

Part of
Swabian
Alb!



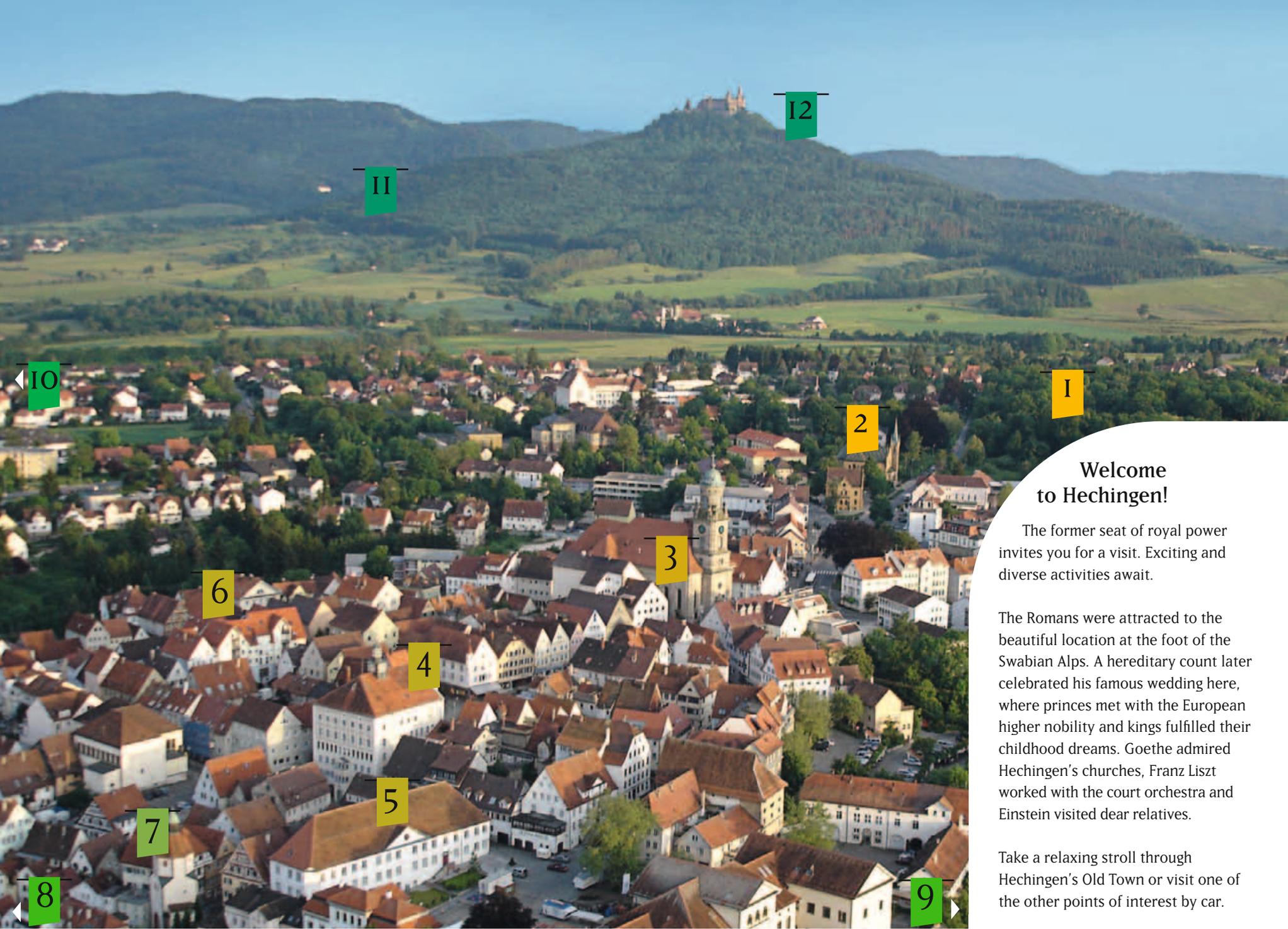
Discover Hechingen with the Small City Guide

People, Places and History



HECHINGEN
DIE ZOLLERNSTADT

 City
Map
included

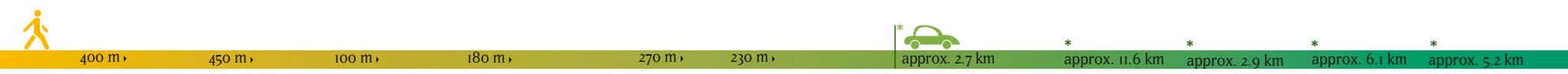


Welcome to Hechingen!

The former seat of royal power invites you for a visit. Exciting and diverse activities await.

The Romans were attracted to the beautiful location at the foot of the Swabian Alps. A hereditary count later celebrated his famous wedding here, where princes met with the European higher nobility and kings fulfilled their childhood dreams. Goethe admired Hechingen's churches, Franz Liszt worked with the court orchestra and Einstein visited dear relatives.

Take a relaxing stroll through Hechingen's Old Town or visit one of the other points of interest by car.



- I** Villa Eugenia
- 2** Protestant Church of St. Johannes
- 3** St. Jakobus Collegiate and Parish Church
- 4** City Hall with Market Square Fountain
- 5** State Museum of Hohenzollern
- 6** Old Synagogue
- 7** Lower Tower
- 8** St. Luzen Monastery
- 9** Roman Open-Air Museum
- 10** Stetten im Gnadental
- II** Raichberg-Tour
- 12** Hohenzollern Castle

The History of Hechingen at a Gallop



786 First mention of Hechingen as an Alemannic village in a deed of donation for the Abbey of Saint Gallen.

1061 First mention of the aristocratic House of Zollern

1255 First mention of the City of Hechingen, which was built by the Zollern count on a projection of the Starzel River next to the Alemannic village in the first half of the 13th century.

