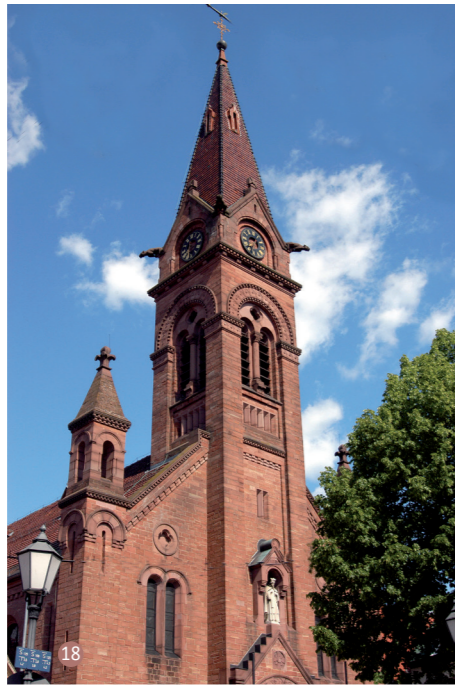


21 Museum in the Old Townhall / former Lutheran Church

Hauptstraße 25

Dating back to 1770/71, the Lutheran Church was built in the classical style. When, in 1821, the Lutheran Church and the Reformed Church merged to become the Evangelical-Protestant Church of Baden, the Lutheran church building was sold to the town of Neckargemünd and converted into the town hall building. It was used as such until 1984. Today, it is home to the museum and the public library.



Gastronomy in the town centre

Restaurants/Pubs

- Alte Scheune, Schiffgasse 7
- Atmosfera, Marktplatz 2
- Christians Biergarten, Am Neckarlauer
- Christians Restaurant, Neckarstraße 40
- Limoncello, Hauptstraße 16
- Zum Schiff, Schiffgasse 3

Cafés

- Café Floral, Hauptstraße 35
- Café Hünnerkopf, Bahnhofstraße 3
- Café m&e, Hauptstraße 20
- Café Mühle, Am Hanfmarkt 3
- Café Roma, Hauptstraße 67

Fast food outlets

- Divino & Pizza, Kirchgasse 1
- Doctör Döner, Wiesenbacher Straße 3
- Kebab-Insel, Bahnhofstraße 26
- Mercatino, Marktplatz 4
- Metzgerei Krauss, Hauptstraße 73
- Royal Pizza Kebab, Hauptstraße 65
- Scheune-Hütte, Am Neckarlauer



Barrier-free access for people with disabilities

Former Town Hall ("Altes Rathaus")
Hauptstraße 25
69151 Neckargemünd

Museum in the former Town Hall

History of Neckargemünd and regional culture with a focus on the history of navigation on the Neckar river.
Opening Hours: Sun. 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Additional opening hours in case of special events; guided tours on request:
Phone: +49 (0) 6223 488-240

Public Library

Opening Hours:
Mon., Thu., Fr.: 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Wed.: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Sat.: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Phone: +49 (0) 6223 488-737



22 Former Catholic Rectory

Hauptstraße 23

The 18th century baroque building's main characteristic is the distinctive Baroque window framing, as can be discovered on several other historical houses in Neckargemünd's old town. It was the first Catholic rectory in Neckargemünd after almost two centuries of Calvinism.

23 Town Gate and Waltscher Platz

Neckargemünd's town gate is of the early classical style; it shows amphorae and the town coat of arms. Neckargemünd's inhabitants built it in honour of Charles Theodore, who was Prince-Elector at that time. The town gate's architect was F. Ch. Dyckerhoff, the Court Chamber councillor. The Latin epigraph says: *"This gate was not built for the safety of the town but in honour of Prince-Elector Charles Theodore; holy to the citizens of the Palatinate as well as to foreigners, it will stand the test of time."*

According to the epigraph, the gate was completed in 1788.

24 Reichenstein Castle

The Reichenstein Castle was built in the 12th century at the northern end of the "Hollmuth" hill. In the 14th century it was acquired by the Palatinate, only to be abandoned one century later. Today, only some wall fragments are left. The castle complex has an almost rectangular layout and is separated from the mountain ridge by a so-called "Halsgraben", a moat. The terracing was constructed at the beginning of the 20th century.

25 Menzer Villa

Dilsberger Straße 2

The Menzer Villa was erected in 1892, a fine example of neo-Renaissance architecture in the style of the "German Gründerzeit". Its architect was Leonhard Schäfer. Julius Menzer (1845-1917), the well-known wine wholesaler, Greek Consul and "Reichstag" delegate, lived here. Today, the Menzer Villa is the home of the FREIRÄUME project, providing modern facilities for co-working, clubs, and other associations to use on a rental basis.

26 High-Water Path, information board 1

The Neckargemünd trail commemorating historical floods runs along the Neckar and Elsenz rivers for around 2.5 kilometres. Ten information boards explain the development of this natural phenomenon of high water and flooding as well as the impact on the town of Neckargemünd, situated as it is right on the estuary of the Elsenz leading into the Neckar.

