

Discover
the medieval
Jewish quarter!



10 THE ERFURT TREASURE

In 1998, an extensive hoard was discovered during an excavation here; it probably was hidden by Jewish owners prior to the pogrom of 1349.

11 HOUSE THE WHITE CROSS

There is evidence of Jews living in this house from 1371 onwards. In the mid-15th century, Isaak von Arnstadt lived here as the last Jew in Erfurt.

12 KRÖNBACKEN PATRICIAN HOUSE

The 'Krönbacken Patrician House' was built as the residence of a large town estate and was never inhabited by Jews, but by Christian patricians.

13 THE MIKVEH – RITUAL BATH

The mikveh, the ritual bath of the Jewish community, has been documented since the 12th century. It is on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2023.

14 JEWISH MEAT STALLS

There is evidence of meat stalls, run by the Jewish community at the Gera river, dating back to 1332. Here, Jewish people were able to buy kosher meat.

15 ST BENEDICTS SQUARE

The area around St Benedicts square had been the heart of Erfurt's markets since the High Middle Ages. Here, Jews lived side by side with Christians.

16 A JEWISH COMMUNAL BAKERY

During archaeological excavations, an enormous oven was discovered, which probably belonged to a Jewish community bakery.

17 THE CENTRE OF THE SECOND JEWISH COMMUNITY

The area behind the town hall, currently a car park, was densely built-up in the Middle Ages and formed the centre of the second Jewish community.

18 FORMER JEWISH HOUSES

From 1354 onwards, Jewish families began settling in Erfurt once again. The city council had terraced houses built at the Gera river for the new arrivals.

19 THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE SECOND JEWISH COMMUNITY

In 1357, the town council commissioned the construction of a new synagogue for the Jewish community.



inter-judeos-erfurt.de

**MEDIEVAL
JEWISH QUARTER
ERFURT**



707 metres
Walk around the
World Heritage
site

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בין יהודים
**INTER JUDEOS
ERFURT**

In the heart of Erfurt's historic city centre the Jewish quarter was located in the Middle Ages.

Jews and Christians lived here in close proximity since at least the 12th century. After the first community was completely wiped out during a pogrom in 1349, Jewish families began returning to Erfurt in 1354.

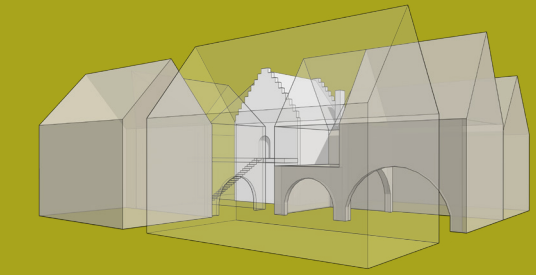
Discover the home of Isaac the Butcher, a former bakery, and the site of the second medieval synagogue!

The Jewish quarter can be well reconstructed based on archaeological finds, architectural evidence, and written sources. Together, they paint a vivid picture of Jewish life in the Middle Ages. The exhibition is displayed directly within the Jewish residential area and connects it with the World Heritage components: the Old Synagogue, the Mikveh, and the Stone House.

Further information is available at the Old Synagogue Museum, the Small Synagogue, and the Tourist Information centre.



בין יהודים
INTER JUDEOS
ERFURT



1 INTER JUDEOS: OVERVIEW

In the Middle Ages, the Jewish quarter was situated in the heart of the thriving trading town, where Jews and Christians lived side by side.

2 JEW'S ALLEY

Since the 13th century, this complex of buildings in the heart of the Jewish quarter has been inhabited almost exclusively by Jewish people.

3 STONE HOUSE

The Stone House is an outstanding example of medieval secular architecture and has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2023.

4 HOUSE THE KAFFENBERG

The house was first mentioned in 1310 as the 'passage to the synagogue'; its owners were Abraham of Rothenburg and the Jewish community.

5 JEWISH CRAFTSMANSHIP IN ERFURT

In 1993, during excavations here, various artifacts were discovered that suggest the presence of a metalworking workshop.

6 THE HIGH ALLEY

Until the 14th century, this alley was the shortest route between the synagogue and the mikveh, but it also led to the area around the ford that gave the town its name.

7 OLD SYNAGOGUE ERFURT

From the time of its construction in the late 11th century until the pogrom of 1349, the Old Synagogue was the centre of Erfurt's Jewish community.

8 THE SMALL WEIGHHOUSE

The oldest parts of the house date back to around 1100. A stone with remains of a Yiddish inscription was discovered in the cellar.

9 THE BIG WEIGHHOUSE

It was here that Abraham of Rothenburg planned one of Erfurt's largest residential buildings, which was converted into the town's weigh house by the town council after 1349.