

WALKING TOURS IN PFAFFENHOFEN

Enjoy some of the nicest places and most interesting parts of Bavarian history in Pfaffenhofen – either on your own, or with our experienced tour guides. This flyer takes you on a tour around downtown Pfaffenhofen. All places of interest are identified by numbers and provided with brief descriptions. The tour starts and ends at the Hauptplatz (Central Square) – one of the most beautiful squares in Bavaria. Have fun and enjoy your stay!

[1. Town Hall]

The town hall was built in a neo-gothic style in 1865 throughout 1868, replacing a hospital, that was located there for nearly 500 years. Architect in charge was Franz-Xaver Beyschlag, a student of the famous Friedrich von Gärtner. He also used to be construction supervisor of the Siegestor (Victory Arch) in Munich. The building with its walk-able steeple forms a striking element to the Central Square in the east. In addition to the municipal administration, the fire brigade and police were located in this building during the 19th century. A major rehabilitation was carried out from 2006 until 2008, in which the town hall's facade was restored to the original 1868 version. The grand ball-room was restored to its original condition as well, and today it is used for numerous events as well as an assembly hall for the municipal council. The town hall is still an active part of the city's administration since the civil registry office and the citizen's information office are located here.

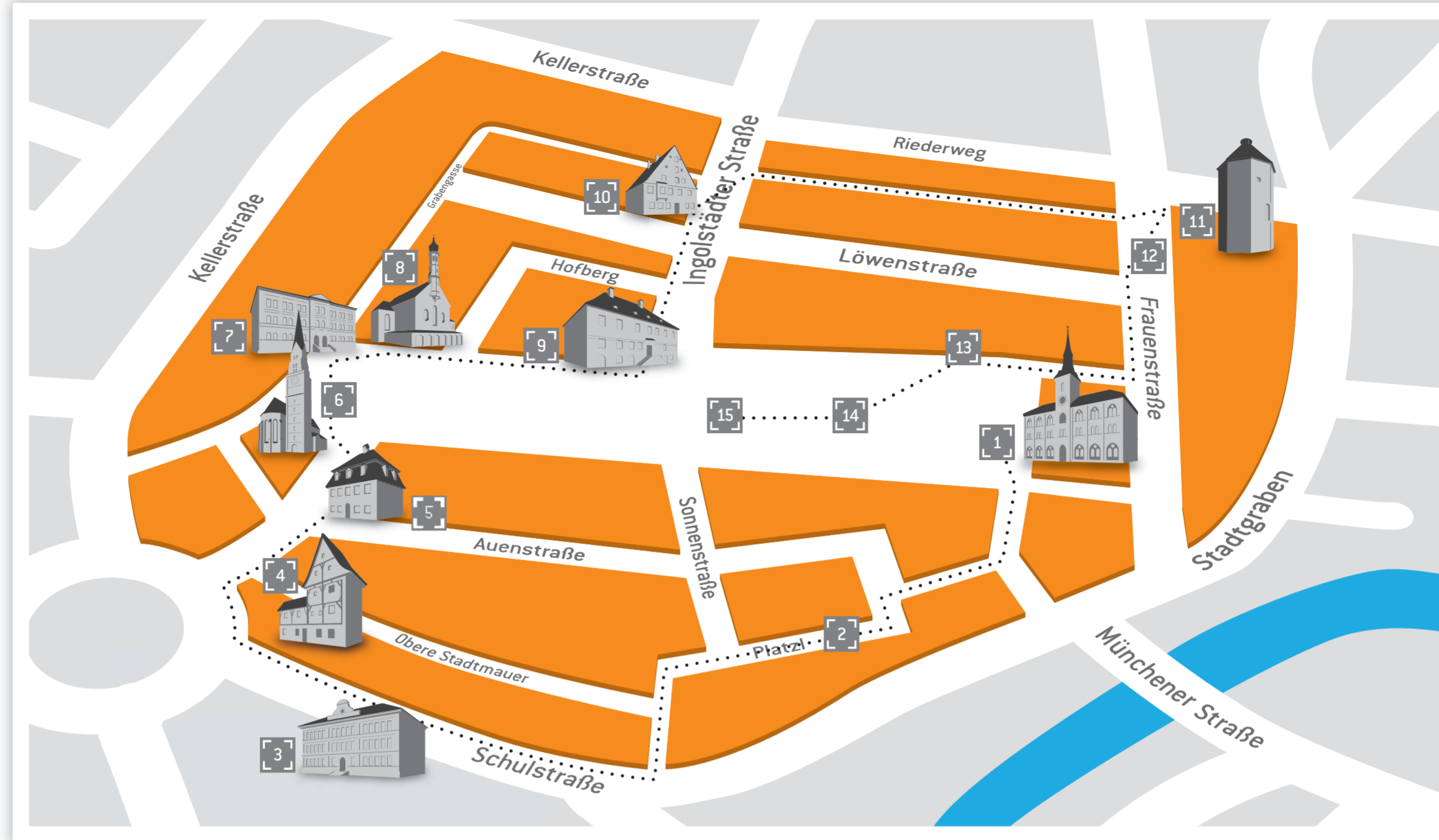


[2. Town Tower (Flaschturm) and Medieval Fortification]

Throughout the Middle Ages Pfaffenhofen was surrounded by a town wall, which was completed in 1438, after a construction period of 50 years. With four gates and 17 defense towers it was designed to protect the city as well as its citizens from repeated attacks and destruction. The Town Tower at the Platzl (a.k.a. Flaschturm) is one of the three towers still conserved. It was erected in the early 15th century and was owned by senior electoral officials throughout the 17th and 18th century. The design of the mansard roof that gives the building its distinctive façade originates from this time. Until 2010 this tower hosted a museum about the famous local writer Joseph Maria Lutz. After its renovation in 2012, it will provide lodging for art scholarship holders.

[3. Joseph-Maria-Lutz-School]