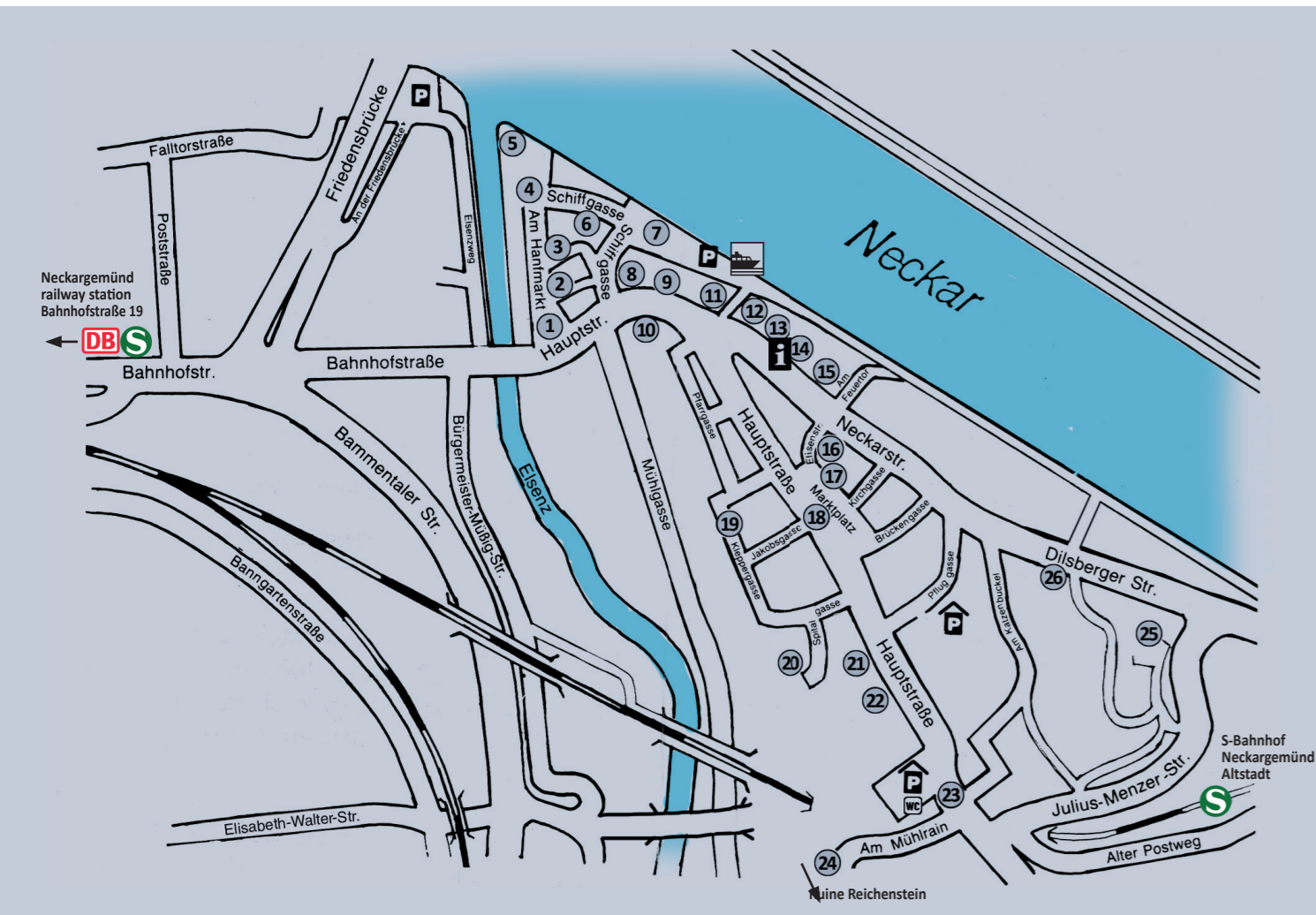
Info Point: Descriptive plaque on the building.



Neckargemünd
Discover the Old Town



Last revised 11/2024
subject to change
Cover picture: © Rhein-Neckar-Kreis/Adrian Weng



Discover the Old Town

- | | | | |
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| 2 Schilder Cottage | 9 Oil Jug Fountain | 15 Elise Foundation | 22 Former Catholic Rectory |
| 3 Kessler House | 10 Hauptstraße 65 | 16 Elisenstraße 8 | 23 Town Gate and Waltscher Platz |
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1 Hemp Market (Hanfmarkt)

The first houses were built here, outside the town wall, in the 16th century. The "Hanfmarkt" was a part of the "Katharinenmarkt" (founded in 1554) where the flax and hemp were sold.



2 Schilder Cottage

Am Hanfmarkt 4

This two-storey residential house was built in 1569. It is a half-timbered Franconian style building, which is named after Mrs Schilder, a former owner. Other, albeit undated, houses boasting 16th century Franconian timber framing can be found at:

- Neckarstraße 34
- Elisenstraße 2
- Pfluggasse 4

3 Kessler House

Am Hanfmarkt 12

Haus Kessler, built in 1605, is another fine example of timber framing craftsmanship and also illustrating the style of living before the Thirty Years' War.

