

# Heidenheim

an der Brenz



— Sightseeing-Tour CITY,  
2.0 km, 45 minutes

— Walking Tour CASTLE HILL,  
1.5 km, 45 minutes

**i** **Stadt-Information** - Christianstraße 2

- 1 Altes Rathaus und Knöpfleswäscherin-Brunnen
- 2 Rathaus
- 3 Pauluskirche
- 4 Bürgerturm - „Türml“
- 5 ehemaliges Mittleres Tor
- 6 Schloss-Apotheke
- 7 ehemaliges Unteres Tor und mittelalterlicher Brunnen
- 8 Webersiedlung „Im Flügel“
- 9 Altes Eichamt, Bürgerhaus
- 10 ehemaliger Schandturm
- 11 Uhloch und Geburtshaus Johann Matthäus Voith
- 12 ehemalige Oberamtei
- 13 Michaelskirche
- 14 Platz der Partnerschaften
- 15 ehemaliger Gasthof Krone und ehemalige Poststation
- 16 Heidschmiede
- 17 Museum Kutschen Chaisen Karren
- 18 Museum Schloss Hellenstein
- 19 Kunstmuseum Heidenheim
- 20 Museum im Römerbad

- - - AQUILEIA former Roman Castellum

- - - Former medieval city wall

Viewpoint

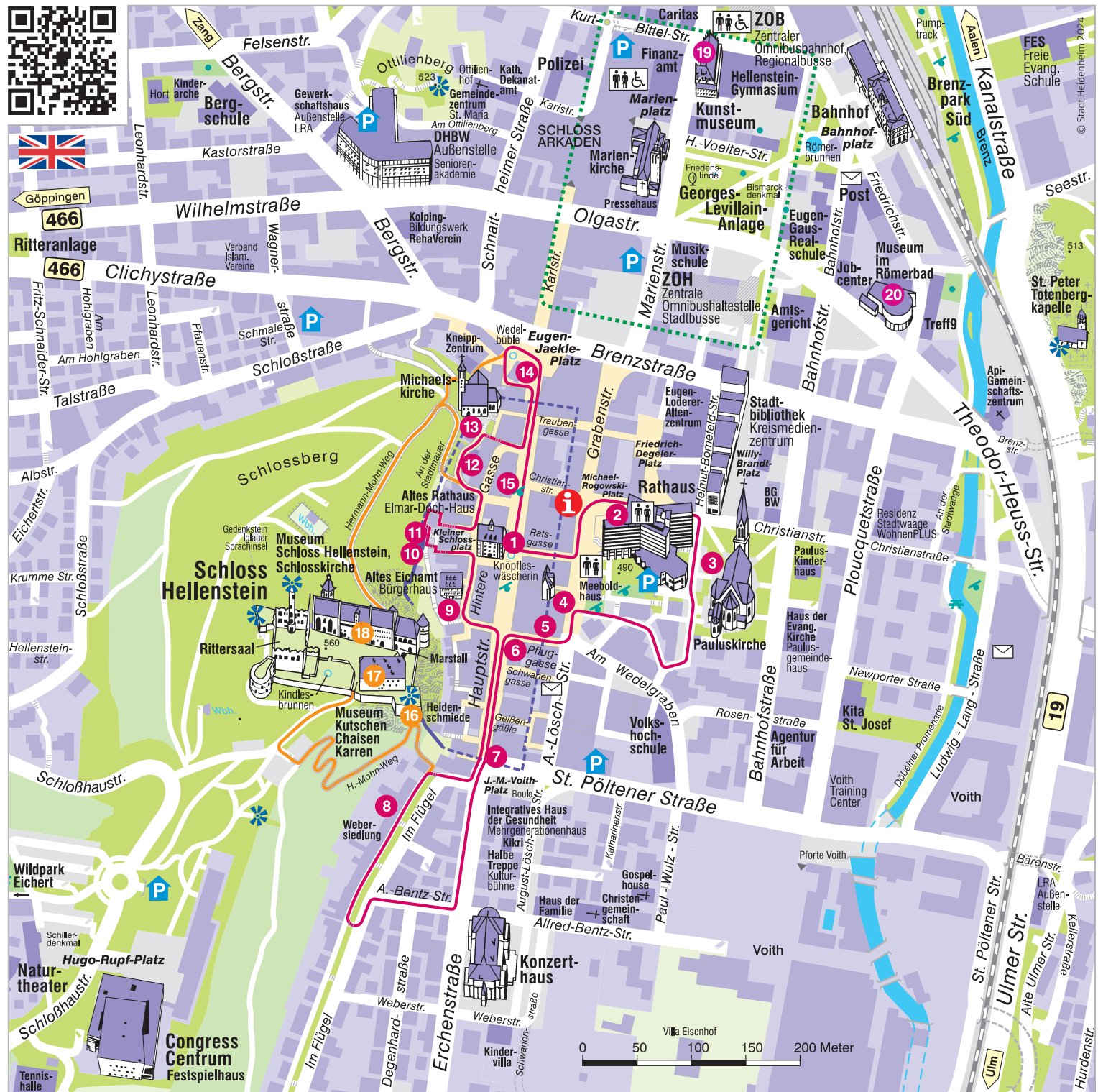
Toilets

Playground

Mailbox



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# Sightseeing-Tour Heidenheim an der Brenz



