to welcoming you to all of these towns associated with Lucas Cranach and hope you enjoy a fascinating journey through Bavaria, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia.
To discover more about Cranach, our journey begins in Kronach, Upper Franconia. Lucas Cranach was born here in 1472, the son of Hans Maler. He later called himself after his home town. Cranach’s relative Matthias Gunderam wrote in his biography in 1556 that Lucas was trained in the graphic arts by his father.

In 1495 Hans Maler’s family became entangled in a neighbourhood dispute that was brought before the municipal court. The trial was recorded in an official court book, which is still kept in Kronach. The witness accounts reveal that Lucas was able to articulate his views quite vehemently. It is an indication of his temperament, which is also evident in his expressive early works, most notably in the Crucifixion from 1503, which is in the Bavarian State Paintings Collection.
Majestically towering above the town of Kronach is the Rosenberg Fortress, in which late works by Cranach are now exhibited such as Christ and the Adulteress (about 1520), Lot and his Daughters (1533), Man of Sorrows (after 1537) and Venus and Cupid the Honey Thief (1534). In addition to the Cranach paintings, the Franconian Gallery at the fortress houses a prestigious permanent collection of late-Gothic Franconian art from the holdings of the Bavarian National Museum in Munich. Particularly noteworthy are the outstanding sculptures by Tilman Riemenschneider and his peers, and portraits by contemporaries of Dürer.

The Rosenberg Fortress is the most famous landmark in the town of Kronach, which looks back on more than 1,000 years of history. Up until the 19th century, the town was an important hub for the rafting trade thanks to its favourable location on three rivers. Today the historical charm of Kronach’s old quarter is complemented by a modern service centre for innovative information technology.

PLACES TO VISIT

- Rosenberg Fortress with the Franconian Gallery, a branch of the Bavarian National Museum in Munich Collection of late-Gothic Franconian art including works by Lucas Cranach the Elder, Tilman Riemenschneider, Hans von Kulmbach and other contemporaries of Dürer. → Visitor information section

- Cranach Trail – In the footsteps of Lucas Cranach the Elder
  A mobile phone audio guide tour through the upper part of the old quarter of Kronach with a commentary on Cranach, his family and the history of this part of town

FURTHER READING

- “The Young Cranach. The latest research on Lucas Cranach the Elder” – available from the Tourist Information office and at Rosenberg Fortress → Visitor information section
In August 1506 Lucas Cranach the Elder, who had been based in Wittenberg as court painter to the Saxony Electorate since 1505, went to Coburg for a biannual hunting party in the company of Elector Frederick the Wise and his brother John the Steadfast. He resided at the fortress and accompanied the Saxon rulers so that he could perfect his portrayal of the hunt. In that year, he created a series of accomplished woodcuts representing hunting themes and other motifs. Some of them show the fortress, where Cranach had decorated the banqueting hall with hunting scenes. From an artistic point of view this exceptionally creative stay at Coburg Fortress proved to be an important milestone at the beginning of Cranach’s career as a court painter. Although the wall paintings have been lost, the portraits of the Elector and his brother from around 1515, which were probably part of an altar created for the castle church, have survived.
Today the Coburg Fortress houses around 35 paintings by Cranach and his workshop. About 20 of these works depicting secular and religious themes are concentrated in three locations at the fortress: in the Luther rooms (where the great reformer stayed in 1530), in the exhibition of Early German paintings from the Georg Schäfer collection, and in the living room of the last ruling Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, formerly known as the Cranach room because of its decoration. In the Great Court Chamber, you can browse a digital version of the richly detailed tournament book belonging to Elector Johann Friedrich I of Saxony featuring 146 images from the Cranach workshop from 1534/35.

A walk from the fortress through the Hofgarten Park leads to Schlossplatz with its splendid neo-classical and neo-Gothic architecture. Only a stone’s throw away is the medieval town centre with its magnificent Renaissance buildings and Gothic townhouses.

