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- key rental to explore the historical towers
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1

Town hall

Built after the second major town fire in 1735 by Johann Felder from Bezaub (Bregenz forest) in the Vorarlberg baroque style. It is the fourth town hall at this point and is considered a particularly beautiful baroque secular building. The previous building is already mentioned in 1427/28.



2

Fountain at the market place

The most beautiful Gothic fountain pillar in Southwestern Germany. The original dates from 1483. The current version was created in 1911. The fountain documents Rottenburg's long affiliation with the (former) Austria territories in Southwestern Germany. The princely portraits probably show the Habsburg Emperor Friedrich III, Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol and Archduke Siegfried IV of Tyrol. The other figures are religious representations. The replica from 1911 is located on the market place, the original is in the St. Moritzkirche for conservation reasons.



3

Dome St. Martin

In the 12th century Liebfrauenkapelle (Chapel of Our Lady) at the market, from the end of the 15th century parish church St. Martin, since 1828 bishop's church of today's diocese Rottenburg-Stuttgart. During the town fire in 1644, the nave was destroyed and rebuilt until 1655. The late Gothic church tower, built by the Rottenburger Hans Schwarzscher in 1486 - 1491, is considered the symbol of Rottenburg.



4

Kreuzlinger Courtyard building

Built in 1740 as a care center for the properties of the former Augustinian monastery in Kreuzlingen near Constance. It was used to manage the monastery property in the area. From 1825 centre of administration of the Württemberg High Office until its dissolution in 1938, today police station.



5

Municipal Library

The town library was opened in August 2017. On several levels, visitors will find over 54,000 books, comics, mangas, audio books, motion pictures, music CDs, sheet music, German and international magazines, board and console games. Digital offers complement the wide range. The inclusive „Café Stadtgespräch“ (talk of the town), which is operated by the "Freundeskreis Mensch" (circle of friends „human“), is located on the ground floor. In addition to a fair trade cafe, it also offers cakes, breakfast specialties and small lunchtime snacks.



6

Episcopal palace

Built by the barons of Hohenberg in 1657/58. From 1661 until the abolition of the order in 1773 Jesuit college with high school. Subsequently used by the Austrian authorities and after 1806 by the Württemberg authorities. Since 1821 centre of administration of the Diocese of Rottenburg-Stuttgart. The renovation, respectively, new building was opened in 2013.



7

Knight fountain

The statue of a knight in a lansquenet costume with a chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece, leaning on a red-white-red shield, is considered a symbolic figure for Austrian sovereignty. The original dates from the middle of the 16th century and is now in the Sülchgau Museum. It was created as a copy in 1974



8

Memorial for Eugen Bolz

Created in 1995 by the artist Hüseyin Altın, this "stone for thought" commemorates Eugen Bolz, opponent and victim of the Nazi regime, and the local resistance against Nazism in general.



9

Sumelocenna - Roman Town Museum

Opened in 1992, showing an original section of the ancient predecessor town of Sumelocenna (approx. 80-260 AD) with numerous finds. The centerpiece is a public Roman latrine facility, the largest known north of the Alps. In the lapidarium in front of the museum you can see the replicas of Roman stone monuments and a Jupiter giant column.



10

Executioner's house and kennel

The kennel (Zwinger) was part of the eastern city fortifications around the former Kiebingen gate. The executioner house (Amannhof 13), the apartment of the Rottenburg executioner, attached to the „Criminal Tower“ (which was demolished in 1779) in the kennel. The round kennel tower with executioner's house from the 14th century are the focal points of this complex.



11

Moat

Well-preserved part of the town fortification on the east side with double wall, moat (partially filled in), kennel and two towers.



12

Tithe Barn

The tithe barn was built in 1645 and was originally a collection point for the contributions in kind (tithe) to the Austrian sovereignty. Two double-eagle reliefs adorn the north and east sides of the building. The manorial town mill is right next to it. After thorough renovation, tithe barn and town mill have been used as an urban cultural center since 1983.