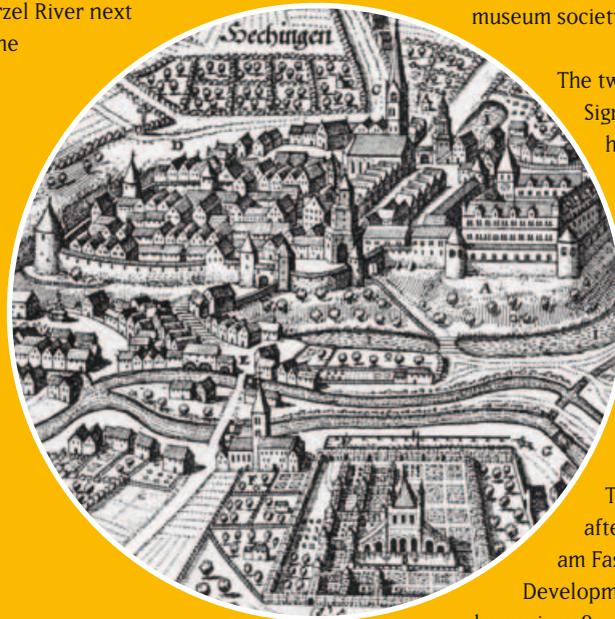
1423 After the destruction of Zollern Castle, the counts of Zollern relocated their court to the city. Hechingen became a seat of royal power.

1546 The first synagogue was built by Jews, who had been accounted for in the city since the 15th century.

1576 The division of the Hohenzollern estate created the counties of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Hohenzollern-Haigerloch.

Under Count Eitelfriedrich I of Hohenzollern-Hechingen (1576–1605), the city developed into a thriving renaissance residence. Eitelfriedrich commissioned the expansion of the St. Luzen Church in the style characterised by the counter-reformation, a four-wing palace, the hospital and the Lower Tower.

1598 The Hohenzollern Wedding: The wedding of the heir, Johann Georg of Hohenzollern-Hechingen with Franziska Wild- and Rhinegravine of Salm-Neufville was one of the greatest parties of the Renaissance in southwest Germany.



The city enjoyed a cultural blossoming called the Orpheic Hechingen during the reign of the last Hechingen royal couple. The court orchestra enjoyed supraregional standing with famed musicians such as Franz Liszt, Hector Berlioz and Louis Spohr staying in the residence as guests and performing in Villa Eugenia and the adjacent building of the museum society, currently the City Hall Museum.

The two Hohenzollern principalities of Hechingen and Sigmaringen passed on to the control of the kindred house of Prussia in the course of the Revolution of 1848/1849. This gave rise to the Prussian administrative district called the "Hohenzollern State". Under Prussian rule, the city was industrialised, primarily under the leadership of Jewish entrepreneurs.

Kristallnacht: the interior of the Old Synagogue was destroyed. Around 30 Hechingen Jews were murdered during National Socialist rule.

The city underwent significant structural expansion after World War II. The residential areas of im Weiher, am Fasanengarten and am Schlossberg were developed. Development of the construction location of Stockoch began in 1980.

Over the course of municipal reform, the surrounding villages of Bechtoldswweiler, Beuren, Boll, Schlatt, Sickingen, Stein, Stetten and Weilheim were incorporated into Hechingen.

With the district reform, the City of Hechingen lost its central role as a district or administrative centre and was incorporated into Zollernalbkreis.

Starting in the 1970's, the city's economic emphasis shifted from the textile industry to medical technology (Medical Valley Hechingen).

1838-
1849

1849-
1850

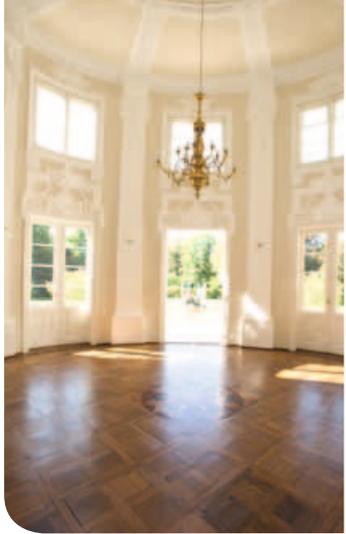
1938

1950

1971-
1972

1973

1970ff.



Villa Eugenia was the residence of the last ruling Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. The building was actually constructed in 1787 as a pleasure-garden house of Prince Joseph Wilhelm.

Some 50 years later, Friedrich Wilhelm Constantin and his wife Eugenie, a step-grandchild of Napoleon Bonaparte, had it converted into the city palace. The two side wings were expanded and, at the request of the princess, the surrounding gardens were developed into an English countryside garden, now known as the Fürstengarten.

Today the Villa is open with numerous exhibits and events and can be booked as a representative event location.

For further information visit www.villa-eugenia.de



Power Couple with Demanding Tastes

Hechingen enjoyed a significant cultural upturn in the first half of the 19th century under the royal couple Friedrich Wilhelm Constantin and his wife Eugenie. The prince supported the musical arts and Villa Eugenia became the centre of Orpheic Hechingen.

Constantin was a composer and a singer, as was Eugenie, who sang in the choir during performances.

The Hechingen court orchestra, under the direction of composer

Thomas Täglichsbeck, had an excellent reputation that stretched far wider than the confines of the principality. Famous musicians and composers, including Franz Liszt and Hector Berlioz, were welcome guests in Hechingen.

The family connections of Eugenie amongst the European high nobility also ensured illustrious guests.

