**WALKING TOURS IN PFAFFENHOFEN**

Enjoy some of the nicest places and most interesting parts of Bavarian history in Pfaffenhofen – either on your own, or with our experienced tour guides. This flyer takes you on a tour around downtown Pfaffenhofen. All places of interest are identified by numbers and provided with brief descriptions. The tour starts and ends at the Hauptplatz (Central Square) – one of the most beautiful squares in Bavaria. Have fun and enjoy your tour!

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**1. Town Hall**

The town hall built in a neo-gothic style in 1885 through 1887, replacing a hospital that was located there from 1515 to 1788. Architect in charge was Franz von Béren. It also served as construction supervisor of the Siegestor in Munich. In 1980 the school was dedicated to the famous local writer Joseph Maria Begegnung. It did not provide enough space for additional classrooms, this new building was erected in the early 20th century and was owned by senior electoral officials throughout the 17th and 18th century. From the 17th century onwards craftsmen and manufacturers lived and worked in the town building. The sponsorship of the local entrepreneurial class helped to renovate it.

**2. Town Tower (Flaschenturm) and Medieval Fortification**

Throughout the Middle Ages Pfaffenhofen was surrounded by a town wall, which was completed in 1545. When the town in the late 18th century and 17th defense walls were designed to protect the city as well as its citizens from repeated attacks and destruction. The Town Tower at the Platz (a.k.a. Pfannenkirchen) is one of the two towers still conserved. It was erected in the early 15th century and was owned by the senior electoral officials throughout the 17th and 18th century. The design of the round base that gives the building its distinctive facade changes from this time. Until 2010 the town hall housed the museum about the famous local writer Joseph Maria Lutz. After its renovation in 2012, it will provide lodging for an art bank/holders.

**3. Joseph-Maria-Lutz-School**

Due to the fact that the former school and current Meeting House (Haus der Begegnung) did not provide enough space for additional classrooms, the neo-Baroque styled building was erected in 1885 to 1887 as a single-storey school building. Modernization with electrical power and an impressive gymnasium made this an exemplary model for other non-classical school buildings at that time. In 1930 the school was dedicated to the famous local writer Joseph Maria Lutz (1893-1972), who attended it himself and whose father Joseph Lutz was construction supervisor of the Siegestor in Munich. In 1980 the school was dedicated to the famous local writer Joseph Maria Begegnung. It did not provide enough space for additional classrooms, this new building was erected in the early 20th century and was owned by senior electoral officials throughout the 17th and 18th century. The design of the round base that gives the building its distinctive facade changes from this time. Until 2010 the town hall housed the museum about the famous local writer Joseph Maria Lutz. After its renovation in 2012, it will provide lodging for an art bank/holders.

**4. Town Hall at the upper Town Wall**

In every case would align the town wall at the upper town wall over the Flaschenturm to the Dipper tower, one could easily view the course of the previous town fortification. From the 17th century onwards craftsmen and manufacturers lived and worked in the town building. The sponsorship of the local entrepreneurial class helped to renovate it.

**5. Museum of Local History (Old sacristan’s house)**

The former sacristan’s house was built in 1788 and bought by the church foundation in 1834. For over 100 years it was used as a residential building for the parishes’ sacristans. When the last sacristan’s family moved out in the 1950s, it was left abandoned for 20 years. In 1978 the town as well as the district provided money to renovate it. In 1979 the building was occupied by the newly created “Museum für Ostobruck und Polizei”, which collects and displays religious objects and artifacts related to the folkloric traditions of this region.

**6. Parish Church St. John the Baptist**

The church was built in 1784 and 1785 following the Big Fire in 1783 and 1784 in a neoclassical style. The church is one of the most beautiful churches in Pfaffenhofen. The chancel and interior are nearly 1800s style. They were crafted by well-known artists and craftsmen from Munich and Augsburg. The church was consecrated and administered by the city.

**7. Meeting House**

The neo-classical building at the upper Central Square was erected between 1876 and 1878. Originally it was an educational school for Pfaffenhofen’s long and girls. For all the turn of the century the classes were separated. From then on the boys were educated at Joseph Maria Lutz School. When two schools were built in the 1990s (primary and secondary), the building was remodelled and in 1997 restored to its “Meeting House” (Haus der Begegnung). Since then it is used for theatre performances and concerts. It also houses the public library, the municipal music school, the local gallery and tourist information.

**8. Hospital Church**

In 1822 the municipal/hospital was relocated into the former Franciscan monastery building at the upper Central Plaza, which was closed down during the period of secularization. This is how the former Franciscan monastery church got its current name “Hospital Church”. It was regarded as a milestone for the turn of the secular period. The historical equipment can be found in the church, as well as the historical objects. The church is kept by the “Gritsch Foundation”.

At every turn you encounter historical sites in Pfaffenhofen – side by side with our experienced tour guides or on your own.
Here in Pfaffenhofen there are not only places of interest and historically significant buildings, but also plenty of funny, strange and spooky tales, ranging from the Middle Ages up to current times. There are many stories to tell with all kinds of participants: municipal officials and clergy, craftsmen and peasants, men, women and children.

If you now want to know what Pfaffenhofen looked like in the Middle Ages and the way our ancestors fought rebellious citizens and town frank, here is the place to learn about all this. In addition, if you're interested in finding out, how it could possibly happen that town was razing part in the mainland of hops cultivation, what several rebellious "cohorts of women" wore up to, or what were the subjects of political debates in Pfaffenhofen places, here is the place to look it up. Our tour guides take you on a trip into our town's past, put all curiosities into a geographical background and present heroes authentically.

And here is an example:

The municipal cemetery used to be located on the church grounds. In 1780 it was planned to be leveled for hygienic reasons and to indicate the mortal remains to Altenstadt, formerly the poor-people-cemetery. On 22nd August a revolutionary put brick on. Three rebellious "cohorts of women" marched to the upper central square in order to find the priest. They accused him of being responsible for the cemetery relocation and demolished the vizigious door with an axe. One of the women scandalous her handkerchief onto a weapon by wrapping stones in it. In panic the priest fled out of the city. In order to tame this instance 100 executive military officers were sent into the city on 1st September. The female gang leaders were tried and put into the pillory, had to wear shrews' fiddles.

For those and plenty of other stories visit our website: www.pfaffenhofen.de/stadtfuehrungen.