Heidenheim
an der Brenz

Sightseeing-Tour CITY,
2,0 km, 45 minutes

Walking Tour CASTLE HILL,
1,5 km, 45 minutes

Tourist-Information - Hauptstr. 34

1. Altes Rathaus und Knöpflerswächerin-Brunnen
2. Rathaus
3. Pauluskirche
4. Bürgerturm - „Türmle"
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. Uhucloch und Geburtshaus Johann Matthäus Voith
12. ehemalige Oberamtstel
13. Michaelskirche
14. Platz der Partnerschaften
15. ehemaliger Gasthof Krone und ehemalige Poststation
16. Heidenschmiede
17. Museum Kutschen Chaisen Karren
18. Museum Schloss Hellenstein
19. Kunstmuseum Heidenheim
20. Museum im Römerbad

AQUILEIA former Roman Castellum
Former medieval city wall

Toilets
Viewpoint
Playground
Altes Rathaus - Old City Hall – built in 1846, today Elmar-Doch-Haus, houses the Tourist-Information. Three times a day (11.30 am, 12.30 and 3.30 pm) a carillon plays melodies according to the season. Knöpfleswäscherin-Brunnen – Knöpfleswäscherin-Fountain – popular meeting place in the pedestrian zone, explains the origin of the Heidenheim nickname.

Rathaus - City Hall – completed in 1972. The piercing ring on the façade is a piece of art of the Sculptor Symposion in 2001.

Pauluskirche - Paul’s Church – red bricked in neo-Gothic style, inaugurated in 1898. Largest church in Heidenheim, main Protestant church.

Türmle – small half-timbered tower, incorporated into town wall in approx. 1400, today it is used as an exhibition room for the Heidenheim Art Association.

Ehemaliges Mittleres Tor - Former Middle Gate – light coloured limestone paving on the ground, indicates the location of the former Middle Gate, taken down in 1780.

Schloss-Apotheke – home of a pharmacy since the 18th century, the current appearance with its gabled dormer and imposing bay window was rebuilt in 1900.

Ehemaliges Unteres Tor - Former Lower Gate – light coloured stones in the ground mark the location, a few meters further there is a medieval groundwater well.

Webersiedlung - Weaver Settlement – an area where weavers settled, Duke Friedrich I of Württemberg built between 1602 and 1604 approx. 35 houses in row next to each other. The houses no 16 and 28 are still nearly true to the original.

Altes Eichamt, Bürgerhaus – the most beautiful half-timbered building in the Hintere Gasse, dating back to 1688, former used as Town Clerk’s Office, Royal Supreme District Court, school and Office of Weights and Measures. Today it is a central meeting place for the residents of Heidenheim.

Ehemaliger Schandturm - Former jail – was built as a watchtower around 1400, used as prison later on, demolished 1970, today the remaining stones form the base of the residential tower.

Uhuloch - Owl hole – tiny passage among the west wall of the house and the medieval city wall in which owls and eagle owls are said to have lived.

Geburtshaus Johann Matthäus Voith – Birthplace of Johann Matthäus Voith – born in the inconspicuous gabled house on 29 April 1803, he laid the foundations for the global company Voith.

Ehemalige Oberamtei - Former Local Administration Building – until 1448 royal stables, then depot for cereals, financial administration, residence of the governor. Today private property.

Michaelskirche – Michael’s Church – the Protestant Michaelskirche based on the late Romanesque Chapel of St. Nicholas (1210-1220). Rebuilt several times. 1621/22 extended to the north. During renovation between 1965-1967 they found 35 whitewashed early Baroque panel paintings were found.

Pfarramt der Partnerschaften – Place of Twin-Towns - Mosaic coat of arms embedded in the pavement from Heidenheim and Heidenheim’s twin towns, just a few meters to the south light colored stones in the ground mark the location of the Upper Gate.

Ehemaliger Gasthof Zur Krone und Poststation - Former Crown Inn and Post Station – originally two closely adjoining half-timbered buildings from 15th and 16th century. The crown stands in the east outer wall. The Thurn & Taxis post office was also established here in the middle of the 18th century.

Heidenschmiede – in this cliff-col Hermann Mohn discovered 1930 a resting place of the Middle Old Stone Age. Archaeological fund of about 5,000 stone tools from the age before about 80,000 years ago.

Museum Kutschen, Chaisen, Karren - Museum of Coaches, Carriages and Carts – former the Fruchtkasten (cereals warehouse) of Castle Hellenstein. Now there is an exhibition of vehicles from stagecoach to a baroque aged sleigh and the oldest taxi of Germany from 1898. Opening: 1st April to 31st October, Tue to Sat 11 am - 4 pm, Sun 11 am - 5 pm

Museum Schloss Hellenstein - Museum Castle Hellenstein – museum of local history, castle church and special exhibitions. Opening: 1st April to 31st October, Tue to Sat 11 am - 4 pm, Sun 11 am - 5 pm

Kunstmuseum - Art Museum – presents the world’s largest collection of original Pablo Picasso posters and also temporary art exhibitions. Opening: Tue to Sun 11 am - 5 pm, Wed 1 - 7 pm

Museum im Römerbad – presents the impressive remains of AQUILEIA, the Roman settlement in Heidenheim. Opening: 1st May to 31st October, 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 high-profile productions of opera festival.

Ehemaliges römisch 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.