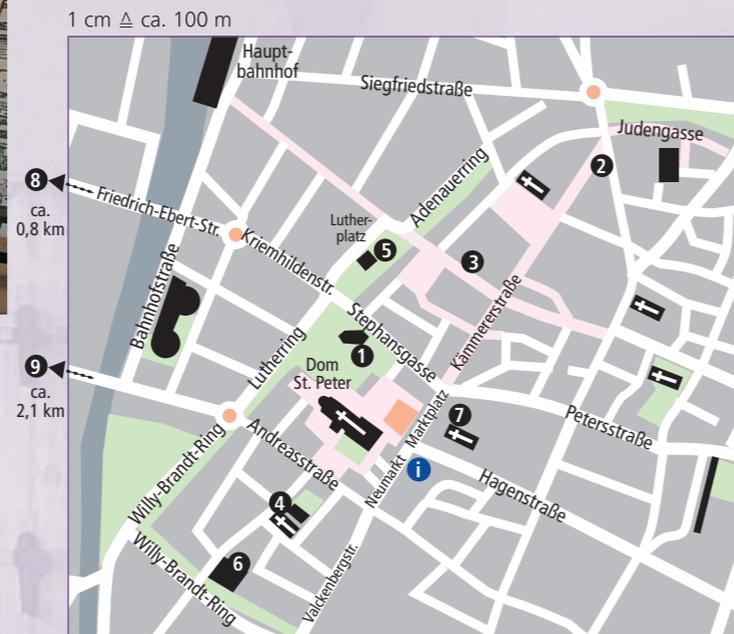




location of the Imperial Diet and the present day **Heylshof Park** (1). The place in which Luther made his brave declaration is marked by a plaque on the ground. With some imagination, it is also possible to picture Luther's other stops on those ten days. On 16th April, coming from Oppenheim, he entered the city through the beautiful **St. Martin's Gate** (2). A replica of this magnificent city gate is still standing at the mouth of Kämmererstraße. A commemorative plaque reminds us of the **Johanniterhof** (3) in Hardtgasse, where Luther stayed during his time in Worms and probably found little rest. A place where the eventful history of that time can perhaps be experienced most authentically is **St. Magnus' Church** (4) in Weckerlingplatz, which is built on foundations from the Franconian period. Parts of the Carolingian building are still visible today. In what was once the parish church for the St. Andrew's chapter, sermons were preached in the spirit of Luther's teaching as early as 1521. Thus, the



- 1 Heylshof Park
- 2 St. Martin's Gate
- 3 Johanniterhof
- 4 St. Magnus' Church
- 5 Luther Memorial
- 6 Worms City Museum
- 7 Trinity Church/market place
- 8 Luther Church
- 9 Luther Tree
- i Tourist Information



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worms: city of religions



Luther and the Reformation



Martin Luther spent just ten days in Worms, but these ten days fundamentally changed the world. The Augustinian monk from Wittenberg was summoned to the Imperial Diet, which had already begun in January 1521 as he had already caused trouble for some time. With his demand for a return to the roots of the Christian faith, he struck a chord with many of his contemporaries. His opponents, however, saw his writings as a clear declaration of war on Rome and also as a rebellion against authority. Now he was supposed to disassociate himself from what he had written. Luther asked for time to consider, and then decided not to compromise. He said that if he could not be confuted by the holy scriptures, which were his only point of reference, then he did not want to and could not recant "because to go against one's conscience is neither right nor safe".



DR. MARTIN LUTHER.

These famous sentences were uttered in the episcopal palace, the historic



