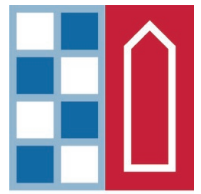
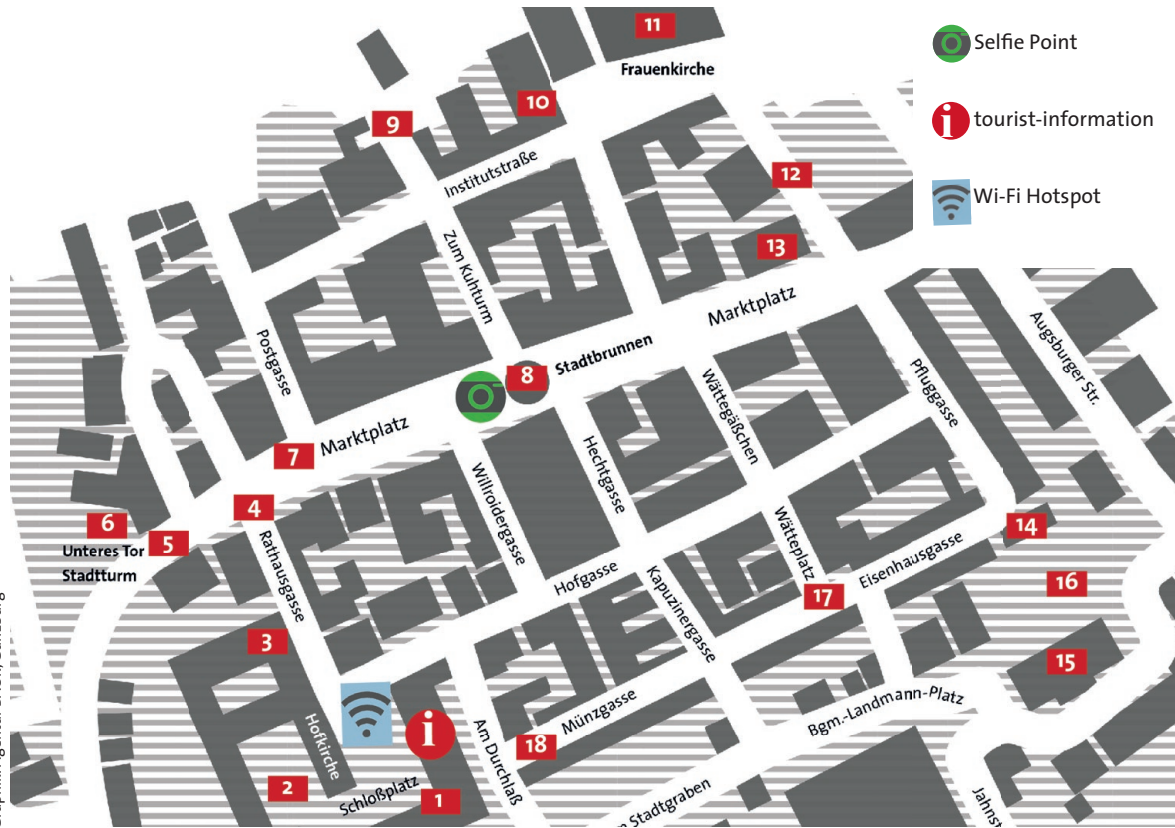





City tour. In Günzburg.

On the trail of history. A walk through the past.  



Stadt Günzburg



-  Selfie Point
-  tourist-information
-  Wi-Fi Hotspot



Günzburger
Stadttrundgang

Das kleine Wien in
Bayerisch Schwaben

The audiotour „Günzburger Sightseeing Walk - The Little Vienna in Bavarian Swabia“, described in an innovative yet humorous way in German and English languages, leads you back to the 500 year Habsburger era, in which Günzburg was expanded into a „Little Vienna“.

Obtain the free audiotour in the App Store under „Bayerisch-Schwaben-Lauschtour“, or here direct to the App:



	1 The town hall (1764 – 67) was a mint in Anterior Austria. Among others, the Maria Theresia thaler was minted here until 1805.		2 In the neighbourhood is the residential castle with court church in the Renaissance style (1577 – 86).		3 Worthwhile visiting is the museum of local history in the former Piarist school (1755 – 57).
	4 The Günzburger term „Fidla“ (which in Swabian means „bottom“) is a good and proper greeting from the lower town to the upper town.		5 The Lower Gate – landmark of the city. The square base dates from the 14th century, the octagonal structure above from the castle's construction time.		6 In this 18th century customs house, the town clerk required a cobbles toll in order to get access to the Marketplace.
	7 The 290 meter long Marketplace is one of the most beautiful street squares in the Bavaria-Swabian area.		8 The Market fountain, built in 1984, shows details from the city's history.		9 From here you reach the cow tower, through which the shepherds drove the cattle to the pastures.
	10 The former monastery, today an academic high school, housed the Franciscan nuns from 1677 to 1782 and later the English Ladies from 1825 until 2010.		11 Günzburg's most important construction: the Church of Our Lady. Built by Dominikus Zimmermann (1736 – 1741).		12 The small houses leaning on the city walls along the Frauentgäßchen, were once home to Günzburg's poorer inhabitants.
	13 The Brentano House (1750) was the city palace and commercial building of a trading company which earned its money with canvas trading.		14 The Eisenhaus, originally a city wall corner tower used as a powder house, served in the 18th and 19th centuries as a prison.		15 The former Austrian barracks commemorate the conversion of Günzburg into a garrison town by Emperor Joseph II. (1780).
	16 Students from different academic high schools in Günzburg designed this memorial to remember concentration camp prisoners who fell victims to Dr. Josef Mengele.		17 At the Wätteplatz you see the former horses pond (=Wätte) which later became the piglet market.		18 Münzgasse is a beautiful old town alleyway which has retained its medieval charm.

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