The Focal Point of City and Society

Villa Eugenia and the Fürstengarten

I





Princess Eugenie planned the landscape park of Villa Eugenia in English style. The "Fürstengarten", as it is now known, is filled with majestic trees, enchanting paths and cosy corners. It has been open to the public since 1850. As a place of retreat with a variety of usable open areas, it is an extremely popular destination in Hechingen year round.

The "little white house" situated on the edge of the Fürstengarten had been constructed by the prince in the 19th century as a billiard room. Today it is the exhibit room of the Hechingen Art Association.



In the Cylinder District

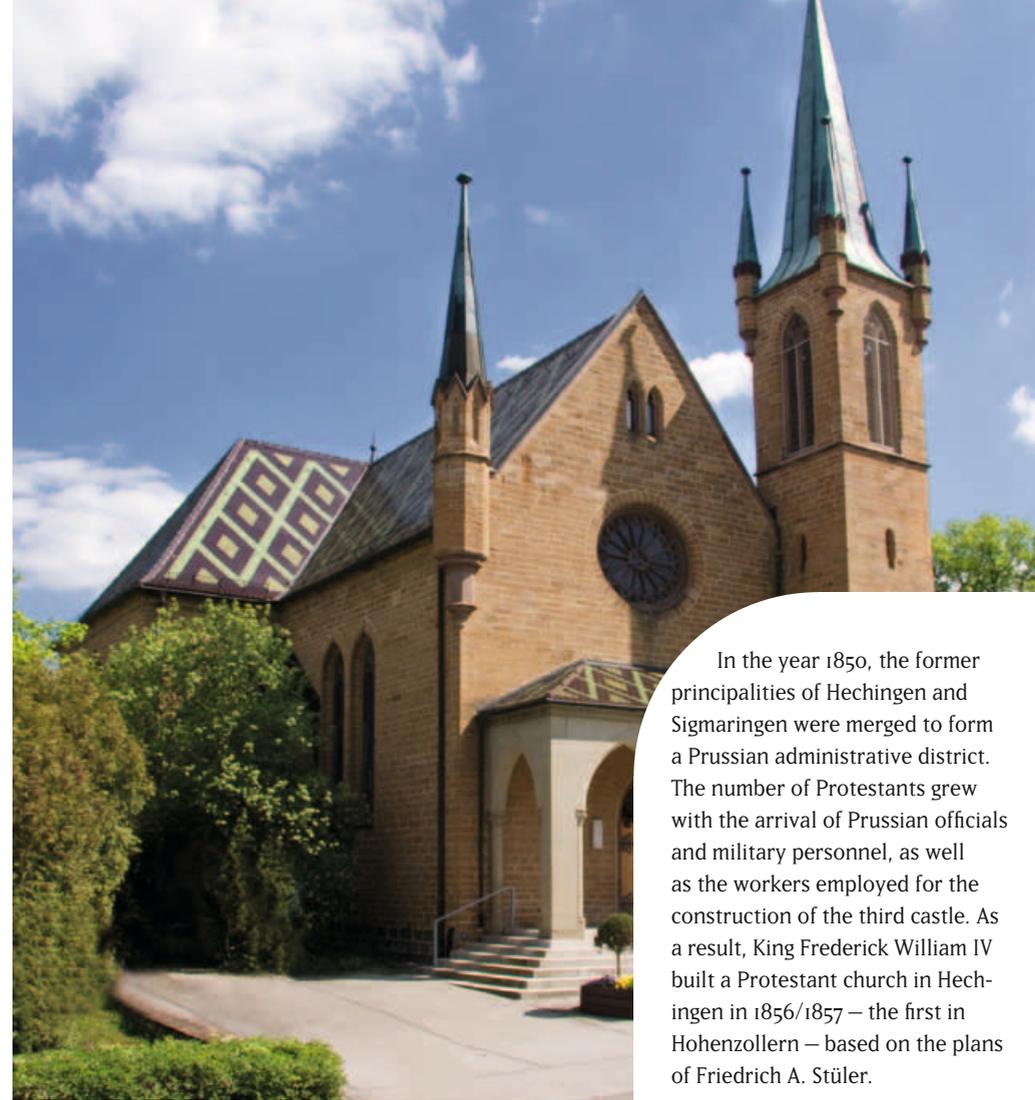
The villas of the city elite were built around the Protestant Church of St. Johannes. Many of these residents were Prussian officials, referred to as "cylinder wearers" because of their top hats. They were sent from Berlin to Hechingen to run the new administrative district based on Prussian legislation.

The last German Crown Prince, Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia, spent his final years at the foot of the family seat in the Hechingen Cylinder District after World War II. He was buried in the St. Michaels Bastion of Hohenzollern Castle.



The Small Difference

The service in the new church was celebrated in the form of the "Liturgy of the Old Prussian Union". This meant that the formality of the mass was utilised, but there was no worship of the holy spirit and it lacked the sacrificial character of the service. The emphasis was on the sermon rather than the Eucharist.



In the year 1850, the former principalities of Hechingen and Sigmaringen were merged to form a Prussian administrative district. The number of Protestants grew with the arrival of Prussian officials and military personnel, as well as the workers employed for the construction of the third castle. As a result, King Frederick William IV built a Protestant church in Hechingen in 1856/1857 – the first in Hohenzollern – based on the plans of Friedrich A. Stüler.

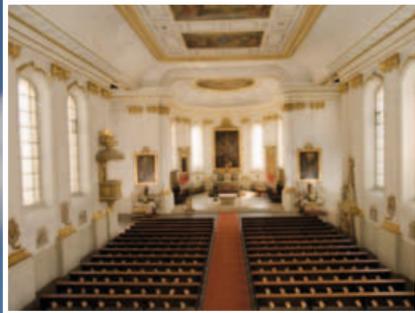
Anyone who looks at Hohenzollern Castle will immediately recognise that it is the work of the same architect in the same architectural style and the same stone.

