

**1 Dom (cathedral)**  
Present building predominantly dating from 11th to 16th century, built on remains dating back as far as the 8th century. Late Gothic high-ceilinged church with burial site and cloisters. Baroque western facade by Gabriel de Gabrieli (1716-18), Pappenheim altar (1489-97), high altar (ca. 1480 and 1884), St Willibald by Loy Hering (1514). Buchenhill Madonna (ca. 1430), stained-glass windows by Hans Holbein the Elder (ca. 1500). The rooms above the cloisters house the **diocesan museum**.

**2 Ehem. fürstbischöfliche Residenz (former prince-bishop's palace)**  
Three-winged baroque building by Jakob Engel and Gabriel de Gabrieli (1700-27); rococo-style staircase and mirrored hall by Maurizio Pedetti (1767/6); interior design includes ceiling painting by Johann Michael Franz and stucco and sculptures by Johann Jakob Berg. From 1817-1833 seat of the Dukes of Leuchtenberg, since 1976 home to the District Offices. The **C. O. Müller (painter) Galerie** in the former chapel exhibits 57 works of the Altmühl valley's 'Cezzanne'.

**3 Residenzplatz (palace square)**  
The whole scenery including the buildings (by Gabriel de Gabrieli, 1725-56) on this square ranks among Europe's top sights. Site of significant clerical buildings, for example for the diocese's highest-ranking officers and officials, vicar-general and canons; there are also the prince-bishop's chambers (Residenzplatz 2). The square includes a fountain and column dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary (**Mariensbrunnen / Mariensäule**) by Maurizio Pedetti (1776/77); figures by Johann Jakob Berg.

**4 Altes Stadttheater**  
It used to be the prince-bishop's com store (after 1545) and was renovated from 1986-88. Now used for conferences, cultural and social events; cinema.

**5 Evangelisch-Lutherische Pfarrkirche (Erföserkirche) (Lutheran parish church of the Redeemer)**  
Red brick building by August Thiersch (1885-87) with early Christian and Italo-Romanesque accents.

**6 Bischöfliches Palais (bishop's palace)**  
Former canons' house (Schönborn Palace).

Quadrangular baroque building by Gabriel de Gabrieli (after 1736) integrating remnants of older parts.

**7 Bischöfliches Ordinariat (diocesan authorities)**  
Former deanery built over older existing architecture most probably by Maurizio Pedetti (1765). Interior extensively redesigned by Karl Josef Schattner 1965/66.

**8 Schutzengelkirche (church of the Guardian Angels, former Jesuit Church)**  
Wall pillars most likely by Hans Altherthal (1617-20). Richly decorated interior



**9 Hofgarten (court gardens)**  
Originally French style; established in the second half of the 18th c., replanted in 1817 in the form of an 'English garden'. Pavilions at the southern wall by Gabriel de Gabrieli (1739). Central pavilion restyled by Maurizio Pedetti as a belvedere with water fountains (1779-1781). Decorative figures and fountains by Johann J. Berg and Ignaz A. Breitenauer.

(1717-1739), frescoes by Johann M. Rolner (1717), paintings by Johann E. Hölzer (high altar 1739 and from side altar on the right) and Johann C. Bergmüller (side altars 1732/33). Adjacent to the church is the **former Jesuit College** (1718 c.), now a seminary for priests. **Leonrodplatz**: buildings dating from the 17th and 18th c. by Jakob Engel, Gabriel de Gabrieli and Maurizio Pedetti; neo-baroque **Wittelsbacher Brunnen** (fountain) by Carl Sattler and Irene Hildebrand (1905).

**10 Ehem. fürstbischöfliche Sommerresidenz (former prince-bishop's summer palace)**  
Summer residence by Gabriel de Gabrieli (1735-37) with central living quarters and galleries opening towards the gardens. Banqueting hall with ceiling painting by Johann E. Hölzer (1737). Now it houses the university's administrative offices. Interior redesigned by Karl Josef Schattner.

