In the local history museum (Haus der Stadtgeschichte)
Among the most valuable holdings of the Ulm city archive are its unsurpassed collection of Reformation-era documents drafted by the local chancery during Ulm’s time as an imperial city as well as by the city commission responsible for worship matters and church building maintenance, the Pfarrkirchenbaupflegamt. But these collections also comprise council minutes, correspondence, original manuscripts, memoranda, polemical pamphlets, portraits of reformers and other historical figures and further records, all of which provide insight into the diverse chorus of voices making up the Reformation. The local history museum is exhibiting a selection of these original sources in the vaulted hall of the Oath House (Schwörhaus) – from the interrogation minutes of arrested Anabaptists to the songs of socially critical meistersingers, from sermons of local preachers to the voting lists of Ulm citizens who participated in a referendum on the introduction of the Reformation. The local history museum is exhibiting a selection of these original sources in the vaulted hall of the Oath House (Schwörhaus) – from the interrogation minutes of arrested Anabaptists to the songs of socially critical meistersingers, from sermons of local preachers to the voting lists of Ulm citizens who participated in a referendum on the introduction of the Reformation.

Local history museum, Weinhof 12, 89073 Ulm
Opening hours (free admission)
Tuesday through Saturday 11 am – 5 pm
Closed Sundays, Mondays and on holidays

In the Museum Ulm
In the Museum Ulm you will find a selection of objects relating to, or proceeding from the Ulm Minster. A further focus is on the patrician family of the Besserers, out of whose ranks came city councilmen, diplomats, and military officers who played a significant role in the first decades of the Reformation. The listening station will give you an acoustic impression of the Reformation’s many voices, allowing you to listen in on a hymn composed by the Constance reformer Ambrosius Blarer or a song attributed to the Ulm city physician Agathe Streicher. Audio dramas based on sources from the city archive allow you to witness the interrogation of Spiritualists and Anabaptists by the Ulm authorities.

Museum Ulm, Marktplatz 9, 89073 Ulm
Opening hours (free admission for the special exhibition), Tuesday through Sunday 11 am – 5 pm
Thursdays: special exhibition open until 8 pm
Closed Mondays

In front of the House of Encounter (Haus der Begegnung)
The last segment of the exhibition can be found in a location of particular importance for Ulm church history: this is where the Ulm Dominican monastery stood until the Reformation. Construction of the Trinity Church (Dreifaltigkeitskirche) – Ulm’s first Protestant sacral building – began shortly before the first Reformation anniversary was celebrated in 1617. Ever since 1984 it has provided a home for the House of Encounter, an educational and cultural institution sponsored by the greater Protestant congregation of Ulm (Gesamtkirchengemeinde Ulm). The steles in the inner courtyard are dedicated to the Ulm Reformation anniversary of 1617.

Exhibition in the Danube Swabian Museum (Donauschwäbisches Zentralmuseum)
7 July 2017 to 7 January 2018
Fleeing the Reformation – Anabaptists, Schwenckfeldians, and Pietists between the German southwest and eastern Europe
Debates between different theological positions raged fiercely until the new doctrine of faith finally established itself. A number of groups opted for emigration, and certain regions soon became attractive places of refuge. Southwest Germany played an outstanding role in both respects: as a point of departure and as a haven for refugees.

DZM, Schillerstraße 1, 89077 Ulm
Open Tuesday through Sunday 11 am – 5 pm
Admission: 4.50 Euros, reduced fee 3.50 Euros

THE MANY VOICES OF THE REFORMATION CENTURY IN ULM (1517–1617)

WALKING TOUR
SPECIAL EXHIBITION
28 JULY – 31 OCTOBER 2017

The many voices of the Reformation century in Ulm
1517–1617

EXHIBITION MANAGEMENT
Haus der Stadtgeschichte – Stadtarchiv Ulm

SCIENTIFIC COORDINATION
Dr. Gudrun Letz, Dr. Marie-Kristin Haake, Dr. Susanne Schenk

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Ulm, along with other prominent southwest German cities such as Strasbourg, Basel, and Augsburg, played a crucial role in the early stages of the evangelical movement as well as in the establishment of new church structures in the course of the sixteenth century. Many different features characterize the Reformation in Ulm: initial enthusiasm for Martin Luther’s new theological stance, a growing affinity to the Reformation ideas of southern German and Zwinglian theologians, openness to the Anabaptist movement as well as to the individual and mystical piety and theology of Spiritualism.

With the following walking tour through various exhibition venues in downtown Ulm, we would like to invite you to become acquainted with the Ulm Reformation in all its diversity: its beginnings, its many-voiced phase between 1531 and 1548, the confessionalization period in the second half of the sixteenth century, concluding with the Reformation jubilee celebration in 1617.

### In front of the Minster
Two steles located on Minster square near the north entrance of the church provide general information on the exhibition and present the central milestones of Ulm Reformation history between 1517 and 1617.

In the Minster
You will find exhibition panels at three different locations within the Minster, which at the time of the Reformation was Ulm’s only parish church. The ones near the pulpit illustrate the agitated phase of Ulm Reformation history, when competing voices vied to make themselves heard. This phase took longer to wind down in Ulm than in other imperial cities, not coming to an end until 1548. The panels next to the baptismal font explain the Reformation-era controversy over the right understanding of the Lord’s Supper and baptism as well as the debate over the role of music in worship.

### In front of St. Michael “Wengen Church”
Among the many voices that made themselves heard during the religious controversies of the sixteenth century were those who refused to sway from the Roman Church. While the Franciscans and the Dominicans were forced to leave the city after the introduction of the Reformation, the Teutonic Order was able to stay on, providing pastoral care to what had become a new religious minority: Catholics. The same holds true for the Augustinian Canons, who after a brief interlude were expelled from the city, but then returned in 1549.

### Minster opening hours (free admission)
April through September 9 am – 7 pm
October 10 am – 5 pm