Spiritual Home in Exile

2 The Protestant Church of St. Johannes and its surroundings

Open from Easter until the harvest festival on Sundays from 11:00 to 17:00





The beautiful glass windows in the entrance area of the church are a spectacle to behold.



The church is an impressive architectural example of a period whose style departed from the opulent baroque spatial design. Symmetry and sobriety were the ideals of classicism, which reflected the elements of classical antiquity.

As Goethe viewed the collegiate church during his stay in 1797, he was very impressed and noted: "Very beautiful church".



The Heart Returns Home

The heart of the last sovereign, Princess Eugenie of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, has resided in the niche of the church since 1952. At the request of her mother, Auguste de Beauharnais, it had been returned to Munich after her death. The body of the princess remains next to her husband, Prince Wilhelm Constantin of Hohenzollern-Hechingen in the prince's crypt under the church.



St. Jakobus, one of the most important sacred buildings of the early classical period and an unmistakable landmark of Hechingen, towers majestically and monumentally over the upper city. The architect of the collegiate church, Pierre Michel d'Ixnard, impressed his client, Prince Wilhelm of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, with a tower 55 m high and a distinctly Italian-French architectural style.

Open: daily from 8:30 to 17:00

High Demands

3 St. Jakobus Collegiate and Parish Church



In the Thick of it and Thereabouts

4 City Hall with Market Place Fountain

The Market Place Fountain

The history of Hechingen is told on the fountain in front of the city hall. It shows over 2000 years of the city history in inspiring scenes.

1. Long-time and committed city council member Hilde Wallishäuser

2. Factory owner Friedrich Biedermann (centre)

Under the protection of the count, Jews have been coming to Hechingen since 1500 and become an active part of the city.

Hechingen enjoyed a cultural renaissance in the middle of the 19th century under Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Constantin.

In 1972 Hechingen lost its status as district capital. The neighbouring communities of Bechtoldswiler, Beuren, Boll, Schlatt, Sickingen, Stein, Stetten and Weilheim joined Hechingen to form an administrative centre.

3. Retired Mayor Norbert Roth.

4. Retired Reverend Theodor Seeger (backside)

The ancient Romans already put down roots here! The Roman open-air museum Hechingen-Stein tells more about this history.

The city lost 195 citizens in the wars and 785 were unaccounted for. Jewish citizens were driven out and executed under National Socialist rule.

After World War II Hechingen accepted 4,000 expelled persons.

The city became the glamorous residence of the countship under Eitelriedrich I, the Count of Hohenzollern-Hechingen from 1576 – 1605. He commissioned the construction of the large Renaissance castle and was the host of the famed "Hohenzollern wedding".



Hechingen is always bustling at the square around the city hall – whether at the weekly markets, the Christmas market or the annual Irma-West children's and folk festival. Simply sit back in the sun and enjoy a cup of coffee or stroll through the shops – the market place is an ideal starting point for a variety of activities.

In terms of its construction, the Hechingen City Hall has had an eventful history. The current building was first constructed in 1957/1958 according to the design of architect Paul Schmitthenner and is considered a classic example of 1950's architecture.

The city enjoys international contacts and long-term partnerships with Joué-lès-Tours in France, Hódmezővásárhely in Hungary and Limbach-Oberfrohna in Saxony.





The Old Synagogue, which was built in 1767 and whose interior was destroyed during Kristallnacht in 1938, has been restored from scratch, and since 1986 has been used as a meeting point and place of remembrance, regularly holding events on

Jewish history, religion and culture. The gallery includes the permanent exhibition titled "Jews in Hechingen. Stories of a Jewish community based on nine images of life from five centuries".



Open: April to September, Sundays 14:00 to 17:00, excluding events
Additional information: www.alte-synagoge-hechingen.de

BOOK YOUR PERSONAL CITY GUIDE! +49 (0) 7471 - 940-211



One out of Four was a Jew

In 1900 the Jews, who accounted for one fourth of the population, contended for half of the city's gross product.

Many members of the Hechingen community were very cosmopolitan and enterprising and had a liberal outlook towards the Kosher life.

Not Everything's Kosher 5 The Old Synagogue and Jewish Life in Hechingen



Woman of the World

Madame Kaulla had an extraordinary career for a woman of her time. She became the Court Jew at the court in Hechingen in 1779. Court Jews were appointed by the count to perfect his financial affairs. Madame Kaulla achieved great wealth and a high standing. The Jewish Community of Stuttgart was established thanks to her. The monetary institute M. and J. Kaulla in Stuttgart became Württemberg Hofbank, a predecessor of Deutsche Bank.



The Einstein Family

Elsa was born in 1877 in Hechingen. During regular visits of the families, she often played with her younger cousin by three years, Albert, who later revolutionised physics with his theory of relativity. In 1919 Elsa married "Albertle", as she affectionately referred to him in the Swabian dialect. It was her second marriage after her divorce from her first husband 11 years earlier.



House of Life

The Jews referred to their cemetery as the "House of Life". For 350 years the Hechingen Jews were only permitted to bury their dead far from the city, on the Galgenrain. In 1764 they were first granted permission to build a fence around their graveyard. More than 1000 people were buried there. The cemetery can only be visited on a guided tour.



Good Times, Bad Times

The State Museum of Hohenzollern

6

The beautifully renovated building of the Old Castle was probably built as an administrative and economic building for the adjacent Renaissance castle. Since 2005 it has housed the State Museum of Hohenzollern. It presents the region's compelling story in a vivid and exciting exhibit.