PLACES TO VISIT

Coburg Fortress Art Collections “Luther rooms”, The Georg Schäfer collection with numerous other works by Early German Masters and the “Cranach room” → Visitor information section

Coburg Fortress Art Collections, Department of Prints and Drawings The Coburg Department of Prints and Drawings, one of the largest collections of its kind in Germany, contains almost all of Cranach’s prints. Particularly striking is the portrait of Martin Luther with the doctor’s cap from 1521 in the first, very rare print version set against a light background, which comes from the collection of the humanist Dr Pfeil. Touring exhibitions → Visitor information section
Lucas Cranach the Elder was appointed to the Saxon court in Wittenberg by the Elector Frederick the Wise in 1505. He lived there for almost half a century and created paintings that are now on view in major museums around the world. He painted portraits of the electors and reformers, created altarpieces and small sketches of Venus, Eve and other archetypal heroines. Cranach lived and worked at the Renaissance courtyards in Schlossstrasse 1 and Markt 4.

However he not only managed a successful painters’ workshop, but also ran a print shop, took over the only pharmacy in Wittenberg and was granted the right to sell wine and beer. In 1516 he painted the Ten Commandments panel for the Wittenberg town council, which can now be seen in Luther’s House. Cranach himself became a member of the council a few years later, and from 1537/38 was elected mayor several times.

His son Lucas Cranach the Younger later took over the workshop. Father and son worked together on the Reformation altar in St. Mary’s Church, which was inaugurated in 1547. It has been part of a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1996.

The Cranach courtyards had survived through the ages as a remarkable testimony to these times but presented a bleak picture in the latter years of the GDR. Thanks to the commitment of the Cranach Foundation and the restoration funded by the town, the state of Saxony-Anhalt and the German government, the courtyards are now a cultural focal point in the heart of Wittenberg. In 2007 they were recognised as a cultural monument of national importance. The courtyard at Markt 4 has an exhibition on Lucas Cranach the Elder, which is augmented by special exhibitions. Early German paintings from the Anhalt Art Gallery in Dessau are on show until 2013 in an exhibition entitled Lucas Cranach and his time.
PLACES TO VISIT

Cranach Foundation with the Cranach House and Cranach courtyards Places associated with the family of painters with permanent and special exhibitions, an art school and workshops, an historical print shop, a courtyard café and the Cranach pharmacy

→ Visitor information section

Cranach hostel – overnight accommodation in the Cranach houses 24 rooms (with 55 beds) and self-catering accommodation in the former family home / www.cranach-herberge.de

Luther’s House The exhibition includes numerous original portraits of Martin Luther by Lucas Cranach, the exceptional “Ten Commandments”, a “Law and Gospel” panel – the symbol of Martin Luther’s theology, and exquisite prints by Lucas Cranach the Elder.

→ Visitor information section

St. Mary’s Church The Cranach altar where Luther held his sermons is surrounded by numerous epitaphs to Lucas Cranach the Younger, who is buried here

→ Visitor information section
Dessau-Rosslau

Once the royal seat of Anhalt, the town of Dessau holds the most remarkable and most extensive collection of works by Lucas Cranach the Elder in Saxony-Anhalt, including altarpieces and panel paintings at the Anhalt Art Gallery in the Georgium Palace and in St. John’s Church. In particular the Princes’ Altar, Catherine’s Altar and the panel painting of the Last Supper rank among the most important works by Cranach and his son, Lucas Cranach the Younger. Two richly illustrated Cranach Bibles are also kept at the Anhalt Regional Library. Only 40 kilometres from Wittenberg (the centre of Cranach’s work), Dessau was an important town in the spread of Protestantism and the reformed faith under the rule of Prince Georg III of Anhalt. The Last Supper is a bold and equally ambitious reference to this, and shows Luther, Melanchthon and Georg III of Anhalt celebrating the Last Supper with Christ, together with other leading figures of the Reformation as the disciples.
The Marian themes evident in the Dessau collection are characteristic of the early works of the Catholic painter. However even in these works it is possible to recognise the more secular treatment of holy figures that was characteristic of Cranach, and his intensive portrayal and characterisation of man and nature. In the works of Cranach the Younger, there is a tendency – in the spirit of the Reformation – to consciously reduce the use of rich, emotional depictions in favour of the matter-of-fact Biblical word of God. Two mythological paintings and some outstanding portraits round off the collection in Dessau. The Cranach paintings are part of a valuable collection of works by Renaissance painters such as Hans Baldung Grien, Bartel Bruyn, Hans Mielich, Hans Maler and others.

