



The **Collegiate Museum** is located next to the collegiate church. The museum building itself is a document of history. Built in 1238, it is part of the Collegiate District.

The numerous exhibits document about 2,000 years of local history with interesting and noteworthy finds from Celtic, Roman and Frankish times. In addition, art treasures of the former St. Castor Collegiate Church are exhibited.

Opening hours:

1st of May to the middle of October: Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 14.00 - 16.30, as well as for groups of 10 pers. year round by appointment.

Guided tours of the Collegiate District / St. Castor Collegiate Church / Collegiate Museum can be booked year round via the Tourist-Information Treis-Karden.



The Collegiate District in Karden - A cultural and historical experience -



The town district of Karden looks back on a history that spans more than 2,000 years. Treverer, Romans and Franks successively populated the Moselle valley and the heights of Eifel and Hunsrück.

Already around 350 AD. Castor, a priest from Aquitaine (southern France), founded here in the Roman VICUS CARDENA the first Christian community. During the Middle Ages and until secularization in 1802, the provost of the St. Castor Collegiate Church administered one fifth of the ancient archdiocese of Trier as the archdeacon of Karden.

For visitors of Karden who are interested in art history, the Collegiate District offers many remarkable houses.

**A tour begins at St. George's Chapel and ends at Lindenplatz.
Duration about 30 minutes.**

The "Georgskapelle" Evangelical Church was donated in 1318 as "Untere Klaus" ("Lower hermitage"). It was built around 1340 as St. George's Chapel and belongs to St. Castor's Church. After the auction of the collegiate property in 1805 by the French administration, it was profaned to a horse stable. It was rebuilt as an evangelical church in 1856, consecrated in 1857 and restored from ground up in 1908/09. Since 1968, it has been called "Georgskapelle" again, following the old tradition.



The half-timbered house Moselstraße 32, was built in two phases and forms with the St. George's Chapel a structural unit of high artistic value.

The front building to the street was built in 1686 with a beautiful half-timbered facade and rich kerber carving art. A restoration took place in 1995/96.

The "Stübchen" ("little premise") added around 1765 is particularly attractive in this building.

The rear house, with the protruding part (former arcade) was built around 1446.



From the St. George's Chapel you go through the railway underpass to St. Castor Straße.

Opposite, at the junction of Maximinstraße, there is a restored shrine with a statue of the Virgin Mary, called "Bildchen".

Looking to the left, you will see the half-timbered house restored in 1995, St. Castor Straße 62, and at the corner of Maximinstraße / St. Castor Straße an assembly with the **house St. Castor-Straße 48**. It was built in 1614 with courtyard gate, high half-timbered gable with straight timbers and overhanging window stem, corner posts with s-shaped volutes and ornaments with notched patterns, as well as a carved head.



- 1 Georgskapelle
- 2 Half-timbered house Moselstraße 32
- 3 Half-timbered house St. Castor-Straße 48
- 4 Half-timbered house St. Castor-Straße 31
- 5 Half-timbered house St. Castor-Straße 23
- 6 Former gate of the collegiate district
- 7 Half-timbered house St. Castor-Straße 7
- 8 Former priory building
- 9 Castle house Moselstraße
- 10 Half-timbered house Kernstraße corner Burg-Eltz-Weg
- 11 Former collegiate school
- 12 Half-timbered house Buttermarkt 6
- 13 Collegiate Church St. Castor
- 14 Collegiate Museum

Tourist-Information Treis-Karden
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Opening hours:
Monday-Friday: 9.00 - 12.00 and 14.00 - 17.00 Uhr
Saturday: 9.00 - 12.00 (May to October)
Monday-Thursday: 9.00 . 12.00 and 14.00 .- 16.00
Friday: 9.00 - 13.00 (November-April)

text: Freundeskreis Stiftsmuseum e.V. and „Rheinische Kunststätten Karden an der Mosel“



Continue along St. Castor Straße to the "Moseldom".
On the right appears an assembly with two dwelling houses built at the end of the 18th century.
The house St. Castor-Straße 31 was built in 1759 and extensively restored in 1994/1995. On this occasion, the timber work has been rebuilt completely.