13

Fool's Fountain

The fool's fountain of the artist Gerold Jäggle was inaugurated in 2009. The bronze column, over 5 m (16,4 feet) high, shows figures and customs of the Fasnet (Carnival) of Rottenburg. The foundation is formed by the four main masks, the „Ahland“, the „Pompele“, the „Witch“ and the „Jester“. The handover of the keys, the parade of fanfares, the Rottenburg towers, the wallet washing, the street carnival and the fools' meetings are also shown on the column. Countess Mechthild, patron of the Fasnet of Rottenburg, who hosted the first „Vasnachten“ in 1452, is enthroned at the top.



14

St. Johann Nepomuk wayside shrine

The statue of the Bohemian bridge saint was commissioned by the St. Moriz canon regular Josef Anton Neupp in 1732 and has stood in its current location on the Josef Eberle Bridge since the end of the 18th century. She became known nationwide through the poem "St. Nepomuk" by Sebastian Blau alias Josef Eberle (1901-1986).



15

St. Johann Nepomuk

Another statue of St. Nepomuk is located on the other side near the "Haus am Nepomuk", the wonderful half-timbered ensemble in "Unterwässer" on a remnant of the town wall of Rottenburg



16

Protestant Church

The protestant church was built 1854 - 1856 in the neo-Gothic style as a place of worship for the Protestant Rottenburg congregation founded in 1818. It houses a commemorative plaque remembering the anabaptist Michael Sattler, executed in Rottenburg in 1527.



17

Collegiate Church of St. Moriz

The present church was built around 1300, the tower was completed in 1433. From 1330-1806 Collegiate Church of the St. Moriz Canon Monastery. Inside there are some important art treasures - grave monuments of the Counts of Hohenberg (14th century), Gothic column paintings and wall frescoes (14th / 15th century). Significant fresco decorations (14th-15th century), figural grave monuments (14th century) of the Counts of Hohenberg. The collegiate museum with the church treasure has been in the Gothic hall of the Ulrich Chapel since 1986.



18

Nun's house

Rottenburg's oldest house. Half-timbered building in "Alemannic construction method" from 1440. From 1688 until it was abolished in 1782, it belonged to the Franciscan Sisters of the Obere Klaus, therefore the name "Nonnenhaus" (Nun's house).



19

Kirchberger's House

Built as a "Franconian" half-timbered house in 1569. After 1588 seat of the Austrian noble family Kirchberger v. Kirchberg.



20

Pulverturm (Powder magazine)

Tower at the south west corner of the former inner fortifications of Rottenburg-Ehingen dating from the 14th century. It is said to have been used as a powder magazine, hence its name.



21

Vine dresser's house

A typical Rottenburger vine dresser's house in the Kapuzinergasse (Kapuziner lane). Reminds of the Rottenburg viticulture, which was very important up to the 17th century.



22

Capuchin gate

The only remaining gate in the district of Ehingen from the 14th century. Its timbered upper floor dates from later times. Before the construction of the Capuchin monastery (founded in 1617), which was built outside the town in front of this Ehingen west gate, the building was called „Jupperstor“ (Jupper's gate). In front of the gate was the Capuchin monastery, which was closed in 1806.



23

Kalkweil Gate

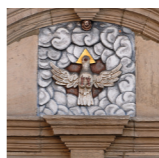
The Kalkweil gate tower, which was built in the course of the construction of the hospital suburb in the 14th century, is the only town gate preserved with a gate tower in the Rottenburg district. The tower - with the accessible wall-walk to the neighboring Schütte tower - represents a prominent basic point of the old town. In the tower was one of the Rottenburg high guard apartments; the rooms were still inhabited until 1968. (Tower key at WTG)



24

Holy Spirit Hospital

Built in 1361, new building in 1560/61. The former hospital winepress and the gate passage have been preserved. The upper floors were built after the fire in 1735 and are now used as an urban retirement home. As a social institution in the town, the hospital serves the elderly, the poor, the sick and the orphans.