Open hours: Wednesday to Sunday
and holidays: 14:00 to 17:00



Archaeological Artefacts

The collection of archaeological artefacts dates back to the year 1899. The inventory currently comprises exhibits extending from the Palaeolithic Age to the early Middle Ages. This covers around 100,000 years of human history. An excellent exhibit piece is the famous double grave of Gammertingen from the Bronze Age.



Middle Ages

The Middle Age department is introduced with a small installation on the legend of the "Hellish Shot", the "Hammer of the Witches" and the "Zimmern Chronicle". The period is also represented by a valuable 13th century hoard of coins, ceramic artefacts and rare textile remnants, as well as a late-Gothic chest. Visitors can hear the story of the "robber baron" Count Friedrich of Zollern († 1443) at an audio station.



Renaissance

After the crisis of the Middle Ages, Hohenzollern entered its golden age with the Renaissance. This department shows the high-quality library of St. Luzen's Monastery, material relics and religious artwork, and a part of the 7 Cross Stations of Hechingen's sculptor Joachim Taubenschmid. A film describes the famous Hohenzollern wedding of 1598. Darker stories, such as the burning of witches and the expulsion of the Jews, are also covered here.



Baroque

The baroque era is characterised by the absolutist rule and construction of the new royal residences, the tragic "30 Years War" with suffering and destruction and the counter-reformation instigated by the Catholic Church with the construction of magnificent churches. The exhibit also covers these topics and shows royal portraits, instruments of torture and weapons, as well as statues and paintings from baroque churches. The subject of "guilds" is highlighted with numerous exhibits, and Hechingen's time under General von Steuben is also covered.



Temporary Exhibits

With up to four special exhibits per year, the State Museum of Hohenzollern has a great deal to offer, including everything from individual exhibits of well-known artists to exhibits of antique toys.

For further information, visit: www.hzl-museum.de





The Bottleneck to the World

The Lower Tower

7

The "lower tower" is the last remaining gate tower of the city's outer wall from the Middle Ages. It was built in 1579 by Count Eitelfriedrich I of Hohenzollern-Hechingen.

For two hundred years, all traffic in and out of the city was forced to pass through this bottleneck. A column still remains from the "hewn" (ashlar) lower gate from 1775.



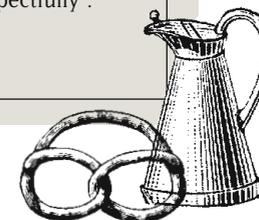
Master Stork bids Adieu



After a storm blew the nest from the tower in 1935, the storks' housing situation was destroyed. Before then, the discussion when the fellow residents returned from their journey to the south had been a pleasant topic of conversation. However, the smoke from nearby chimneys and the disappearance of ponds and swampy areas brought Hechingen's romance with storks to an end.

Locked in the Tower!

On 04/09/1802, Elisabeth Nadler filed charges against Magdalena Bulach and her sister Elisabeth Breimesser in the city court for slander and calling her an adulterer. The two defendants did not deny this, pleading that they had been induced by the plaintiff to commit slander. The two parties traded heated accusations and confessed to "castigating each other and letting their tongues wag". The city court threatened to "place them in stocks in the public square" if they did not calm down and behave in a neighbourly fashion. This time, the plaintiff was locked in the tower "for some hours", the defendants in contrast "for an extended time having thrown about loose words even before the lords and behaving disrespectfully".



The Tower also served the penal system. In former times, the "Tower Imprisonment" – with bread and water – was a prison sentence frequently given by the city court. The Tower Guard watched over the prisoners, but had other tasks as well, such as checking the travellers passing through, ringing the bell at specified times (and if there was a danger or a storm) and closing the door when darkness fell.