The half-timbered house St. Castor-Straße 23 was built in 1587 with magnificent, symmetrical half-timbered work on the upper storey. The lower row of windows was arranged with curly St. Andrew's Crosses and curved struts, the upper row of windows with Rhombus motif.



The members of the Collegiate "familia" who came to prosperity used to live in the hitherto perambulated part of Karden.

You now enter the actual Collegiate District.

You will recognize this by the tavern sign hanging over St. Castor Straße with the image of the gate that closed off the collegiate immunities from the village.

This collegiate gate was called "the arch" in the vernacular. It was laid down in 1945 by American troops.



The houses around the Lindenplatz were dwelling houses for the canons.

The **house St. Castor-Straße 7, Lindenplatz**, is especially elaborately designed.

Around 1450 Gothic tracery was uncovered in the basement. The cellar is fitted with Gothic vaults.

Decorative timber work with St. Andrew's Cross, Rhombuses and crabs, corner stands with carvings can be seen on the upper floor (built around the year 1620) of the house.



Former priory building, so-called Chorbisch /St. Castor-Str. 1

It is the Late Romanesque building to the east of the church that is called "Chorbisch" in the vernacular. The name indicates that the provost of Karden –who used this house as a place of residence and later only as administrative headquarters– was one of the five archdeacons of the diocese of Trier, who carried the title "Chorbishop" (A chorbishop is a rank of Christian clergy below bishop). It is a particularly valuable building in the Late Romanesque style. The house is one of the houses left unaltered and still inhabited from this time in Germany.

(Excerpt from "Rheinische Kunststätten Karden")



Burghaus Moselstraße

The so-called "Burghaus" (castle house), a picturesque Renaissance building directly set on the banks of the Moselle, was built in 1562 by Mayor Simon Broy, a member of the Electorate of Trier. The door lintel is adorned with the builder's house emblem, a hammer with two winding serpents, and the window lintel of the stairwell with the wife's own brand.



The same emblems can be found on the winged altar in the Collegiate Church. The pointed hoods of the eight-sided slate pyramids that cover the oriels in front of the roof complete the picture of a nobleman's house.

(Excerpt from "Rheinische Kunststätten Karden")



Past the "Korbisch" turn left, up the Kernstraße. On the right hand side there is a half-timbered house, **Haus Kernstraße corner Burg-Eltz-Weg**. It was built in 1637 and consists of simple half-timber framing with strong timbers, some curved with crab ornament. Inside it there is a beautiful beamed ceiling.

On the left side there is the canons' dwelling house, called "Zehnthaus". Today it houses the Collegiate Museum (entrance on Lindenplatz).

Turn left into the street "Am Buttermarkt".

The lane on the right leads you to the **former collegiate school**, a half-timbered house built around 1500, which has become famous for its medieval frescoes (photos in the Colligate Museum).



Opposite the **Scholar's house (Am Buttermarkt 2)** you come through a gate into the former "Kreuzgarten" with access to the Collegiate Museum.

Continue to the **house Buttermarkt 6**, built in 1516. The gable is fitted with a decorative jettied truss in the gable, a so-called "Schwebegiebel" ("floating gable").

The small gatehouse, also called "Vorwitzchen", was added to the main house around 1560.

At Lindenplatz, **the former collegiate and current parish church of St. Castor** with its mighty towers still dominates the townscape. The rich interior design of the church includes the Late Gothic altar shrine with the Adoration of the Magi (burned from local clay around 1420) and the three-manual Baroque organ by Johann Michael Stumm from 1728. With its Romanesque, Gothic and Baroque style elements, the building is one of the most significant art-historical sacral structures on the Moselle.

