



**18 Wasserschöpferturm - Water Drawer's Tower**  
Built in the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century, this tower on the Inneren Graben way is named after the nearby "Wasserschöpferhaus". It was home to the water drawer who was in charge of supplying water to the communal brewery. Therefore, he was one of the most important persons of Beilngries.



**19 Cooperative Brewery**  
According to the chronicles of Michael Schattenhofer, the communal brewery (street No 36) was first mentioned in 1559. On the contrary, in "The History of the Hirschberg Castle and Podesta's Tenure" (Geschichte des Schlosses und Oberamtes Hirschberg) by Felix Mader it is dated back to 1572. In 1809, 10 brewers purchased it and turned it into a cooperative brewery.



**20 Strohbauernturm - Strohbauer Farm Tower**  
This tower is named after the "Strohbauernhof", one of the oldest farms in Beilngries. The tower roof was once covered with overlapping thin slabs of calcareous stone: it was a distinctive architectural character of the Alb region and of the landscape of its urban areas. Even though it is beautiful and resistant, this kind of roof has disappeared because of its high laying costs.



**21 Pietà Votive Aedicule**  
This canopied votive aedicule was donated to the town in 1721 by Johann Paul Schattenhofer (note the coat of arms of his family) and was consecrated in 1730. Its original painting is now preserved in the Hirschberg castle.



**22 Rossturm - Keeper of Horses' Tower**  
The last tower of Beilngries stands at the southwest corner of the town. It was built in 1520 by prince-bishop Gabriel von Eyb (who was also the builder of the Sauhütterturm Tower) and is named after the "keeper of horses" who lived here.

## CASTLES, CHURCHES & ABBEYS



**Schloss Hirschberg Castle**  
The castle has belonged to the Hirschberg Counts until 1305, when Count Gebhard VII died and it passed into possession of the prince-bishops of Eichstätt.

Its construction began at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Then the complex was given its existing structure by the master builder Pedetti on behalf of prince-bishop Raymund Anton Count of Strasoldo. Today the Hirschberg castle is a conference centre of the Eichstätt diocese.



**Bühlkirche (Cemetery Church)**  
The present cemetery church dedicated to St. Lucy has been the parish church of Beilngries until 1441. This late Gothic building was constructed between 1469 and 1476. In 1740, it was made Baroque and provided with a roof turret. The four late Gothic reliefs of painted wood on both sides of the high altar cross are particularly noteworthy.



**Fortified Church of St. Vitus**  
This small church is still surrounded by a 4 m high wall. One of its mighty towers stands at the entrance: it has a Gothic gate and you can still see the access to the old chemine-de-ronde on its north side. The oldest elements of the church date back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. This building is mainly characterized by its Baroque interior fittings such as the remarkable ceiling frescos by Christian Erhardt (1761).



**Kloster Plankstetten Abbey**  
The Benedictine Plankstetten Abbey lies in an amazing position on a hillside of the Sulz valley between Beilngries and Berching. It is one of the most impressive and artistically most important abbeys of the Altmühltal Nature Park. The original core of the church dates back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and these Romanesque elements still characterize its outer structure. On the contrary, Baroque elements prevail in its interior: you can see it for instance in the St. Cross chapel that was decorated with stucco of exquisite workmanship by Johann Jakob Berg from Eichstätt.

## MILLS & CRAFTS



**Episcopal Brewery**  
In the past the former Prinstner brewery was the prince-bishops' brewery in the area called "Unterer Weinberg". The late Gothic style elements of the bow window on its west side date back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Note the stone coat of arms of prince-bishop Marquard II Count of Castell that was embedded here in 1678 during the widening of the building.



**Utmühle Mill**  
This is the only mill still preserved of the four mills formerly existing in Beilngries. Today it is used as a hydroelectric generating station, while the adjacent building has become a private dwelling.

## WATER & NATURE



**Gösselthalmühle Mill**  
This two-storey mill with a steep-pitched roof was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The private chapel was added in 1835 by its owners, the Meixner family. Today the former mill hosts both the control centre of the traffic on the Main-Danube canal and an interactive visitor centre.