**11 Kapuzinerkloster und Kapuzinerkirche Hl. Kreuz und zum Hl. Grab (Capuchin monastery and Capuchin church of the Holy Cross and the Holy Sepulchre)**  
From the mid-12th to mid-15th century site of an order of the Scots (monks, actually they were Irish); Capuchin monastery since the beginning of the 17th c. Monastery buildings date back to the 17th c. and were replaced almost entirely by new buildings from 1985 onwards. Plain baroque church (1623-25), baroque-style interior design. Don't forget to have a closer look at the model of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem (ca. 1160) – it's of outstanding artistic and historical value.

**12 Ostfriedhof (East cemetery)**  
Catholic chapel of Maria Schnee (1535, changes in 18th c.). The chapel and cemetery walls display a large number of historically and artistically significant monuments. The impressive gravestones of Gabriel de Gabrieli and Maurizio Pedetti can be visited here.

**13 Ehem. Kloster und Klosterkirche Notre Dame de Sacre Coeur (former monastery and monastery church of Notre Dame de Sacre Coeur)**  
Central part of the building by Gabriel de Gabrieli with a great curved facade (1719-21);

interior frescoes by Johann C. Bergmüller; its fittings were sold in the wake of secularisation (1806); monastery buildings by Benedikt Ettl (starting in 1714). Since 1989 home to the Naturpark Altmühltal Information Centre with a permanent exhibition on nature, culture and leisure activities in the Nature Park as well as a biotope garden.

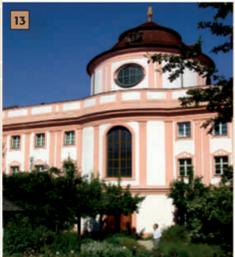
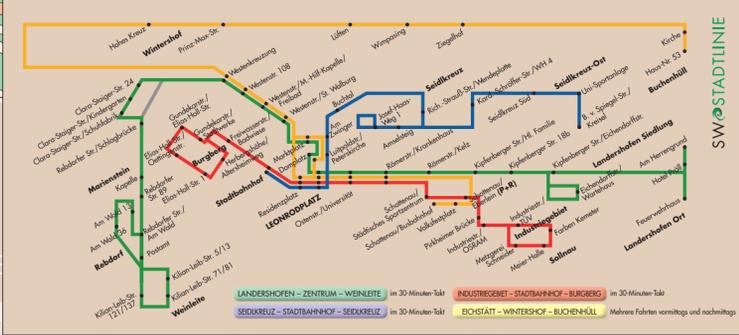
**14 Ehem. Dominikanerkloster und Leonrodplatz (former Dominican monastery and Dominican church of St. Peter)**  
Founded in the 13th c., the medieval church was redesigned by Benedikt Ettl (starting in 1713); almost completely destroyed in a fire in 1918; just some walls remained. This former church is now the site of the school hall. Today the buildings of the former monastery house the Gabriel-Gymnasium (grammar school).

**15 Marktplatz mit Rathaus (market square with town hall)**  
The town's central square has the **Willibaldsbrunnen** (fountain) by Jakob Engel (1695); the statue on top of the fountain is St Willibald and was most likely created by Hans Krümpel (1625-1628). Remains of the former collegiate parish church Unserer Lieben Frau (Church of Our Lady 1472-1546, secularised in 1816) next to a group of medieval buildings with a baroque facade. Other buildings on the edge of the square mostly date back to the 17th and 18th c. Medieval **town hall** (Rathaus) with tower (1444), redesigned in baroque-Biedermeier style (1823/24). **Market days** are every Wednesday and Saturday (in the mornings).

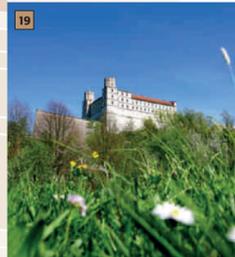
**16 Kloster und Pfarrkirche St. Walburg (convent and parish church of St. Walburga)**  
Site of St. Walburg's tomb since the 9th c. Benedictine convent founded in 1035. Spacious convent buildings dating back to the 17th and 18th c. Baroque church by Martin Barbieri on medieval foundations (1629-31); tower by Benedikt Ettl (1746). Richly decorated interior (1664 onwards); altar painting by Joachim Sandrart and Johann H. Schönfeld. Two-storey crypt chapel with medieval tomb (ca. 1450/60), late Gothic sculptures and innumerable votive pictures and gifts.