Thank Heavens

St. Luzen's Monastery Church

8

Gallery and stucco



Historic organ



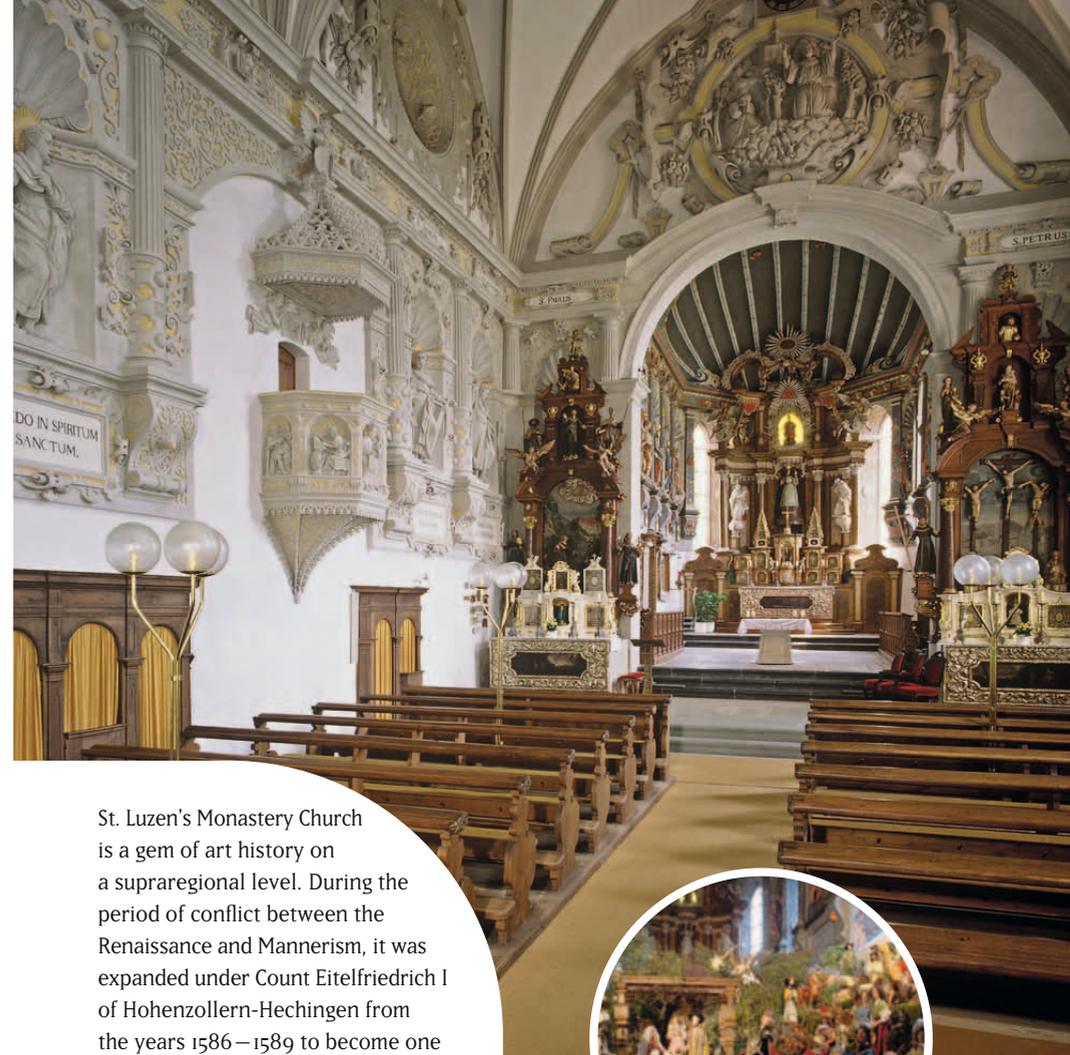
Monastery garden



"Hopfen und Malz, Gott erhalt's"

The history of the St. Luzen brewery began in the 15th century when the Franciscan monks received permission from Count Eitelriedrich to brew beer. In his will of April 4, 1591 he justifies this privilege with the gravity of serving God, stating that the monks "have to sing and read, and they do not have an excess of food and drink". To "return the favour", the monastic brewers supplied the royal court and the noblemen of the region with beer. From 1600 on, they were regularly allotted barley and hops and in 1728 they received an official "brewery permit".

In 1872 the St. Luzen brewery and Stuttgart *English Garden Brewery* merged under the name *Württembergisch-Hohenzollersche Brauereigesellschaft*. Starting in 1883, it was the official supplier to the Württemberg Royal Court and King Charles of Württemberg gave it the title of "court supplier". In 1933 the brewery was renamed to Stuttgart *Hofbräu*.



St. Luzen's Monastery Church is a gem of art history on a supraregional level. During the period of conflict between the Renaissance and Mannerism, it was expanded under Count Eitelriedrich I of Hohenzollern-Hechingen from the years 1586 – 1589 to become one of the most important churches in southern Germany. The characterisation of the apostles is representative for this period. Until 1535 it was even the parochial church of Hechingen.

St. Luzen was a place of pious worship, a stalwart against Protestant Württemberg and a successful brewery.

The enchanting monastery is a colourful mix of late renaissance, mannerism and late baroque elements that tells an exciting and diversified 800 years of architectural, city and church history.



A large manger is set up in the chorus room from Fourth Advent to the last Friday in January. Not only is its scope large, but so are the figures. On average they are 80 cm tall. They are articulated wooden dolls wearing valuable clothes. The origin of the Nativity set is unknown. However, by the look of the figures, it is a Jesuit Nativity set. It possibly came to Hechingen from Rottenburg Jesuit College following the dissolution of the Jesuit order.

Open: daily from 08:00 to 19:00





Come, See, Conquer

The Hechingen-Stein Roman Open-Air Museum

9

Here you can experience one of the largest and best-preserved Roman estates in southwest Germany. The partly-reconstructed porticus villa also houses the museum with excavated artefacts and reproduced Roman living areas and an outstanding multi-vision show. The estate of an obviously very wealthy Roman is surrounded by several residential buildings, a corner tower, a temple district, a bakery and a blacksmith. The bakery and the grain mill have been reconstructed true to their intended function so that Roman bread can be baked here once again from grain that is milled here. The temple district covers an area of around 1000 m² and is currently under reconstruction.



The kitchen was equipped with the simplest equipment and had to have the capacity to serve approximately 30–40 residents during good times.

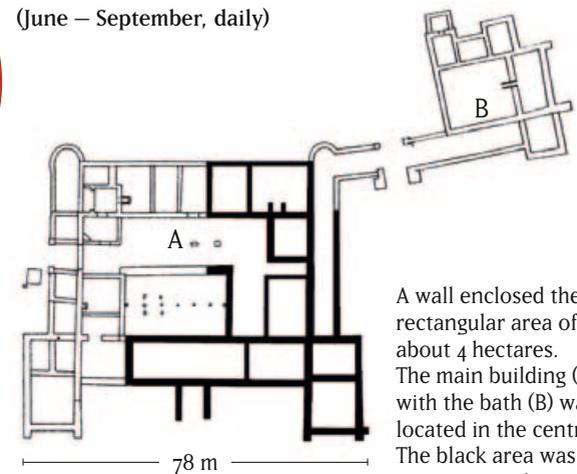


Three of the more than twenty rooms had advanced underfloor heating. The heating of the floor and the walls provided a very pleasant, smoke-free room climate that was far superior to the usual heating, which would have been provided by a charcoal brazier or open fire.



The reconstructed dining hall, where all meals were eaten while lying down, shows how the walls had been adorned with artistic frescos.

Open hours: From the end of March to the beginning of November
Tuesday to Sunday 10:00 to 17:00
(June – September, daily)



A wall enclosed the rectangular area of about 4 hectares. The main building (A) with the bath (B) was located in the centre. The black area was reconstructed.