**Canal Bridge at Gösselthal**  
The construction of this canal bridge, which is also called "Oberndorf's Aqueduct", ended in 1840. It is one of the last canal bridges of the still existing old canal Ludwig-Donau-Main-Kanal and it crosses the historic municipal way between Gösselthalmühle and Oberndorf. When it was dried out, the canal and the canal bridge were overgrown with vegetation. In 1996, this nature stone structure was "brought back to light" and restored.



**Hafenmeisterhaus - Harbour Master's House**  
The "harbour master's house" is a solid two-storey building with an even saddleback roof. It was built in 1836 on the basis of a project by Leo von Klenze, like all other houses destined to the keepers of the Ludwig canal locks.



**Malm Strata on the Arzberg**  
The Arzberg height is the largest European hill created by river erosion process. The strata of Jurassic white limestone (malm) are one of the most beautiful Bavarian geotopes. The former quarry - with its 70 m-high walls formed during the extraction activity - testifies to a 5 million years-long geological period.

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## Beilngries: the Old Town and Other Interesting Places in the Surroundings





## A Tour of Beilngries

### A Short Guided Walk in Beilngries

#### On a Stroll through the Old Town of Beilngries

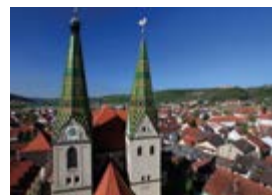
The walls of Beilngries enclose the old town with its centuries-long history rich in stories, witnesses to the Middle Ages, Rococo and Baroque buildings as well as many unsuspected cultural facets. This short “guided tour” will lead you to 9 of the 15 towers (points 7 to 15) originally existing here that are all incorporated in the partly still-standing town walls. In 1407, the construction of the towers began for defensive purposes. At first, they had no specific name. Since 1738, they became the living quarters of people in the town’s service and were then named according to their specific professions. The towers’ half-timbered structure was added about 1823 during the widening of residential rooms and is still well preserved.

Nowadays the towers host apartments and office premises; therefore they are still a part of Beilngries’ life - as in the past. The St. Walpurgis parish church stands in the centre of the wall ring with its colourful and unmistakable enamelled tiles of the bell towers’ roofs.

#### TIP:

We would be glad to get you in touch with our guides: you can book guided tours, experience touring and much more on [www.beilngries.de/fuehrungen](http://www.beilngries.de/fuehrungen).

## The Old Town



### 1 Parish Church

The colourful roofing tiles are the distinctive feature of the church of St. Walpurgis. It was built between 1911 and 1913 on the same site of a previous Baroque church and is a free artistic reinterpretation of the Baroque basics. Its north bell tower (13<sup>th</sup> century) features late Romanic architectural elements and is Beilngries’ oldest monument.



### 2 Town Hall

Gabriel de Gabrieli, the famous master builder of Eichstätt’s prince-bishops and building director of the whole prince-bishopric, built the Baroque town hall between 1740 and 1742. In 1802, it was the administrative seat of the prince-bishop’s officers and then it provided spaces for the Land Court and the district office. Later on it hosted the district administrative offices (at those times Beilngries was still independent, but meanwhile it is part of the district of Eichstätt) and in 1972, it became the town hall.



### 3 Kaiserbeckhaus - Kaiserbeck’s House

This historic Gothic building (16<sup>th</sup> century) characterizes the look of the whole street it faces. The wealthy Hans Wittmann, who was the incumbent mayor at those times, built its peculiar gable with the so-called blind arches. The name of the building predates World War I and was chosen by its owner – a baker – with a clear view to stand out from his competitors.



### 4 Haus des Gastes - Tourist Information Office

This prominent building was constructed around 1450 and it formerly served as the prince-bishop’s granary. On the ground floor, there were a town bread shop and some other

stores. On the upper floor there were other two rooms usually rented by the town of Beilngries for its councils. The stone coats of arms of the prince-bishopric of Eichstätt that decorate the stairs were originally embedded in the old town gates. Today the “Haus des Gastes” hosts the Tourist-Information Office that is the first contact point for all guests in Beilngries.



### 5 Guesthouse „Gasthof Der Millipp“

The guesthouse “Der Millipp” is a typical elegant building. Each of its floor surpasses the next. It was built between the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> century as attested by its Gothic “ogee arch” next to the cereal pulley. However, other accounts date it as early as the 15<sup>th</sup> century.



### 6 Guesthouse „Gasthof Stern“

The guesthouse “Stern” is Beilngries’ oldest inn. It dates back to the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and is characterized by a remarkable hipped gable.