25

Hospital wine press

First mentioned in the 15th century, rebuilt in its current form after the town fire in 1735. After the former town houses were demolished, the Gothic east wall of the hospital came to light. As the last of 10 or so Rottenburg wine presses, the former hospital wine press indicates the earlier importance of viticulture.



26

Seminary and Diocesan Museum

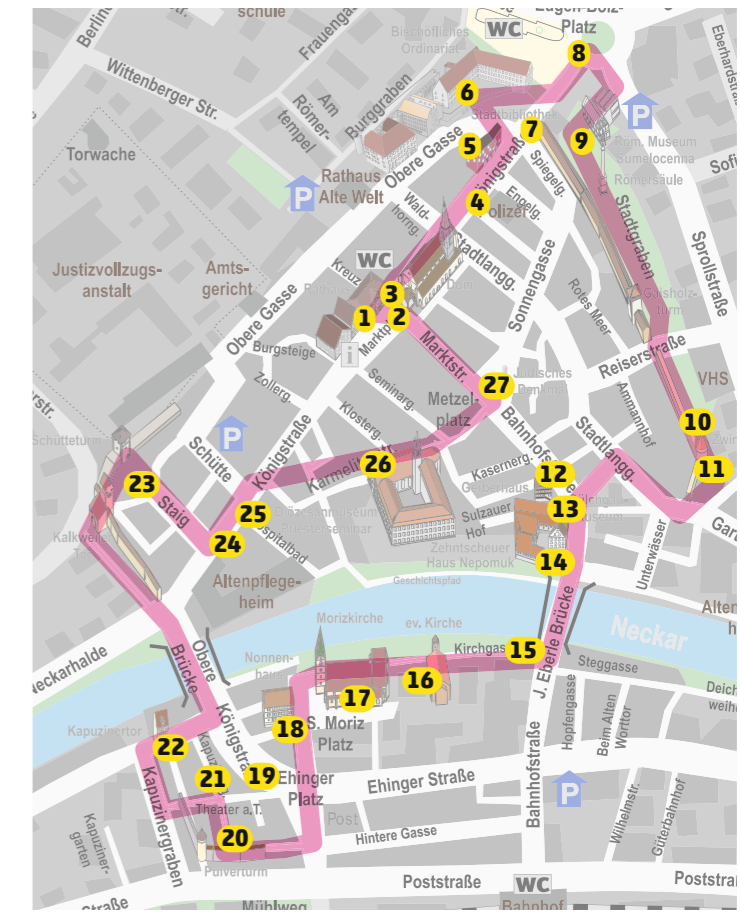
The first complex of the Carmelite monastery dates from 1281; today's buildings were rebuilt after the town fires of 1644 and 1735. The former Carmelite monastery, which was closed in 1806, is used since then as a seminary for the diocese of Rottenburg-Stuttgart. The former monastery church was converted in 1996 to the publicly accessible diocesan museum and the diocesan library. The museum is among the most important art collections in the country. There are collections of religious art from the southern German, Swabian area, i. a. late Gothic panel paintings, sculptures, relic glasses. The diocesan library is in the upper rooms (approx. 150,000 volumes).



27

Jewish memorial

The first mention of a Jewish Rottenburger can be traced back to 1286. There were times of peaceful coexistence, but also times of persecution and displacement, most recently from 1939 to 1944 under the Nazi regime. The memorial should therefore remind of both: the togetherness and the exclusion. Three blocks in the stone for the three epochs of Jewish life in the history of Rottenburg and their traces - traces of persecution, but also of everyday life. The figure of a „questioner“ is also depicted on the memorial. She points to the future and, so to speak, asks today's people the question: „What traces do we want to leave behind?“



Fotos: Thomas Di Paolo, Steffen Schlüter, Marlies Wagner



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