Due to the fact that the former school and current Meeting House (Haus der Begegnung) did not provide enough space for additional classrooms, this noble Wilhelminian style building was erected 1897 to 1898 as a boys' school. Modern facilities with electrical power and an impressive gym made this edifice an exemplary model for neo-classical school-buildings at that time. In 1980 the school was dedicated to the famous local writer Joseph Maria Lutz (1893 to 1972), who attended it himself and whose father Josef Lutz worked there for decades as a teacher. Today 400 pupils attend the Joseph-Maria-Lutz-School.



[4. Town Tower at the upper Town Wall]

In case one would align the town tower at the upper town wall over the Flaschlturn to the Deposit Tower, one could easily view the course of the previous town fortification. From the 17th century onwards craftsmen and manufacturers lived in this tower building. The sponsorship of the local entrepreneur Claus Hipp made a restoration of this historic monument possible.



[5. Museum of Local History (Old sacristan's house)]

The former sacristan's house was built in 1788 and bought by the church foundation in 1834. For over 100 years it was used as a residential building for the parishes' sacristans. When the last sacristan's family moved out in the 1950ties, it was left abandoned for 20 years. In 1976 the town as well as the district provided money to renovate it. In 1978 the landmarked building was occupied by the newly created "Museum for Christian Art and Public Piety", which collects and displays religious objects and artifacts related to the folkloric traditions of this region.

[6. Parish Church St. John the Baptist]

The 78 meter (256 feet) tall steeple makes the Parish Church St. John the Baptist, located at the western end of the upper Central Square the most distinctive building downtown Pfaffenhofen. Construction of the twin-aisle neo-Gothic nave began following the Big Fire of 1388 and took two decades to complete. In 1670 the interior was supplemented with baroque style elements. The current ornamentation and interior are mainly 18th century style, they were crafted by well-known artists and craftsmen from Munich and Augsburg. The municipal cemetery used to be located

on the church grounds, but in 1798 it was relocated, not without strong objections from the citizens, to Altenstadt, north of the center, where it is until today. In addition to the nave the grotto in honor of St. Mary, located at the base of the steeple is well worth seeing. It was designed in 1888 by August Dirgl, who modeled it after the renowned grotto in Lourdes.