**Places to Visit**

- **The Anhalt Art Gallery in Dessau** also displays a distinguished collection of Dutch paintings and an impressive exhibition of German paintings from the 17th to the 21st centuries. The Georgium Palace and its gardens are part of a UNESCO World Heritage site, as are the nearby Bauhaus buildings. → Visitor information section

- **St. John’s Church** → Visitor information section
Neustadt an der Orla

Neustadt an der Orla lies amid arable countryside far removed from the tourist trail. The town has many fascinating sights, particularly in the medieval town centre, which stands under historic preservation.

The best place to start exploring is the large market square, which is flanked by a striking ensemble of buildings. The late-Gothic town hall is especially beautiful because of its magnificent stonework. Martin Luther stayed in Neustadt an der Orla on several occasions. He presided over the Augustinian Friars’ monastery and preached in the town. The Luther House, where he is thought to have stayed, is one of the most beautiful late-medieval townhouses in Thuringia. Across the market square past the historical Fleischbänke (a medieval street of butchers’ shops) is St. John’s Church which contains an exquisite masterpiece – a large altar by Lucas Cranach the Elder. It was one of the first commissions that the Wittenberg court painter received from the citizens of a town.
This precious altar from Wittenberg arrived in 1513, carefully transported on three wagons. And because Martin Luther wanted to protect the artwork of his friend Cranach in 1524, it has remained unaltered in this location to this day – quite unique for an altarpiece by Cranach the Elder. Today you can appreciate this magnificent altar in its original setting, closely examine the depiction of the Last Judgement on the predella, and appreciate the rich sculptures and paintings illustrating the lives of the saints and Biblical stories in Cranach’s early artistic style.

**Places to Visit**

- **St. John’s Church with Cranach altar** The church, built between 1471 and 1528, contains artworks of exceptional quality. →Visitor information section

- **Local History Museum** A collection of historical maps, the history of carousels, the Cranach room, and other central themes →Visitor information section

- **Luther House, Rodaer Strasse 12** This historical monument, which is open to the public, is one of the most beautiful townhouses from the Renaissance / www.neustadtanderorla.de
Lucas Cranach the Elder fell in love in Gotha. It was here he met Barbara Brengebier, the daughter of a town councillor. Their marriage is thought to have taken place in Gotha around 1512. The building on the main square that belonged to the Brengebier family, and in which Cranach’s daughter Ursula later lived with her husband, is still called the Cranach House today. Her sister Barbara also lived in Gotha from 1555 and was married to Christian Brück, the chancellor to Elector Johann Friedrich I of Saxony. During the Grumbach feuds he was hung, drawn and quartered on 18 April 1567 in the main square, where a plaque commemorating the date is set in the cobblestones.

The museums in the Friedenstein Palace contain many important paintings and an extensive collection of prints by the Cranach family from old Ernestine collections, brought to the town by the Dukes of Saxe-Gotha.
PLACES TO VISIT

Friedenstein Palace The impressive Friedenstein Palace (1643–1654) has magnificent apartments, houses a research library with extensive holdings on Luther’s lifetime, plus outstanding collections in several museums. Works by Cranach are on display in the Schlossmuseum (palace museum), and will be on show in the art exhibition of the Herzogliches Museum (ducal museum) when it reopens in 2013.  → Visitor information section

Augustinian monastery Martin Luther, at whose wedding Cranach was a witness, regularly visited Gotha. In 1537 when Luther was seriously ill, he wrote his second will here, in which he stated that he wanted to be buried in Gotha. Church reformer Friedrich Myconius worked at the monastery (his house is next door) and was a good friend of Cranach the Elder.
 → Visitor information section

Cranach House, Hauptmarkt 17 The original building burnt down in the 17th century and was rebuilt incorporating some of the original elements such as the Cranach coat of arms.
Erfurt has the best situation. A city must be built here. This was the opinion of the great reformer Martin Luther, who studied theology in Erfurt and later made the acquaintance of Cranach in Wittenberg. As well as painting numerous portraits of Luther, Cranach became one of the most influential painters of the German Reformation. He also illustrated several reformatory texts with his prints.