**17 Kapelle Maria Hilf (chapel of Our Lady of Succour)**  
So-called 'water chapel' at Kapellbuck, guild chapel of the clothmakers and dyers. Medieval chancel (1457) and baroque nave (1656); ceiling painting by Johann M. Franz.

**18 Heilig-Geist-Spalkirche (hospice church of the Holy Ghost)**  
Hospice since the middle of the 13th c., still existing today as a charitable foundation set up by Bishop Martin von Eyb (1697-1704). Hospice buildings and baroque church by Jakob Engel (1698-1703); interior dates back to the 18th c.



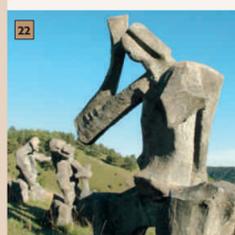
**19 Willibaldsburg (castle fortification named after St. Willibald)**  
Fortification buildings on top of the hill at a bend of the valley above Eichstätt. It served as prestigious residence of the bishops from 1255 to 1725 and boasted defence capabilities. Present buildings date from its original foundation up to the 18th c. The high-Renaissance architecture of the Gemmingen building with its twin-towered facade (built according to plans by Elias Holl, starting in 1609) is of high significance. The western wing of this building complex has been housing the **Juramuseum** (Jurassic history, fossils, archaeopteryx, predatory dinosaur) since 1976 (interior redesigned by Karl Josef Schattner). The southern wing contains the Ur- und Frühgeschichtliches Museum (Prehistoric and Early History Museum).



**20 Marienkapelle auf dem Frauenberg (Lady Chapel on Frauenberg hill)**  
Little baroque chapel, completed by Gabriel de Gabrieli (1739). Eighteenth century decor and picture of Our Lady (centre of popular devotion).



**21 Kloster Rebford (monastery at Rebford)**  
Former canonical foundation (ca. 1165) belonging to the order of St. Augustine. Romanesque and Gothic basilica (12/13th c.) redecorated in baroque style by Matthias Seybold (1732-34). Frescoes by Josef Dietrich, rich stucco work. Lots of the interior fittings were lost in the wake of secularisation. The monastery buildings date back to the 18th c. with their long facade (183 m) stretching along the Altmühl River. Marvellous arcades with courtyard designed by Gabriel de Gabrieli (1715 onwards).



**22 Figurenfeld in Hesselental (arrangement of sculptures in a little valley, Hesselental)**  
78 sculptures, mostly larger-than-life, created by the sculptor and artist Alois Wünsche-Mittrecker as a memorial against war and violence (until 1979).

## modern Architecture

Many significant projects of contemporary architecture have been conducted in Eichstätt since the 1960ies. Quite a number of these buildings fit into the existing historical setting concerning both forms and building materials used. Most of these fine buildings can only be viewed from the outside.

**Berchthold, Schunk und Schuster**  
District Hospital, 1982  
Ostenstraße 31

**Behnisch and Partner**  
Central University Library, 1987  
Universitätsallee 1

**Diezinger and Kramer**  
Second part of the students hostel project  
Freiwaser, 1994/1995  
Gundekarstraße 10-18

Sonderpädagogisches Förderschulzentrum, 1998-2001  
Schottenuau 10a

Atelier Günter Lang, 2000  
Am Salzstadel 1+2

Social housing development  
Eichendorffstraße, 1993

Gabrieli – Gymnasium, 2009  
Dominikanergasse

**Elfinger und Schattner**  
University lecture building (former teacher training college), 1965  
Ostenstraße 28

**Frey**  
Nursery of St. Walburga's abbey, 1992  
Walburgberg

University office building, 1994  
Residence of the prince-bishop's officers, 18th century  
Ostenstraße 27