4 Tannery Square (Lohplatz)

This is where the tanning pits were located. The tanneries' products were well-known, even far beyond Neckargemünd's town limits. This place, where the small river Elsenz enters (mündet in) the Neckar, has given Neckargemünd its name.

5 Mariners' Mast

The mariners' mast was erected on the tannery square by the town's mariners club with the cooperation of the Pioneer Brotherhood of Mariners to commemorate Neckargemünd's traditional marine professions, the shipbuilders, raftsmen and fishermen.

6 Neckar High-Water Marks

At Schiffgasse 17, there is a high-water mark on the wall of the house, commemorating the exceptional floods of 24 February 1784. At the time, the Neckar river was also covered with sheets of ice when it overflowed its banks. Nearby, you will find other houses with high-water marks, for example house number 11. Like several others, it counts among the mariners' and fishermen's houses that were built here between 1767 and 1770. Further high-water marks can be found on house number 21 in Elsenzweg.



8 Protestant Parish Church St. Ulrich

Hauptstraße

The St. Ulrich's Church, the protestant parish church of the 'Markusgemeinde' was dedicated to the patron saint of fishermen and mariners. From 1720 to 1728, the single-nave, late Gothic edifice was restored and extended. What is very remarkable is that there is still a well-preserved burial memorial on the outer wall next to the entrance. It dates back to 1640 and commemorates Anna Eleonore Gluck, wife of mayor Gluck. The oldest bell of St. Ulrich is from the year 1477.

9 Oil-Jug Fountain

Hauptstraße

This fountain was built in 1932 and commemorates the oil production in an oil mill that used to stand by the Elsenz creek.



10 Hauptstraße 65

Probably the oldest urban building in Neckargemünd, half-timbered gable, circa 1450.

11 "Prince Carl", music school and adult education centre

Hauptstraße 56
Neckargemünd has been home to a great number of restaurants with their own breweries and the "Prince Carl" was one of them. Its original name was "Zum Dolken" (The Dagger) and the trade seal above the side entrance indicates that it was used as a tannery in later times.

12 Vaulted cellars of the former Knight Hotel (Knappenkeller)

Neckarstraße 40
The vaulted cellars were part of one of the oldest hotels in Neckargemünd: the former hotel "Zum Ritter" (Knight Hotel). In 2003, this magnificent timber-framed Renaissance edifice, was destroyed by a fire. All that has remained are the richly decorated archway, dated 1579, and the vaulted cellars which date back even further.

13 Former Greek Tavern "City of Athens"

Neckarstraße 38

This ancient building, a typical eaves house, dates back to the 17th or 18th century. It was originally constructed as a two-storey house but in 1905 it was enlarged by a third storey. Here, Julius Menzer, a Greek Consul and wine wholesaler, set up the first Greek tavern in Germany. The "Griechische Weinstube" was also one of the oldest student bars in the Heidelberg area.

14 Former Guest House "Lamb"

Neckarstraße 36

Built in 1507, this ancient guest house represents another fine example of richly decorated timber framing, featuring delicately carved chimaeras. The 'Schreckkopf' (masque with a grotesque face), which can be seen in the centre, was made in the mid-19th century.

This historical building houses the Tourist Information Bureau.

15 Elise Foundation

Neckarstraße 28

This palatial baroque house was built in 1767 by Michael Gerber, later town mayor of Neckargemünd. The impressive building, which boasts magnificent architectural structures, has a main building facing the street and two symmetrically arranged adjoining parts overlooking the Neckar river. Over the years, the "Elise Foundation" changed hands several times until the Walter family donated it to the town of Neckargemünd. In 1881, it became home to a girls' vocational school.

16 Elisenstraße 8

The Elisenstraße leads from Neckarstraße to the market place. House number 8 reveals a nicely hewn archway displaying an oil jug at its top. This wonderful archway resembles the one of the former Knight Hotel.

17 Marktplatz 14

This house, with its opulent Renaissance timber framing, dates back to the year 1588. The trade seal and the elaborate decoration allow the assumption that a carpenter wanted to display his craftsmanship.

18 Market Place (Marktplatz) and Catholic Church "St. Johannes Nepomuk"

Once, the town hall was located on the lower part of the market place. From 1707 to the end of the 19th century, the building was used as the Catholic Church of St. Johannes Nepomuk. The new, enlarged church with its nave and two aisles was built in 1894/96 and can be seen as an example of the Romanesque Revival, a building style, which was very popular in Baden at that time. Neckargemünd Market Place hosts the weekly market on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

19 Kleppergasse

From the market place you can walk through a small alley called Jakobsgasse to reach the Kleppergasse, a name probably meaning "narrow street". When, in the 18th century, town gates and town walls became less important for defence, small timber-framed eaves houses began to be built tight against the back side of the wall: the Kleppergasse was born.

20 Former Hospital

Spitalgasse 11

This building was once a hospital and later it was used as the town's revenue office. Today it is a residential house.