Today Erfurt has an impressive collection of exceptional paintings by Cranach. Among them is The Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine with St. Catherine and Barbara, a panel painting by Lucas Cranach the Elder thought to date from around 1520. It can be found in the northern aisle of St. Mary’s Cathedral in Erfurt and was only incorporated into the baroque altar in 1948.
At the Anger Museum there are twelve works, primarily from the workshop of Cranach the Elder, Cranach the Younger and their contemporaries. Among the most significant is *Let the Children Come to Me*. The painting was created in around 1537 and features Cranach’s characteristic winged serpent insignia.

It is not only the precious artworks by Cranach that make Erfurt worth visiting however. The Thuringian state capital has one of the best preserved medieval city centres in Germany. The most famous landmarks in the city are the Merchants’ Bridge – the longest bridge in Europe to have houses lining both sides – and the impressive ensemble of St. Mary’s Cathedral and the Church of St. Severus. The Protestant Augustinian monastery, in which Martin Luther lived as a monk for five years, is one of the leading Luther sites in Germany today.

**PlACES TO VISIT**

- **St. Mary’s Cathedral and the Church of St. Severus** – an impressive ensemble of two Catholic churches and a signature attraction in Thuringia’s state capital →Visitor information section

- **Today the Anger Museum** in the baroque palace (Stadtpalast) contains, among other things, the Erfurt art museum with a paintings and porcelain gallery. →Visitor information section
The visual language of the new faith – the first Reformation altar by Lucas Cranach

Schneeberg

The Church of St. Wolfgang is one of the large, bright late-Gothic churches in Saxony and owes its existence to the rich reserves of silver in the Erzgebirge mountains during the 15th and 16th centuries. The church was almost completely destroyed during an airraid on 19 April 1945. The only artworks that could be saved were eleven of the twelve panels from the Cranach altar, and these can be seen together on the winged altar today. Work was carried out on the church until 1996 to restore it to its former glory.

The Reformation altar in Schneeberg is one of the most extensive works by the Cranach family. It was commissioned in 1532 and was not completed by Lucas Cranach the Elder and his workshop until 1539. The altar has a fixed iconographic programme that sets the most important biblical stories in a theological context.

The side of the altar normally on display (“Werktagsseite”) shows the well-known theme of Law and Gospel, which Cranach painted in different variations. Our gaze is drawn to Christ, through whom man is granted salvation – this was the central belief of the reformers’ theology. Man is “justified” (“just”) before God through Christ’s redemption and enters into a new, liberated relationship with God, his fellow men and himself. In terms of iconography, this notion is visualised by the figure of Adam standing upright under the cross.

The side displayed on feast days (“Festtagsseite”) is characterised by the powerful image of Christ’s crucifixion in the centre. It is flanked with panels showing Elector Johann Friedrich of Saxony and Duke Johann Ernst of Coburg. The altar predella, which is always visible, shows a depiction of the Last Supper.
On the reverse of the Reformation altar the side panels show the Old Testament stories of *The Flood* and *Sodom and Gomorrah*. The message of the resurrection, *salvation after death*, is on the central panel. When members of the congregation receive Holy Communion during the Mass, they pass around the altar and also see the reverse side.

**Place to Visit**

- **St. Wolfgang with Cranach altar** Guided tours of the church with commentary on the altar are organised by the rectory on request. → Visitor information section
Eisenach and the Wartburg would certainly have figured in Luther’s discussions with Cranach the Elder. Luther’s mother was born in the town, and his father came from nearby Möhra. Luther’s associations with Eisenach, which he referred to as *his beloved town* go back to his childhood: it was here that he went to school and gave sermons.