Nursery of the cathedral parish, 1995  
Grabmannstraße 14

Library in the hall of the former riding school, 1996  
Ostenstraße 1

Salesianum, Rosental

**Gaenßler und Hugues**  
students hostel, 1981, Rebdorfer Straße A2 ->

**Gebhard und Landbrecht**  
Students hostel, Seidlkreuz, 1996  
Kardinal-Schröfer-Straße F1 ->

**Hild und Kaltwasser**  
Additional upper storeys: Haus Bonin, 1995  
Pflahstraße 37 E2

**Hilmer und Sattler**  
First part of the students hostel project  
Freiwaser, 1993, Gundekarstraße 10-18 A/B3

**Huber and Kessler**  
Housing for OAPs Caritas Pirkheimer, 1996  
Schlaggasse E2

**Hugues**  
Altes Stadttheater, 1988  
Former prince-bishop's com store, 16th century  
Residenzplatz 17 F/G3

Apartment building, Willibaldstraße 50, 1993 A1 ->

**Kiefling**  
Knabenrealschule Rebdorf (secondary school for boys), 1997  
Former monastery buildings by Gabrieli, 18th century  
Pater-Moser-Straße 3 A2 ->

Renovation of St. Walburg abbey, 1988  
Walburgberg D/E1

**Mühlbauer**  
Renovation: Bummerbräu, 1996  
Pflahstraße 27 E2

Redesign: Leonrodplatz, 1998 G3

**Schattner**  
Zur Heiligen Familie, 1965 (parish church of the Holy Family), Kiplenberg Str. 2 M1

Staats- und Seminarbibliothek der Universität, 1965 (state and seminary library of the university) Am Hofgarten 1 H3

Bischöfliches Ordinariat, 1966 (diocesan archive) Former cathedral deanery by Maurizio Pedetti, 18th century  
Leonrodplatz 4 G3

Ehemalige Sommerresidenz, 1975  
Prince-bishop's summer residence by Gabrieli, 18th century, Ostenstraße 26 H2

Juramuseum (interior), 1976  
Gemmingen building of the Willibaldsburg (Willibald's castle) by Elias Holl, 17th century, Burgstraße 19 B4

Domdechantei (cathedral deanery)  
Former canon house by Gabrieli, 18th century, Residenzplatz 14

University offices, 1980  
Ostenstraße 18 H2

Ulmer Hof, 1980  
Former canons house by Engel, 17th century  
Pater-Philipp-Jenningen-Platz 6 G3

Bischöfliches Seminar, 1981 (seminary for priests)  
Former Jesuit College, 17th-18th century  
Leonrodplatz 3 G3

KHG students centre, 1981  
Former riding school by Gabrieli, 18th century  
Kardinal-Presley-Platz 5 G2

Diözesanmuseum (diocesan museum, interior), 1982  
Cathedral chapter's former com store, 16th century, Residenzplatz 7 F3

Ehem. Waisenhaus, 1988 (former orphanage), two then existing buildings were rebuilt by Pedetti, 18th century  
Ostenstraße 25 H2

Mensa (university cafeteria), 1988  
Universitätsallee J3

Studiogebäude (university dep. of journalism), 1988, Ostenstraße 20 H3

Sportzentrum Seidlkreuz (sports centre), 1989 M1 ->

**Schattner and Frey**  
Diözesanarchiv, 1993 (diocesan archive)  
Former canons house by Gabrieli, 18th century, Luitpoldstraße 1 G2

**Schunk and Partner**  
Schulzentrum Schottenuau (school complex), 1977, Schottenuau 16/18 K2

Sprachheilschule, 1994 (school for children with speech defects)  
Schottenuau 10 L2

**Wirsing**  
Studentenwohnanlage Edith Stein (student hostel), 1985  
Pedettstraße 6 F2

**Further information is available at the Tourist Information Eichstätt.**

## Gardens

**Bastionsgarten (on the ramparts of the castle) B4**  
It's about a garden providing lots of information on the plants of the Hortus Eystettensis, situated on the ramparts of the Willibaldsburg. The world-famous Renaissance Garden was set up under prince-bishop Konrad von Gemmingen at the end of the 16th century. The Thirty Years' War triggered the garden's decline in the early 17th century. The garden was planted according to the hand-coloured copper engravings of the famous volume by Basilius Besler from the 17th century.

Opening hours: April to September  
Tues. to Sun. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Biotope Garden at Notre Dame G2**  
Created in a former monastery garden this garden provides a summary of the most important classic biotopes of the Altmühltal.

For address and opening times cf. Informationszentrum Naturpark Altmühltal.