Carpe Diem

Seize the Day or Make Use of the Day! The largest Roman festival north of the Alps takes place every other year in August in the Hechingen-Stein Roman Open-Air Museum. Here you can get an up-close experience of the battles of the Romans and Alemanni, the foods and beverages of the time and things that the Romans did for amusement.

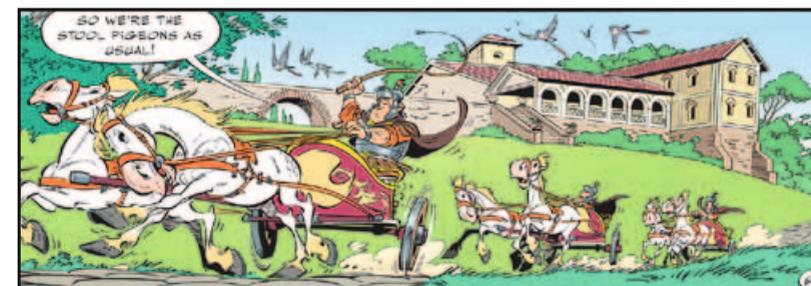


St. Luzen Monastery Church



Stetten im Gnadental Abbey

Asterix goes Hechingen



The Villa Rustica serves as a model in Asterix in "The Papyrus of Caesar".



The shrines of martyrs Theodorus and Justina were returned to the newly renovated St. John's Chapel in 2006. They are part of the preserved treasures of the abbey's inventory and are an invaluable witness to history.



The walls at the site of the 750 year old abbey radiate calm and dignity. After a major fire in 1898, the remaining site is still an impressive kaleidoscope of various construction phases and architectural styles.

The abbey building is also a multifaceted location from a historical perspective. During its heyday, the abbey was the burial place of the Counts of Zollern. In that time, it had to accept some strokes of fate so severe that nearly meant its demise. Nevertheless, on the whole the monastic life withstood wars, fires, plundering and sieges.

After the Dominican abbey was closed down, it served as a barracks for the Royal Hohenzollern Military. It even became a shoe factory during a later period.

Open hours: daily from 9:00 to 17:00, St. John's Chapel by appointment



The directly adjacent Stetten Museum of Local History has a comprehensive collection of everyday items from bygone eras.

The "Stetten im Gnadental" Dominican Abbey

A Trip Back in Time

10

The Last Nun

Gundisalva Utz, the last Dominican in Stetten, remained alone within the abbey walls for another 55 years. She grew herbs in the abbey garden and brewed herbal schnapps to earn a living. She died at the age of 90 in 1867. Her gravestone can be seen in the abbey garden.



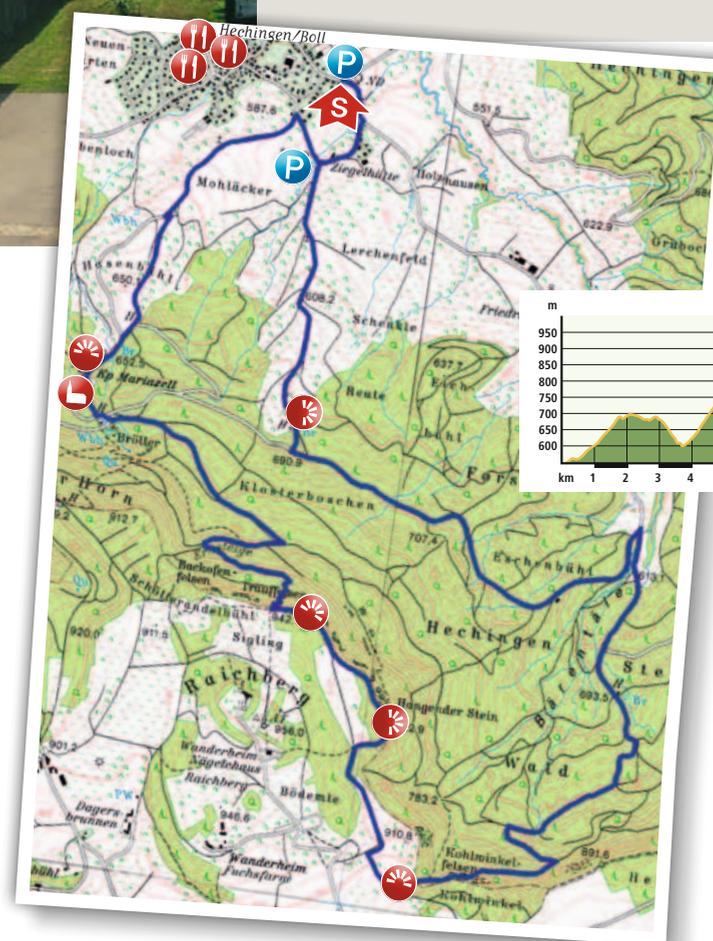
House of the Sacrament (1490)





Maria Zell Carried by Angels

A legend depicted in a painting hanging in the library of Hohenzollern Castle tells that the beautiful church "Marizell" was brought down to Boll. However, during the night angels carried it back to its original location. But where is the truth behind this story? It is undisputed that the residents of Zell left their village in the 14th and 15th century to settle in Boll. Ultimately, the priest followed them from Zell. Under the conditions at the time, Boll was a rapidly growing community, but one without a church. This shortcoming was alleviated by the new construction of the first St. Nikolaus Church, probably towards the end of the 15th century. Although there was now "the church in the village", the faithful remained steadfast to "their" Maria Zell.



The Hechingen Hiking Paradise offers a beautiful landscape and diverse hiking tours. One of the most spectacular is certainly the Raichberg Tour.