[7. Meeting House]

This neo-classical building at the upper Central Square was erected between 1876 and 1878. Originally it was a co-educational school for Pfaffenhofen's boys and girls, but by the turn of the century the classes were separated. From then on the boys were educated at Joseph-Maria-Lutz-School. When two new schools were built in the 1960ties (primary and secondary), the building was remodeled and in 1979 rededicated "Meeting House" (Haus der Begegnung). Since then it is used for theater performances and concerts. It also houses the public library, the municipal music school, the local gallery and the tourist information.



[8. Hospital Church]

In 1802 the municipal hospital was relocated into the former Franciscan monastery building at the upper Center Place, which was closed down during the period of secularization. This is how the former Franciscan monastery church got its current name. The Hospital Church is widely known for its nativity scene. Beginning in advent throughout candlemass alternating biblical stories are put into scene, using nearly 200-year-old figurines. The church is kept by the "Gritsch Foundation", administered by the city.

[9. Bursary]

A castle housing the ducal administration was situated in the location of the current bursary until the 14th century. After the Big Fire of 1388 Duke Albrecht III. donated the property to the citizens of Pfaffenhofen, to build their town hall. In 1803 the State of Bavaria claimed the building back and set up the "Electorate Bursary House". In 1976 the Free State of Bavaria sold the building to the district of Pfaffenhofen. Architecturally interesting is the fact that it has a hip roof that is not only raked to the rainwater pipe side, but also to the gable side.



[10. Stegerbräu]

Even 400 years ago this building, partly originating from the 16th century, housed a brewery. At that time Pfaffenhofen had 13 breweries, serving 2000 citizens. In the last third of the 19th century Stegerbräu staged tumultuous gatherings of political parties and election campaigns. After the First World War brewing business was in decay and many breweries assembled in a network "Brauhaus Pfaffenhofen", Stegerbräu was one of a few breweries remaining independent and did so until 1936. The pub is still very popular.

[11. Depository Tower]

Erected around 1400 the Depository Tower marked the north-eastern city limits and is one of the last buildings of the weir system conserved in its original condition. Debtors, unable to pay their debts were incarcerated here as a deposit. When the city wall was demolished in 1807, the Depository Tower was kept as a prison until mid 19th century.



[12. Marian Column in Frauenstraße]

In previously called "Türlgasse" (little door lane) – nowadays Frauenstraße – there used to be a small well at the intersection with Löwenstraße. In 1830 the dyer Anton Unger suggested this should be refurbished with a Marian Column. The citizens and merchants of Pfaffenhofen raised enough funds and so the statue could be erected in the spring of 1833 and consecrated by the parish priest Melchior Geitner. When the "Türtor" (little door gate) was torn down in 1891 the Marian Column was relocated 50 meters north, to its present location. In 2001 the Marian statue on top of the column has been replaced by a copy. The original is kept in the Museum of Local History.

[13. Gingerbreadmaker and wax-chandler Hipp]

This house holds a unique tradition singular in Germany: as early as 1610 gingerbread was manufactured here, candles dipped and devotional plates crafted. These crafts are still practiced here and the historical equipment can be marveled at the ginger bread and wax chandler museum. The present coffee-house Hipp is the origin of a famous worldwide brand: Hipp baby food. Hipp's success story began at the end of the 19th century when ancestor Joseph Hipp invented baby pap made from rusk. In 1997 the coffee shop designed the "longest chocolate candy worldwide" which made it into the headlines and the Guinness Book of World Records.



[14. Central Square]

Already in the Middle Ages the Central Square was a popular meeting point for citizens as well as the center of local and regional trading and an important point of intersection of significant trading routes. It is architectural outlined into upper Central Square (Parish Church, Meeting house), the court hill (Bursary) and the lower Central Square (Town Hall). In 2008 it was partly pedestrianized. As early as in the 12th century markets were held permanently in this place. Great attractions were the cattle and horse markets and mainly the piglet market in the 1950ties and 1960ties. Presently a farmers' market is held here every Tuesday and Saturday. Throughout the year there are many traditional and cultural events held at the Central Square.

[15. Fountain with Marian Column at Central Square]

During the 19th century a network of water pipes replaced municipal fountains. Since then their designs shifted from purely functional to aesthetic. In 1860 municipal authorities considered to build a superb fountain in honor of Holy Mary the Mother of God. In Springtime 1863 the corner stone was laid and in fall the solemn inauguration was celebrated. In the following year the fountain was completed. It's very last remodeling was carried out between 2008 and 2010, when the entire Central Square was modernized.