At that time, the castle had entered a quieter period and the extravagant celebrations of the Middle Ages had long since ceased. The Wartburg guaranteed the necessary safety and seclusion for the excommunicated – and during the Diet of Worms ostracised – monk, who shook the Roman Catholic Church. From 4 May 1521 until the 1 March in the following year, Luther remained in hiding at his *Patmos* and it was one of the most productive periods of his life. His translation of the New Testament is regarded as a defining moment in the development of a standardised German language.
The fact that the Wartburg houses a number of other works by Cranach the Elder and his son, as well as several Luther portraits, is thanks to a direct descendant of the painter. Hans Lucas von Cranach was commander of the castle from 1895 and died there in 1929.

Among Cranach’s masterpieces of portraiture are the paintings of Martin Luther’s parents, which are on display in the Wartburg. In 1527, Luther’s daughter Elisabeth was born, and his parents probably travelled to Wittenberg for the christening where they then sat for Cranach. Their expressive faces – Luther’s father proudly wearing his fur collar, and his mother wearing a white head scarf draped over her shoulders in a dignified fashion – show contented people, reconciled with their son and eminently proud of him.

**PLACE TO VISIT**

- Art collections at the Wartburg with artworks spanning eight centuries including some outstanding paintings by Cranach

→ Visitor information section
Cranach’s final years

Weimar

Weimar was Lucas Cranach’s final home. He lived there in a house on the market square until his death in 1553. His grave is in the Jakobsfriedhof cemetery.

After Duke Johann Friedrich I the Magnanimous lost his electoral privileges, Cranach followed him to his ducal seat in Weimar. Today the Cranach gallery at the Weimar Palace Museum is open to visitors and features numerous works by the artist. Many of the paintings on display come from the former ducal collection and attest to Cranach’s role as court painter. The Cranach altar in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul represents an important visual testimony to Reformation history in Thuringia. Alongside Martin Luther, Lucas Cranach himself is immortalised on the winged altar.
PLACES TO VISIT

Church of St. Peter and St. Paul with the Cranach altar
The altar by Lucas Cranach the Younger was started in 1554 and completed a year later. It was installed as the main altar in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in 1557. The centre of the altar depicts Christ’s crucifixion. →Visitor information section

Palace Museum Weimar with the Cranach gallery
The exhibition shows works by Lucas Cranach the Elder and his son. The portraits of Johann Friedrich and his wife Sybille of Cleves were painted during Cranach’s years in Wittenberg and show the pair as an engaged couple. The portraits of Martin Luther and his wife Katharina von Bora show Luther’s conviction that monastic celibacy was unnecessary. →Visitor information section

Cranach House on Markt 11/12
In 1552 Lucas Cranach the Elder took up residence in the house on the market square belonging to his son-in-law, Chancellor Christian Brück. The coats of arms of Brück und Cranach can still be seen above the entrance today.

Jakobsfriedhof with Cranach’s grave
Jakobsfriedhof has been a cemetery since the 12th century. Lucas Cranach the Elder is buried here. The gravestone is a replica from the mid-19th century. The original – designed by Nicol Gromann, who was also responsible for the Cranach House – is in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.
**VISITOR INFORMATION**

1. **Kronach**
   **Tourist Information**
   Marktplatz 5 | 96317 Kronach
   TEL +49 9261 | 97-236
   FAX +49 9261 | 97-310
   touristinfo@stadt-kronach.de
   www.kronach.de

   **Rosenberg Fortress with the Franconian Gallery**
   Festung 1 | 96317 Kronach
   TEL +49 9261 | 6041-0
   FAX +49 9261 | 6041-18
   festung@stadt-kronach.de
   www.kronach.de
   MAR–OCT Tue–Sun 9.30am–5.30pm

2. **Coburg**
   **Tourist Information**
   Herrngasse 4 | 96450 Coburg
   TEL +49 95 61 | 89-80 00
   FAX +49 95 61 | 89-80 29
   info@coburg-tourist.de
   www.coburg-tourist.de