An ancient document attests that it belonged to a brewer already in 1499.



### 7 Flurerturm - Overseer of the Fields’ Tower

This tower (15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century) at the southern corner of the wall ring was the living quarter of the “overseer of the fields” (“Flurhay” or “Flurer” in old German). He was in charge of

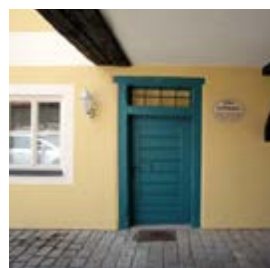
punishing those who damaged fields and committed crimes on the pastures or thefts in the town woods. The half-timbered part of the tower is younger than the rest of the building and dates back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



### 8 Seelenonnturm - Wailer’s Tower

The “wailer’s tower” (15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century) was the living quarter of the woman who laid out the departed and said prayers for them. Like other people in the

town’s service, she received no wages from the administration, but could live rent-free in “her own” tower.



### 9 Old Prison

The Court of Beilngries also owned the so-called “corvée tower” or “public house” that was guarded by the bailiff. In other words, it was the “public prison”. Note the coat of arms of bishop Martin von Schaumburg (1560-1590) embedded in the wall.



### 10 Votive Aedicule of St. Anthony of Padua

This canopied votive aedicule dates back to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and is still used for Rogation processions. It complements the Pietà votive aedicule and they both stood

along the town wall to the East and to the West – just outside the moat. This aedicule is devoted to St. Anthony of Padua who is invoked also by those who are looking for lost objects.



### 11 Badturm - Bath House Tower

The name “bath house tower” (1524) comes from the public bathroom once existing on the upper floor. It was the living quarter of the midwife who

received her wages and a cart full of wood every three months. As time went by, the tower got different names such as “round tower” (Rundturm) or “Lierl’s tower” (Lierlturm) with reference to one of its owners.



### 12 Bettelvogtturm - Mendicants’ Bailiff’s Tower

This tower (15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century) was home to the “mendicants’ bailiff”. He was in charge to supervise the poor and mendicants of the town and made sure that wandering beggars

did not stay in Beilngries for too long.



### 13 Bürgerturm - Burghers’ Tower

The “burghers’ tower” (17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century) is the first of the towers you meet walking eastwards along the town wall. It was known as the “citizens’ punishment

tower” and it was the prison “reserved” to Beilngries’ locals. The so-called “homeless”, e.g. servants and foreigners, were being held in custody in the “public prison” (point 9) close to the Seelenonnturm tower.



### 14 Frauenkirche - Church of Our Lady

The Rococo church of Our Lady is the most significant sacred building in Beilngries. Its construction by Maurizio Pedetti, master architect of Eichstätt’s prince-bishops, began in 1753.

A much-honoured statue of the Virgin Maria decorates the high altar: it dates back to the late Gothic and is a remaining of a small previous church (1678). The ceiling fresco portrays the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Moreover, in the church you find a gravestone that nowadays could seem strange: the departed is an eight years-old boy praying on his knees in front of the Christ Crucified, while Godfather Death (the main character of one of the fairy tales by the Brothers Grimm depicted as a skeleton) is riding towards him with bow and arrows.



### 15 Former Fire Station

It was built in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century on the area of the secularized Franciscan monastery. It was used as a depot for different vehicles at first and then as a fire station

since 1823. The building was recently renewed and now it is mainly used for meetings and similar events.



### 16 Secularized Franciscan Monastery

The Franciscans’ history in Beilngries is also characterized by their competition with the Benedictines. The construction of the “hospice” of the Franciscans’ church started in 1723,

but the building was consecrated only in 1736 because of the quarrels with the Benedictine monastery of Plankstetten. Nowadays, the renewed top floor of the secularized Franciscan monastery hosts the Museum of Historic Toys “Spielzeug & Figuren Museum anno dazumal” that stands out for its remarkable collection of period brass toys, models of steam machines and pewter figures.



### 17 Sauhütterturm - Keeper of Pigs’ Tower

In the Middle Ages, private and night pasture was prohibited. Therefore, the town had to appoint herdsmen for each kind of domestic animal. This corner tower was the living

quarter of the “keeper of pigs” and was built in 1524 by prince-bishop Gabriel von Eyb as his coat of arms witnesses to.