At every turn you encounter historical sites in Pfaffenhofen – side by side with our experienced tour guides or on your own.



PFAFFENHOFEN A.D. ILM
www.pfaffenhofen.de

CURIOSITIES ABOUT PFAFFENHOFEN

FROM FUNNY TO SPOOKY



Here in Pfaffenhofen there are not only places of interest and historically significant buildings, but also plenty of funny, strange and spooky tales, ranging from the Middle Ages up to current times. There are many stories to tell with all kinds of participants: municipal officials and clergy, craftsmen and peasants, men, women and children.

If you ever wanted to know what Pfaffenhofen looked like in the Middle Ages and the way our ancestors fought military ruffians and town fires, here is the place to learn about all this. In addition, if you're interested in finding out, how it could possibly happen that beer was running out in the mainland of hops cultivation, what several rebellious "cohorts of women" were up to, or what were the subjects of political debates in Pfaffenhofen pubs, here is the place to look it up. Our tour guides take you on a trip into our town's past, put all curiosities into a geographical background and warrant historic authenticity.

And here is an example:

The municipal cemetery used to be located on the church grounds. In 1798 it was planned to be leveled for hygienic reasons and to relocate the mortal remains to Altenstadt, formerly the poor-people-cemetery. On 22nd August a revolutionary riot broke out. Three rebellious "cohorts of women" marched to the upper central square in order to find the priest. They accused him of being responsible for the cemetery-relocation and started breaking the vicarage's door with an axe. One of the women fashioned her handkerchief into a weapon by wrapping stones in it. In panic the priest fled out of the city. In order to tame the riotous people 100 executive infantry soldiers were sent into the city on 1st September. The female gang-leaders were tried and were put into the pillory or had to wear shrews' fiddles.

For these and plenty of other stories visit our website: www.pfaffenhofen.de/stadtfuehrungen

PFAFFENHOFEN TOUR

EVERY 3RD SATURDAY OF THE MONTH

Meeting point: 11.00 a.m. · Rathaus (Town Hall), Hauptplatz 1
Duration: about 60-90 minutes
Fees: 2 EUR for adults, free for children and students (18 and under)

CURIOSITIES TOUR

EVERY 1ST SATURDAY OF THE MONTH

Meeting point: 11.00 a.m. · Rathaus (Town Hall), Hauptplatz 1
Duration: about 60-90 minutes
Fees: 2 EUR for adults, free for children and students (18 and under)