   **Coburg Fortress Art Collections**
   Veste Coburg | 96450 Coburg
   TEL +49 95 61 | 879-0
   FAX +49 95 61 | 879-66
   sekretariat@kunstsammlungen-coburg.de
   www.kunstsammlungen-coburg.de
   APR–OCT Mon–Sun 9.30am–5pm
   NOV–MAR Tue–Sun 1pm–4pm

3. **Lutherstadt Wittenberg**
   **Tourist Information**
   Schlossplatz 2 | 06886 Wittenberg
   TEL +49 34 91 | 49 86 10
   FAX +49 34 91 | 49 86 11
   info@lutherstadt-wittenberg.de
   www.lutherstadt-wittenberg.de

   **Luther House**
   Collegienstraße 54 | 06886 Wittenberg
   info@martinluther.de
   www.martinluther.de
   APR–OCT Mon–Sun 9am–6pm
   NOV–MAR Tue–Sun 10am–5pm

   **Cranach Foundation with the Cranach House and Cranach courtyards**
   Markt 4 & Schlossstraße 1 | 06886 Wittenberg
   TEL +49 34 91 | 420 19 11
   FAX +49 34 91 | 420 19 19
   info@cranach-stiftung.de
   www.cranach-stiftung.de
   APR–OCT Mon–Sat 10am–5pm,
   Sun 1pm–5pm
   NOV–MAR Tue–Sat 10am–5pm,
   Sun 1pm–5pm

   **St. Mary’s Church**
   Kirchplatz | 06886 Wittenberg
   stadtkirche@kirche-wittenberg.de
   www.stadtkirchengemeinde-wittenberg.de
   EASTER–OCT Mon–Sun 10am–6pm
   NOV–EASTER Mon–Sat 10am–4pm,
   Sun from 11.30am after the service

4. **Dessau-Rosslau**
   **Tourist Information**
   Zerbster Straße 2c | 06844 Dessau-Rosslau
   TEL +49 340 | 204 14 42
   FAX +49 340 | 204 11 42
   touristinfo@dessau-rosslau.de
   www.dessau-rosslau-tourismus.de

   **Georgium Palace with Anhalt Art Gallery of Dessau**
   Puschkinallee 100 | 06846 Dessau-Rosslau
   TEL +49 340 | 66 12 60-00
   FAX +49 340 | 66 12 60-17
   gemaeldegalerie@georgium.dessau.de
   www.georgium.de
   Tue–Sun 10am–5pm | Owing to renovations
   at Georgium Palace, some of the Cranach
   collection will be on view in Cranach House
   in Wittenberg in 2012/2013.

   **St. John’s Church**
   Johannisstraße 11 | 06844 Dessau-Rosslau
   TEL +49 340 | 21 49 75
   www.johanniskirche-dessau.de
   EASTER–OCT Mon–Sun 11am–12 noon
   and 3pm–5pm
   NOV–EASTER Visits by arrangement
Eisenach
Tourist Information
Markt 9 | 99817 Eisenach
TEL +49 36 91 | 79 23-0
FAX +49 36 91 | 79 23 20
info@eisenach.info
www.eisenach.info

Wartburg Art Collection
Wartburg Foundation
Auf der Wartburg 1 | 99817 Eisenach
TEL +49 36 91 | 250-0
FAX +49 36 91 | 20 33 42
info@wartburg.de
www.wartburg.de

City Palace with Palace Museum Weimar
Klassik Stiftung Weimar
Burgplatz 4 | 99423 Weimar
TEL +49 3643 | 545-400
FAX +49 3643 | 41 98 16
info@klassik-stiftung.de
www.klassik-stiftung.de

Weimar
Tourist Information
Markt 10 | 99423 Weimar
TEL +49 3643 | 745-0
FAX +49 3643 | 745-420
tourist-info@weimar.de
www.weimar.de

Weimar
Church of St. Peter and St. Paul
Herderplatz | 99423 Weimar
TEL +49 3643 | 851-518
FAX +49 3643 | 851-519
office@ek-weimar.de
www.ek-weimar.de

Weimar
Owing to building works, visits to the altar are limited during 2012/2013. Tours can be booked at Tourist Information.

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