- 1 **Altes Rathaus – Old City Hall** – The building is named after Elmar Doch, who served as Mayor from 1957 to 1969. The building is made of Jurassic limestone from Heidenheim's oolite quarries. Parts of Vienna City Hall were built with this natural stone.  
**Knöpfleswäscherin-Brunnen** – Dumpling washer Fountain – Bronze sculpture from 1984 depicting the origin of Heidenheim's nickname.
- 2 **Rathaus – City Hall** – Completed in 1972. The piercing ring on the façade is a piece of art of the Sculptor Symposion in 2001.
- 3 **Pauluskirche – Paul's Church** – Neo-Gothic brick building, inaugurated in 1898, largest church in Heidenheim, main Protestant church.
- 4 **Bürgerturm „Türmle“** – Small half-timbered tower, built into the town wall in approx. 1400, overbuilt with a residential building around 200 years ago, now used by the art association.
- 5 **Ehemaliges Mittleres Tor – Former Middle Gate** – Light coloured limestone paving on the ground, indicates the location of the former Middle Gate. Demolished around 1780.
- 6 **Schloss-Apotheke – Castle Pharmacy** – Pharmacy since the middle of the 18th century. The present appearance with its gabled dormer and imposing bay window was rebuilt in 1900.
- 7 **Ehemaliges Unteres Tor – Former Lower Gate** – Marked by light-colored ashlar in the ground, a few meters away is a medieval well shaft.
- 8 **Webersiedlung „Im Flügel“ – Weaver Settlement** – The former “Lower Suburb” was commissioned by Duke Friedrich I between 1602 and 1604. Canvas weavers lived and worked in the small gabled houses. Houses no. 16 and 28 are still relatively original.

- 9 **Altes Eichamt, Bürgerhaus** – Striking, half-timbered building, dating back to 1688, former used as town clerk's office, royal supreme district court, school and office of Weights and Measures. Today community center for the residents of Heidenheim.
- 10 **Ehemaliger Schandturm – Former jail** – Built around 1400 as a watchtower. Later used as a prison. Was demolished in 1970. The remaining stones are now the base of the residential tower.
- 11 **Uhuloch – Owl hole** – Narrow passageway between the west wall of the house and the city wall, in whose former roof beams an eagle owl is said to have had its nest.  
– *Birthplace of Johann Matthäus Voith* – This is where Johann Matthäus Voith, born on 29.04.1803, laid the foundation stone for today's global Voith company.
- 12 **Ehemalige Oberamtei – Former Local Administration Building** – Royal stables until 1448, then grain storage, financial administration, residence of the sub-bailiff. Today it's private property.
- 13 **Michaelskirche – Michael's Church** – The Protestant church is based on the late Romanesque Chapel of St. Nicholas (1210-1220). Rebuilt several times. Extended to the north in 1621/22. During the renovation in 1965-1967, 35 early Baroque panel paintings were found that had previously been whitewashed over.
- 14 **Platz der Partnerschaften – Place of Twin-Towns** – A mosaic of the coats of arms of Heidenheim and the twin towns is embedded in the floor. A few meters to the south the light limestone paving marks the location of the Upper Gate Tower.
- 15 **Ehemaliger Gasthof Zur Krone und Poststation – Former Crown Inn and Post Station** – Originally two half-timbered houses built closely adjoined from the 15th and 16th century. The crown is located on the 1st floor of the east outer wall. In the mid-18th century the „Krone“-innkeepers were also postmasters for the Princes of Thurn und Taxis.

- 16 **Heidenschmiede** – in 1930 Hermann Mohn discovered a resting place from the Middle Old Stone Age. About 5.000 Stone tools from around 80.000 years ago.
- 17 **Museum Kutschen, Chaisen, Karren – Museum of Coaches, Carriages and Carts** – In the former fruit cellar of the castle you will find vehicles from the stagecoach to the baroque sleigh and the oldest cab in Germany from 1898.  
Open: April 1 to October 31,  
Tue to Sat 11 am - 4 pm, Sun 11 am - 5 pm
- 18 **Museum Schloss Hellenstein – Museum Castle Hellenstein** – Museum of local history, castle church and special exhibitions.  
Open: April 1 to October 31,  
Tue to Sat 11 am - 4 pm, Sun 11 am - 5 pm
- 19 **Kunstmuseum – Art Museum** – presents the world's largest collection of original Pablo Picasso posters and also temporary art exhibitions.  
Open: Tue to Sun 11 am - 5 pm, Wed 1 - 7 pm
- 20 **Museum im Römerbad – Museum Roman Bath** – impressive remains of ancient AQUILEIA, a Roman settlement. Well-preserved ruins and remains of a smaller bathing building.  
Open: May 1 to October 31, Sun 1 - 5 pm

**Schloss Hellenstein – Hellenstein Castle** – the building structure dates back to the 11th/12th century. The castle burned down to its foundations in 1530. Rebuilt in the middle of the 16th century. Between 1595 and 1611 the Castle Hellenstein was built after a design of Heinrich Schickhardt. The Rittersaal – *knights hall* – serves as the romantic backdrop to the annual high-profile productions of opera festival.

**Ehemaliges römisches Kastell – AQUILEIA – Former Roman Castellum** – the Roman built a stone fort in Heidenheim about 100 A.D. The 5.2 hectare site part of the Alb Limes, housed a riding elite unit of approximately 1.000 men.