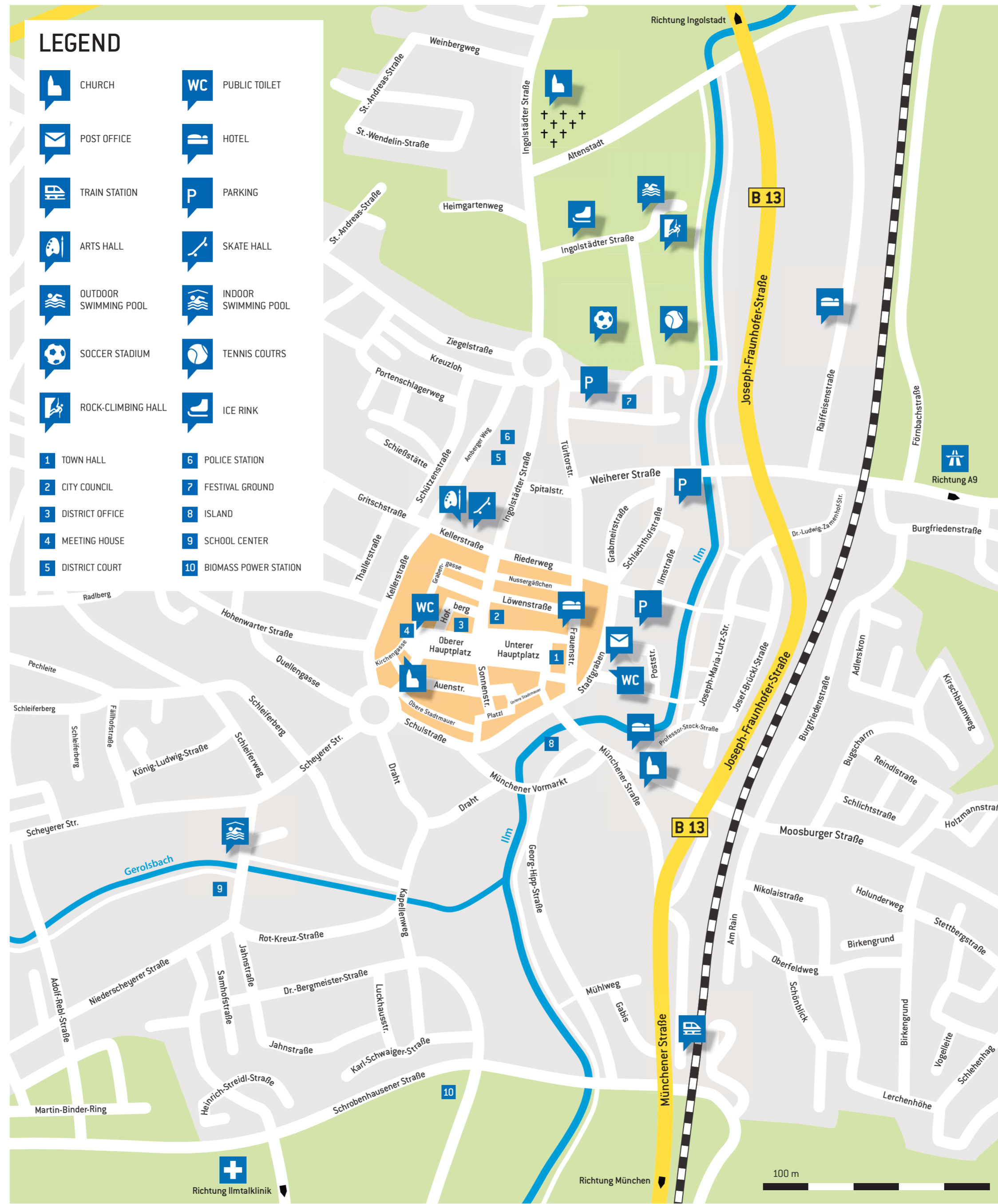
INDIVIDUAL TOUR BOOKING

ACCORDING TO YOUR WISHES

Phone: +49 8441-40550-0 · Fax: +49 8441-40550-29
E-Mail: stadtfuehrungen@stadt-pfaffenhofen.de
Fee: 60 EUR (max. 30 persons)

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | CHURCH | | PUBLIC TOILET |
| | POST OFFICE | | HOTEL |
| | TRAIN STATION | | PARKING |
| | ARTS HALL | | SKATE HALL |
| | OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL | | INDOOR SWIMMING POOL |
| | SOCCER STADIUM | | TENNIS COURTS |
| | ROCK-CLIMBING HALL | | ICE RINK |
| | 1 TOWN HALL | | 6 POLICE STATION |
| | 2 CITY COUNCIL | | 7 FESTIVAL GROUND |
| | 3 DISTRICT OFFICE | | 8 ISLAND |
| | 4 MEETING HOUSE | | 9 SCHOOL CENTER |
| | 5 DISTRICT COURT | | 10 BIOMASS POWER STATION |



GUIDED TOURS PFAFFENHOFEN

HISTORICAL AND CURIOUS



Bitte zu modifications and amendments
 Pfaffenhofen a.d. Ilm · May 2013
 Invenstaft
 leben
 findet man
 Stadt.de
 Tourist hotline (outside of office hours)
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 Hauptplatz 47 · 85276 Pfaffenhofen a.d. Ilm · Phone: +49 8441 4915-11
 Fr. 9 to 12 a.m. / 2 bis 4.30 p.m.
 Mo. to Thu. 9 to 12 a.m. / 2 to 5 p.m.
 Tourist information in Haus der Begegnung (Meeting House)
 E-Mail: rathaus@stadt-pfaffenhofen.de
 Hauptplatz 1 und 18 · 85276 Pfaffenhofen a.d. Ilm · Phone: +49 8441 78-0
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