At the beginning of the tour you have an excellent view of Hohenzollern Castle. Then, the forest path steadily climbs to the Albrauf. From the Raichberg you have a picturesque view of Hohenzollern Castle and the Black Forest. The descent takes you to the pilgrimage church Maria Zell and back to the starting point in Boll. Then there are places for refreshment in Boll where you can unwind after the tour.

Towards the Heaven

II The Raichberg Tour

Difficulty: Demanding
 Starting point: Boll, Baumschule car park or Ziegelhütte
 Distance: 12.6 km
 Duration: 6:00 h
 Elevation gain: 389 m
 Parking: Boll, Baumschule car park or Ziegelhütte



Restaurant Guide of the City of Hechingen





Proud Stronghold

Situated 855 metres above sea level and 360 metres above the City of Hechingen, Hohenzollern Castle sits upon its throne on the cone-shaped mountain Zollerberg. The proud stronghold opens its gates each day to visitors from around the world. The castle offers a spectacular panoramic view of the Swabian Alps and the lowlands with visibility of up to 100 kilometres from its bastions. Emperor Wilhelm II once said, "The view from Hohenzollern Castle is probably worth a long journey."



Splendid Apartments

Visitors wear felt slippers as they step through magnificent rooms like the Count's Hall, the Margrave Room, the Blue Salon and, of course, the treasure room. They learn entertaining and informative facts about the lives of royalty and the upper nobility, art and architecture. Children are given a red royal cape for the duration of the tour.



Gold and Silver

In addition to all of the knight's equipment, works in gold and silver, important orders and precious porcelain, the treasure room holds countless keepsakes from Frederick the Great and the silver-embroidered dress of Queen Luise.



The Lifesaver

This snuffbox, which Frederick the Great carried with him in his vest, wrote history when it was struck by a bullet on the battlefield and saved the king's life.

Royal Dream Hohenzollern Castle

12



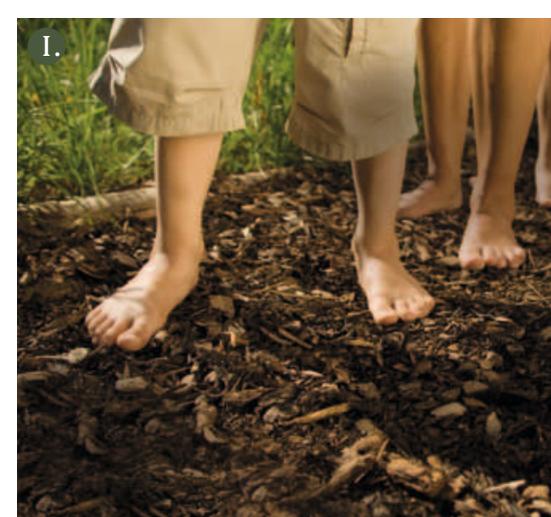
The Prussian royal crown, produced under the rule of Emperor Wilhelm II, which was never worn. Today it can be admired in the treasure room behind armoured glass.

Hohenzollern Castle has a 1000-year history and is the seat of the Hohenzollern Dynasty. Swabian royal houses, Prussian kings and German emperors emerged from its gate. After the destruction and disrepair of the two predecessor castles, King Frederick William IV of Prussia commissioned the reconstruction of his family seat from 1850 to 1867 in its current form. The castle remains in the private ownership of the House of Hohenzollern and finances itself as a museum.

New Castle based on Old Ideas



In consideration of the ruinous state of Zollern Castle, Crown Prince Frederick William decided to rebuild his family seat in 1819. In 1844, the prince became King Frederick William IV of Prussia and wrote, "The memory of the year '19 when we looked out at the sunset from the castle bastion is like a lovely dream ... Now a child's dream is a desire to see the House of Hohenzollern reside there once more." The foundation for the new castle was built a few years later.



There is even more to experience

- ① Experience Path
- ② Lower city with shopping and refreshment
- ③ Indoor and outdoor pools
- ④ Colourful cultural and events programme
- ⑤ Irma-West-Kinder- und Heimatfest
- ⑥ Swabian-Alemannic Karneval
- ⑦ Hechingen Hiking Paradise
- ⑧ Fairytale Path
- ⑨ Streuobstparadies
- ⑩ Old-timer museum

For information about all offers, visit www.hechingen.de » Tourism & Culture



- 1** Villa Eugenia
- 2** Protestant Church of St. John
- 3** St. Jakobus Collegiate and Parish Church
- 4** City Hall with Market Place Fountain
- 5** State Museum of Hohenzollern in the Old Castle
- 6** Old Synagogue
- 7** Lower Tower
- 8** St. Luzen Monastery
- 9** Roman Open-Air Museum
- 10** Stetten im Gnadental Abbey
- 11** Raichberg Tour
- 12** Hohenzollern Castle
- 13** Experience Path
- 14** Fairytale Path
- 15** Old-timer Museum
- 16** Hydropathic Spa
- 17** City Hall Museum
-  Toilets

Hechingen City Map



Book Your Guided Tour

Experience history and stories up close. Book an exciting guided tour in and around Hechingen. Please contact the **Resident Registration and Tourist Office (Bürger- und Tourismusbüro)**, Tel.: +49 (0) 7471 / 940-211, tourist-info@hechingen.de.

For Individual and Last-Minute Booking



Explore our exciting city history with your smartphone. 10 special locations and attractions in Hechingen are waiting to be discovered round the clock via QR code.
www.entdecke-hechingen.de

Food and Drink



Enjoy yourself.
Here is an overview of our cafés and restaurants.

Museums

Visit www.hechingen.de to learn more about the State Museum of Hohenzollern, the Hechingen-Stein Roman Open-Air Museum, the Old-timer museum with calendar museum and the Stetten Museum of Local History.

Stadt Hechingen . Marktplatz 1 . 72379 Hechingen . www.hechingen.de

